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### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3241.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Sanmugam Ponniah of Vaddukkoddai East ... Deceased,

Sanmugam Fonntan ... Deceased.

Sellamuttu widow of Sanmugam Ponniah of Chulipuram Petitioner.

1. Kathirkamar Karthikasu of Chulipuram

2. Neelayathachy daughter of Sanmugam
Ponniah of do.
3. Ponniah Thiagarajah of do. The 2nd
and 3rd Respondents are minors
appearing by their Guardian adlitem the 1st Respondent
Respondents.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of Sellamuttu widow of Sanmugam Ponnish of Chulipuram, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Sanmugam Ponnish of Vaddukkoddai East, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris Esquire, District Judge, on July 6, 1916, in the presence of Mr. E. Murugesampillar, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 26, 1916, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate, and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate, and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate, and is entitled to have Letters of the said intestate, and is entitled to have Letters of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before July 27, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,

July 7, 1916.

P. E. Pieris, District Judge.

### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8210.

Class III.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Annama wife of Suppiramaniar Mailvaganam of Vaddukkoddai West in Jafina late
of Port Swettenham in Federated Malay
States

Deceased.

Suppiramaniar Malvaganam of Vaddukkod-dai West in Jaffna Vs.

Vs.

1. Thangamutbu widow of Arumugam Murugasu of Vaddukkoddai West

2. Mailvaganam Veluppillai alias Thalaiyasingam of Do.

3. Mailvaganam Retnasingam of Do.

4. Mailvaganam Arumugam alias Rajasingam of Do.

5. Mailvaganam Thuraisingam of Do.
The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Respondents are minors and appear by
their guardian ad-litem the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Suppiramaniar Malivaganam of Vaddukkoddai West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Annauma wife of Suppiramaniar Mailvaganam, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, E.-q., District Judge, on July 4, 1916, in the presence of Mr. A. Modliar Veluppillar, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner, dated February 11, 1916, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is herely 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, P. E. Pieris, District Judge,

July 8, 1916,

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A. MOOTOOTAMBEPILLAR, Navalarkottam,

JAFFNA.

### TICE OF SALE OF LAND.

THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Chinnatamby Sapapathippillai of Manipay and presently No-tary Public, Varany Plaintiff. 1238.

Kulathungam James Strong of Manipay Defendant.

Manipay Defendant.

The property of the above case, andermentioned land will be sold by lie auction on the spot, on Thursday 3rd August 1916, commencing from M for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 38 with interest thereon at 9 per cent annum from 27th April 1916 till payand cost of suit Rs. 129-14.

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watercourse and bounded on the East by she 
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it wife of Chinnappah and shareholders. West 
ane, and South by the property of Annapit wife of Chinnappah and shareholders. West 
ane, and South by the property of Suhirthaam wife of Leevil Samithas Aispary and a 
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## the bindu Organ.

JAPPNA, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1916.

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY: A LESSON TO CEYLON.

Elsewhere is published the speech of an Dewan of Mysore on the Mysore Iniversity Bill, regarding the origin, bject and scope of the proposed Univerty, delivered at the Legislative Council eld on the 29th ultimo. It will be seen hat, before long, this Native State in outh India will have a University of its wn, although the Madras University has p to now supplied all educational wants f Mysore. The Mysorians, however, vant a University which would suit their pecial requirements and they will have to

Mysore has a population close upon 6 millions, that is about one and a half nillion more than that of Ceylon. But the revenue of this Island is more than double that of that Native State. Besides, Ceylon is the premier Crown Colony which has been for over a century directly under British rule. Except in regard to population, Mysore an in no way compare to Ceylon. Yet his Island has no prospects of having a University of its own for some years at least. How long does it take even for the promised University College to be established. Surely our Government is very dilatory in regard to the development of higher education in Ceylon. To the question of the Hon'ble Mr. Kanagasabat in regard to the proposed University College, the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary said that the Government had not received the report of the Committee oppointed to consider the question.

We need hardly say that the proposed Consists College, though it man a secretary college, though it man and the proposed Committee oppointed to consider the question.

We need hardly say that the proposed inversity College, though it may be acptable on the principle that something better than nothing, will not satisfy be present educational requirements. It only a local University which will sup-

ply our want in this respect and develop and encourage higher education in Ceylon.

Although the whole speech of the Dewan is reproduced elsewhere, yet we direct special attention to the following weighty words of his which deserve to be seriously considered by the authorities

weighty words of his which deserve to be seriously considered by the authorities in Ceylou:—

In a notable speech at Dacca, in January 1912, the late Vicercy His Excellency Lord Hardinge stated that the Government of India were convinced that the more such Universities were multiplied and distributed all over India the better it would be for the cause of Indian education and for the development of the moral character no less than of the intellectual ability of the students. Lord Hardinge advocated the establishment of small Universities and I have satisfactory authority for stating that our University is an accordance with the latest views of the Government of India. The population of Mysore being close upon six millions the attempt to provide ourselves with a University cannot be regarded as ambitious. In the United Kingdom there is one University for every 2½ millions of the population. In Canada and in Australia there is one University for less than a million people. Our opportunities of benefiting from a University are not inferior to those of many of the existing Universities of Canada or Australia. We have nearly one thousand graduates engaged in 'various occupations in the State nearly all of whom sympathies with the idea of a University and many of whom will actively work for it. It may be argued that although the population is large the percentage of interate population in Mysore is comparatively very small. To my mind this is not a disqualification but an additional reason why we ahould have a University. Education promotes education and without higher education promotes in the country beause with the growth of communications and the opening up of the country we are passing from a rural life of few needs to an urban life of increasing wants, burdens and responsibilities. A University is required in the country. The specific aims depending on the state of the country's civilisation and of material prosperity. The general object in the broadest sense is to encourage learning, to promote higher education

THE RELIGIOUP OF THE ANCIENT

(By S. Sabaratna Mudaliyar.)

PART SECOND. Chapter VIII.

MONSTROUS OBJECTS OF WORSHIP. SIVA'S CLOTHING OF HIDES.

Among the animals that came out of the Homa fire in the Tarukavana incident above referred to, were an Elephant and a Tiger which Siva is said to have skinned, and covered His body with their hides. The Elephant and the Tiger herein hides. The Elephant and the Tiger herein referred to represent certain shades of spiritual forces which the Rishis were able to command by their mystic power over the Mayavic plane. The forces herein referred to belonged to the Mayavic plane, and they manifested themselves in the form of an Elephant and a Tiger at the bidding of the Rishis. Siva, therefore, stripped them of their externals and covered His body therewith, convincing the Rishis thereby that all these forces are subject to His almighty power and that He is the Lord of both the spiritual and the material planes. This incident not only proves Lord Siva's unlimited sway over the whole Pirapancha—both chit the material planes. This incident not only proves Lord Siva's unlimited sway over the whole Pirapaneha—both chit and achit—but at the same time, demonstrates very clearly the immutability of His laws; and of their invincibility thereby. Siva has laid down certain fixed laws for regulating the spiritual and the material planes, and although the ultimate source of these laws is His own grace, yet the laws have been made so inflexible that they would not fail to produce their own effects, as originally ordained by the Supreme Lord, if only worked in the proper course. This is what we call the law of nature; and it is tais law that has deluded some of our modern scientists, as it did the old Rishis of Tarukavanam—as they were not able to see the ultimate source of these laws. We have not the capacity in us in our present condition to see God directly, and He therefore regulates the working of the Pirapancha in which we live by certain fixed laws, the permanency of which is very necessary in our own interests. Our career in this Pirapancha will be exceedingly perilous if there were no fixed laws, and we will not be able to study nature, and to have an idea of God through that nature, if the laws of nature were not fixed and permanent. The laws of nature were therefore made fixed, and they will not be altered unless such alteration is deemed necessary in our seems alteration. and to have an idea of God tarough this nature, if the laws of nature were not fixed and permanent. The laws of nature were therefore made fixed, and they will not be altered unless such alteration is deemed necessary in our own interests.

The Rishis of Tarukavana were masters of these laws, in their aspect as laws of nature,—independent of their relation with God,—and the Rishis had besides the necessary qualifications to have a command over these laws by their rigid moral career. Unfortunately for them, their view could not extend further, and they had no idea of the ultimate source of these laws. They were therefore labouring under an illusion, and this illusion had to be removed by Lord Siva in a manner suited to their own capacity. They had to be convinced that the spiritual forces which they were able to command in the Mayavic plane were all under the sway of Paramesvara and that mand in the Mayavic plane were all under the sway of Paramesvara and that they cannot act against His will. He had therefore to strip these forces of their material coating and convince the Rishis of their own mistake; and in order to commemorate this highly important event, so that it may serve as an object lesson for future generations, He covered His body with these coatings. Can we call this a monstroeity? Does it not, on the other hand, convey a very beautiful meaning? Suppose our King Emperor shoots a Tiger that attacked one of his attendants, and had the skin of the brute conspicuously hung up in his hall as a trophy. Can we call His Majesty's act a hideous one? Shall we not, on the contrary, consider it a highly graceful one? The Tarukawana incident is not confined to the material plane alone, but stretches itself far into the spiritual plane as wellto the material plane alone, but stretches itself far into the spiritual plane as well;

to the material plane alone, but stretches itself far into the spiritual plane as well; and there can be no doubt that the incident carries with it an exceedingly beautiful meaning. Which is an exceedingly beautiful meaning. Which is external aspect, and call it a hideous and gruesome act. They even go further and draw their own inference that Siva was a primitive man who clad himself with hides. Such, it is put forward, is the lesson taught by modern science—and this, I should think, is a great disservice to the cause of science.

It is certainly true that covering one's body with hides is a hideous act; but the question is why is it considered hideous?

It is certainly true that covering body with hides is a hideous act; but the question is why is it considered hideous? Because there is no material beauty in a support the hide considered by Siva hide. Was the hide considered by Siva an article of material beauty? Did He cover His body with hides with the object of decorating Himself in a material sense? of decorating Himself in a material sense? It is very clear from the account given in the Puranas that the incident has a very beautiful spiritual meaning. Can we close our eyes to its spiritual significance, and decide it only by its external aspect, just as every thing that glitters is decided as silver? Out 1916 HO Can we say, again, that the Puranas refer to a period when people had no idea of cotton or silk garments, and when people clad themselves with hides, barks or jungle leaves? We find that Siva Himself was dressed in silk garments and precious Peethamparams, and His Hall

or jungle leaves? We find that Siva Himself was dressed in silk garments and precious Peethamparams, and His Hall in Sri Kailasa is said to have been decorated with flags of various description made of cotton and silk. There is nothing in the Vedas or the Puranas to shew that Siva belonged to, or was worshipped by, a primitive tribe whose clothing was hides, nor can we say that any of Hismany Ganas had hides for their clothing; but on the contrary, the ancient literature of the Tamils give a glowing account of the lofty ideals that centred round Siva—ideals that cannot be attributed at all to a primitive man. Nor can we expect that those eminent souls who had a clear conception of the spiritual beauty of the highest order, as we find in the Vedas and the Puranas, would have accepted a primitive man as their God, or would have recognized His garment of hides as a mark of His spiritual greatness, if it was really a remnant of some primitive practice, and if it did not embody in itself a highly significant spiritual idea. Siva's clothing of hides conveys a highly significant spiritual meaning, as I have already said, and we cannot condemn it because it does not suit our material taste. People advanced in the plane of spirituality would not care for material

People advanced in the plane of spirituality would not care for material beauty, but on the contrary, they would try to alienate their idea from the clutches of material beauty, and would even seek the reverse of material beauty to meet any demand they may have during their sejourn in the material plane; and this is why the Rishis of old who spent their life in seclusion in jungles and caves clad themselves with hides and barks and lived on jungle fruits and dried leaves. If we attempt to decide the standard of civilization of the people of this time from the habits and manners of the Rishis and Sages who had renounced the world and had assumed an ascetic life, it will be a gross abuse of our intelligence. It may not be very different from ascribing a motive of cruelty to a Doctor who amput-People advanced in the plane of spiri-

ates his patient. Science would not for a moment sanction any inference without due consideration to the attending cir-cumstances, and I should think that our modern critics are inflicting a scrious harm on the public in the name of science, as they are found at times to do in the as they are found name of religion.

#### LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER.—The weather which cleared after the gale of Tuesday last is again cloudy since Friday last. Raius have tallen in several parts of the District. A good in several parts of the District. A good shower fell yesterday evening in the Town and suburbs.

SAIVAPRAKASA VIDHYASALAI, KONDAVIL.— The Annual prize-distribution at this insti-tution takes place on Wednesday next at 7 P. M. Mudaliyar S. Sabaretnam, J. P., will

TP. M. Mudaliyar S. Sabaretnam, J. P., will preside.

TUESDAY'S DESTRUCTIVE STORM.—We chronicled in our last issue the destructive effects of the storm which blew over Jaffna in the afternoon of Tuesday last. On the morning of the same day a severe storm is reported to have blown over Colombo, Chillaw, Galle, and other sea-coast towns in the South, with more destructive effects. The fishermen at sea were the largest sufficers. Of the 225 fishing boats that went out to sea from Colombo on Tuesday morning only 25 returned. The harbour tug 'Samson' and the steam boats 'Lady Incheope' "Lady Mackay" "The Proupt" and "Goliath" went out to sea and rescued many survivors on Wednesday and the following days. The loss of life among the fishermen in Negoma was not so great. Of the 200 boats which were at first said to be missing 102 succeeded in finding their way to the shore. The actual number of lives and boats lost has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it is computed that the loss cannot be more than 50 lives. A relief fund has been started to ald the families of the fishermen who lost their lives in the storm.

MAVIDDAPURAM FESTIVAL.—The annual festival at the famous sacred.

MAVIDDAPURAM FESTIVAL.—The annual festival at the famous sacred shrine at Maviddapuram is now being conducted with great pomp. The car festival takes place on the 28th instant and the Theertham on the 29th instant which is also the Adi Amavasi day. The Railway Department has, as usual, made special arrangements for train service on these days for the convenience of pilgrims.

MATRIMONIAL.—Mr. M A Arulanandam, Advocate, Colombo, will be '4t Home' on Saturday the 29th instant from 5 30 to 8 P M. at the Victoria Masonic Hall in auticipation of his marriage with Miss Eugenie Muthammal David.

Personal.—Dr. M Vettivalu, Medical Officer, Puttalam, has been transferred to Point Pedro.

—Mr. P Ayadurai, Government Surveyor, Trinoomalie, has been transferred to Pottuvil, Batticaloa.

—Mr. S Subramaniam, Head Overseer, P W D, Ipob, has come to Jaffna on leave and is staying at his residence at Uduville.

GOVERNMENT CLERICAL EXAMINA The next Government Clerical Examination.—
The next Government Clerical Examination is announced to be held in the week commencing on January 15, 1917. The number of places assigned for general competition is 20.

WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL WIRELESS STAworded a most Powerful Wireless Sta-tion—Penang, June 29.—The following news appears in the "Sumatra Post":—The most powerful wireless station in the world with the Poulsen system is being erected in Hawaii. It has a range of 9 000 kilometres, and will be in direct contact with Japan and the United States.—"M. Mail."

the United States.—"M. Mail."

C. G. R. Officials of the Traffic Department, C. G. R., are freshly designated from the 22nd inst. The "Traffic Superintendent" becomes Traffic Manager and the Assistant Traffic Superintendents" assistant Traffic Manager. "The code," designations are T. M. R. and A. T. M. The Traffic Superintendent at present is Mr. T. E. Dutton, and his assistants are Messrs. W. L. Frier and J. Howison. These designations are similar to those on the great railways in India and elsewhere.

Supply Bill. 1916, 17

ways in India and elsewhere.

Suffex Bill, 1916 17.—A Gazette extraordinary was published on Saturday last with the draft Ordinance for making provision for the contingent services for the financial year October 1916, to September 1917. The total amount to be charged upon the revenue of the island is R63,360,775.

CEVION SUGAR REFINERIES, LTD — An extraordinary meeting of this Company is announced for the 29th instant at the registered office in Colombo for increasing the Capital to R2,000,000 by the creation of 10,000 additional shares of R100 each.

RIOT DAMAGES.—The riot damages in Atabage Udagama and Atabage Pallegama, in Conservation of the said division, including Pussellaws, are to be recovered from the Sinhalese inhabitants, with additional 12 per cent as costs.

ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE THE S C. REGISTRY RECORD KEEPER.—Silvestry Peris (Panadure) charged with offering a bribe of R1,000 to the S C. Registry Rocord keeper to hand over a Colombo D. C. criminal record, v. coused's brother convicted of breach of trust to destroy it, appeared today. Under Attorney General's instructions the Magistrate committed accused to S C trial.

—"Ceylon Observer", 22ud July.

NICKEL SILVER —Tho war has killed the popular name of this alloy, Gorman Silver. As a matter of fact the alloy was introduced from China and is composed of copper, nickel, and zinc. The alloy is thus really a nickel-brass, but the name is not so attractive as nickel-silver. In Chinese, it is called 'pack fong" meaning white copper.

Obylonese for the Front.—Mr. A J do Boyse, A M I C E, Assistant Engineer, Rail-way Extension Department, has resigned his appointment and will be leaving for the treat shortly. front shortly.

way Extension Department, and will be leaving for the front shortly.

Farewell to Revo C. T. Williams.—An extraordinary General Meeting of the Kandy Tamils' Literary Association and a "Social" was held on Saturday the 15th instant at the Asociation Hall to bid farewell to the Revd. C. T. Williams, one of the Vice Presidents, who is shortly leaving Kandy for Jaffna on traosfer The meeting commenced at about 630 pm. with the President, Mr. V M. Saravanamuttu, Proctor, S. C., M. M. C., in the chair. Speches were made eulogizing the noble qualities of the Revd Gentlemau, his services to the Association, and to the public, by Modirs C. S. Kandiah, N. N. Thamotharam and Messra. V. C. M. Ayaturai, K. Coomarasamy, L. S. Dorgirajah, P. Thambyrajah, J. N. Vethavanae, Advocate, V. Kathirithamby, S. Sabaretbam, and Mr. S. Annappah. The President then, spoke in high terms of the services rendered to the Association by the departing Vice-President and handed him a souvenir as a token of remembrance of his connection with the Association. Revd. Williams thanked the speakers and the members for the kind words said about him and for the present, and said that wherever he is stationed he would keenly watch the progress of the Association Lightrefreshments were served in abundance to the audience. The proceedings came to a close at about 630 pm with a vote of thanks to the chair.—Cor.

Nuwera Entra Tamine' Litterary Association.—At the last meeting of the above Association a paper on "Life and Works of Ruskin" sent by Mr. H TambyRajah, Proctor, S. C., Hatton, who was unavoidably absent, was read by the Secretary. The paper was extremely interesting and instructive. Worthy remarks were offered by the chairman. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Tamby-Rajah for his valuable paper. —Cor.

NUWERA ELIYA YOUNG MEN'S FOOT BALL Nuwera Elixa Young Men's Foot Ball Club.—At a general meeting of the above club held on the 1st instant at "Malvorn Oottage" the following office-bearers were elected. Captain: Mr. A Rajaretnam, E'ectrical Inspector; Vice-Captain: Mr. M Seevaretnam, Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. D T Coonam, Kachcheri. The committee is composed of the above named office-bearers and Messrs. A N Selvadurai, A Shaemigam, V Coomaraswamy, and J P Ampalavanar——Cor.

—Cor.

Mr. Tilak's Jubilee Chlebration —Poona
July 18 —Mr. Tilak completes his 60th year
on the 20th iostant, and his friends and admiers have decided to celebrate his jubilee
on that day. His son will perform religious
ceremonies according to the Hindu shagtras,
and there will be a formal congratulatory
meeting at his residence. Λ purse containing R1 lakh will be presented to Mr. Tilak,
and nearly three quarters of the intended amount is already collected.—"M Mail".

A DISTINGUISHED INDIAN VISITOR -A DISTINGUISHED INDIAN VISITOR—Sir Ratan Tata a prominent Parseo Morchaot, philanthropist and leader of the industrial movement in Iudia, with Lady Tata, arrived in Colombo ou Wadnesday last on his way back to Bambay, from Japan. Sir Tata roceived his Knighthood while he was in Japan.

The Second Anniversary of the War — The 4th proximo will be the second anniversary of the outbreak of War. The Metropolitan has intimated his desire that the cocasion should be marked by suitable observances throughout, India and Caylon, and the Archdeacon of Colombo, as Bishop's Commissary has notified the clergy of the Diocese to that effect. Buildes the religious observances, there will be, in most of the leading cities and towns of India, public meetings held whereat a Resolution will be pussed expressing adherence to the principles for which we are fighting and a determination to carry the struggle, with God's help, to a victorious conclusion THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR

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

Library.—Too following periodicals have been added to the Riading Riom:—"Coylon Observar", "Hindu Organ", "Oatholic Guardien", "Morning Leader", "New India", "A B Patrika" and "Modern Riview".

Kalasheram—on Wednesday the 26th instant at 6 30 r m on the life of St. Thiru-neelakaodar.

LECTURE — Mr E K Sivasubrahmanya-Iyer, n A, will deliver an address on "The Duties of Hindu Young Men" on Friday the 28th instant at 6 30 r m in the Head Quar-

### A STATUE OF THE HON. MR P. RAMANATHAN.

A STATUE OF THE HON. MR
P. RAMANATHAN.

The "Ceylonese" writes.—It is proposed to orect a statue of Mr. Ramanathan as a mark of appreciation of his long services to the people of this Island. The names of the large and powerful committee who have taken the matter in hand will show that it is not the young men alone who have a bigh opinion of the Ceylonese member but men also of a more mature age and capable of forming a just estimate of one of the most brilliant men this country has produced. A man of large gifts, he has used them for the good of bis country with unstated devotion, with amazing courage and with remarkable skill. It is not in recent months that the public first knew the mettle he was composed of. He was in Council keenly debating public questions at a time when the present generation was in swaddling clothes and working "at the business oud of a feeding bottle." As a lawyer, as a high official, and as a popular representative he has played many parts in bis life, and played them well. Now nearing three score years and ten he is giving his country what is really the last breath of his life at a time when he should be enjoying the repose his strenuous life has richly earned. The appeal that goes forth to day ought to find a response in every heart that knows what gratitude is and can appreciate the worth of the public services rendered by Mr. Ramanathan.

#### THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY BILL.

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY BILL.

Bangalore, June 29.—The following is the Dowan's speech on the Mysore University Bill at the Legislative Council.

Gentlemen.—The Bill to establish and incorporate a University in Mysore has been published and before it is formally presented to you, I wish to be permitted to make a few observations regarding the origin, object and scope of the proposed University. It is a small Bill that we are dealing with to-day, and I trust a non-contentious one; but it will be admitted that in the brief existence of this Council, no more important measure was over introduced. A University for Mysore has been a long-felt want and in recent years the need has been prossed on the attention of Government in various ways and particularly in the Annual Sessions of the Mysore Representative Assembly. The question has been actively engaging the attention of His Highness' Government for the past three years. Two educational officers of the State were depuded to foreign countries to make a study of University conditions there with a view to suggesting measures for starting aminstitution best suited to our local conditions. Mr. C. R. Reddy, Professor, Maharaja's College, went out first and visited some of the principal Universities in England, America and Japan, A couple of years ago, Mr. Thomas Denham, Principal of the same College, visited Australia with the same object. Both these officers have furnished interesting reports which have already been before the public for some time: A committee and they were placed before the month of July 1914. It safe at intervals for about six months. Rough proposals were prepared by the Committee and they were placed before the Government of India with a brief memorandum in the month of July 1915. The Political and Educational officers of the Government to India interested themselves in our proposals and discussed them with Sir Hugh Daly, our lato Resident and myself. Shortly after this meeting, the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, Education and provised their proposals with the hel

personally with the officers of the Government of India who gave the matter their sympathetic consideration.

As the academic year usually begings on lathy His Highness' Government were anxious to start work on the new University from that date. If we did not so begin we should have lost another full year. We therefore in the month of March last appealed to the Government of India to permit us to start University from 1st July next. The Government of India very kindly approved of the introduction of the scheme from the said date subject to certain conditions respecting the adjustment of our future relations with the Madras University. Through the courts with the Madras University. Through the courts sy of His Excellency the Chancellor of that University an informal meeting was held at Ootacamund last month for a preliminary exchange of views which was attended by the principal representatives of the Madras University, the Hon'ble the Resident and myself. We have every reason to hope that all necessary co-operation and support will be forthcoming from the authorities of that University.

No one present here can be unmindful of the debt of gratitude which generations of educated classes of this State owe to their "align mater" the Madras University since its establishment nearly sixty years ago. I trust that the mother University will on her side view with pleasure and pride the legitimate attempt of a daughter to set up a house of her own. It has always been the way of daughters as they attain years of discretion to look forward to the time when they could be mistress of an independent household.

As soon as the approval of the Government of India was obtained a strong Committee was ap.

pointed to take all necessary steps to give effect to the proposals. The scheme was published at about the same time and suggestions for its inserts which the public. These have been received and reported upon by the University Committee and the orders of His Highness' Government regarding the final shape of the scheme have been issued within the past few days.

of the scheme have been issued within the past few days.

It would not be correct to say that our work has all been plain sailing and that we have had no obstacles to face. The introduction of the scheme within a few months of its approval has entsiled a considerable amount of work and the brunt of it has fallen on the University Com-mittee.

brunt of it has fallen on the University Committee.

When His Highness the Maharaja's decision to start a University in Mysore was first made known, the amountment was received with an outburst of delight from all parts of the State. On closer acquaintance with the scheme however many questions have been asked and many doubts raised but most of them pertain to details. As to the soundness of the main features of the scheme itself, the suggestions received go to show that public opinion is singularly unanimous. We admit that in many points of detail such as courses of study, rules regarding examinations etc., there is room for improvement. Government have advisedly refrained from dealing with these questions finally because they are essentially matters to be dealt with by expert bodies like the Senate and Boards of Studies which will be called into existence when the Bill under consideration I may add that it is not through lack of vision.

to be dealt with by expert boiled like the Senate and Boards of Studies which will be called intocoxistence when the Bill under consideration becomes law.

I may add that it is not through lack of vision that we have restricted the scope of the project. Provision is made for the bare essentials of a University for the present and as the necessary equipment and staff become available, a matter of no small difficulty during this period of war, His Highness' Government propose cantiously to carry out the further developments needed from stage to stage.

In a notable speech at Dacca, in January 1912, the late Viceroy His Excellency Lord Hardings tated that the Government of India were consolited and distributed all over India the betaper of the cause of India education. If or the development of the moral cheracter no less than of the intellectual ability of the students. Lord Hardinge advocated the establishment of small Universities and I have satisfactory authority for stating that our University is in accordance with the latest views of the Government of India. The population of Mysore being close upon six millions the attempt to provide ourselves with a University cannot be regarded as ambitious. In the United Kingdom there is one University for every 21 millions of the population In Canada and in Australia there is one University for less than a million people. Our opportanties of benefiting from a University and many of whom will actively work for it I may be argued that although the population is large the percentage of literate population in Mysore is comparatively very small. To my mind this is not a disqualification but an additional reason why we should have a University. Education promotes education and without higher education to appreciable expansion of secondary or elementary education can be looked for. A University is required in the country because with the growth of communications and the opening up of the country we are passing from a rural life of he needs to an urban life of increasing wants

mists, lawyers, sanitarians, engineers, statesmen, etc., for the country.

There is one more point I wish to refer to before I close, Government are at present providing the whole cost of this institution from public funds. They have also established a number of foreign scholarships nearly all of which will be available in future for the "alumni" of the new University. But in order to promote the many-sided activities of the new University we want more funds particularly in the shape of endowments. This is an opportunity for every lover of oducation and every well-wisher of the 8t to to endow prizes, medals, scholarships, lectureships and if possible also chairs for specific subjects. There are many people in the country who we knew are able and willing to help, particularly the merchant-classes, several of whom have already come forward with munificent offers to establish hostels in Bangalore and oleswhere for promoting aducation. I have no doubt it would be highly gratifying to this Council if one or more committees are formed chiefly composed of non-official gentlemen to collect funds for this purpose.

Before I close I feel it a duty to refer to the sympaths and appears agreement accorded to the

gentlemen to collect funds for this purpose.

Before I close I feel it a duty to refer to the sympathy and support generously accorded to the scheme by His Excellency Lord Hardinge as well as by our late Resident Colonel Sir Hugh Daly to both of whom we owe our cincerest gratitude. His Highness the Mahareja's keen interest in the progress of education is too well known to require mention. It is entirely due to His Highness' initiative and parsonal interest that the scheme has taken shape and is being pushed through so speedily. His Highness' subjects have halled the measure with enthusiasm. The institution is not meant only for to day or for the next generation. It will be a permanent land mark of His Highness' benign rule.

— The Hindu.

#### MALAYA LETTER.

A Proposed Income Tax.—The War will short-ly make itself fell by the population of the Straits Settlements in a manner more direct than any of its effects so far. It has been proposed by the authorities to make a war contribution to the Empire for five years and to make it casy duties

have been imposed on tobacco and liquor. In the course of a recent meeting of the Legislative Council the mofficial members requested the Government to introduce an income tax for a fixed period and transfer the proceeds to the Imperial Government for the proceeds to the Imperial Government for the proceeds to the Imperial Government accepted the proposal with the result that a counnities is engaged in the working out of a scheme for this new tax. Meanwhile discussion in the press is in bull swing. A point has been raised that the unofficials without any authority from the country have pledged the population to an income tax. There is a general feeling that something should be done to help the Empire but whether it should be by an income tax there seems to be much difference of opinion. The Penang Chinese Chamber of Commerce has hold a meeting to oppose the projucal and it is significant that such a large and representative body has gone counter to the pronouncement of the Chinese member in Council who warmly advocated the lavy of an income tax and indoing segave one the impression that he had the authority of his community to back him.

An income tax was proposed some years ago but then there was a strong opposition from a big public meeting. There is an idea abroad that in a place like the Straits where the Chinese are as nuncous as bees in a hive the collection of an income tax would be fraught with untold hardships as it is foured that the Chinese methods of business would be fine any assessor of income and that the Chinese would would "cook" up their trade accounts to clude taxation. The Penang Chamber of Dominerce mentions this latter as a reason for opposing the income tax and adds that the new tax would destroy business. The salaried classes are apprehending another source of drain on their limited purse and the European community have taken every advantage of the press to lay their case before the authorities. Whatever clee may happen one may be sure that the meahinery for the cliciction of the tax wil

Notes at Random.—At the present rate of progress of the Germans at Verdun their place in the sun is as far away as ever!

The Jaffna Morning Star found in Sir John Anderson a "nice old gentleman" but a Singapore Journalist commenting on this says there is more firmness behind the silvery beard of Sir John than the Star supposes!

Speaking of Sir John reminds me of the anti-cipations and hopes the people build at first of a Governor and how these are sometimes shattered!

The Ceylon Press is generally too ready to form opinions and draw conclusions and build bright hopes on them on the arrival of a Governor. Sit Henry MacCallum was greeted heartily and the press held out prospects of a good time during his time. His departure was a relief!

\* \* \* \*
In view of all what is now said of poor Sir Robert Chalmers my old question still remains—why did Sir Robert Charm us?

"A Hindu" of Balangoda is evidently at a loss to know whether a cutain gentleman with a certain "European" name is a Tamil. or a Sakai for the matter of that. What's in a name, said somebody and called the Rose to his aid. Really, what is?; but when the name is handy the owner thereof persuades himself there is all the world in it!

There are no foolish names-only feolish per-

There is a law in this colony that limited liability companies doing business here but registered outside the colony should sliways and on elloceasions indicate the place of incorporation when the names of the firms are mentioned. This law was slimps a dead letter for cometime and few observed it. Suddenly the authorities prosecuted two firms because they had advertised their names in a paper without mentioning the place of incorporation and nominal fines were imposed on the offenders. The firms are all slive to the law now and some ludicrous results are to be seen. "Messrs. Smith James & Co. Ltd., (incorporated in England) have acquired the stock in trade of Messrs. William Wallace & Co. Ltd., (incorporated in Hong, kng) and have occupied the building recertify vaceted by V. K. Tomoda & Co. Ltd., (incorporated in Tokio)". It may even be an offonse for people to mention the names of firms without their new appendages. It will add to the interest of ordinary conversation if you have to tell your friend that your new tic cost you 75 cents in Jackson Ramsay and Sons Ltd., incorporated in Switzerland!

Alluding to the Knighthood conferred on Dr. Stanley-Reed, Editor of the Fines of India, that paper says "Journalists regard his reward as a special tribute to the Botherhood of the Pen".

Ambitious Journalists may now bother the authorities with the ald of the Pen and the tributes will come in 1

The main difference between a beautiful woma and a fighting soldier, even in Italy, is that the one powders the face and the other faces to powder!

#### TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

### The War.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE

General Sir D. Haigh reports that mist and incessant rain is interfering with the operations in Bomme, but North of Ovillers we made substantial progress yesterday evening on a front of a thousand, 'duiving out the enemy from several strongly defended points and capturing prisoners and machine-guns. We successively raided the trenches near Wytschaete.

Reuter, wiring from U.

Reuter, wiring from Headquarters, says:—The lest Kants, who held out in Trones Wood, numb-red 100 commanded by a Captain, They account for 150 of enemy, including thirty-five prison-s before they were relieved.

London, July 19. General Sir D. Haig in a communique says that the Germans are attacking the positions in the vicinity of Longueval and Delville Wood. Heavy fighting is progressing.

PARTITION OF

The King has telegraphed to General Sir D. Haig his great admiration at the continued successful advance of the troops, and conveys the Tsar's congratulations, General Haig replied, conveying the army's thanks for their gracious apprehensions.

DEPARTURE OF THE "DEUTSCHLAND."

Lendon, July 18.

New York.—There is excitement at the forth coming departure of the "Deutschlaind." A message from the German Foreign Secretary, How you Jagow, has been published, stating that if the British are dastardly enough to sink "Deutschland," the United States is bound to protest in the name of civilisation and humanity. The Captain is trying to secure an American passenger as a safeguard.

New York.—In view of the pro-Germans boasts ritish sportsmen have offered to accept up to 5,000 storling, all pro-German money, at 50 to 1, the "Deutschland's" arrival at Bremen.

There are indications that owing to the severity of the blockade Germany will resume extreme methods of submarine warfare.

BRITISH VER

Londou July 18.

The British steamer "Virginia" and three smacks have been torpedoed. The "Virginia's" Captain and 47 men, including six wounded were landed at Malta. The Chief Officer is missing.

IRISH PRISONERS RELEASED.

London, July 18.

1,174 Irish prisoners, who were able to establish they had no complicity in the rebellion, have been released.

CASEMENT'S TRIAL.

London, July 18, Casement's appeal has been dismissed. The Casement case may go to the Lords.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

London, July 19.

General Sir D. Haig, in a communique, says:—
The Germans succeeded in recapturing a portion of Delville Wood, and also obtained a footing in the Northern outskirts of Longueval.

General Sir D. Haig states that the enemy collected very large reinforcements for an attack against our new positions East of Bazentin. After intense Artillery fire the first assault was delivered in dense masses at 5 80 yesterday evening. Fighting continued the might long and was particularly violent at Delville Wood.

After suffering very heaved-see at the same large of the same l

cularly violent at Delville Wood.

After suffaring very heavy losses the enemy succeeded in recapturing a portion of Delville Wood and also obtained a footing in the Northern outskirks of Longueval. The struggle in these areas is still violent. Elsewhere his attacks, including three separate assaults on Waterlot Farm completely broke down under our first There was no event of importance on the rest of the front.

the front.

General Sir D. Heig in a communique says:—

Most of the ground lost at Longueval and Delville Wood has been regained. Heavy fighting is
still in progress in both places. South of Delville Wood in the atternoon our fire dispersed a
large body of Germans massing to attack Waterlot Farm from the direction of Guillemont.

THE NEED FOR MUNITIONS.

Sir Douglas Haig's letter said that two idle days would possibly add many months to the War. The pressure against the enemy must not be relaxed. The troops were eager to maintain it, but a continuous supply of sumunition was vital. I am sure this appeal will not be in vain. Let the whole nation forego the holidays till the goal is reached and a speedy, decisive victory will then be ours."

IN EAST AFRICA,

London, July 19.

General Smuts reports that Brigadier General Crewe occupied on July 14th the town of Muanza, South of Lake Victoria. The Germans fled in a steamer which was pursued by our armed vessels, leaving many rifles, supplies and a gun from the "Konigaberg," The enemy North of Handen were driven down the Panteani River, abandoning call any. THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, July 10,
Petrograd. -The Russians, driving the enemy
across the Lower Lipa, occupied ten miles of
strong defences on the North bank from the junction of the Styr and Lipa Mestwards. This is
curious for General Ermolis' Army defending
Lipa. The military estimate there are now only
200,000 Austrians on the Russian Southern front.

London, July 18.

Petregrad — A communique says that on the Bigs front the Germans in many places made vain attempts to recapture lost trenches. The victory at Volhynia has completely cleared the encury from the Northern bank of the Lips. We are using the captured heavy gues to bombard

positions on the Southern bank. The abundance of captured material shows that the enemy retired in great disorder. There were German prisoners in all sorts of uniforms, showing the mixed character of the latest formations.

Londen, July 10.

Petrogrod.—A communique saye:—Gorna acroplanes dropped 18 bombs on Reval. As assult of the rains the Dniester has rison eight for demolishing the Austrian bridges. We are to proaching the mountain passes South-West Kuty along both the Cheremosch rivers.

IMPETRICUS COSTACE.

IMPETUOUS COSSACK ADVANCE.

London, July 18.

London, July 18.

Petrograd.—A communique says that the Cossacks made an impetuous advance from Plastouny and captured thirty-four Turkish efficers, 608 Askeris and two machine guns.

GERMAN VESSEL SUBMARINED.

London, July 18.

Stockholm.—A Russian submarine has torpedoed the German steamer "Cyrma."

STEAMERS SUNK.

London, July 18.

The steamers "Euphorbia" (British) and "Sirra" (Italian) have been sunk.

THOSE MUDDLES.

London, July 18 Thursday's debate in the House of Commons is to be on a motion of Sir Edward Carson for a Select Committee to enquire into the operations in the Dardanelles, Gallipoli and Mesopotamia.

THE MESOPOTAMIA MUDDLE.

The Liberal War group has tabled a resolution with reference to the inadequacy of the transport and medical arrangements in Mosopotamia tantamount to a vote of censure. It also has decided to support Sir E. Carson's motion.

London, July 20.

In the Commons in reply to Sir. H. Craik My Chamberlain announced that he had asked. Viceroy to expedite the consideration of the nort of the medical arrangements in Mesopotami by the authorities in India and address it to him with their observations as soon as possible. He emphasized that it was right that the Raj and the Imperial Government should have the opportunity of examining the report prior to publication. He assured the House everything possible was being done to ameliorate the conditions.

Mr. H. W. Foster stated that the War Office had complied (with all the demands hitherto made.

London, July 19.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith emphasized that the political was never allowed to override the military considerations in Mesopotamia. He de-clared Government was convinced the transport difficulties would soon completely disappear as far as local conditions permitted.

The Army Council strongly opposed publication of the Mesopotamia papers as they would furnish the enemy with valuable information, and the General Staff thought publication would prejudice the success of the operations now proceeding.

The Commission of Inquiry into the medical arrangements of Mesopotamia reported that when they left everything possible was being done. Government was satisfied that the imperfection of the transport were being remedied. He suggested discussion on Thursday.

Sir E. Carson undertook to frame a motion for discussion on Thursday.

In the Lords, Lord Crewe made a similar state-

Mr. Asquith's discussion was fixed for Thurs-

London, July 18.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith said the Darda-nelles papers could not be published at present except incompletely. The War Council unani-mously thought publication would assist the enemy. Every step in Mesopotamia was taken with the consent and advice of the military au-thorities. As regards the conduct of the campaign there had undoubtedly been incidents which had aroused anxiety and doubt whether the best means had been adopted to secure the end in view.

THE CASEMENT TRIAL.

London, July 18,
Printed as received:—Casement Attorney General uncalled Court held adherence King's enemies without realm constituted treason same as within, Subjects owed allegiance wherever they were.

THE "DEUTSCHLAND."

Lordon, Jzly 19.

Baltimore.—The "Deutschlaud" is preparing to steal out in the darkness with a cargo of rubber and nickl. German shippers assert that the arrival of the sister ship "Bremen" is imminent.

RUSSIANS ADVANCE IN THE CAUCASUS.

London, July 19.

The Caucasian Army has again made a considerable advance South of Trebizond and Westward of Baiburt, everywhere dislodging the rearguards, in the last few days, taking prisoner 85 Turkish officers and 1,200 Askeris.

MORE RUSSIANS IN FRANCE

London, July 20.

Paris.—A fresh contingent of Russians has landed at Brest, and goes to an Instruction Camp and thence to the Front.

IN MESOPOTAMIA London, July 20.

It is officially stated that the situation in Mesopotamia is unchanged. The temperature is 120 degrees in the shade.

THE MESOFOTAMIA MUDDLE

The SubsortotaMA Mulphile.

London, July 21.

The Commons was crowded in the expectancy of a possibly critical debate on Sir E. Carson's motion asking for Select Committees to enquire into the conduct of the operations in the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia. Mr. Asquith emphasized that the Naval, Military and Diplomatic advisers strongly protested against the publication of the papers, but Government recognised the public anxiety and therefore did not complain of Sir

E. Carson's notion. But in view of the criticalmess of the present military operations and also
the prospects thereanent, Government much deprecated the debate which would give the outside
world the impression that we were internally divided. Government hoped and believed in regard
to Mesopotamia in particular that ample provision was being made for the requirements of the
troops and the campaign. Government did not
dosire to conceal past shortcomings or shield
wheever was directly responsible. He reminded
the House of the complexity and length of the
Crimea inquiry, and said similar difficulties would
face Sir E. Carson's proposed inquiries. He believed that Government's proposals would meet
the situation better.

The Hon. Auberon Herbert—Will the men responsible in Mesopotamia keep their positions
during the inquiry?

Mr. Asquith—We must not condemn them unheard. Wherever there is a prima facic case
of incapacity Government will not hesitate to act.
We have done so in more than one instance.
Sir E. Carson said that after Mr. Asquith's
statement it was futile to proceed with the debate.

KUT PRISONERS' MYSTERY.

KUT PRISONERS' MYSTERY.
London, July 20.
Mr. Forster said that despite the efforts of the
American Ambassador at Constantinople the
whoreabouts of the majority of the Mesopetamian
prisoners was unknown.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

London, July 20.

In the Commons Mr. McKenna said the rise and rate of national expenditure during the last seven weeks was due firstly to Government purchases of American securities, and secondly the rate at which advances to the Allies and Dominions had been drawn upon. He hoped the expenditure would decline.

NEW WAR OREDIT.

London, July 20.

It is understood that Mr. Asquith asks for a credit of £300,000,000 to prosecute the War during the recess.

DIG DONATION TO KITCHENER FUND.

London, July 20.

Fenwick-Harrison has given the Kitchener
Fund £50,000 to place at the disposal of the Red
Cross to help wounded officers and men in the
form of cash.

-The Ceylon Observer.

### NOTICE.

# Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3236.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sababatipillal Arunasalam of Point Pedro Deceased.

Pakkiam widow of Sapapatipillai Arunasalam of Point Pedro

Vs.

1. Ratnam daughter of Arunasalam and
2. Annapooranam daughter of Arunasalam of
Point Pedro. The 1st and 2nd Respondents are minors by their guardian-ad-litem Alvattaipillai widow of Sababatipillai
of Do.

Respondents.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Pakkiam widow of Sapapathpillai Arunasalam of Point Pedro, praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, Sababatipillai Arunasalam, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Esgr., District Judge, on June 26, 1916, in the presence of Messrs, Sivaprakasam & Katiresu, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 1, 1916, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the said intestate said intestate of the said intestate said in the Estate of the said intestate issued to her 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, June/July 26/4, 1916,

June/July 26/4, 1916. District Judge Time to show cause is extended to August 1, 1916.
P. E. Pieris,
District Judge.

### A CARD.

M. S. WALUPPILLAY

(RETIRED ACCOUNTANT,)

Land and Loan Broker,

Negotiates purchase and sales of landed properties including houses, plantations, lands suitable for cultivation and loans above Rs. 1000/- on approved security-

Chetty Street, Nallore, JAFFNA.

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