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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8241.

In the Matter of the estate of the late
Sanmugam Ponniah of Vaddukoddai
East ... Deceased.

Sellamuttu widow of Sanmugam Ponniah of Chulipuram Petitioner.

Vs.

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 ad-litem the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of Sellamuttu widow of Sanmugam Ponniah of Chulipuram, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Sanmugam Ponniah of Vaddukoddai East, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris Esquire, District Judge, on July 6, 1916, in the presence of Mr. E. Marugesampillai, 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 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,
District Judge.

July 7, 1916.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8210.

Class III.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Annamma wife of Suppiramanian Mailvaganam of Vaddukoddai West in Jaffna late of Port Swettenham in Federated Malay States

Deceased.

Suppiramanian Mailvaganam of Vaddukoddai West in Jaffna

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Thangamuttu widow of Annamugam Murugasu of Vaddukoddai West
2. Mailvaganam Velupillai alias Thalayasingam of do.
3. Mailvaganam Rethasingam of do.
4. Mailvaganam Annamugam alias Rajasingam of do.
5. Mailvaganam Thurasisingam of do.
The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Respondents are minors and appear by their guardian ad-litem the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Suppiramanian Mailvaganam of Vaddukoddai West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Annamma wife of Suppiramanian Mailvaganam, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Esq., District Judge, on July 4, 1916, in the presence of Mr. A. Modilar Velupillai, 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 hereby declared entitled, as the lawful husband of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person shall, on or before July 25, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,
District Judge.

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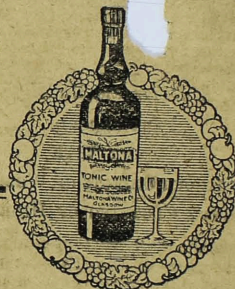
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THE NOTARY'S MANUAL

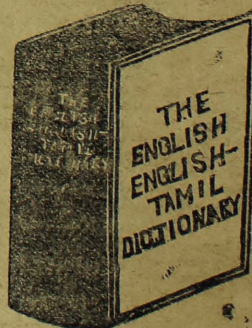
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RIOT DAMAGES.—The riot damages in Atabego Udagama and Atabego Pallegama, in Udapalata division of Kandy District, are assessed at Rs3,248, while those in the rest of the said division, including Pussellawa, are assessed at Rs0,832 08. These amounts are to be recovered from the Sinhalese inhabitants, with additional 12 per cent as

ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE THE S. C. REGISTRY RECORD KEEPER.—Silvestry Paris (Ranidoro) charged with offering a bribe of Rs.1,000 to the S. C. Registry Record keeper to hand over a Colombo D. C. criminal record, accused a 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”, 22nd July.

NICKEL SILVER.—The war has killed the popular name of this alloy, German 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 “puck fong” meaning white copper.

CHYLONESE FOR THE FRONT.—Mr. A. J. de Soysa, A. M. I. C. E., Assistant Engineer, Railway Extension Department, has resigned his appointment and will be leaving for the front shortly.

FAREWELL TO REV. C. T. WILLIAMS.—An extraordinary General Meeting of the Kandy Tamil Literary Association and a “Social” was held on Saturday the 15th instant at the Association Hall to bid farewell to the Rev. C. T. Williams, one of the Vice Presidents, who is shortly leaving Kandy for Jaffna on transfer. The meeting commenced at about 6.30 P.M. with the President, Mr. V. M. Saravanamuttu, Proctor, S. C. M. M. C., in the chair. Speeches were made eulogizing the noble qualities of the Rev. Gentleman, his services to the Association, and to the public, by Modirs C. S. Kandiah, N. N. Thamocharam and Messrs. V. C. M. Ayatari, K. Coomarasamy, L. S. Dorairajah, P. Thambirajah, J. N. Vethavanam, Advocate, V. Kathirithamby, S. Sabaratnam, 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. Rev. 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. Light refreshments were served in abundance to the audience. The proceedings came to a close at about 6.30 P.M. with a vote of thanks to the chair.
—Cor.

NUWERA ELIYA TAMILS' LITERARY 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., Hattori, 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. Tambyrajah for his valuable paper.
—Cor.

NUWERA ELIYA YOUNG MEN'S FOOT BALL CLUB.—At a general meeting of the above club held on the 1st instant at “Malvern Cottage” the following office-bearers were elected. Captain: Mr. A. Rajaratnam, Electrical Inspector; Vice-Captain: Mr. M. S. Saevaratnam, Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. D. T. Coomam, Kacheri. The committee is composed of the above named office-bearers and Messrs. A. N. Selvadurai, A. Shanmugam, V. Coomaraswamy, and J. P. Ampalavadar.
—Cor.

MR. TILAK'S JUBILEE CELEBRATION.—Poona July 18.—Mr. Tilak completes his 60th year on the 20th instant, and his friends and admirers have decided to celebrate his jubilee on that day. His son will perform religious ceremonies according to the Hindu shastras, and there will be a formal congratulatory meeting at his residence. A purse containing Rs.1 lakh will be presented to Mr. Tilak, and nearly three quarters of the intended amount is already collected.—“M. Mail”.

A DISTINGUISHED INDIAN VISITOR.—Sir Ratan Tata, a prominent Parsee Merchant, philanthropist and leader of the industrial movement in India, with Lady Tata, arrived in Colombo on Wednesday last on his way back to Bombay, from Japan. Sir Ratan received 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 occasion should be marked by suitable observances throughout India and Ceylon, and the Archbishop of Colombo, as Bishop's Commissary has notified the clergy of the Diocese to that effect. Besides the religious observances, there will be, in most of the leading cities and towns of India, public meetings held whereat a Resolution will be passed 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.

Y. M. H. A. ACTIVITIES.

LIBRARY.—The following periodicals have been added to the Reading Room:—“Ceylon Observer”, “Hindu Organ”, “Catholic Guardian”, “Morning Leader”, “New India”, “A. B. Patrika” and “Modern Review”.

KALABEERAM.—on Wednesday the 26th instant at 6.30 P.M. on the life of St. Thirunelakandar.

LECTURE.—Mr. E. K. Sivasubramanyam, B. A., will deliver an address on “The Duties of Hindu Young Men” on Friday the 28th instant at 6.30 P.M. in the Head Quarters.

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

The “Ceylonese” writes.—It is proposed to erect 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 high 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 his country with unstinted 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 end of a feeding bottle.” As a lawyer, as a high official, and as a popular representative he has played many parts in his 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.

Bangalore, June 29.—The following is the Dewan'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 ever introduced. A University for Mysore has been a long-felt want and in recent years the need has been pressed 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 deputed to foreign countries to make a study of University conditions there with a view to suggesting measures for starting an institution 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 consisting of the Members of Government and the leading educational officers of the State began the investigation of the question in the month of July 1914. It sat 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 of India interested themselves in our proposals and discussed them with Sir Hugh Daly, our late Resident and myself. Shortly after this meeting, the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, furnished His Highness' Government with an important note criticising and suggesting various improvements in our scheme. His Highness' Government took full advantage of the suggestions and revised their proposals with the help of Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, C. I. E., and Mr. Thomas Denham. The revised scheme was submitted for the consideration of the Government of India in February last. Later in the same month Sir Hugh Daly and myself had again the advantage of exchanging views personally with the officers of the Government of India who gave the matter their sympathetic consideration.

As the academic year usually begins on 1st July 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.

The negotiations to that end are in progress with the Madras University. Through the courtesy 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 “alma 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 improvement were invited from 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.

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 entailed a considerable amount of work and the 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 announcement 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 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 master of no small difficulty during this period of war, His Highness' Government propose cautiously 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 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. As 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 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 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 sympathise 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 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 no 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 few needs to an urban life of increasing wants, burdens and responsibilities. A University may be said to have a general object and certain specific aims depending on the state of the country, civilisation and of material prosperity. The general object in the broadest sense is to encourage learning, to promote higher education, to create a centre of culture, to light a torch that would dispel the gloom of ignorance from the remotest corners of the country. The specific aims in Mysore should be what I stated in support of the University idea at a public gathering of educationists in this city over four years, namely, to develop the intellectual ability and executive power of our citizens and to afford the training necessary to prepare future manufacturers, merchants, businessmen, economists, 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 education and every well-wisher of the State to endow prizes, medals, scholarships, lectureships and if possible also chairs for specific subjects. There are many people in the country who we know are able and willing to help, particularly the merchant classes, several of whom have already come forward with magnificent offers to establish hostels in Bangalore and elsewhere for promoting education. 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 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 sincerest gratitude. His Highness the Maharaja's keen interest in the progress of education is too well known to require mention. It is entirely due to His Highness' initiative and personal interest that the scheme has taken shape and is being pushed through so speedily. His Highness' subjects have hailed the measure with enthusiasm. The institution is not meant only for to-day or for the next generation. It will be a permanent landmark of His Highness' benign rule.
—The Hindu.

MALAYA LETTER.

A PROPOSED INCOME TAX.—The War will shortly make itself felt 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 easy duties

have been imposed on tobacco and liquor. In the course of a recent meeting of the Legislative Council the official members requested the Government to introduce an income tax for a fixed period and transfer the proceeds to the Imperial Government for the prosecution of the war, and the Government accepted the proposal with the result that a committee is engaged in the working out of a scheme for this new tax. Meanwhile discussion in the press is in full swing. A point has been raised that the officials 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 held a meeting to oppose the proposal 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 levy of an income tax and in doing so gave 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 numerous as bees in a hive the collection of an income tax would be fraught with untold hardships as it is feared that the Chinese methods of business would baffle any assessor of income and that the Chinese would “cook” up their trade accounts to elude taxation. The Penang Chamber of Commerce 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 else may happen one may be sure that the machinery for the collection of the tax will present openings to the “unemployed” community for some time. That will be one consolation of the war.

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 anticipations 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. Sir Henry MacCallum was greeted heartily and the press held out prospects of a good time during his time. His departure was a relief!

Sir Robert Chalmers came and carried the country before him, what with his *Pali* speeches, oriental touches and allusions and placidity of temperament. Much was expected of him and it was even stated that he was sent to undo his predecessor's wrongs. He has gone and now there is the sorry spectacle of the Press and the people speaking of Sir Robert in contemptuous terms. One paper points to the recent Supreme Court appointment as one of the *disserices* of Sir Robert Chalmers to Ceylon. Somebody in Parliament attributes unamiable qualities to Sir Robert. Another paper, hopes Sir John will undo Sir Robert's “doings” in Ceylon! Where are the hopes, where the anticipations, oh, where?

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 certain 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 it? but when the name is handy the owner thereof persuades himself there is all the world in it!

There are no foolish names—only foolish persons!

There is a law in this colony that limited liability companies doing business here but registered outside the colony should always and on all occasions indicate the place of incorporation when the names of the firms are mentioned. This law was almost a dead letter for some time 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 alive 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 Hongkong) and have occupied the building recently vacated by V. K. Tomoda & Co. Ltd., (Incorporated in Tokio).” It may even be an offense 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 tie 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 *Times of India*, that paper says “Journals regard his reward as a special tribute to the Boerhood of the Pen”.

Ambitious Journalists may now boggle the authorities with the aid of the Pen and the tributes will come in!

“Beautiful women, good wine and Italy await us” ended an Austrian army order. Yes, to give them a hiding!

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

Singapore, 8th July 1916.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

London, July 18.

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

Router, wiring from Headquarters, says:—The West Kents, who held out in Trones Wood, numbered 100 commanded by a Captain. They accounted for 150 of enemy, including thirty-five prisoners before they were relieved.

London, July 19.

General Sir D. Haig in a *communiqué* says that the Germans are attacking the positions in the vicinity of Longueval and Delville Wood. Heavy fighting is progressing.

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

DEPARTURE OF THE "DEUTSCHLAND."

London, July 18.

New York.—There is excitement at the forthcoming departure of the "Deutschland." A message from the German Foreign Secretary, Herr von 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 British sportsmen have offered to accept up to £5,000 sterling, all pro German money, at 50 to 1, on the "Deutschland's" arrival at Bremen.

THE SUBMARINE WAR.

London, July 18.

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

BRITISH VESSELS SUNK.

London, 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.

London, July 19.

General Sir D. Haig, in a *communiqué*, 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 5.30 yesterday evening. Fighting continued the night long and was particularly violent at Delville Wood.

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

General Sir D. Haig in a *communiqué* 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 afternoon our fire dispersed a large body of Germans massing to attack Waterloo Farm from the direction of Guillemont.

THE NEED FOR MUNITIONS.

London, July 18.

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 ammunition 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 "Konigsberg." The enemy North of Handeni were driven down the Pateani River, abandoning a field gun.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, July 19.

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 Styra and Lipa Westwards. This is counter to General Ermolov's Army defending Lipa. The military estimate there are now only 200,000 Austrians on the Russian Southern front.

London, July 18.

Petrograd.—A *communiqué* says that on the Riga front the Germans in many places made vain attempts to recapture lost trenches. The victory at Volhynia has completely cleared the enemy from the Northern bank of the Lipa. We are using the captured heavy guns 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.

London, July 19.

Petrograd.—A *communiqué* says:—German aeroplanes dropped 18 bombs on Riga. As a result of the rains the Dniester has risen eight feet, demolishing the Austrian bridges. We are approaching the mountain passes South-West of Riga along both the Cheromosh rivers.

IMPETUOUS COSSACK ADVANCE.

London, July 18.

Petrograd.—A *communiqué* says that the Cossacks made an impetuous advance from Plastouny and captured thirty-four Turkish officers, 608 Askaris and two machine guns.

GERMAN VESSEL SUBMARINED.

London, July 18.

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

STEAMERS SUNK.

London, July 18.

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

THOSE MUDDLERS.

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.

London, July 19.

The Liberal War group has tabled a resolution with reference to the inadequacy of the transport and medical arrangements in Mesopotamia 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 Mr. Chamberlain announced that he had asked Viceroy to expedite the consideration of the report of the medical arrangements in Mesopotamia 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 declared Government was convinced the transport difficulties would soon completely disappear as far as local conditions permitted.

London, July 18.

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 statement.

Mr. Asquith's discussion was fixed for Thursday.

London, July 18.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith said the Dardanelles papers could not be published at present except incompletely. The War Council unanimously thought publication would assist the enemy. Every step in Mesopotamia was taken with the consent and advice of the military authorities. 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."

London, July 19.

Baltimore.—The "Deutschland" is preparing to steal out in the darkness with a cargo of rubber and nickel. 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 rear-guards, in the last few days, taking prisoner 85 Turkish officers and 1,200 Askaris.

MORE RUSSIANS IN FRANCE.

London, July 20.

Paris.—A fresh contingent of Russians has landed at Breot, 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 MESOPOTAMIA MUDDLE.

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 motion. But in view of the criticalness of the present military operations and also the prospects thereabout, 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 desire to conceal past shortcomings or shield whoever was directly responsible. He reminded the House of the complexity and length of the Crimean 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 facie* 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.

London, July 20.

Mr. Forster said that despite the efforts of the American Ambassador at Constantinople the whereabouts of the majority of the Mesopotamian prisoners was unknown.

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 CREDIT.

London, July 20.

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

BIG DONATION TO KITCHENER FUND.

London, July 20.

Penwick-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. 3286.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sabapatipillai Arunasalam of Point Pedro

Deceased.

Pakkiam widow of Sabapatipillai Arunasalam of Point Pedro

Petitioners.

Vs.

1. Ratnam daughter of Arunasalam and
2. Annasooran daughter of Arunasalam of Point Pedro. The 1st and 2nd Respondents are minors by their guardian *ad-litem* Alvaippillai widow of Sabapatipillai of Do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Pakkiam widow of Sabapatipillai Arunasalam of Point Pedro, praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovesaid deceased, Sabapatipillai Arunasalam, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Esq., District Judge, on June 26, 1916, in the presence of Messrs. Sivaprasanna & Katreau, 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 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,

District Judge.

June/July 26/4, 1916.

Time to show cause is extended to August 1, 1916.

P. E. Pieris,

District Judge.

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18. THE MAGIC VOICE PILLS.—This is an excellent remedy for clearing and strengthening the voice. Will be found very useful for professional singers, public speakers, clergymen, and all others who are obliged to over-exert their organ of voice. It is a cure for hoarseness of throat; it gives melodious tone to the singers.—Per bottle As. 8. In India and Burma V. P. P. charges from 1 to 6 bottles As. 5 only extra.

19. AROMATIC BATHING POWDER.—Is an invaluable toilet requisite. A pleasant and agreeable preparation for the bath. The best substitute for the costly toilet soaps. May be used by young and old and by both sexes. Removes dirt and the offensive smell of perspiration, keeps the skin soft and glossy, cooling and refreshing to the system, and imparts a charming fragrance to the body. A valuable adjunct to the bath and will be found to be a great favourite with every native of India. Per box As. 8. In India and Burma V. P. P. charges As. 3 only extra.

20. SANJEVA PILLS.—A most useful remedy for infantile fever, nervous irritability, sleeplessness, wind in the bowels, cold, cough, headache, cold in the head and all other diseases of the digestive organ, to which children especially and adults generally are subject. Will be equally effective for the above maladies affecting the adults also. Per Phial, As. 10. In India and Burma V. P. P. charges from 1 to 6 bottles As. 5 only extra.

21. SUPERFINE GOROJAN PILLS.—A sovereign remedy for all sorts of fevers, malarial, intermittent, remittent, malarial fevers, with their complications of spleen, liver, brain and lungs. Very useful in infantile fevers, nervous irritability, sleeplessness, wind in the bowels, cold, cough, headache and all other diseases of the digestive organ to which children especially, and adults generally, are liable. Per Phial As. 10. V. P. P. charges from 1 to 6 bottles As. 5 only extra.

22. CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES.—By the external application of this specific, eczema, psoriasis, scabies itch, dhoobies itch, pustules, scaly eruptions, ringworm of the head, eruptions attacking especially the head and other parts of children, causing considerable itching, are cured. Per bottle As. 7. V. P. P. charges up to 2 bottles As. 5 only extra.

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