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# Order Nisi.

N THE DISTRICT COURT OF BATTICALOA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 895.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Thankamma, wife of S. R. Muttukumaru of Koddaimunai

Siva Ramalingam Muttukumaru of Koddai-

and
Chellanutiu, widow of V. Vayittilingam
Muttukumaru Vyittianathan
Muttukumaru Nallanma
Muttukumaru Rasamma and
Muttukumaru Sivayoganathan all of
Koddainunai
Rasanudanta.

This matter coming on for disposal before T. B. Russell, Esquire, District Judge, of Batticaloa, on July 5, 1916, in the presence of the Petitioner abovenamed, and the affidavit of the said Petitioner dated July 5, 1916, having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he hereby declared entitled, as the husband of the abovenamed deceased, to have letters of Administration to her estate issued to him, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before August 10, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the features.

It is further ordered that the first Respondent be appointed Guardian ad bitem of the Minors the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Respondents, unless the Respondents shall, on or before August 10, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

T. B. Russell.

July 5, 1916.

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# Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3236.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3236.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Deceased.
Deceased.

Pakkiam widow of Sapapatipillai Arunasalam of Point Podro

Vs.
Ratham daughter of Arunasalam and
Annapooranam daughter of Arunasalam of
Point Pedro. The lat and 2nd Respondents are minore by their guardian ad-lit.

em Alvattaipillai widow of Sababatipillai
of Do.

This matter of the Petition of Pakitiam widow of Sapapatipillai 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, Esq., District Judge, on June 26, 1916, in the presence of Mesers, Stvaprakasam & 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 issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shell, 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.

District Judge.

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

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# Che hindu Organ.

JAPPNA, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1916.

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS, 1915.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

In spite of the deplorable events of the year in the Central Province the report is succinct and cheery. The riots are thus

The Riots.—On the night of May 28, which was a Bollay for the Buddhist Full Moon Festival of Wesak, anti-Moorish riots broke out in Kandy in connection with two Wesak carol parties. About 1-15 a. m. the two carol parties combined and came down Castle Hill street from the direction of Hill street. The carol parties were followed by a large crowd. At the junction of Castle Hill street and King street the Inspector of Police stopped the carol carts, and refused to al-

low them to proceed in the direction of the Castle Hill street mosque unless the shouting of the crowd was stopped. As the attitude of the crowd became threatening the Inspector ordered the crowd to disperse, but the order was not obeyed. The Inspector turned the front cart half round. The Moors who were on the steps of the mosque then juered at the Sinhalese. The second cart then dashed past the first cart, followed by the crowd and the first cart. The crowd then attacked the mosque and the Moorish boutiques. The Superintendent of Police came up with more Police, and the crowd dispersed after thirty Sinhalese had been arrested.

The mosques in Colombo street, Trincomales them to proceed in the direction of the Castle

The mosques in Colombo street, Trincomales street, and at Mahaiyawa were also attacked. The damage to the Castle Hill street mosque was extensive, and was assessed at Rs. 2,940. Judging from the size of the stones found strewn on the floor of the mosque, and which could not have been picked up close by, it is evident that the attack on the mosque was premeditated.

attack on the mesque was premeditated.

The Government Agent notes that the general opinion of the people is against branding cattle by use of chemicals. We may state that we have to reckon with the Government Veterinary Surgeon whose opinion is conclusive though the opinion of poor villagers may contain a grain of truth in it. The villagers know how and where to brand; some even hold that certain diseases to which cattle and expessed could be prevented by branding in the crude old way. There may not be sense in this practice. No one cared to inquestion the times and the villager has to pocket out the cost of re-newing the brand-marks of his cattle.

Under the head of excise the Govern-

nas to pocket out the cost of re-newing the brand-marks of his cattle.

Under the head of excise the Government Agent, the Horourable Mr. C. S. Vaughan, knocks the bottom out of the arguments of the anti-excise party who swore and protested that under the system the drinking habit would spread far and wide. The Government Agent embodies in para. 44 of his report the balance of opinion among his chief Headmen to be "that excessive drinking is on the decrease; they are unanimous in stating that illicit practices are less than before." We must read the opinion of chief headmen in the light of the oriental weakness to please one's immediate superiors and then see if the beam of the balance shows any disposition to trimulous partiality for the other side. It will gladden the hearts of the sponsers of the Excise Scheme that their prophecy has been borne out by experience. We trust that headmen elsewhere also will agree with their brethren in the Hill Province. We are certain that before the Report for 1916 is prepared the head-men will make up their minds to be unanimous on the question. It is hardly necessary to state in the Report the results of the working of the Excise Ordinance since no one now believes that any radical changes will be made for some time to come. The system has passed the experimental stage and the Government may well avoid reiterating those old, worn-out arguments in favour of the scheme.

paying THE RELIGION OF THE ANCIENT TAMILS.

(By S. Sabaratna Mudaliyar.) PART SECOND. Chapter VIII.

MONSTROUS OBJECTS OF WORSHIP.

KALI-HER FRIGHTFUL APPEARANCE.

Kali and Durga are different manifest-Kali and Durga are different manifest-ations of the same Uma. There are spirits of a lower order who bear the names of Kali and Durga, and these should not be mistaken for Uma. Uma is our Divine Mother, and this Divine Mother is the grace of God personified. The literal meaning of the word Uma is knowledge or wisdom, and the Grace of God that enlightens the soul is therefore called Uma.

called Uma.

The ancient Tamils had a clear conception of the Grace of God, as their religious literature would amply shew. The Grace of God cannot be better expressed in this Mayavic plane than by the idea of mother, and this idea very clearly shews the beauty of the religion. No Father-hood or Son-hood will be able to impress in our mind the functions of the Grace of God as forcibly as Mother-hood, and in fact no Fatherhood or Sonhood is possible without a Motherhood.

The Grace of God assumes different

without a Motherhood.

The Grace of God assumes different forms in Its different aspects, and the religion of the Tamils explains these different aspects under the different names of Parasakti, Athisakti, Ichchasakti, Kiriyasakti and Gnanasakti. It would immensely benefit religious students to have a correct idea of these Sakti principles; and in fact we cannot form any idea of God except through these prin-

ciples. Says one of our great Baktas; மெற்பத் குர்க்க் குறிக்கு இதன் இ யைக்கூடி; while another says: அவன் மூளாலேயவன் முள்கைகைக்கு

In the same way as our worldly mother teaches us our duty to our worldly father, our Divine Mother teaches us our duty to our Divine Father and guides us all to

His Divine Presence.

His Divine Presence.

The Grace of God exhibits Itself to our view in different forms according to our capacity and need; and when It manifests Itself in a gracious Form, we call It Apria & Som, and when It appears in a furious form, we call It Apria & Som, Even the furious form has for its object our ultimate good. Parents are at times found to put on a bad face towards their children in order to correct them—and it is not always possible to correct them by kind means. Although anger is the property of the Mayavic plane, and cannot be attributed to God in His true form or Gangula & Som, still He assumes it when He deals with the souls in that plane in order to correct them and help them in their own way. When the Grace of God manifests Itself in the shape of upris & Som, it ewn way. When the Grace of God manifests Itself in the shape of ward of the is known as Kali the mounts of the word being goddes of the ark color (Tam-

The Puranic stories abound not only in figures of speech but in figures of action as well. Action is more impressive than speech, and the Divine Grace had therefore recourse to actions that might, in a figurative sense, impress truths in our minds forcibly. In fact every action of the Divine Grace in this Mayavic plane is symbolic of some truth or other in the spiritual plane, and advanced religious students will be able to interpret all material phenomena into their spiritual meanings.

We could thus see that the form of Kali which was assumed by our Divine Mother to strike terror in the heart of the feindish demon who oppressed the good The Puranic stories abound not only in

We could thus see that the form of Kali which was assumed by our Divine Mother to strike terror in the heart of the feindish demon who oppressed the good natured celestials carries with it a very beautiful spiritual meaning which the critics are unable to see. As I have often said, we should not decide questions from a superficial view of things, and especially so in matters affecting our spiritual interests. It must be borne in mind, that superficial beauty is only the sign of the artificial religion, because it has been made to appear so by human artifice, very much like what we call cooked upevidence in the legal parlance. Superficial beauty will not be able to stand a scrutinizing test, while the real beauty of the true religion can only be seen when it is scrutinized and analyzed. I must also observe in this connection that religion affords instructions to various grades of people; and what may not be beautiful to a certain grade, may be highly beautiful to another grade. It is the man who can see the beauty of the instruction in its application to the grade of people for whom it is intended, that can really appreciate it. People whose views are chocked with materiality, will not of course be able to appreciate real spiritual beauty. A medicine may taste bitter, but it is very much appreciated for its curative effect. Exactly so is the appearance of Kali. Her gracious form is Uma, and the aspects of the Divine Grace, and then God of the Old Testament is said to have been wrathful at times—and the critics, I am sure, will not consider this as a defect of the Biblical religion.

Although God is immutable and invariable, His Grace assumes different aspects

Although God is immutable and invariable, His Grace assumes different aspects according to the capacity of the recipients,

a the class of people to whom a certain aspect is most suited, will of course make much of that aspect and direct their devotion to God through that aspect. According to our religion, the whole Pirapancha is charged with the Grace of God in different forms, and that Grace is worshipped theorem these various forms according to is charged with the Grace it worshipped through these various forms according to the capacity of man. This is why the Vedic people performed their worship to elements and other natural objects, because they represented the Grace of God in one form or other. The man who seeks the Grace of God through His meek form worships Uma, while the man who seeks It through His furious form worships Kali. The preference shewn by a certain sect of the Hindus to the latter form of worship has resulted in the formation of a sect known as Vamists, and these sectarians have introduced into their system certain objectionable practices in embellishing their mode of worship. I am not defending them, and Saina Siddhanta, the religion of the ancient Tamils, is not responsible for this Schism.

### NOTES & COMMENTS.

From the minutes of a meeting of the General Committee of the Social Service League held at its office on the THE CEYLON SOCIAL THE CEYLON SOCIAL Its office on the 6th instant with Sir P. Aruna-chalam in the Chair, we are pleased to learn that the League is growing in its usefulness. It has show its activity in many directions. The organized and timely relief given by the League to the distressed people, during the recent floods in the Western Province, elicited the warm praise and admiration of the officials and the public. Some of the main channels in which the activity of the League is to be directed are as follows:—The Committee of the League is endeavouring to arrange for the training of a certain number of mid-wives at the Lying-in-Home, Colombo, for the work in villages, mainly for the poor. The supply of trained mid-wives is a crying want in most parts of Ceylon and we hope that attempts will be made in other Provinces too, to meet the demand. The very high percentage of 6th instant with SERVICE LEAGUE. Caylon and we hope that attempts will be made in other Provinces too, to meet the demand. The very high percentage of infant mortality in Ceylon is a social evil the mitigation of which has long baffled our skill and endeavour. If the Social Service League succeeds in this department of its work it will go a long way to mitigate the evil of the increasing infantile mortality. The League also carries on Lane Visitation by its members, in a systematic manner, with the object of improving the social and sanitary condition of the inhabitants of some of the slums and crowded parts of Colombo. The League has also resolved to ask Government to abolish imprisonment for labour offences, especially in the case of women and children. In the Social Service League, we have an organization in which all sections of Ceylonese and European residents can join in a truly national spirit and work for the masses. There is yeast room for widening the scope of the ial uplitment of the masses. There is vast room for widening the scope of the work through branch Societies which work through branch Societies which should be established in all parts of Ceylon.

We have referred in these columns on several occasions to the liberal measure of popular Non-Official Majorities represents IN INDIAN COUNCILS. tion granted to the Indian

IN INDIAN COUNCIES. tion granted to the Indian Legislative Councils, and to the great benefits that would follow if similar reforms were made in the constitution of the Ceylon Legislative Council. The triennial election of Non-Official Members to the Bengal and Madras Legislative Councils has just closed. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal in forming the new Council has increased the strength of nonofficial representation by nominating two more non-officials to seats for which officials were hitherto nominated. The Bengal Legislative Council now contains only eighteen official members and no less than thirty-four non-officials. In giving his reasons for the reducation of the number of official members by two and increasing the non-official strength, Lord Carmichael remarks pleasantly:—'I know how valuable to Government even a single how valuable to Government even a single safe vote in a division may be and I know that my action has made it more easy for the non-officials to defeat Government whenever they wish to do so. But I made the modification deliberately." May we hope that our own Government to will the modification deliberately." May we hope that our own Government too will display the same liberal spirit and help the political development of the people committed to their care by reposing more confidence on them, and grating them larger administrative powers in the Coursells and in the higher offices of the Government Service. ernment Service.

#### LOCAL & GENERAL.

MEDICAL WANTS COMMITTEE -The above Committee mot yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber, the Hon. Mr. R. E. Stubbs presiding.

RELEASE OF RIOT PRISONERS.—Mr. RELEASE OF RIOT PHISONERS.—Mr. N D J Samaranayake, former Registrar of Ambata-lon Pahala West, and Mr. O J P Weersselkers, former Police Hoadman of Wollampitiya, who were convicted by Court Martial and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each in June last year, have been released by H. E. the Governor.

Personal — Mr. T. Ramaswamy of P. C. M. O's Ollice, Colombo, has gone on two weeks' leave to Point Pedro.

—Mr. H. J. C. Pereira, the well-known Advocate, is returning to Ceylon by the "Woroestershire," due here on 2nd August. Mr. Pereira will occupy rooms at the Galle Face Hotel and resume practice at the Law Centre. Courts.

Courts.

DONATION TO THE TIBUNELVELY HINDU SCHOOL ABSOCIATION, JAFUNA. — Mr. C. Thambapillai, Interpretor Mudaliyar, Courts Kuala Lumpur donated a sum of Rs 250/to the Tirunelvely Hindu School Association, Jaffun. On behalf of the Association offers thanks to him for making this donation.

This Revenue—of the island for eight months of the present figureial year or to June 1st 1916, was Rs. 42,160,015 as compared with Rs. 33,625,412 for 1914—15; and Rs 36,224,542 for 1913—14.

Rs 36,224,542 for 1913—14.

Big Gale at Rangoon.—In the course of the storm on Saturday at Kyaukohaug, opposite Syriam, lightening struck two oil barges belonging to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, doing great damage to the corrugated iron roofs. Three barges, together with decks, doors and stanchions, were blown off 200 yards from the scene of the explosion. The Burma Oil Co's launch "Thegon," near by, also took fire and Mr. Allain of the B. O. Co. was burned and palofully injured in the face. Altogether 21 persons were injured. It is believed that the damage will amount to at least R1 lakh. at least R1 lakh.

A New Lady Lawyer.—A special Bench of the Calcutta High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and five other Judges, sat to hear an application by Miss Regina Guha for permission to be enrolled as a Pleader.

TEA UNDER IRRIGATION.—Two small plots The Onder Residation.—Two small plots at Anuradbapura are to be planted up with tea immediately, and irrigated for experimental purposes. Mr. Kelway Bamber, and Mr. Coriett bave already gone up to Anuradhapura. Mr. Bamber will superintend the planting of tea. The area to be planted is about half an acre.

RAGAMA COOLY CAMP FULL.—As a result of a number of sheds being blown down at Mandapam by the recent gale, a large number of coolies are arriving by the Tuticorin Camp and are being segregated at Ragama. There were ever 1,000 in camp yesterday; today another 600 arrived and were also removed there. There is no fear of overcrowding owing to the large number of sheds available, including those eracted for the German prisoners. The health of the camp from the latest report appears to be very satisfactory.

—Ceylon Observer, July 26.

The Kitchener Fund —Simla, July 20 —

THE KITCHENER FUND —Simla, July 20 —
The Kitchener Memorial Fund continues to The Kitchener Memorial Fund continues to receive warm support from the ruling chiefs. Subscriptions are now announced of R10,000 from the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, R5,000 from the Nawab of Bhawalpur, R1,000 each from the Maharajah of Travancore, the Rajah of Cochin, the Maharajah of Karauli, the Rajah of Mainpur, the Maharajah of Darbhanga; R500 each from the Maharajah of Banswara, the Maharajah of Simoor and the Rajah of Sitamu; R400 from the Maharajah of Samthar; R250 from the Baoni State; and R100 from the Maharajah of Sitamu R100 from the Maharajah of Silana

The Chunnakam Post Office.—We are thankful to Government for having given us an ideal Post and Telegraph Masker at Chunnakam in the person of Mr. N. Kathiravaloo. He is a young man of many. parts, an able and intelligent officer. He is very popular in the district and commands a lot of respect and influence. The rich and the poor and the young and old who go there to transact busines are treated alike dispensing with all official "Red-tapism" and every one has a good word to tell about him During the 6 months he is at Chunnakam, he has effected many important changes. All the villages served by this office are onjoying a daily delivory of letters &c., which many of the old post offices in the Peninsula cannot boast of. He is closing an extra mail to Jafina by the 4 P. M. train. This is indeed a great boon. The office looks neat and tidy with a nice garden in front.

Darrier Literary Union.—The weekly

garden in front. —Cor.

DARLEY LITERARY UNION.—The weekly meeting of the Darley Literary Union was held on Saturday the 15th instant, with Mr. C Nagalingam in the chair. The chief business for the day could not have been taken up as announced at the meeting of the 8th instant, owing to the indisposition of the lecturer, of the evening. It was then decided by the bouse that an impromptu debate be had for that evening. The subject chosen for discussion was "That Parliamentary franchise should be extended to women", Mr. C Thiysgalingaw proposed and the op-

position was led by Mr C Venschamby. Mossrs. C V Sivapragasam, N Sivapragasam, M Sivapragasam, M Sivapragasam, V R Jendram, C Amirtballigam and the Chairman offered comments. After a long-discussion the subject was put to the House for votes, when, the opposition carried the day by a majority of 5 votes. Mr C v V Pontudurai was elected a member of the Union. At the pext meeting Mr. S Subramaniam of the Office of the Principal Civil Medical Officer will read a paper on the "Export and import trade of Ceylon". —Cor.

maniam of the Office of the Principal Civil Medical Officer will read a paper on the "Export and import trade of Ceylon". —Cor. The "Lakehimi Disperator" Vaddukoda. —Pursuant to a notice sent out by Messrs. V Murugasapillay, Retired Engineer, A Sithamparanathapillay, Retired Engineer, A Sithamparanathapillay, Retired Engineer, A Sithamparanathapillay, Retired Engineer, Manager of Schools, and A Modir. Veduppillai, Proctor, S C, a meeting was hold at the Hindu English Institute Hall, Vaddukoddai, on Friday the 14th Instant at about 4 r. M. to consider what steps should to be taken to improve the status and the prospects of the "Lakshimi Dispensary", Vaddukoddai, managed by Dr. N. Malavarayar of Kantarodai who has been lately much handicapped in the efficient management of the dispensary partly by the poor supply and high price of drugs and partly by the extreme liberality shown to the patients by that sympathetic physician. Mr. A Sithamparanathapillay, Notary Public, being voted to the chair and Mr. K Arumugam, B A being elected Secretary, the chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting and strongly impressed on the audience the importance of a dispensary for such a thickly populated village as Vaddukoddai. The chairman then called upon Dr. N. Malavarayar to give a short account of the nature and amount of work done by him during the past three years, which enabled the gentlemen present to appreciate the services rendered by the doctor. The chief item of the business done that day was the appointment, on the motion of Mr. M Kanapathippillai, seconded by Mr K C Nathan, of a committee are:—Mesers A Sithamparanathapillay, Notary Public, (Treasurer), A Modir. Veluppillai, Proctor, S. C., V Chelleppath, Landed Proprietor, A Tillainather, Retired Government Officer, V. Singadurai, Head Master, Hindu English Institute, Vadducoddai, V Murugasu, Telegraph Master, Kuella Lumpur, O Namasiwayam, Government Officer, F. M. S. and K Arumugam, B. A. H. E. Institute, Vaddukoddai, (Secretary.)

(Secretary.) —Cor.
SHACKLETON BELIEF EXPEDITION —London, July 23. (Official) —Government has decided on the despatch of the Hudson Bay Company's ship "Discovery," especially built for Antarctic exploration, which has been placed at the Admiralty's disposal, to relieve the members of the Shackleton Expedition, etranded on Elephant Island if they are not rescued before the "Discovery," which is fitting out at Devonport, is ready, to sail. Lieut. Commander James Fairweather, an experienced icemaster, is appointed to the command of the vessel.

The Late Mr. V. Sangaraptillal —We

mander James Fairweather, an experienced icemaster, is appointed to the command of the vessel.

The Late Mr. V. Sangarapillai.—We
deeply regret to record the death of Mr. V.
Sangarapillai, Registered Medical Prantitioner, which sad event took place at his residence at Ayanarkovilady yesterday at 8.30

A. M. The late Mr. Sangarapillai was first a
toacher in the Jaffua Hindu College and
subsequently qualified himsolf as a Medical
Practitioner. He was very sympathetic towards the poor who atways received from
bim medical aid with hardly any expense.
He was noted for his honesty and straightforwardness and was always upassuming.
He leaves behind him his widow, four sons
and two daughters, besides a bost of relations
and friends Mr. V Sathasivampillai of the
tutorial staff of the Jaffaa Hindu College is
the brother of the deceased. Mr. V S Annamalai of the Anuradhapura Kacheberl is a
caphew of the deceased. Mr. Somasundram,
B. A., Head Master of the Alavetty English
School is a son in-law of the deceased. Our
sympathies are with the members of the
bereaved family.

#### MASKELIYA.

-The weather is now rainy, but not so monsoonish as in previous years.

—Mr. M Chollish, Inquirer, hold an inquest on Saturday the 8th instant on the body of a small boy, who suddenly died at Annandale (astate. The coroner returned a verdict that the death was due to injuries accidentally caused by fire.

verdict that the death was due to injuries accidentally caused by fire.

—There was a gloom east on the residents of Maskeliya when the news that Mr. K Sampanther, Asst Postmaster, was transferred to Nuwars Eliya reached them. During his stay for the last 3½ years, the convenience of the public in the P. O. transactions was greatly facilitated, and he has greatly endeared himself to one and all through his courteous and amable qualities. His present move is doubtless in recognition of his meritorious services hers. The prominent residents, however, with Mr M Chelliah, Supát Dalhousie Estate, as chairman, submitted to the Postmuster General a joint potition for his retantion. But the P. M. G. has kindly informed the petitioners through the chairman that he was very pleased to leare that Mr. Sampanther performed bis duties so appreciably and that he (Mr. Sampanther) is now required for a more important office. Grand preparations are on hand

to give the departing officer a very fitting send off. Mr. A H J E D. Silva, Postmaster, is also transferred to Watawala and Mr. T De Silva succeeds him.—Cor.

# MR. TILAK CHARGED FOR SEDITION.

Pcona, July 24.—In the Court of Mr. G. W. Hatch, District Magistrate, Pcona, Mr. J. A. Guider. Deputy Inspector General of Police, on Saturday, lodged an information charging Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak with orally disseminating sedition which was likely to bring into contempt or hatred or excite diaffection towards the Government. Mr. Tilak had been making speeches which were seditious. Hereferred as instances to speeches dolivered by him on the subject of Home Rule for India at Belgaum in May and at Abmednagar in June and urged that they were such as to come within the definition of Soction 124 A. of the Indian Penal Code. The Magistrate, after reading the information directed a notice to be issued against Mr. Tilak under Sections 108 and 112 of the Criminal Procedure Code calling upon him to show cause why he should not be bound over for good behaviour for a period of one year in a sum of Rs. 20,000 in his own recognisance and in two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each. The date of hearing of the notice has been fred for Friday, the 28th instant. —The Hindu.

# ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND PROHIBITION.

It may not be generally known that Abraham Lincoln was a total abstaincr. Judging from statements that he made at various times there is no doubt but that he fully realized the nature of the liquor avil and the need of suppressing the sale of alcohol.

alcohol.

In an address at Springfield, Ill., he made the following statement:—

"The liquor traffic is a cancer in Society, eating out it vitals, and threatening destruction; and all attempts to regulate it will not only prove abortive, but aggravate the avil. There must be no mere attempts to regulate it will not only prove abortive, but aggravate the avil. There must be no mere attempts to regulate the cancer; it must be eradicated; for until this is done, all classes must continue exposed to become the victims of strong drink. The most effectual remedy would be the passage of a law altogether abolishing liquor traffic. Law must protect and conserve right things; and punish wrong things; and if there is any evil in the land that threatens society or individuals more than another, it is the liquor traffic."

The following statement which was made on the

The following statement which was made on the morning of April 14, 1865 the date of his assassination, is also recorded:—

"After reconstruction, the next question will be the overthrow of the liquor traffic," —Health and Happiness.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HELL OF WAR!

CAUSE:-ANIMALS' CURSES.

Rev. J. E, Watts Ditchfield, Bishop of Chemsford. Revorend Sir,

I have read with admiration in the Briton Bom-bay, May 28, 1916, a report of your War Bermon, in which you said "all nations had in one way or other forgotten God."

You have spoken of the terrible sins of varionations, the prosecution of the Jews by the Resians, the ill-treatment of the Congo natives the Belgians, the forcing of the opium traffic china by the English etc.

These are all sins against men who can protest gainst oppression.

But I respectfully ask, What about the millions of poor, dumb, harmless animals and birds that daily suffer terrible cruelties in trains, ships, markets, hotels and slaughter-house?

kets, hotels and staugner-nouse?

What about pigeon shooting and similar other cowardly sports? "Wounded pigeons dripping blood fly away from the trops, and wounded birds on the roads and in the fields are common sights for a day or two after the shoots. (The National Humane Review, Albany, New York, May, 1916).

What about skinning animals alive for leather? What about the dumb sufferers of the diabolical uelties of Vivisection?

Heart rending cries of millions of life-loving dumb creatures brutally ill treated by their carth-ly gods—men daily rise up to the foot of the Divine Throne, prying for Justice.

Throne, prying for Justice.

And it the Law of Cause and Effect, Divine Justice, Heaven and Hell, Blessed are the Merciful, Thou Shalt Not Kill, are not mere poetical torms, but steric realities, then I fear that as long as men will draw upon their heads Animals Carses, God will curve mankind from time to time with Wars with all their attendant horrors.

I pray that you and other religious leaders of nankind may soon realise Animals. Curses as a cry powerful cause of human misery and preach o people the religious necessity of abstaining rom flesh cating and other fashions while as esponsible for terrible cruelties to animals and

Yours respectfully, Labbshankar Laxmidss.

I beg to appeal to all the religious leaders as well as humanitarians to kindry consider Mr. Labsbankar Loxanidas's above prayer, and to inform them that humanitarian literature may be had from the undersigned.

understgned. Ladhubai Gulabeband Jhaveri, Henorary Manager, Humanitarian Fund.

The Bombay Humanitaviun Fund Of ce, 309, Shreff Bazar, Bombay, No. 2. 11th June, 1916.

#### TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY,

# The War.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, July 21.

General Sir D. Haig, in a communique, says:
North of Bazentin and Longueval the line of the
British advance was pushed as far as Bois-desFourceaux.
We drove out the enemy from Fourceaux Wood.
The enemy counter-attacked at night time after
an intense bombardment by gas shells and succeeded in entering the North of the Wood, but
failed to dislodge us from the South. The battle
continues without intermission between Leipzig
Redoubt on the West of Delville Wood and on the
East. There is no change clsewhere.

London, July 22.

London, July 22

East. There is no change cisewher.

London, July 22.

General Haig in a communique says:—There is a comparative lull in the main bathle area. The enemy entered in the front trenches in the Leipzig salient at one point, but were immediately driven out. The general situation is unchanged. Aviators in fine weather yesterday continued their successful attacks on points of military importance. Hostile air craft were not active till the evening when there was much fighting behind the German lines. One of our offensive patrols encountered eleven German machines, of which three were shot down and one was aflame. Another encounter between four British and six German machines lasted forty-five minutes. One Fokker was shot down and another badly damaged by our fire. The remaining four broke off the flight. During many other ainfights a fifth German machine was forced to the ground. Our total closes for the day were one machine. Now it is established that the enemy assault on Delville Wood on a front of 2,000 yards on the 18th was made by at least thirteen battalions, drawn from four different Divisions. The enemy losses were correspondingly great.

NAVAL BATTLE IN THE BALTIC.

### NAVAL BATTLE IN THE BALTIC.

Copenhagen.—It is believed that a Naval battle coursed on Wednesday night in the Baltic. Cannading was heard throughout the night, disaparing Southwards, indicating that the Russians endiving back-the Germans.

THE BROWN

#### THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, July 21.

Petrograd.—A communique records violent Ar-tillery duels on the Dwina and Volhynia front. In the Caucasus the successful oftensive on the right wings continues. Some detachments advanced over ten miles.

London, July 21. Petrograd (official).—The Russians have cap-tured the town of Gumishkaneh, forty miles North-West of Baiburt.

London, July 21. Petrograd.—A communique says:—Above the innetion of the styr and the Lipa we dislodged the shemy from organised works and captured fords in the Styr. The enemy fied in disorder to Berestechko, where fighting is proceeding. We took orisons 1,600. On the Caucasus from we captured 430 in the Kialkitchevli District and important conveys.

#### THE FRENCH FRONT.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, July 21.

Paris.—A communique says: The enemy at dusk counter attacked our new positions South of Soycecout. The battalion leading the assault was caught by a barrage of machine gun fire and driven back in disorder with heavy losses. The night was quiet in Soume. There was great reciprocal Artillery fire at Chattancourt and Fleury.

London, July 22.

Paris.—A communique says: There has been nothing reported since morning. A German aeroolane bombed Belfort. The damage is insignifipant.

#### THE MESOPOTAMIA MUDDLE.

London, July 20.

In the Commons Mr. Lloyd George announced that a Bill enthodying the Government's proposals regarding the inquiries upon Mesopotamia and the Dardanelles would be introduced on Monday. The inquiries would be scarching.

London, July 20.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith announced that secret inquiries would be held regarding the Dardanelles and Mesopotamis, not by Select Committees. Both Houses would be represented and

London, July 20.

Mr. Asquith said the proposed names and terms of reference of the inquiry would be submitted to the House. A Bill would be introduced providing for compulsory powers for securing evidence which might not otherwise be available.

## AUSTRIAN BARBARITY.

London, July 20,
Rome.—It transpires that Sig. Bettisti, ex.
Austrian Deputy for Trent, who is fighting with
the Italians, was mortally wounded at Monfe Corno and picked up by the Austriage and hurried off
to Srent. A hanguan was summened telegratranspirelly.

graphicany.

Rome,—Huge representative processions marched to the Capitol to commemorate the martyrdom of Bethiati. Dense crowds in the streets shouted "Doath of the sassasias." The Mayor and several Professors and deputies made speeches and referred to the unspeakable barbarity of the enemy and usged Government to reply by declaring War on Germany and interning enemy subjects and settling enemy property. setzing enemy property.

London, July 22.

Petrograd.—Floods in the Dniester are benefiting the veemy by liberating troops to reinforce the Kovel, Vladonrolynek, Bukevim and Transylvania fronts, where more heavy fighting its consequently expected. Military operations on the Dniester will probably be impracticable for a month. An ex Town Co-neillor of Vladimirvolynek who esesped says the Austrians are deported from Austria or forced to labour on the defences. All able bodied makes of the remaining inhabitants are starving. The scheapet black bread is one rouble per pound. There is no meat. Cats and dogs have long since been devoured, Typhoid is prevalent.

WAR CREDIT: £ 450,000,000 MORE.

London, July 21.

A supplementary vote on credit of 450 millio for the War is officially announced.

NEW RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE STARTED

NEW RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE STARTED

London, July 22.

A German communique admits that the Russians have crossed the Dvina. This was not mentioned in the Russian communique, but it has now leaked out in Petrograd that the Russians have begun extensive operations on the Riga Front. The first intimation was a telegram to the "Novo Vremya", amouncing the capture of three lines of German treuches and many prisoners and guns. Now the Riga correspondent of the "Bourse Gazette" describes the population listening with great joy to the tremendous bombardment which commenced on July 16th. General Russik, interviewed in Petrograd on route to Finland to convalence, said the Allies were siming at continuous pressure at a number of different points. If they avoid the mistake of advancing too quickly, the end would come sooner than was expected.

#### RUSSIAN ADVANCE OVER'LIPA RIVER

RUSSIAN ADVANCE OVERTIPA RIVER.

London, July 22.

Fetrograd.—A communique states that 3,000 prisoners were taken at the junction of the Styrand the Lipa. General Sakharoff's troops were subjected to concentrated bombardment while crossing the marshes of the Lipa Valley, but crossed the river and routed the enemy, pouring a deadly fire into the fleeing columns, and took 1,000 prisoners and several guris.

#### GREAT RAID NEAR ARMENTIERES.

GREAT RAID NEAR ARMENTIERES.

London July 22.

Router's representative at Headquarters wires that the blow struck at the enemy on July 19th was made at a spot where apparently it was unexpected. On a front of 3,000 yards, south of Armentieres, Artillery for five days previously, had instead parapets on the whole front the bombardment quicking on the morning of the 19th above the sector, and the range was litted in the evening to form a barrage. Then the infantry attack was lannehed in which the Australians took their full share. The German artillery and machine-guns which hitherto had been comparatively silent, opened very hotly immediately the assault started, but the Australians and British, some of whom were receiving their baptism of fire, swept on without wavering, over the spongy No Man's Land, and bayoneted, bombed or took prisoners those Bavarians daring to remain in the front line, we destroyed the dugouts, mine shafts, stores and wires, and withdrew with booty and prisoners whoere in a wee-begone state. The incessant raids have demoralised the Germans, confirming the impression of their value. These incursions are wearing down the enemy.

BRITAIN'S GIGANTIC PART IN THE WAR.

#### BRITAIN'S GIGANTIC PART IN THE WAR.

BRITAIN'S GIGANTIC PART IN THE WAR.

London, July 22.

Reuters special representative visited the munitions and shipfuilding centres and naval bases of the United Kingdom and witnessed the gigantic work of Britain in the Allied cause. For instance, he steamed the whole morning along a river through a famous shipbuilding centre, both banhs of which were lined by warships and merchantmen of all sizes and kinds, all constructing at double the rate previously regarded as possible. The warships' dimensions, speed and gunpower must not be hinted at and the mysterious vessels hidden behind canvas screens must not be described. He also saw most of the ships damaged in the Jutland Fight, including the "Warspite" which the Germans claim to have sunk, repaired and ready for sea.

#### ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

Paris.—A communique reports a violent bombardment on the right of te Meuse. An enemy stack South of Damloup collapsed. The Germans were heavily repulsed in the Vosges nort-west of Saint Die.

# BRITISH TRENCHES BOMBARDED.

London, July 22.

General Haig reports that the artillery on both sides was more active during the past twelve hours. The British front line and support trenches in several places were heavily bombarded with gas shells and tar shells. There was nothing else important.

#### ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

General Haig reports:—Heavy fighting continues in the Northern outskirts of Longueval village and Delville Wood. The remainder of the main battle front is unchanged. Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped many tons of explosives day and night most successfully on railway centres, aerodromes and other important centres. An enemy aeroplane was destroyed. Several others were forced to descend damaged. Four of our machines since July 19th have failed to return.

# A PEACE WORTH THE FIGHTING FOR.

London, July 22.

Paris.—General Haig interviewed said.—The supreme decisious of the War are on the battle-fields in the West. There it is we must impose a peace for which it will be worth our while to have fought, for we shall have earned it."

## THE NEW ARMY COUNCIL.

The new Army Council consists of Mr. Lloyd George, President, Lord Derby, Vice-President, Generals Sir William Robertson, Sir J. S. Cowans, Sir C. F. W. Macready, Sir David Henderson, Sir S. B. Von Donop, and Sir R. D. Robert Whigham and Mr. H. W. Forster.

#### STARVING POLAND.

London, July 22.

President Wilson has personally appealed to the Buropean rulers to co-operate in feeding the starving population of Poland, and asks the Anglo-Freunh and the Russians to allow the passage of foodstuffs that the Gorrams and Austrians guarantee will be exclusively allotted to civilians.

#### THE KARACHI INCIDENT

London, July 22.

In the Commons Mr. Chamberlain in roply to Mr. Astor read tolegrams from the Viceroy, dated June 15th and 19th and July 15th and 20th regarding the troop train incident, stating that the

train carried three Medical Officers, two second-class carriages fitted as hospitals, with fans, a coffee-shop and a good, supply of ice, and there was no overcrowding. The matter was being in-vestigated and a full report will be issued as soon as possible.

#### THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, July 28

General Sir D.Haig,in a communique says:—I have progressed further in the neighbourhood Pozieres. Between Pozieres and Guillemont battle continues with intense violence.

London, July 23.

General Sir D. Haig, in a communique, says the battle was resumed today on the whole front from Pozieres to Guillemont. Near Pozieres the outer German works were carried by Australians and Territorials. Violent fighting is proceeding.

Territorials. Violent fighting is proceeding.

The fighting has reached a stage of intense violence. The Territorials and Australians are attacking from the South-West and South-East respectively and have carried the German outer work at Pezieres by assault shortly after midnight. Violent fighting is now proceeding in the villages where the Germans are resisting desperately with largo numbers of machine-guns. Fighting has been equally intense on other parts of the front. No definite progress has yet been reported. At one time this morning we have recaptured the whole of Longueval, but the enemy regained the Northern end of the village. Similarly the outskirte of Guillemont have already twice changed hands.

London, July 28.

In the neighbourhood of Pozieres we captured number of prisoners.

#### THE FRENCH FRONT.

Paris.—A communique reports: There is continued aerial activity. The air squadrons yesterday thrice bombarded the railway yards at Metz Sablons which is the principal distributing point for stores and troops on the Verdun front. Over 100 bombs were dropped on the station building and sidings. Heavy damage was observed. A German aeroplane bombed Belfort without damage.

nage.

London, July 23.

Paris.—A communique reports Artillery work on the Somme front and a night attack against the new positions South of Soyecourt which collapsed under our fire. There was a bombardment of Fleury and greenading of the outskirts of Chapelle, Saint Fine. An enemy attack at Les Eparges was repulsed by machine-gun fire.

London, July 24.

Paris.—A communique says: There was a fairly lively cannonade North of the Bomme. French aircraft bombarded on July 21st the Station at Vigneulles and the same night the Stations at Thionville, where three great fires broke out, Arnaville, Laon, Saint Erme, and the following night again Thionville. A total of 115 bombs were dropped. On the morning of July 22nd twelve French aircraft bombed the Station and Barracks at Mulheim. Returning they fought a squadron of German aircraft bringing down four. Two French were forced to land in the German lines. German Artillery and aircraft bombadda Rel.

German Artillery and aircraft bombarded Bel fort but there was only material damage.

# THE RUSSIAN FRONT. London, July 28.

Petrograd.—A communique says: On the Riga front there was an intense Artillery duel. Enemy attack were repulsed North-East of Smorgon, also on the Stokhod. It is snowing in the Carpathians. On the road to Delatyn from Mammarosziget we took prisoner 488. Altogether 1,000 Austro-Germans have been taken prisoner on the various fronts. On the Caucasus front we captured Followstward of Trebizond, and Kelkid, midway botween Gunushkhane and Erzindjan, and crossed the Western Euphrates, engaging important forces Eastward of Rewenduz. Yesterday's communique should read:—We captured the heights of Vorokhta on the Marmarosziget road.

NEW RUSSIAN PREMIED.

### NEW RUSSIAN PREMIER.

London, July 28,

London, July 23, Petrograd.—M. Sazonoff has resigned and been succeeded by M. Sturmer, who retains the Premier-ship. M. Khovetoff has been appointed Minister of the Interior and M. Makaroff, Minister of Jus-tice.

London, July 28.
Petrograd.—The Tsar, in a Rescript, addressed to M. Sazonoff, dwells on the Minister's zeal in the service of His Majesty and of Russia. He regrets the state of his health compelled him to THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, July 22.

Rome.—A communique says: The Italians have captured Rolle Pass and scored other successes, completing the possession of Vallone mountain.

# ITALY AND GERMANY.

London, July 21.
Rome.—A decree extends to all enemy countries and their Allies the retaliatory measures adopted against Austria in June 1915.

Petrograd.—A communique says: The Caucasus offensive continues, Six guns were captured at Gunshibtanch mentioned on July 21st. 200 Turks were taken prisoner on the heights of Balabandalar, Wost of Gunshkhanch. There were some skirmishes with the Kurds in the direction of Bagdad.

# THE SUEZ CANAL.

An official despatch says the Turkish Army is reported to have advanced Westward from El Arish to five miles East of Katis where they are entrenching. Our mounted troops are in contact with the enemy. Hostile aircraft attacked Suez on July 21st. There were a few casualties.

BOMBS ON SUEZ.

London, July 23
Cairo.—Turkish aeroplane bombed Suez.
mb was dropped on Port Tewfik.

# "EVERYTHING AT STAKE."

Loudon. July 23.

Amsterdam.—"Everything is at stake" is a recurring phrase in an inspired letter from the front to which prominence is given by the semi-official Nordautsche Allegemeine. It says: "The battle surpasses imagination. The Russians rejuvenated

and re-equipped, have overrun the Eastern thus relieving the Italiane, France, reborn, is poing with the British a hurricane of iron on the Somme." The writer says the Army is doing it duty magnificiently. He wonders if the people a home realise the gravity of the hour when the flower of the nation are facing the British, Russians and French hordes.

#### MEDAL FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

The King has approved of the issue of a silven badge to officers and men of the British, India and Overseas forces who have served at home abroad in the present War, and who have relinquished commissions or been discharged on so count of age, wounds or sickness caused by Milk tary service. London, July 28

The Discharged-Badge will also be awardable to regular and volunteer nurses, and medical new who performed military service. It bears to words: "For King and Empire. Services rendered." A circle an-inch and a quarter in diameter circumscribes the Imperial cypher surmountee by a crown. It will be worn in mufti only. A similar notification was made by the Admiralty.

# NEUTRAL SHIPS SUNK. London, July 23, The Swedish sailing ships "Juno" and "Ida d Norwegian sailing ship "Bams" have been

sunk. FRENCH STEAMER SUNK.

London, July 28.

The French steamer "Cettois" has been sun and the crew landed at Algiers.

## DANISH MOTOR SHIP SHELLED,

London, July 23, The Danish motor vessel "Samso" shelled by submarine was towed into the Tyne water logge

SPECIAL MILITARY AREA IN SCOTLAND

London, July 23.

Scotland, Northward of the Line from Lochalat to Inverness inclusive, has been declared a special military area. Apart from the ordinary inhabitant thereof and the adjacent areas visitors are not allowed without a permit of the Commandant. Rallways will not book passengers not provided with a permit.

# UNUSUAL CABINET MEETING.

A Cabinet meeting was held this morning which was unusual. It is presumed it was in order to choose Commissioners to define the scope of the Mesopotamia and Dardauelles inquiries and also to secure a final agreement on the terms of the Irish Bill.

#### THE LORD KITCHENER FUND.

The Lord Kitchener Fund amounts to £60,000.

H. M. the Queen has given £250 and Lord Lans.

downe £100.

### THE GERMAN DEFENCE.

THE GERMAN DEFENCE.

Althabad, July 23.

Pioneer special cables state:—A correspondent at the British front expresses the opinion that the German counter-attacks are not made in the hope that they will succeed in recovering or holding anything that the enemy has lost. Their object is rather to gain time for the preparation of a new defence further back. The correspondent in question and other correspondents at the front highly praise the conduct of certain London Regiments, including the Queen's Westministers, the London Rifle Brigade and the London Scottish. Rifle Brigade and the London Scottish.

#### THE DEADLY MACHINE GUN.

THE DEADLY MACHINE GUN.

Allahabad, July 23.

On the extreme left of the original advance near Gommercourt our men broke through successfully, but neglected to clear out the dug outs, whence the enemy emerged with machine-guns which he succeeded in bringing into action. Those together with the German curtain of fire, prevented our supports from coming up. Our front line was thus isolated under heavy fire of all kinds, but the troops repulsed counter attacks and finally, in diminished numbers, fought their way back.

## FIGHTING IN THE WOODS.

FIGHTING IN THE WOODS.

Allahabad, July 28.—
The correspondent of The Times endeavours to convey the impression of the recent woodland fighting. The enemy have been in possession of these woods for a period of eighteen months, have run trenches across them, fixed barbed wire entanglements from tree to tree and constructed duy-outs forty feet deep and strong positions at the corners. Other advantages of his position are the drives for forestry purposes, which run through the woods; but our guns have invariably smashed the woods; but our guns have invariably smashed down the trees in all directions and ploughed the earth into pits and ridges. The chief difference between the ridges and the remainder of the wood now is that the former are remainder. now is that the former are more easily swept by the enemy's machine-guns. The fighting in these woods is always terrible. Nevertheless we have cleared out over a score of them from half-an-acre to 200 acres in extent.

-The Ceylon Observer.

### NOTICE.

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