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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF BATTICALOA.

Testementary Jurisdiction No. 895.

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

Siya Ramalingam Muttukumaru of Koddai-munai ... Petitioner, and

1. Chellamuttu, widow of V. Vayitti-

Minors.

2. Muttukumaru Vyittisnathan
Minors.

4. Muttukumaru Rasamma and
Muttukumaru Rivayoganathan all of
Koddaimunai

Respondents.

Respondents.

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

It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is
bereby 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 first Respondents

It is further ordered that the first Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem of the Minors she 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.

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Order Nisi.

N THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

mentary Jurisdiction No. 3259.

In the Matter of the estate of the late
Thangamutu wife of Kanapathipillai
Suppirsmaniam of Moolai late of
Singapore

Singapore Deceased.

Kanapathipillal Suppiramaniam of Moolai Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Theiranaipillai daughter of Suppiramaniam of Moolai

2. Porampalam Kanapathipillai of do. The list Respondent is a minor by her Guardian ad litem the 2nd Respondent Respondents

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of Kanapathipilla in uppiramaniam of Moolai, praying for Lotters of diministration to the catato of the abovenance seesaed, Thangamuttu wife Kanapathipillai Supiramaniam of Moolai, coming on for disposal betra P. E. Pieris Esqr., District Judge, on July 18, 216, in the presence of Mr. E. Murugesampillai, roctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the fidavit of the Petitioner; and the fidavit of the Petitioner dated June 27, 1916, aving been read; It is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful busband of the said intestate, and is entitled to have Letters of Administration of the estate of the said Intestate issued to him nless the Respondents or any other person shall, nor before August 8, 1916, show sufficient cause of the said courtery.

P. E. Pleris,

P. E. Pieris, District Judge.

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JAFFNA, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916

THE MEDICAL AND SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE MEDICAL AND SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Report of the Hon. Dr. G. J. Rutherford, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, on the Inspector-General of Hospitals, on the Health and Sanitary condition of Ceylon for the year ended December 31st, 1915, contains several facts which it would be highly interesting for the public to know. Section I of the Report deals with population. The estimated population of the Island on December 1915, was 4,424,300 inclusive of immigrant coolies but exclusive of military and shipping; of these 7,500 were Europeans. The population shows an increase of 107.278 over 1914. The birth rate for the year is given as 37 per 1,000. The facts disclosed by these figures indicate a satisfactory state of things. But it will be found on a perusal of the subsequent sections of the recognit remained and has been growing in population year after year there has not been a corresponding growth in the supply of medical and sanitary conveniences contributing towards improvement in public health. It is a fact, well established, that the people of Ceylon, in spite of their seeming material prosperity, have continued to degenerate physically. This degeneracy has been more striking to all observers, within the last one or two generations. The educated classes are the most affected. It is a matter of serious importance therefore that steps should be soon taken to find out the causes that contribute to this degeneracy and arrest their progress before it is too late. A careful study of some of the subsequent sections in the Report would give us some materials to draw reliable inferences indicating some of the principal causes.

Section II of the Report deals with public health. Of the total number of the principal causes.

Section II of the Report deals with public health. Of the total number of deaths occurring during the year, which was 109,819, about one-nineth or 12,494 are reported as deaths due to preventable diseases such as enteric fever, pthisis, are helectorissis, malaria, &c., but this able diseases such as enteric tever, ptinisis, anchylostomiasis, malaria, &c., but this does not include the large number of deaths from diarrhea and infantile convulsions, which are also to a large extent preventable. The infantile mortality in the thirty-three principal towns of the Island, was equal to a rate of 237 per 1000 births. Though there is a decrease in infantile mortality, over the previous 1000 births. Though there is a decrease in infantile mortality, over the previous year, yet, considering that the year under report was a healthy one, the rate is not one we could regard with satisfaction. Under the head of "Principal Diseases" malaria naturally takes the leading place. The Report says: "The year was a remarkably healthy one as regards this disease." The total number of patients treated at the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Island for the year was 485,082 markably healthy one as regards this disease." The total number of patients treated at the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Island for the year was 485,082 which is about 10 per cent of the population. The total number of this class of patients for the Northern Province is given as 75,883 which is about 25 per cent of the population. When we recall the fact that there are in the Island a large number of private Hospitals and Dispensaries, as well as the still larger number of Vedaralas and Vaidiyas to whom a very large number of patients resort for medical aid, and whose number are not included in the Report, the alarming extent to which malaria prevails in the Island may be measured. It is malaria that hinders the development and re-settlement of some of the fertile regions in the Northern and North-Central Provinces of the Island. It is malaria that is slowly sapping the vitality of the people in the towns and villages and causing their physical deterioration. If Ceylon can be reclaimed from malaria, as it has been done successfully in parts of the Malay Peninsula, the Panama Regions, and other countries in Europe, the physical deterioration of the people can be arrested and their agricultural prosperity ensured.

Section III of the Report deals in a

Section III of the Report deals in a few lines, with the "meteorological conditions and their relationship to disease". The temperature is reported to have been higher than normal for the greater part of the year in the northern and eastern

parts of the Island. On the whole, it is tated that, "the evil influence of these parts of the Island. On the whole, it is stated that, "the evil influence of these conditions upon the health of the people, as indicated in the causation of malaria would appear to be less than in previous

as indicated in the causation of malaria would appear to be less than in previous years."

Section IV deals with "General Sanitary conditions of the Colony and of the Chief Towns." The nine Provincial capitals are separately noticed. Of Jaffina the Report says:—"The provision of proper surface drainage, efficient conservancy, and a satisfactory water supply are very desirable. The houses and compounds are kept cleaner, and the local sauitary authorities prosecute more rigorously persons guilty of neglect in this particular. The high cadjan fences obstruct the circulation of air, and some localities are over-crowded." The defective drainage of the Jaffua District during the rainy months, has been admitted to be the principal cause of the alarming outbreak of malaria almost every year. In the year under report, the rainfall having been much below the normal, the outbreak was not so severe as in other years. Major James too who was deputed to report on the sanitary condition of Jaffua, made the same observation as regards the primary importance of drainage for the sanitary importance of drainage for the sanitary work which has been so long recognized to be important, should have remained still unexecuted is much to be deplored. If the Government would person in its policy which requires that such urgent works as the drainage of the Jaffua District should be executed by special taxation, there is no hope of our District ever freeing itself from the grip of malaria and other preventable diseases resulting from contaminated well-water and poluted soil which are due to stagnating floods in dwelling compounds during the rainy season. The Jaffua District with its teeming population, and its many ports which deal with a large volume of import and export trade, has many reasons to justify its claim for a sufficient grant from the Island's general revenue, for the execution of the drainage works which are so indispensable for its well-

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Jaffua should be prepared to send a few well-informed witnesses to give evidence before the Indus-THE INDUSTRIES tries Commission on the COMMISSION AND principal industrial

THE INDUSTRIES tries Commission on the COMMISSION AND principal industrial needs of the Peninsula, WITNESSES. and of the lines in which Government help may be extended. Ship building, till quite recent times was a profitable industry in Point Pedro and Valvettiturai in Jaffna. Schooners built at these Ports sail with Tamil crews to such distant Ports in North India as Akyab, Chitagong, Arakan, Moulmein &c. and bring back paddy and other goods to Jaffna. In these days when there is a great scarcity in shipping facilities the presence of a good number of native Schooners would have been of immense benefit. This Jaffna industry has of late languished to a large extent. There are many other Jaffna industries such as pottery and tile manufacture, coir manufacture, basket making, dye manufacture from Chaya root, weaving and dyoing, and the cottage industries, which require improvement and whose present condition should be accurately studied. It is stated that the Commission have divided the industries into five groupes and separate sub-committees of the Commission will inquire Commission have divided the industries into five groupes and separate sub-committees of the Commission will inquire into them. Gentlemen desiring to give evidence and assist the Commission may send the rannes to the Secretary. At the meeting of the Committee of the Low-Country Products Association, held on the 27th instant the names of a number of gentlemen who would give evidence on the following subjects were submitted, namely; mining, coir and fibre industries, weaving and other manufactures, potteries and cottage industries. We appeal to the Jaffan Association to bestir themselves in the matter and do the needful to have Jaffan's industrial needs properly presented before the Commission.

The important approuncement that was made by Mr. Asquith (according to a Reuter's INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL telegram published in published in appropriate to the content of t

CONFERENCE. published in another column) that an Imperial Conference will be held as early as possible to consider the commercial policy to be adopted after the war and that representatives from India will be included in the Conference will no doubt be welcomed throughout India. It will be seen from the telegram

that this decision was made in May last and was contained in a letter written by Mr. Bonar Law to the Dominions. It is significant that the Dominions consisting of all the self-governing Colonies have concurred in the proposal to include the representation of India at the Conference. We hope the present step will lead the way to the inclusion of an Indian Representative at the Imperial Conference to be held after the war to consider the future Government of the Empire. If the Indian Representative at the Imperial Conference should be chosen from among the Indian Officials of high standing and experience such as the Indian Members of the Viceroy's Council, the step will be acclaimed throughout India as an act of great justice and wise statesmanship. The following words from a speech of the Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon, a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal, delivered at the Kristodas Pal Anniversary meeting held at the Calcutta University Institute on the 24th instant, with the Maharaja of Burdwan in the Chair, should give us hope that the liberal attitude adopted by Lord Hardinge towards Indian aspirations will be continued under the present Government:—

"Referring to the present political situation in Bengal he asked what Kristodas would have done

"Referring to the present political situation in Bengal he asked what Kristodas would have done to day. He would have been filled with hope and enthusiasm at the thought of the position that India is to attain at no distant date as a partner in the Great Empire. His insight would have enabled him to understand how deeply the loyalty of India has impressed the great co-sharers in our Empire and how it has savingthened the hands of all who work for her advancement. At the same time he would have seen that we must wait until victory has crowned our efforts in the war and until the great conference of nations of the Empire has assembled te determine its future government and he would also have known how to utiliee this period of waiting in formulation of claims and aspirations of his countrymen."

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE GOVERNMENT AGENT. - Mr. Hersburgh, the Government Agent, will return from circuit tomorrow.

THE KODDADY MURDER—The Police Magistrate recorded evidence today from Mr. T. Kailasapillai and has forwarded the proceedthe Attorney General.

Kailasapillai and has forwarded the proceedings to the Attorney General.

A PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION.—The annual prize-distribution function at the Saivaprakasa Vidhyasalai, Kondavil, was celebrated on Wednesday last at about 7 Fm. Mud'r. S Sabaretnam, J P. occupied the chair. The function began with the singing of Thevaram to the accompaniment of instrumental music. The president having been garlanded by the Manager of the school, the Report was read by the Head-Master. Prizes were then distributed to all the successful students at the last Government Examination. This being over, interesting and instructive exercises were gone through by the students, which were very much appreciated by the audience. Appropriate and appreciative remarks were offered by Mesers. V T Sambandham, S T Sithamparapillai and S Somasundram, Protor, S Sadhasiva Kurukkal, Mr. M Swaminathan, Manager, Sara-wathi Girls' School, Copay, Mr. A Somaskanda-Pillai and the Chairman. The Manager, Mr. S Kandiah Pillai, having thanked those present, the function came to a close with the singing of Thevaram. It will be interesting to the well-wishers of the school to know that more than 30 new students have sought admission to this school within the last five days and that there are propects of many students joining it. As there is now much more enthusiasm among the residents of the place, we are in a position to state that a new building will be put up soon and that application be made to the Director of E lucation to register it as a Middle School.

A Dental Surgery Market of Dr. R H

A DENTAL SURGERY IN JAFFNA.—Mr. S C Patirana, the Assistant dentist of Dr R H Lambs, is now in Jaffna at 4-h Cross Street. He has opened a well equipped dental avr.

gery.

—Cor.

Arrival of a Distinguished Chetty
Visitor—Mr. CTNR M Narayanan Chettiar, a wealthy and distinguished leader of
the Natucottai Chetty community of South
India arrived in Jaffua yesterday merring by
train and was received at the Railway Sation by the whole Chotty community of
Jaffua and some leading gentlemen of the
place. He is an Honorary Magistrate and
Taluk Board Member of Karaikudi in Ramnad District The Reception accorded to
him was a bearty one He was essorted to
Vannarponnai where he resider, by a numle:
of motor cars and carringes. Mr Narayanan
Chettiar who is the guest of the Nagaram
will stay in Jaffua for at out four days

Koyleam Light-House.—Mr B Hors-

KOVILAM LIGHT-HOUSE,—Mr B Horsburgh, as Collector of Custums, N. P., has taken charge of the Kovilam Light House from the P. W. D. It will be lighted from the 1st October next. The light will be visible for 15 miles.

JANABIVIEDHY SANGAM .- The monthly lecture for the second year, of the above Sargam was held at Sri Parvathiv Vidhyasalai, Ohi-viatorru, ou Saturday (22 7-16) at 6 30 P. whon Brahama Sri V. Canagasabapathy Iyor of Naliar gave ac instructive and interesting lecture on Bakti.

THE TAML SEAT IN COUNCIL—A public meeting of the Tamils of Colombo was hold at the Public Hall on Friday last in support of Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasagra's candidature for the Tamils Seat which will fall vaccant at the Tamils Seat whi

LIST OF JURORS AND ASSESSORS.—T last Gazette contains the list of persons the Northern, Southern and Central Princes, qualified to serve as Jurors and Assessors for the year July 1916 to June 1917.

FISHERS' RELIEF FUND —A sum of Rs. 2,978.25 has been collected till yesterday.

2,978-25 has been collected till yesterday.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN CEYDON.—We hear that there is a possibility of a Planters' Deputation to His Excellency the Governor on the question of total prohibition to estate coolies in the near future. If so, the result of the deputation will be awaited with a good deal of interest, for the subject has excited the widest interest among the planting community.

The Ceylon Social Service League —
The Social Service League which is doing excellent work in Colombo, has extended its activities by forming a branch organization in Slave Island, the local organizer being Mr. H L de Mel. The meeting for that purpose was held on the 26th instant at the Booth Memorial Hall under the Chairman-ehip of Mr. H L de Mel.

chip of Mr. H L de Mel.

The Batticaloa Paddy Growers' Association.—A largely attended meeting of this body was held at the Victoria Hall, on the 36th instant. It was decided that management of paddy cultivation, including the distribution of water be placed under the control of the Government Agent. It was also suggested that the present procedure of assessment be reformed, by fixing a uniform rate not exceeding one rupee per annum for the older works as the lands under these works, in extent 40,000 acres, have repaid the first cost of construction. Several other important resolutions affecting paddy cultivation and irrigation in the Eastern Province, were also adopted.

Anchylostomiasis Campaign.—Dr. Barnes

ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS CAMPAIGN.—Dr. Barnes ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS CAMPAIGN.—Dr. Barnes and Dr. Winsor who were sent by the Rockfeller International Health Commission of New York to learn the work and method of the Anchylostomiasis Campaign and who were attending to the work at Matale for the last 3 months are to leave the Island shortly to take up work in other centres.

BATTICALOA POPULAR LECTURE.—A lecture was delivered by Reverend W. T. Garret, BA. in the Court House at 5 30 P. M., on Saturday the 22nd instant, upon the late Lord Kitchener. Mr. R. A. G. Festing the President of the Committee occupied the chair. There was a crowded house of ladies and gentlemen. A collection was made at the close of the lecture in aid of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

A DESERVING SHROUR APPOINTMENT.—M.

Needlework Guild, —Cor.

A DESERVING SHROFF APPOINTMENT —Mr.
S. Velupillai, Assistant Shroff of the General Treasury, Colombo, has been appointed Shroff Mudaiiyar of the Badulla Kachcheri. He has now acted for over two months for Thambiah Mudaiiyar, the Chief Shroff there, who was away on medical leave before his retirement on peesion from to morrow. Mr. Veluppillai served Government in the Shroff's Dapt. C.

G. R. Colombo, for 11 years and has worked at the Treasury for 5 years, proving his ability and capacity for positions of trust and responsibility. He comes of a respected family at Karuhampanai, and is much liked by all classes of people for his many qualities of head and heart and especially for his bumble and obliging ways. He is an old boy of the Jaffon Hiodu Collego. He assumes work at Badulla tomorrow, We offer Mr. Veluppillai our congratulations on his appointment.

Personal —D. E. Coomaraswamy, House

PERSONAL — Dr. E Coomaraswamy, House Officer, General Hospital, Colombo, has been transferred to Balangoda as D.M.O., of that

—The appointment of Mr. Tiyagarayapilai Appadurai as Registrar of Births and Deaths of Uduville division, and of Marriages (Gene-ral) of Valikamam North division has been confirmed.

—Mr. E. Ponniab, Clerk of Works, F. M. S. Blys., Ipoh, has come to Jaffina on leave and is staying at his residence in Copay South.

is staying at his residence in Copay South.

The Sugar Refineries Ltd.—An extraordinary general meeting of this Company was held at the office of Messrs. Carson & Co., Co'ombo, Agents and Secretaries, on Friday last. Mr. G. Lienel Cox. (Chairman Mr. D M Weigel and about 15 other share-holders were present. The Chairman ably reviewed the struction and stated that two more years should slapse before the undertaking becomes profitable. He held out bright prospects for the future of the Company. The Essolution to increase the capital to two million supers was passed.

Turicorin Harbour Scheme —The Col-

TUTIOBEN HARBOUR SCHEME—The Collector of Tionevely, the Presidency Port Officer, and Mr. Dillon, the Engineer, arrived at Tuticorio on the 25th instant and inspected the hyrbour. The Oparodai, a river which issues from Kadambur, and supplies Tuticorio with drinking water, and empties into the harbour, carrying large quantities of silt with it and making the harbour shallow, is to be diverted in another direction. The

island near the harbour called the Devil's Point is to be cut away, thus allowing sea water to enter the harbour freely. It is stated that Tuticorin will be like Colombo when the proposed scheme is executed.

PROSPEROUS INDIAN INDUSTRIES—All parts of India, says the financial correspondent of the "Times of India", appear keen on sending funds for investment to Bombay. It is stated that if 200 lakhs or more are required, as proposed, for the extension of the Tata Iron Works the new capital will be easily underwritten. It is also reported that the 209 lakhs capital, required for starting a new Hydro Electric Co. has been fully subscribed and that late applicants to the extent of 59 lakhs have been put on a watting list. The Bombay Port Trust has advertised a Rt. 25,00,000 4½ per cent debonture loan with a currency of 20 years, tenders for which are to be sent in on or before the 10th proximo. The situation on the local stock change is bright and there is a continuous demand for iron, manganese and cotton mill shares. The banks supply cheap and ready finance to all responsible parties, and the feeling is that after the war huge constructional programmes are to be carried out. PROSPEROUS INDIAN INDUSTRIES

The Tanjore Varnashrama Conference.

—At the Second Tanjore Varnashrama Conference, Ilis Holiness Sri Sankaracharyaswami delivered special lectures last Wodoesday and Thursday nights. The first lecture surveyed modern science and culture, dealt with world religions, showed the unique greatness of Hindalsm, dwelt on the divine origin of the Vedas and Dharma, the keynote of Hinduism The second lecture justified Varnashrama Dharma from national and Shastraic standpoints and showed how it best satisfied intellect and conduced to the perfect well-being of humanity. The Swami's matchless elequence, deep erudition and marvellous exposition impressed the audience much The Varnashrama Conference gave great impetus. Arrangements have been begun already for the Conference at Triobinopoly, the strong students' centre, next only to Madras.

Arrival of an Indian Elephant —The ss. THE TANJORE VARNASHRAMA CONFERENCE.

students' centre, next only to Madras.

Arrival of an Indian Elephant —The sa. "Kasembi," which arrived from India last night, brought the seven-foot tusker from Kalinga, belonging to the Maharajah of Talichebar, to fill the gap caused by the death of the famous tusker, "Horatsla," which had carried the shrine from the Dalada Maligawa for the last 34 years. As the sacred tooth relic originally came from Kalinga, it is a happy coincidence that the elephant, that is to bear it in procession in future, should also half from Kalinga. The animal was landed this morning; large crowds gathered at the Jetty and Wharf to see it.

—Ceylon Observer, July 30

New Pattern Lauder-Brunton Snake

New Pattern Lauder-Brunton Snake Lancet.—A new and improved pattern of the Lauder-Brunton snake bite lancet that has been prepared has been specially approved by Sir Lauder-Brunton. The only differences between the old and the new forms are that the lancet blade in the new pattern is slightly longer and stronger than in the old and that the sheath of the lancet is flattened so that it may be used to rub the perout and that the sheeth of the lancet is list-tened so that it may be used to rub the per-manganate well into the wound and bring it into theorough contact with any venom there. The War interferes with the preduction of new lancets and no supply of them will be available during the continuance of hostilities.

available during the continuance of hostilities.

Marriage of Millions—It is announced in New York that Mrs. John Jacob Astor is shortly to be married to Mr William D Dick, Yice-President of the Manufacturer's Trust Company, of Brooklyn. Mrs Astor was 'eft by her husband who perished in the Titanic, the sum of £340 000, most of which she relinquishes by marrying again. The bulk of this sum will revert to Mr. Vincent Astor, who received over £17,000 000 under his father's will. Under her marriage settlement, however, Mrs. Astor will retain between £40,000 and £50,000, Mr. Dick is a young man, is himself a millionaire, is one of the rising businessman of the younger; a cration Colonel Astor's posthumous son John Jacob who was born in 1912, received under his father's will a vory 1. rgs fortune in trust.

The Charge Againer Mr. Tilak—Poons.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR TILAK — Poons, July 27 — The hearing of the notice issued against Mr B. G. Tilak on a charge of orally dieseminating sedition which was likely to bring contempt or habred or excit; disaffection towards Government by the District Magistrate of Poona which was fixed for hearing to morrow has I een restponed to Wednesday, the 2nd August It is understood that Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. Joseph Baptista from Bombay will defend Mr. Tilak. — "Hindu".

SARABWATI LITERARY ASSOCIATION, COLOMBO.

—The usual weekly meeting of the above Association came off on Saturday the 22nd inst. Mr V Thampi. Vice-President, occupied the chair. Dr. S K Chinniah delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on "Female Education" Comments on the lecture were made by the following. Messra. S Vydia ingam, S Subramaniam, K A Veerababu, N Velupillai, M Thambiah and the Chairman. The meeting terminated with votes of thatks to the Lecturer and the Chairman. —Cor.

OBITUARY.-We regret to record the death of Mr. S. Namasivayam, late Superintendent of Works under the Local Board, Jaffan, which event took place at his residence in Vancarponnai West, on the 80th instant,

The doce used gentleman was a son-in-law of the late Dr. Vatitalingsm and brother in law of Mr V Remainstan of Vannarponnai West and Mr V Nagalingsm. Excise Inspector, Kayts. The funeral was largely attended. Our condolences to the bereaved.

Our condolences to the boreaved.

—It is with regret we record the death of the infant son of Mr. S. Arunachalam, which sad event took place last night at the residence of the child's maternal grandfather, Mr. S. Thambyab Pillai, Proctor, S. C., and Treasurer, Jaffor Hindu College, in Vannarponnai West. Mr. A Chellappahpillai, Sub-Collector of Customs, Valvettiturai, is the paternal grand-father of the child. We offer our condolences to the becaved.

—We also regret to record the death of an

— We also regret to record the death of an one year old son of Mr. S. T. Chittambulam of the Jaffaa Customs which took place on Wednesday last at Mr. Chittambulam's residence in Vannarponnai West. Our cond-dolences with the bereaved.

Y. M. H. A. ACTIVITIES.

LECTURE.—Mr. S.Kandayya, Proctor, will deliver an address in the Head Quarters on Friday 4th August 1916 at 7 p. m., Subject: "Sadhana".

Discussion.—On Wednesday 2nd August at 7 P. M., a discussion on "Mantrams" will be held. LIBRARY.—The following journals have been added. "Indian Review" and "Tropical Agriculturist".

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SCHEME IN MYSORE

A Mysore Government order states that the number of village Committees reported to be working in the several districts during the quarter working in the several districts during the quarter.

Was 8,023 as against 8,108 in the previous quarter.

The decrease is stated to be due to a discrepancy in the number reported for, the Bangalore Taluk for the previous quarter, viz., 383 for 83. The explanation is not considered satisfactory and the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District is requested to verify and recordle the figures and about a research of Commissioner to the figures and applications of the commissioner of th quested to verify and reconcile the figures and submit a report to Government. The number of additional Committees formed during the quarter in all the other bistricts except Kadur which remained at thonary, was 140. The total number of villages served by the Committees rose to 14.257 thus bringing 84 per cent. of populated villages in the State under the operation of the Scheme as 83 per cent in the previous quarter. As regards the (Essential Duties under the Scheme), it is stated that during the quarter 8,629 Committees held weekly meetings of villagers for carrying out ordinary village improvement works by joint labour, as against 3,740 in the previous quarter. The decrease occurred in the Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Hassan Districts. Government expect that every village Committee will, in course of time, he made to engage itself in performing the essential duties under the scheme. There was some improvement in the number of Committees that subscribed for one or more newspapers and those that held weekly meetings for recreation and instruction, which Toss during the quarter under review to 3,548 and 2,881 from 3,408 and 2,540 respectively in the previous quarter. — The Hindu.

SOME COMMON SENSE DIETETIC

By DAVID PAULSON, M. D.

First, eat more natural food. Early summer, says Dr. Evans, is the time of year when many people have a "touch of scurvy." They have lived all winter on heavy foods. He advises that we turn our attention to green vegetables to cleanse the blood, such as lettuce, spinach, and carrots.

carrots.

Genuine, old-fashioned wheatmeal flour is better for the health than white flour, because dod has put the "vitamines" and much of the mineral in the covering of the grain. The same is true of natural brown rice. When fowls were fed exclusively on pelished rice for three weeks they began to be paralyzed and suffered other symptoms of disease. When they were fed on whole rice they were soon restored.

Second, do not fry starchy foods in grease. Becond, do not fry starchy foods in grease. In frying them the grease percolates through and covers every little particle of starch with a ceating of fat so that it is proof against both mouth and stomach digestion. The digestive juices cannot get at it until the food reaches the small intestine and the bile cuts off the grease.

Some folks say they like fried foods. That is no sign it is good for them. Some people steal because they like to. The thing to do is to add the fat to the food when we eat it, instead of soaking it in fat while it is being cooked.

Third, do not eat blistering, burning condiments. God never intended such substances to come in contact with the delicate muceus membrane of the digestive organs. I have occasionally put a mustard plaster on the outside of the stomach, but then I took it off when it began to raise blisters. Those who put it on the inside must leave it there. And remember that a blister on the inside means a gustric ulcer.

Mustard, paper, artificial sances, and the rest

Mustard, pepper, artificial sauces, and the rest of that family, have no business in the human system. God has put a flavour in every food just as He has put a fragance in every flaver. What is the use of spoiling good food by adding to it such crude, coarse, blistering, burning as batances as flery spices and stinging condiments?

If feed tastee flat without these things tay it for a few weeks until you get back your normal tastes so that you can appreciate normal foods. Common table sets used moderately, is an exception, for it is a substance which naturally exists in the blood, which is not true of these other wretched things.

Fourth do not eat large quantities of protein food. The body can only use advantageously a moderate amount for building and repair material. The weste products that result from it are virulent release. lent poisons and pave the way for Bright's disease, high blood pressure, nervous prestration, and many other disorders.

Modern medical science has learned how to con-quer practically every disease except those that result from overesting, and especially esting too much of the best stock line of food. You will find ten percent of this kind of food in grains; and that is the right proportion.

that is the right proportion.

Many people have deluded themselves into thinking that they must eat meat in order to be atrong. That is a mistake. The ox does not get its strength by eating another ox. Corn is not made into better food by being changed into pork; in fact it may have trichina or tape worm added to it. There is no advantagge in eating second hand food any more than there is in wearing second hand clothes.

Fifth, do not cat between meals. Nature does everything in regular rhythm. When we persist in breaking into that we speedily break down the digestive system. We should consult principle instead of inclination. Those who persists in munching between meals will in the end pay ponality.

penality.

Sixth, Fletcherize, Someone has said if you chew long you will live long. Some people seem to think they do not have time to cat. They merely chop their food up enough so that they can swallow if without choking.

If we insist that the atomach shall do the work that was intended for the teeth, we are laying the foundation for gastric ulcer, hyperacidity, and many other unpleasant disorders. We owe adobt of gratitude to Hotace Fletcher for helping us to discover the importance of chewing.

childhood days is far better."

Eighth, after you have bowed your head an thanked the Lord for the meal which he provide you, do not forget to be thankful during the er tire meal. It is good for the digestion. Fletche said: "Do not eat when you are bad, or mad, a sad; only when you are glad." Cheer up befor you eat and be cheerful when you do cat.

We have made marvellous advancement in thousand different directions during these receivers, but most people have as yet learned litted or nothing as to how to eat, or drink..... to if Glory of God."

—Health and Happiness.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A JAFFNA SURGEON IN MALAYA.

It is gratifying to the Jaffna Community red dent in F. M. S. to see one of them elevated to the high appointment of Acting Medical Officer.

The selection of Dr. S. Manickam, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Perak, as acting Medical Office Krian, is a recognition of his abilitier, as appoinments of this nature have been to far restrict to persons of pure European descent, and it is a the more gratifying to see that the Governmen selected the most suitable candidate for the poin Dr. Manickam.

in Dr. Manickam.

This appointment has met with the univer approval and support of the different community of the people in the F. M. S. especially in Perwhere Dr. Manickam has spont most of his of oisl life. He gained the confidence of the G verument by his conscientious and henest wand the good will of the public by his sympath and kind treatment of all patients who sought professional advice.

professional advice.

Unlike many others, "work for work's sail been the motto of Dr. Manickam and he is the reward of his unselfish work in his recommotion which he righly deserved." He was a fitting farewell by the Staff of the Medipattment, Bag. n Serai, on the eve of his ture to Parit Buntar to take up his now a ment. He was

ment.

Dr. Manickam is the clost son of the lamented Dr. S. Sinnappu of Mellagam. To would meet with more end more evects trew sphere of life as he has had in his care Senior Assistant Surgeon is the sincere rish o "Admirst."

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

DESTROYER ACTION.

The Admiralty amounces that some of our light forces at midnight on July 22nd, eighted three enemy destroyers near the Noordhinder Lightship. The enemy were repeatedly hit, but succeeded in reaching the Belgian coast our casualties were an officer and man slightly wounded. Subsequently we had a running fight with six enemy destroyers off Scheuevenbank. There was no damage and no casualty.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

General Sir D. Haig, in a communique, says:—Some ground were gained near Highwood and towards Guillemont. A large portion of Pozieres is now in our possession.

now in our possession.

General Sir D. Haig, in a communique, says:—
Apart from continuous shelling by both sides a
night of comparative calm, followed yesterday's
fighting. Repeated counter attacks by the enemy
between Highwood and Guillemont yesterday
gained no advantage. Our Artillery and machineguns inflicted very heavy casualties.

Our troops secured important advantages in the sighbourhood of Pozieres. Despite a stubborn sence a large portion of the village is our hands. We captured here two guns and

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, July 24.

Petrogead.—After four days' uninterrupted fighting on the Riga positions the struggle has abated, the Russians requiring to consolidate the ground gained and the dermans needing reinforcements from other sectors. The Russians repelled the the Germans from Ik-kull to the Gulf of Biga. There was a success of much importance in the Memeri region where the Russians advanced twelve miles Westward.

GERMAN REFINEMENT.

London, July 24.

A report signed by the American Ambassador in Berlin on the housing of the Kubleben prisoners constitutes another indictment of German cruelty. "It is intolerable that educated people should be herded six in a horse-stall. The conditions of lots were worse, there being a floor space 25 feet by 30 feet for 64 prisoners. The roof slopes to 56 inches from the floor. Semi darkness is probably the cause of the depression and mental trouble of the prisoners who have nowhere to dry their wet clothes, and are not provided with soap. The present conditions will be impossible during another winter."

NEW WAR SECRETARY SNUBB MR. CHURCHILL.

London, July 25 In the Commons Mr. Churchill complained that Mr. A quith had not reviewed the military situa-

Mr. Lloyd Georke:—You cannot review the military prospect in the middle of a battle. The
prospects are good. Our Generals are more than
satisfied at the progres and proud of the valour of
the men. Great as the British Infantry were,
they were never greater than now. One thrills
with pride to belong to the same race as our citizen Army hurling back the most formidable foes.
Whatever inappens in this battle I am confident
victory will be assured us.

Mr. Lloyd George said he felt beyond every-thing confident because numbers and all other re-sources were on our side, and the soldiers proved that British resourcefulness and intelligence was going to snatch a victory in a few months, over what appeared at one time to be an invincible Military Power.

AFTER THE WAR PROBLEMS.

AFTER THE WAR PROBLEMS.

London, July 24.

In the Commons, replying to a series of questions put by Bir Owad Philipps and others regarding representation on the Dominions Committee on our industrial and commercial policy after the War, Mr. Asquish read a telegram sent by Mr. Bonar Law to the Dominions in May, reading that Government desired as soon as practicable to convene an Imperial Conference, including representatives of India, to consider the commercial policy to be adopted after the War, intimating the intention, prior to the Conference, of forming a Committee in England to discover an agreement among British Parties on the fiscal question was possible under the changed conditions caused by the War, assuring the Dominions that the appointment of this committee, whatever the results, would not unduly delay holding the Imperial Conference or interfere with the free discussion of problems with Oversea Representatives. The Dominions' Government's concurred and the Committee was accordingly appointed.

Mr. D. Macmaster asked: —In view of the fact that the principle of representation of the Dominion of the Dominion of the Dominions's properties of the Dominion of the Dominions's properties of the Dominions's properties of the Dominions's properties of the Dominions's properties of the President of the Dominions's properties of the Dominions's properties of the Dominions's properties of the President of the Dominions's properties of the Dominions's properties of the Properties of the President of the Dominions's properties of the President of the Dominions's properties of the President of the Dominions's properties of the President of the President of the Dominions's properties of the Dominions's properties of the President of the Dominions's properties of the President of the

and the Committee was accordingly appointed.

Mr. D. Macmarter asked: —In view of the fact
that the principle of representation of the Dominions was recognised at the Paris Conference, was
it not possible in working out the details of the
scheme, that the Dominions should be represented.

Mr. Asquith replied: Mr. Hughes went to the Paris Conference to represent the Empire and not any particular Dominion.

OUR DAILY WAR BILL.

London, July 24.

London, July 24.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith moving a vote of oxedit of 450 infiltrans, tyted that the average daily Vir expenditure was £4 450,000. The six niltonermentened by Mr. McKenna represented all the outgoings. The total expenditure from April 1st so fally 22ud was 559 millions. We had 41 millions in Land. Navy and Army functions cost 379 millions, loans to the Allies and the Dominions 157, food supplys, railways, etc., 23 millions.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

London, July 25

Mr. A quith's announcement was a reply to Mr. adding I who asked it Government intended to depark from the terms of the agreement based on Mr. Bloyd George's proposals, or to insert proposals at various with the agreement without consulting the Nationalists. Mr. Acquith pointed out that the agreement was subject to the approval that the agreement was subject to the approval and revision of the Cabinet. In this connection

two questions emerged: firstly the form in which Ulstora exclusion should be provided. All parties agreed that inclusion should not be automatic. Government would not be de more than make that sure. Secondly after full examination Government felt they could not themselves agree that the full number of Irish Members should be retained in the Commons after an election, except where the consideration of Home Rule or an amending Bli was concerned. Mr. Aequith then stated that Government did not intend introducing any Home Rule Bill unless there was a substantial agreement by all parties.

CASEMENT REFUSED LEAVE TO APPEAL.

London, July 24.

The Attorney-General has refused to allow Casement to appeal to the Lords.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

London, July 25.

London, July 25.

General Sir D. Haig, in a communique, says:—
An attempt to attack on our right flank yesterday at non was frustrated. Two Infantry attacks against the contre of our line were fruitless. Further ground was gained North of Pozieres despite strong opposition.

General Sir D. Haig, in a communique, says:— The Germans attempted an Infantry attack at Pozieres North East. It was repulsed.

Throughout the day there was ficroe hand-to-hand and bomb fighting at various places all along the battle-front. Between the Anore and the sea there was nothing of importance.

the sea there was nothing of importance.

The enemy recently further reinforced the Somme front with Infantry and guns. The bombardment continues, occasionally very heavy. Yesterday's Infantry attacks, which were preceded by a specially violent bombardment, were stopped by concentrated fire, the enemy nowhere reaching the trenches. His casualties must be severe. There was much hand to hand fighting in other parts of the line where our Infantry in places worked their way forward. The greater part of Pozieres is now ours. The prisoners here included two battalion Commanders.

DAYS OF ERZINJAN NUMBERED.

London, July 24.

Petrograd.—The days of Erzinjan are numbered. The Russians are steadily advancing this from the South and from the North, while Easward the van guards are only fifteen miles off.

London, July 25 A Russian communique says:—The Turkish Armies in Armenia are retreating in disorder. We are ten miles from Erzingan.

COMPULSORY HARVEST WORK IN PRUSSIA.

London, July 24.

Amsterdam.—Compulsory Service in the harvest fields for women and children has been introduced in West Pressia. Refusal is punishable by a year of imprisonment and a £75 sterling fine.

ALLIES AND COCONUT PURCHASERS.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that he was inquiring into the alleged purchases of eccount estates in various parts of the Empise by an alien firm.

THE DOVER PATROL.

THE DOVER PATROL.

London, July 25.

A despatch from Vice-Admiral Bacon regarding the operations of the Dover patrol since Dec. 31st, 1915, pays a tribute to the unremitting energy of the officers and men of his command. 21,000 merchantmen, beside warships and auxiliaries, passed the patrol in six months of which only 21 were lost or scriously damaged by the enemy, while 4 per cent. of the patrol boats were sunk with the loss of 77 lives. The patrol assists in guarding the flank of cross-Chanuel transport in which not a single life was lost, beside reconnaissances. Naval airmen carried out eleven raids on enemy acrodromes in Belgium. There were thirteen attacks on enemy vessels and we destroyed nine. Enemy scroplanes and the submarine service of Naval airmen in Flanders was most valuable. The patrol-boats destroyed several submarines and some surface-boats, much reducing the activity of submarines from the Belgian coast.

SWEDES AND SURMADOWN

SWEDES AND SUBMARINES.

Stockholm.—A General Order has been issued to the Swedish forces that foreign submarines in Swedish waters should be attacked immediately unless they are recognised to be neutrals or merchantmen.

BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

London, July 24.

The British steamers "Wolf," "Llongwen" and
"Knutsford" have been sunk and the crows saved.

AMERICA BUYS DANISH WEST INDIES.

Washington. (Official):—The United States has practically concluded the purchase of the Danish West Indies for £5,000,000 sterling. The Treaty confirming the sale will probably be signed today and go immediately to the Senate.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

London, July 26.

Concral Haig, in a communique, saye:—The whole of Pozieres is in our hands. West of the whage a further advance has been made and two strong trenches have been captured. The Territorials carried out this advance, in which a number of prisoners including five officers were captured. There is no change classwhere.

tured. There is no change claewhere.

London, July 26.

An officer of the Daccan Horse, in a letter to his wife published in The Times, describes the charge of July 14th. It started at 6 30 p. M. in the ovening. Tany gallopad three miles under heavy shad fire over ground full of shell holes, barbed wice, old transher, corpus and all sorts of d bris. They wout full bit down a steep bank into a valley past the British Infantry who were cheering undly. They went on past weeked gans and trans of amountaine, abardonad material and dead Hales. Everywhere there was terrific machine-gua fire. They sheltered under the bank and then were ordered to proceed. The Advanced PRIMATED AND FURLISHED BY S. KANDIAN PILLAL ME

Guard advanced under heavy fire half-a-mile and took prisoner eight terrified Huns and killed forty. They dismounted in a hollow and crawled to a wheat field full of dead Germans. On the top of a Hill they were held up by heavy fire, to which they replied with Hotchkiss guns and retired a short distance. They dug themselves in and held on till day-break, coabling the Infantry to come up. The Divisional General and Army Commander subsequently congratulated the Cavalry who were "all very bucked and pround.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, July 26.

London, July 26.

Paris.—A communique says the night was quiet on the Sommo, We took 117 prisoners South of Estrees on July 24th. We brought in three guns and much material found on the ground captured on July 20th North of Soycecurt, making six guns captured on that day. There is great Artillery fire at Floury. A French alr-squadron bombéd military establishments at Thionville and Romach and an important munition-store at Dun, also railway stations at Vilosnes and Bricolles and bivouacs at Danneoux.

RUSSIANS. CAPTUDE—EDUCACO.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE ERZINGAN.

London, July 26. (Official).—The Russians have captured Er-

THE BUSSIAN FRONT.

Petrograd.—A sommunique reports the Russians close on the heels of the Turks who are fleeing in disorder towards Erzingan, abandoning guns, rifes and stores.

Petrograd.—Communication of the control of

Petrograd.—General Sakharoff took prisoner 4,000 at Sloviovka, on the right affluent of the Styr. Fighting is proceeding in Galicia, ton miles North of Brody.

THE MUDDLES COMMISSIONS.

London, July 26. In the Commons Mr. Asquith announced th In the Commons Mr. Asquith announced that the personnel of the Mesopotamia Commission would be: Lords George Hamiltan (Chairman), Donoughmore, Hugh Cecil and Messrs. Williamson and Hodge, M. P.'s. The Dardanelles Commission would be: Lord Cromer (Chairman), Mr. Andrew Fisher, Sir Thomas Mackenzie and Messrs. Cawley, Clyde and S. Gwynn, M. P.'s.

London, July 27.

London, July 27.

The Mesopotatila Bill has been introduced in the Commons. It provides for the sitting of the Commission in India with the same compulsory power regarding attendance, witnesses and production of documents as in England. If sittings are required elsewhere, as in Egypt, the necessary provision will be made in an Order in Council.

Mr. Asquish emphasized the difficulties of the selection of the Commissioners and thought it desirable to give the Commissions a Parliamentary complexion while excluding members, who would show bisso or partiality. He was prepared to accept suggestions amplifying or strengthening the Commissions. The names of the Commissioners have been favourably received.

GERMAN IRON STEAMER SUNK.

Amsterdam.—The Norddeutscher-Lloyd stea mer "Gordeney" from Sweden with a cargo b fron ore has been sunk in the Baltic. The Cap tain and three of the crew were drowned.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

London, July 26.

It is understood that the non-enforcement of the Military Service acts against Britishers re-siding in Colonies and Colonies Protectorates is due to the fact that they are inapplicable to Ire-land.

NATIONAL FETE IN BELGIUM.

Ansterdam.—The Echo Belge says that an impressive sermon was preached by Cardinal Mercer on the occasion of the National Fete. Thousands frantically applanded when the Brabanconne was sung. Cardinal Mercier was followed to the station by a large crowd singing the Barbanconne. German troops charged with the bayonet. There was a terrible sorimmage. The Germans struck the women and children with rifles near the Bourse. The crowd in the public squares shouted "Long Live the King." "Down with Germany," and "Down with the Kaiser." Many arrests were made.

FRENCH AIRMAN FLIES OVER BERLIN.

FRENCH AIRMAN FLIES OVER BERLIN.

Allahabad, July 27.

Allahabad, July 27.

Pioneer special cables state:—It is officially announced in Paris that sub Lieutenant Merchal left Nancy at 9, 30 on Thursday evening on a special type of Nicuport monoplane with provisions and petrol sufficient for feutteen hours' fight. His mission was to fly across Germany and drop proclamations beginning: "We could have bombarded the open town of Berlin, and thus killed innocent women and children, but content surselves with dropping the following proclamation." He continued his flight and accomplished 800 miles. He was then obliged to alight owing to trouble with the sparking plugs. He changed two and re-started the motor. but found it necessary to change two more. While doing so he was taken prisoner at Cholm, 65 miles from the Russian lines, eleven hours after his start from Nancy.

Calcutta, July 27.

Calcutta, July 27.

A cable to the Vicercy states a French airman flew over Berlin on June 20th, dropping leaflets, He had to descend only 63 miles from the Russian trenches and was captured.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

In the Commons Mr. Arquith amounced that Government did not propose to introduce an Irish Bill on which there did not appear to be the prospect of a substantial agreement between all parties.

parties.

After Mr. Asquith's announcement Mr. Redmond obtained leave to move the adjournment.

London, July 24.

Mc Asquish's announcement was in reply to Mc Reduped who asked if Government intended to depart from the terms of the agreement based on Mc. Lloyd Go uge's proposals or to insert properties at variance with the agreement without consulting the Nationalists. Mr. Asquith pointed

out that the agreement was subject to approval and revision.

MR. REDMOND'S PROTEST.

Mr. Redmond's Protest.

London, July 26.

In moving the adjournment Mr. Redmond reviewed the negotiations leading to the agreement with Sir Edward Carson and himself and its approval by the respective supporters. In returning to London he was faced with an entirely new proposal propounded by Lord Lansdowne. He received on July 20th an extraordinary notification that the Cabinet had postponed the consideration of the Draft Bill and were considering a number of new proposals. "I asked for particulars and was informed that the Cabinet did not desire to consult me or communicate with me till a settlement had been reached. On Saturday Mr. Lloyd George informed me that the Cabinet had decided to insert in the Bill a provision for the permanent exclusion of the Ulster Counties and to omit the agreement for the retention of the Irish members at Westminster during the transitory period. The decision was final and not open to discussion. I and my colleagues adhere to every word of the agreement, but we cannot agree to the new proposals, which would mean a disgraceful breach of faith on my part towards my supporters in Ireland. We warn the Government that we will oppose such a Bill at every stage."

Mr. Lloyd George argued that the difference over the reference to Ulster was a matter of phrascology. He admitted that there had been a departure in the agreement with reference to representation at Westminster, due to the opposition of the Unionists who argued that if after discussion, the Irishmen at Westminster were undiminished, it might make a difference between a Liberal and Unionist Government on any general question of the Government of the Empire.

Mr. Lloyd George had said that no agreement was possible without modifications. Therefore it was idle to introduce the Bill.

SETTLEMENT FINALLY BROKEN DOWN.

Mr. Dillon, following Sir Edward Carson, declared that the settlement had finally broken down. Mr. Asquith strongly appealed to the Nationalists to reconsider their decision. The motion was talked out. THE TORPEDOED "LLONGWEN."

Naples.—Seventeen of the crew of the torpedo-ed ateamer "Llongwen" have been landed. Four-teen were drowned owing to the capsizing of a boat.

ITALIAN AEROPLANE BOMBS DURAZZO.

London, July 26.
Rome.—An Italian acroplane bombed Durazzo. SUBMARINES FOR THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

London, July 27. Rotterdam.—The Feye Noord shippard is con-structing four large submarines for the Dutch East Indies.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

General Sir D. Haig reports that throughout the night our Artillery was active. We continued at various points to press the enemy with hand to hand encounters, The enemy is using large numbers of gas and tear shells. Elsewhere on the British front there was no incident of importance in the last 48 hours.

"DEUTSCHLAND" TO DEPART.

London, July 27.

Daltimore.—Clearance papers have been granted to the "Deutschland."

Washington.—The cruiser "North Carolina" and two destroyers have sailed to do what Mr. Secretary Daniels terms "neutrality duty" outside Virginia Capes, presumably in connection with the attempt of the "Deutschland" to depart shortly.

THE VALUE OF ERZINGAN.

London, July 28.

Petrograd.—The capture of Erzingan is most important. It secures the Trebizond Erzerum road and gives the Russians the unfettered use of the sea base at Trebizond which is most useful if the Graud Duke means to strike at the Turkish main positions at Sivas, 120 miles from Erzingan, and enter the Anatolian plains, the heart of the Turkish Empire. London, July 27.

Petrograd. (Official).—We continue to pursue the retreating Turkish Army in Armenia. We seized the depot and War stores at Erzingan.

A LONG DELAYED ACT.

London, July 27.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith announced that the King would be advised to take steps to deprive the Dukes of Cumberland and Albany and the Princes Albert and Schleswig-Holstein of their honours and titles.

STEAMERS CAPTURED.

CopenHagen.—German destroyers have seized a Norwegiau and two British steamers in the Sound. A German cruiver captured the Wilson liner "Eskimo" in the Skager Rack.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK

The Norwegian "Kentigern" has been sunk in

FOODSTUFFS FOR STARVING CONQUERED.

(Official).—The Imperial Government propeses to admit food stuffs into territories occupied by wholly to civilians all food stuffs to the enemy, provided that the enemy receive tories, and allow neutrals selected by the President of the United States to control the distribution. If the offer is refused, or not answerd before harvest time, the Imperial Government exact such reparations as can be secured by the Allied arms, or enforced by the public opinion of neutrals for every civilian starved to death in the

-The Ceylon Observer.

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