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NOTICE.

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 - (ii) Anuradhapura Division
 - (iii) Batticaloa Division Kurunegala Division (iv)
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 - (1) Veddukadu (2) Kilinochchi
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H. F. TOMALIN. Conservator of Forests. Office of the Conservator of Forests, Kandy, August 1, 1916.

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Assistant Conservator's Office, Jaffna,
at 2 p. m. on August 28, 1916.
Assistant Conservator's Office, Anuxadhapura,
at 2 p. m. on August 31, 1916.
Forest Ranger's Office, Matale,
at 2 p. m. on August 28, 1916.
Circuit Bungslow, Maturata,
at 2 p. m. on August 31, 1916.
Assistant Conservator's Office, Batticaloa,
at 2 p. m. on August 31, 1916.
Sub-Divisional Forest Office, Trincomalie,
at 2 p. m. on August 31, 1916.
Forest Ranger's Office, Hambantota,
at 2 p. m. on Sept. 6, 1916.
Forest Ranger's Office, Badulla,
at 2 p. m. on August 30, 1916.
Assistant Conservator's Office, Ratnapura,
at 10.30 a. m. on August 25, 1916.
Sub-Divisional Forest Office, Colombo,
at 12 noon on August 26, 1916.
Assistant Conservator's Office, Kurunegalla,
at 2 p. m. on September 7, 1916.
Forest Ranger's Office, Puttalam,
at 2 p. m. on September 7, 1916.
Forest Ranger's Office, Chilaw,
at 2 p. m. on August 30, 1916.
Forest Ranger's Office, Chilaw,
at 2 p. m. on August 30, 1916. Assistant Conservator's Office, Jaffna, at 2 P. M. on August 28, 1916.

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Conservator of Forests.

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR FOR NOMINATION

TO THE

TAMIL SEAT

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Jaffna, 5-8-1916.

NOTICE.

A Special General Meeting of the Point Pedro Hartley College Old Boys' Association will be held in the College Hall on Friday the 11th inst. at 4 PM to pass the rules and regulations of the Association.

S. K. RAJASINGAM, Hony. Secy. H. C. O. B. A. Point Pedro, August 1, 1916.

WANTED.

A Head Master for the Hindu Elementary English School, Karaveddi. Preference will be given to a Graduate or a Trained Teacher. Written or personal application Written or personal application must be made before 31st August, to:

S. SAPAPATHIPPILLAI, Local Manager, Karaveddi, Point Pedro.



Che Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916.

THE WAR.

The war has now entered on its third year, with the turning of the tide in favour of the Allies. In every front they are on the offensive and are gaining. It will not be long before Germany will be compelled to sue for peace and a peace will be concluded which will relieve the world of German aggression and tyranny to the lasting benefit of man and civilisation. In the long run God helps a righteous cause and every loyal British subject prays to bring this terrible war to an end resulting in the complete triumph of British arms and of their allies. The following telegram to the Viceroy from the Secretary arms and of their allies. The following telegram to the Viceroy from the Secretary of State for India reviewing the present situation and past performances cannot fail to be interesting and useful:—

fail to be interesting and useful:—

The situation at the close of the second year of the war may be summarised as follows:—Germacy had hoped to crush France in the first year, but France recovered from the initial shock. Germany then hoped to strike. Russia to the ground last year, but, despite all the German successes, the Russian army remained intact. Germany returned to France and struck at Verdun, but Verdun is still unconquered. Germany has unbroken armies and some reserves in her depots. She says she has no fear of famine. Financially she has still confidence of her people, and the neutrals have not yet gone against her. But the enthusiasm engendered by the first successes has disappeared. Public opinion in Germany has distinctly changed and now shows signs of fatigue. The hope that she can crush her enemies in detail by well directed blows has vanished and the German people are beginning to think about the future.

The German financial system is very fragile and if Germany cannot end the war quickly to her advantage she will pass through a terrible period of economic difficulties.

vantage she will pass through a terrible period of economic difficulties.

After calling up her trained men Germany has called up various categories of untrained men, beginning with the youngest. The 1916 and 1917 classes have already been summoned and only inferior material is left. Men up to 46 years of age have also been called up. In the depots there are from 150,000 to 200,000 wounded who have recovered and the 1917 class, but once these resources are exhausted there remain only old men and convalescents. Yet Germany has to maintain war on all fronts and support her Allies in widely extended fields of operations.

She has not yet suffered a crisis owing to lack of effectives, but that crisis is approaching, and though she has still great resources of labour and is employing prisoners of war and the inhabitants of the invaded countries, she is dependent on her own activities and cannot draw on neutral countries as the Allies can. The blockade has not brought actual starvation, but it must be pressing hard on the Germans, or they would not show such rage at its continuance.

Austria is in a worse position than Germany, stee has called up men of 52 and already entails.

Austria is in a worse position than Germany. She has called up men of 52 and already enrolled the 1918 class.

Turkey cannot give the help expected of her or improvise a modern army.

On the other hand, neither Russia, Italy nor Great Britain have yet been able to employ all their resources.

their resources.

Germany at the beginning had superiority in the quality of munitions, but these have been rapidly diminishing.

Germany has had many victories, but the Allies are now stronger than they ever have been and

Germany has had many victories, but the Allies are now stronger than they ever have been and their resources in men and material are now greater than the resources of Germany.

The following Keuter's Special Service telegram to the "Times of Ceyloa" also is worth being quoted prominently:—

London, Aug. 4.

Mr. Balfour's statement is one of many reviews on the war published on the second anniversary.

These are most inspiriting, showing that though

the Allies have captured a million square miles of territory as compared with 170,000 by the enemy, the Allies' advance must not be measured by miles. They have at length secured the initiative in Europe, a result to which the collapse of the Germans at Verdun and the Battle of Jutland materially contributed. "The Times," for instance, says: The German record of the past eight months is blank negation, but the task of the Allies is still most arduous. The Germans still stand fast on their main fronts cast and west, from which it may take a long time to expel them. Yet the inspiring results of the fighting on the Somme and of the Russian pressure in the east show that the task can be accomplished. The troops of the Allies are absolutely confident of victory.

It is universally emphasised that the British

Allies are absolutely confident of victory.

It is universally emphasized that the British Navy has already proved the decisive factor in the war, while there is no more striking feature of the struggle than the rebirth of the British nation.

As Mr. Bonar Law said during the Colonial estimates debate in the House of Commons last evening: One of the outstanding facts of the war was the wonderful part played by the United Kingdom and every part of the Empire.

FASTS, FESTIVALS, AND THEIR EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

For the last three months or so, the leading Hindu Temples in Jaffna have been celebrating their festivals one after been celebrating their festivals one after another. Fasting and feasting the eyes and mind with the pious proceedings of the pompous Pujas and processions of the Temple festivals have been the order of the day with most Hindus in Jaffna. The climax was reached on Friday last when the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple started its annual festival which will be continued for about another month. These religious fasts and festivals were undoubtedly intended to have an educational value and to exercise a corrective influence on the life and conduct of the votaries. It is proper, therefore, that we pay more attention to their educational aspect and esoteric significance so that we may derive greater benefit from them. may derive greater benefit from them.

Education in its broadest sense denotes the gradual development of the latent the gradual development of the latent powers of man—physical, moral and in-tellectual. The ultimate aim and the only end to which education should lead one is spiritual perfection and realization. The world or Prapancha is the best school provided by God for man's educa-tion. Every incident in man's life, sub-jective or objective, pleasurable or painful, is intended to exert a corrective and puri-fying influence over him and lead him on fying influence over him and lead him on and on to the realization of the transient nature of all sense pleasures and impress on him an all-absorbing desire to seek refuge at the Feet of the Great Lord of Eternal Existence, Knowledge and Bliss, The Hindu Rishis were and are still the exponents of the best educational system in the world. The blind cannot lead the blind. It is only the spiritually enlightened who can lay down an educational system that could guide the development of those in a lower plane of life. The Sanatana Dharma of our ancient Seers gives us the most rational and efficient principles of education. It is a well-known fact that Hindus occupied a pre-eminent position among the nations of the world from time immemorial, till a few centuries ago; and this was due entirely to the fact that they then adhered more steadfastly to the Dharma than they do now. And now, if we desire true political liberty, social amelioration, and economic advancement, the best thing we can do is to educate ourselves to a true appreciation of the Dharma and stand steadfastly in its light. We may be perfectly sure that there in a Higher Power who shapes our destiny according to our deserts. fying influence over him and lead him on and on to the realization of the transient

who shapes our destiny according to our deserts.

Among institutions established by the Eternal Dharma for the training and education of man, the Hindu Religious Fasts and Festivals take a leading place. The inter relation and inter-dependence of mind and body is an admitted fact. It is necessary to bring about, by means of prescribed diet, by fasting, &c., certain conditions of the physical body to realize certain conditions of the subtler bodies. The general object of fasting is to alter the balance between the physical and super-physical forces in man so as to give the latter forces a pre ponderating power which will lead one to the holy, henign presence of the desired Deva or Devi, and gain for him Siddhis and occult powers leading ultimately to spiritual realization. It also helps man to control the senses normally when he withholds from them their legitimate pleasures at certain times. It is also a well-recognized fact among Hindus that the Sun, Moon, Planets and the stars' largely govern magnetic conditions in the physical plane. Hence fasting on certain favourable days such as Sivarstri, Navaratri, Skandashasti, &c., was enjoined as an important condition to object. To obtain the full educational benefit of fasting, it is essential that one should observe at the proper time the prescribed rules of diet and cleanliness,

and establish mental purity by exercising the strictest possible control over his sen-ses. In many diseases, the curative effect of fasting without any religious motive, is admitted even by Western Medical Science.

Hindu Religious festivals too, like fasting, have an educational object at the background. As an institution of popular education it is even more important. If affords different attractions to men of difaffords different attractions to men of different temperaments and conveys to them
spritual education through different channels. The music and dancing, decorations and illuminations; the chanting
the Vedas and Devarams and the Bajana
of the Bhaktas—all these afford one
food for enjoyment and edification.
Through these festivals, one's attachment to the unreal is utilised to lead
him to the real. During a popular
festival the whole atmosphere of a Temple
is charged with spiritual fervour, and the
charming presence and countenance of
the presiding Deity beams with Divine
Grace and power before the eager
concentrated gaze of the votary. These
cannot fail to move the most stony heart
and bring repentance and contrition in cannot fail to move the most stony heart and bring repentance and contrition in the mind of the most obdurate character. To the student of the occult, the series of Temple festivals, are pregnant with philosophical import. They represent allegorically, a whole process of cosmic evolution and involution. From the Dwajarohana or Kodi Etam which represents Srishti or creation, leading to the different Utsavas representing different stages of evolution or Sthiti, and then to Ratha Utsavam representing Samharam, Theertham representing Throbhavam, and the Mouna Utsavam on the night of the Theertha festivalrepresenting Anugraham, all are allegorical of the Cosmic process, and the right understanding of the Mantras and Poojas offered in them materially help one to realize it.

We have penned the above lines mainly with the view to stimulate in our Hindu readers a desire to study, understand and practise the tenets and ceremonies of their religion and thereby derive the greatest educational benefit from them. Religious revival should be the dominating and insrevival should be the dominating and inspiring incentive to our progress. We should unite and make all possible efforts to make the Hindu Priesthood and the Hindu Temples the sacred centres radiating spirituality and purity. Our priests should be better educated, more spiritual-minded, and be able to command the respect of their fellowers. pect of their followers. In Temple service or in family ceremonies they should be able to foster the religious faith and understanding of their followers. Again, the Devadasis of the present day who are the Devadasis of the present day who are allowed to perform certain services in Temple festivals, have not the least claim to the name they bear, or right to the service they perform in Temples. The great evil of their conspicuous presence in Temples was pointed out by no less a religious authority than Arumuga Navalar. Critics of our religion never fail to employ this abuse to silence the months of those Hindus who speak of the superiority of Hindu religious institutions. In many of the Hindu Native States of India this abuse in Hindu Temples has been suppressed by Legislation. All these reforms can be effected if our Hindu countrymen unite and co-operate with each trymen unite and co-operate with each other, and manifest a higher conception of the duty they owe to their religion and

NOTES & COMMENTS.

The Irish traitor Casement, has been hanged—a fate which he well deserved for the attempt he CASEMENT HANGED. made to his country. He went to Germany to tamper with the allegiance of the Irish soldiers who were prisoners in Germany with the object of making them fight against the British. He then came over to Ireland to foment whellow in that country. He would have his country. the then came over to Ireland to foment rebellion in that country. He would have been shot long ago with the other Irish rebels but for the fact that his arrest took place before the proclamation of Martial Law in Ireland. We are surprised that there should have been attempts made to save his life by any loyalists.

The distribution of Prizes at the Royal College, Colombo, took place on the 3rd instant. H. E the PRIZE DAY AT THE Governor presided and distributed the ernor delivered a short and interesting address conveying wholesome advice to the Students. On the important question of higher education and the establishment of the Ceylon University College, His

save his life by any loyalists.

Excellency made the following observa-

Excellency made the following observations:—

"After only three and a half months in Ceylon—during which time I have not altogether been idle, I confess I have not had the time to consider the very large question which comes up and which appears to affect the whole future of higher Education in the Colony (Applause). It is a very interesting and very important question, perhaps, the most important question which can come before a Governor. It is a matter of regret that my predecessor,—who had devoted very much time and attention to the matter, and who had become thoroughly the master of it,—was not able to remain here to complete the work which had begun and which, I know, he had closely at heart. At the same time it is a matter which has to be faced, and faced very soon; and I hope that before long when I am placed in possession of the report of the Committee over which my friend Sir Anton Bertram presided and to which other eminent members of the community gave their services, I shall be able to take the matter into what is called active consideration. (Loud applause.) In the meantime any opinions which I could give you would be the views of my advisers—and I have the utmost confidence in my advisers—but I should like to check their advice from personal knowledge. (Loud and continued applause.) I do not wish you to understand that I do that from any lack of confidence in my advisers, but it is an advantage both to them and to me that I should know personally something of the questions that come up for discussion."

Within the short time of his assuming the great responsibility of his high office.

Within the short time of his assuming the great responsibility of his high office, the Governor has won the confidence of the people by his liberal sympathy and sound judgment. The proposed appointment of the Excise Commission is the latest instance in which His Excellency has shown sound statesmanship. We hope His Excelleny will earn the gratitude of the people of Ceylon by making liberal provisions for higher education. On questions affecting the Educational wants of the Ceylonese, Indian models will be found more suitable to local needs than purely English models. Within the short time of his assuming

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE VALE FESTIVAL —The grand annual Vale festival with the Silver Car at the Hindu Temple of the Nattucotta Chetty community at Wallawatta will take place on Sunday the 13th instant

MEETINGS IN JAFFNA IN SUPPORT OF CAN-MEETINGS IN JAFFNA IN SUPPORT OF CANDIDATES FOR THE TAMIL SEAT.—A meeting in support of Mr. H A P Sandrasegra's candidature took place at the Ridgeway Hall on the 4th instant, with Rao Bahadoor C Murugasampillai, Retired Deputy Collector, as Chairman. Another meeting takes place this evening at the same place in support of Mr. J H Vaquiasingham. This is to be followed evening at the same place in support of Mr. J H Vannissingham. This is to be followed by a meeting at the Ridgeway Hall on the 9th instant in favour of Mr. W Duraiswamy. The meeting in support of Mr. A Sapapathy is fixed for the 14th instant to be held in the same Hall. ame Hall.

THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.—Mr. E B Depham, the Director of Education, is in Jaffna having come on a tour of inspection. We extend to him a hearty welcome on his first visit to Jaffna as Director of Education.

RURAL SCHOOLS ORDINANCE.—At the instance of the Director of Education a meeting will be held at the Jaffna Kachcheri on the 11th instant at 2 pm. to discuss the question of introducing the Rural Schools Ordinance into the Jaffna District.

THE JAFFNA COMMERCIAL CORPORATION.—
At the meeting of the Directors held on the 31st ultimo, it was resolved to recommend a dividend of 12 per cent for the past year. This is very oreditable considering war conditions which have hampered the operations of Companies in general.

KATBAGAMA PILGRIMAGE. - Srimath RATEAGAMA PILGERMAGE.—Srimath Ambalawana Swamigal, Mosers, K Vatidlingam, Renter, A SithambaranathaPillai, Notary Public, A Ponnambalam and A Ponniah, Aset. Inspector of Schools, are among those who left Jaffna for Katragama on a pilgri-

PERSONAL — Mr. V. Arasaretnam, Forest Ranger, Murungan, having been deputed by Government to study Forestry in Coimbatore, has left for India last week and will remain has left for India last week and will remain there for two years to complete his course.

—Mr. P Vythialingam, Advocate, has been appointed to act as Police Magistrate of Pt. Pedro and Ohavakachcheri for 8 days from the 9th instant

THE RAMANATHAN COLLEGE. - The Annual

The Ramanathan College.—The Annual Prize-distribution at the Ramanathan College takes place on Saturday the 19th instant at 4:30 p.m. Mr. E B Danham, B A., Oxon, Director of Education, will preside.

A NATUKOTAI CHETTY HONORED.—Rao Babadur Annamalai Chettiar of Kanadukathan has been appointed by the Madras Government to a seat in the Legislative Council. The Hon. Mr. Chettiar is a great capitalist and philanthropist. Realising that money was to be accumulated only to be judiciously spent, Mr. Chettiar did several acts of charity. He gave three lakhs of rupees to the Madura College, and many wells for low caste men. He is also a strong supporter of the Congress and the Social Reform movement.

The Vidyasagar Day.—The twenty fifth

The Vidyasagar Nav.—The twenty fifth Vidyasagar Memorial meeting was held at the University Institute, Calcutta, on the 30th ultimo. Maharaja Jagadindra Narayana Roy of Natore presided Speeches were made culogising the life and character of

Vidyasagar who is the father of modern Bengali literature.

Bengali literature.

The INTER-COLLEGIATE FOOTBALL CUP COMPENTION—The Jaffns Sports Cub Committee has appointed Mesers G F de Livers, H N Wood, V Joseph, S Ignatius, C Emmanuel, and S Rajaraturan, a sub-committee to manage the Football cup competition among the different colleges in Jaffna. Mr. C Emmanuel will be the Secretary of the Committee. Committee.

Committee.

Hindu Schools, Karaveddi —All interested in the progress of Hindu Education in Jaffoa will be happy to hear that the proprietorship of the Tamil and English Hindu Schools in Karaveddi has been transferred to an Association formed for the purpose and the Management vested in the hands of a Board of Directors consisting of Messrs. V Mudaliyar Chittampalam, Maniagar Vadamaradchi East, K Chionatamby, Maniagar Vadamaradchi West, A K Sittampalam, and S Sapapathipillai.

The Young Mens' Hindu Association

Vadamaradchi West, A K Sittampalam, and S Sapapathipillai.

The Young Mens' Hindu Association—
Sri C. T. N. RM. Narayana Chettiar of Karaikudi, a Millionaire and philanthropist, with his friends, paid a visit to the Y M H A head quarters on the lat instant at 6 30 r m. He was received in the hall by Messrs. V M Muttukumaru, W Mudaliyar Muttuvelupillay, Merchant, A Ambalavanar, Proctor, M S Eliatamby, Advocate, S Kandyyah, Proctor, V T Sampantham, Tamil Pundit, N Ramachandra, A V Somasundaram, Assistant Secretary, S T Ohittampalau, Shroff, Customs, K Chelliah, S Nadarajah, and many others. The visiter was garlanded by Mr. M Sathasivampillay. Mr. M S Eliatamby, Advocate and Seoretary, in a short and pleasant speech explained the objects of the Association. The visitor having lequired into the financial condition of the Association and in an eloquent speech thanked the Assembly for the pleasant reception given to him. Pan Supari was distributed before the assembly dispersed. The visitor left for Colombo the next day. the next day. -Oor.

Obstudent day.

Obstudent — We regret to record the death of Mrs Chellaturai, wife of Mr. S Chellaturai, Apothecary, Nedunkeny, which event took place at her residence in Kokuvil West on the 3rd instant. She took ill of fever at Nedunkeny and was treated by Dr. S. Thuraiappah. She was subsequently removed to Jaffna by motor car and was treated by Dr. C Sittampalam. But in spite of careful nursing and the best medical treatment she passed away. Our sympathics are with the bereaved.

Y. M. H. A. ACTIVITIES.

Head Quarters — Mr. S Kandyya, Proctor, delivered a very instructive lecture on "Sadhana" on the 4th instant. Several members present partock in the discussion which

Vaddu Branch — Mrs. FF Emery of Rama nathan College will deliver a lecture today (7.8-16) on "Religious Life" at the Vaddu-koddai Branch.

Roddai Branch.

Head Quarters.—Mr. Rajah Arulampalam will deliver a lecture on "Samayapravesam" (initiation) on Friday the 11th instant. A discussion will follow.

—Mr. E K Sivasubramaniya Iyer B. A, led a discussion on "Mantras" on the 2nd inst.

Kathapprasangam.—At the Head Quarters on the 9th instant, the Vetharanya Bagavatar will give Kalakshepam at 6 p m.

Bonefactors—Mr. V S S Coomaraswamy B A and CT R M Narayana Chetty of Ramnad have been elected Benefactors of the Association.

Library.—Mr. V M Muttukumaru, the Jaf-fna Maniagar, has presented the Library 43. very valuable volumes on Religious questions.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILT

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held at 2.30. P. M. Weduosday at the Council Chamber. H. E. the Governor presided; the other members present were:—The Hon. Mr. R. E. Stubbs, c. M. G., the Hon.—the Brigadier General P. Hacket-Thompson, c. B., the Hon. Mr. A. S. Pagden, the Hon. Sir Anton Bertram. K., the Hon. Mr. A. C. Almutt, the Hon. Mr. J. G. Fraser, c. M. G. the Hon. Mr. B. Hellings the Hon. Dr. G. H. Rutherford, the Hon. Mr. C. S. Vaughan, the Hon. Mr. F. Bowes, c. M. G. the Hon. Mr. T. H. Chapman, the Hon. Mr. P. Ramanathan, K. C. C. M. G. the Hon. Mr. W. H. Abdul Rahiman, the Hon. Mr. T. B L Moonemalle, the Hon. Sir Christofiel Obeyesekere, Kt., the Hon Mr. H. Creasy, the Hon. Mr. T. B. Huyshe Elliot, the Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai, the Hon. Mr. K. Balasingam, the Hon Mr. Charsles Vanderwall, the Hon. Mr. A. J. R. De Soysa and Mr. A. G. Clayton, Clerk to the Council.

The Hon. Mr. A. C. Allnutt—took his oaths as a member of the Gouncil.

PAPERS TABLED.

The Hon, the Colonial Secretary—named certain Ordinance to which H. E. the Governor has given assent and tabled certain papers.

given assent and tabled certain papers.

PRITTIONS,

The Hon. Mr. Ramanasthan—presented certain petitions—two from those who had suffered from floods and asking for relief; one from the inhabitants of Egoda Uyana requesting to be exempted from Riot Compensation; one from Seyed Hamid Sultan re acquisition of his land; he was not aware it was to be acquired and wishes it restored or adequate compensation paid.

The Hon. Mr. Moonemalle—presented a petition from Disanayake Hamine stating that hee husband had been convicted by Court Martial and that an enquiry be held by the G. A. to enable him to prove his innocence,

APPOINTMENT OF MR. SHAW AS ACTING C. J. The Hon. Mr. Ramanathan gave notice that he shall move for papers re the passing over of the claims of Mr. Justice Ennis and appointing his junior colleague to the acting Chief Justiceship.

The New Central Station.

The New Central Station.

The Non-Mr. P. Ramanathan,—referring to the answer given by the Hon, the Colonial Secretary or July 15th, 1914, to his question regarding the opening of the new Fort Railway Station, asked—Why the new Fort Railway Station has not yet been opened to the public, and when it will be so opened? If it is necessary to provide accemmodation for the private stores of rice merchant to ask further why the railway stations at the Petsah and the Fort should not be fitted up as rice stores, so as to permit of the new Fort Station to be put its legitimate use?

The Hon. Mr. Bowes—said (in reply to the first part) he would refer to his reply at last meeting—re date ef opening new Fort Station. The evacuation began on 10th July and the portion required for the storage of rice was almost completed. The station would be open in a little over three months from today.

MOTIONS,

current for the storage of rice was almost completed. The station would be open in a little over three months from today.

Morrons.

The Hon. Mr. P. Ramanathan—move:—That Council go into Committee to consider the additional rules 35 () and 35 () made by His Excellency the Governor ender section 30 of "The Notaries Ordinance, 1907."

The Hon. Mr. Ramanathan—explained how he came to give notice of this motion after the 40 days (the period required.)

His Excellency—said that Mr. Ramanathan was in order.

The Hon. Mr. Ramanathan—said that 48 hours within which to attest deeds was insufficient as in the caae of illness or a public holiday this could not be done. He suggested extention to six days. The Hon. Mr. Vandorwall—seconded.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary—promised to give consideration for the matter.

The Hon. Mr. A. Kanzasashai was to move—That provision be made for establishing a Licensing B-ard in each Province, with adequate unofficial representation to deide whether or not to issue a license for a travern for the sale of intoxicating liquors. He, however, moved that this motion be allowed to stand over till next meeting. This was allowed.

The Colonial Secretary—while he did not wisk to oppose the potaponement regretted that Mr. Kamzasashai had not fek-able to carry on because he had to make certain statements in the air as it were, statements which in the public interest should be made without delay. The first was the His Excellency had decided to appoint a Committee to consider the question of the manufacture and sale to spirits in the island. He was not able at that moment to give the names of the members, but if the Hon. member himself would serve it would be very gradifying. With regard to Licensing Boards to which the Hon. member had referred H. E. had decided that where there was not already an unofflicial majority an additional member would be appointed in order to give that unofficial majority an additional member would be appointed in order to give that unofficial majority and additional mem

oduced. It has then agreed to that the matter should

it has then agreed to that the matter should stand over.

The Hon, Mr. F. Bowes—moved—That from and after the date of this resolution Customs duty shall be leviable upon the articles specified in the schedule hereto the amount therein stated. School and the standard of the schedule hereto the amount therein stated School and the standard school and the school and

Colony, of a sum not excessing its. 1,000,000, in such instalments as His Excellency the Governor thanks fit.

The Hon. Mr. Pagdon—seconded.

The Hon. Mr. Huyshe Blick—supported.

The Hon. Mr. Ramanathan—wished to have some more information as to the number disabled up to date and what propersion that proceeded from Ceylon likely to be disabled.

The motion was carried.

Pension to a Constrance's Whow.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary—moved—(3)

That in terms of section 31 (1) of the Pension Minute a pension of Rs. 100 per ammun be granted to the widow of Police Constable David Raspar Lopesz who was killed on June 13 last while in the discharge of his duty.

The Hon. Mr. Pagdon—seconded—carried.

Colombo District Court.

The Hon, Mr. Pagdon-seconded—carried,
Colombo District Court.

The Hon. Mr. H. Creasy was to move—That a
Committee of this Council be appointed to inquire
into the transaction of business in the District
Court of Colombo, and more particularly as to the
adequacy of the present clerical staff to cope with
the work they have to do, and as to the accommodation provided for the clerical staff, for witnesses and parties to actions on the hearing of
such actions, and for the proctors who prefise in
the said Court.

The Hon. Mr. Creasy—with consent of the
Council—got the motion to be held over till the
next meeting.

next meeting.

Expost Duty on Plumbago.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary—moved the first reading of Ordinance:—

"To impose an Export Duty on Plumbago."

The Hon. Mr. Pagdeo—seconded.

The first reading was passed.

"An Ordinance relating to Enemy Property and others matter" were discussed in Committee to enable the Attorney General to make a certain amendment.

The Council was postponed for Wednesday, Aug. 9.th —The Coylon Observer.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

London, Aug. 1 London, Aug. 1.

Reuter's Headquarters correspondent says that grilling heat prevailed when the Anglo-french again advanced. Fighting was very firce. The Germans were very strong East of Trones Wood where they massed picked troops prepared to fight till death. They lost terribly in our hurricane cannonade.

THE CAPTURE OF DODOMA.

Cofficial).—East African details of the capture of Dodoma on July 31st show that it was preceded by sharp engagements in which the enemy were beaten. The British captured the entire German camp, quantities of ammunition, and 4,000 cattle. The enemy fled in disorder pursued by mounted troops.

FRENCH FRONT.

Paris.—A communique says:—The enemy did not renew his attacks North of the Somme. Two enemy attempts in the region of Lihons after a violent bombardment failed under our fire. There was an Artillery combat at Thisumont and a bombardment with heavy shells of Fumin Wood and La Laufee. Two German aeroplanes were felled.

ALL GERMAN ATTACKS DEFEATED.

ALL GERMAN ATTACKS DEFEATED.

London, Aug. 2.

Paris.—A communique says:—South of the Somme we captured German trenches between Estrees and Belloy as a result of an isolated operation. The Germans on the right of the Meuse following a violent night bombardment attacked West and South of Thianmont work. Our curtain of machine-gun fire shattered all attempts. Some small enemy parties reached our trenches. We immediately counter-attacked and they were driven out. A bombing attack at twilight enabled the French to progress South of Thianmont. The Germans simultaneously attacked on the front at Vaux-Chapitre and Lechenois and gained a footing at Lechenois, but were immediately ejected. Everywhere else German attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

JOFFRE'S MESSAGE TO THE TROOPS: AND THE PRESIDENT'S.

London, Aug. 1.

London, Aug. 1.

Paris.—General Joffre, in a stirring message to the troops, says:—Soldiers, for two years you wrecked all the plans of the enemy, especially at Verdun. The time is coming when the military power of Germany will collapse under the general squeeze.

BUSSIANS INVADING HUNGARY.

London, Aug. 1.

Berne.—The Hungarian Premier who has returned to Budapesth from the Carpathians admits that the Russians are invading Hungary.

Petrograd.—The Russians moving towards Kovel are across the whole stretch of the Stokhod between the Kovel and Rojistche railways.

Petrograd (official).—Our gallant troops swam across the river Koropetz, North-Westward of Brody, the enemy having destroyed the bridges and captured upwards of 1,000 Austro-Germans,

The Times correspondent at Russian Head-quarters on the Stokhod says that the Russians, six miles beyond the river, are meeting with stub-born resistance, but it is probably a rear-guard action as balloons report that the roads to Kovel are black with retreating troops.

London, Aug. 2.
Petrograd.—A communique says:—The Germans fiercely attacked the Russians on the Westbank of the Stokhod and were repulsed with heavy losses. Fighting continues. The Russians in the Caucasus re-advanced West of Erzingan in the direction of Sivas.

THE ZEPPELIN BAID.

Field Marshal French reports that owing to the mist and the great height, the number of Zoppelins was difficult to determine, but there were at least six, probably seven. About sixty bombs were found. One raider was engaged by our alroraft and anti-aircraft guns and seen to drop low and disappear in the mist.

SEIZURE Communication.

SEIZURE OF ENEMY VESSELS.

London, July 31.

In the Commons Lord Robert Cecil announced that the following enemy vessels have been soized in the Allies' ports:—In British, 144; in French, twelve; in Russian, thirty; and in Italian fiftynine. The British and Italians are employing all their seizures. A considerable number of enemy vessels have been captured on the high seas, while the Portsquese have seized seventy-one steamers and three sailling vessels (cheers), all of which would be employed as soon as repaired.

THE REVOLT OF ISLAM

London, July 31.

Cairo.—An Arab force despatched to Hedjaz by the coast route after the fall of Jeddah, nas captured the town and fort of Yambo, taking prisoner the garrison and capturing guns and muni-

MURDER OF CAPT. FRYATT.

The murder of Capt. Fryatt has horrified British soldiers everywhere. A correspondent who went round found a unanimous sentiment that we must make the Germans pay.

Government geants Mrs. Fryatt E100 yearly in addition to the pension she is already entitled to under the Government Compensation Scheme. The Great Eastern Co. will give a life annuity of £250.

DESIRE KAISER SHALL BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL. London, Aug. 1.

London, Aug. 1.

Mr. Acquitt's declaration regarding the murder
of Capt. Fryatt has evoked a remarkable consenand of opinion in the Press regarding the desirability of an immediate Allied pronouncement,
that retribution will be exacted for the Fryat,
Lille and other crimes. Various suggestions as to

methods of punishment have been made: for instance, the scizure of German property in the Empire, the naming of high-placed Germans from the Kaiser and von Bethmann Hollwag downwards, to be tried; but the papers mostly are content to await the decision of the Allies, though they warn Government the nation is not in a mood to be satisfied by a procrastinating policy. It is taken for granted that the Kaiser will be brought to trial.

STEAMERS SUNK.

STEAMERS SUNK.

London, July 31, The British steamor "Claudia" and Norwegian shooner "Mare" have been sunk.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

London, Aug. 2.

General Sir D. Haig, in a communique, says:—Further progress was made East of Peziers. Fighting at close quarters by small detachments has been in progreess here. Hotile counter attacks against our new trench West of High Wood failed to get through our Artillery barrage.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Aug. 2.

London, Aug. 2.

Paris.—A communique sys:—We carried a strong eneuty position between Bos-de-Hem and Monacu Farm and occupied a trench North-West of Demecourt. In the reign of Estrees we took prisoners. There has been violent fighting on the Vaux-Chapitre Chenois front and far as south as Damloup after a series of fruitless attacks, some accompanied by poison gas, the enemy gained a little at Bois-de-Vaux, Chapitre and Chenois Elsewhere all his attempts were repulsed. During the actions in which the enemy had heavy losses we took prisoner 100.

London, Aug. 3.

London, Aug. 3.

Paris.—A communique says:—There was no infanty action North of the Somme, Two enemy counter-attacks on a trench at Deniccourt south of the Somme were repulsed. We made several echelon attacks on the right of the Mewas from the river to the south of Fleury and captured several trenches and strong points and 800 prisoners and 10 maceine-guns.—We repulsed one counter-attack with bombs.

GERMAN FOOD SUPPLIES.

London, Aug. 3.

London, Aug. 3.

Reuters is informed by a well-informed authority that there is ample evidence that food and other supplies in the Central Empires are diminishing daily. The rations are smaller. Hundreds of captured letters speak of the ceaseless anxiety in the endeavour to assuage the hunger-pangs. Travellers state that the best hotels are short of supplies, and even Diplomatists are finding it necessary to get provisions from abroad, for instance, the American Legation at Copenhagen is forwarding food to the Ambassador in Berlin. Others are victualling from London. There is widespread distress in the dual-Monarchy. The Vienna Municipality now feeds 54,000 monthly compared with 10,000 a year and a half ago.

GERMAN REPRISALS.

GERMAN REPRISALS.

London, Aug. 1.

Amsterdam.—A telegram from Berlin says that as a reprisal for British liquidation of German enterprises, the Chancellor is arranging compulsory liquidation of enterprises whose capital is mostly British or managed or supervised from Britain. The liquidations can extend to firms and branches and to ground and property, also to Britishers' investments.

ALLIES AND THE ECONOMIC WAR.

London, Aug. 2.

London, Aug. 2.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith, opening a discussion on the resolutions of the Economic Conference said the Conference was held to convince the enemy that the Allies were resolved to wage war with the same unity and determination economically as military. The War had opened our eyes to the full meaning of the German system of economic penetration, and the use to which it could be put in war-time.

It was necessary to prepare to combat the attack on the Allied markets for which Germany already was organising her industries. It was the duty of the Allies to take every step to secure them for their own use and prevent German control of the products of the Allied countries.

trol of the products of the Allied countries.

It was an essential condition of Peace that Belgium, Serbia, Poland and Northern France should be restored economically. The Board of Trade was engaged in a scheme to make us independent of enemy supplies, dies spelter, etc. A scheme of research would be inaugurated. A strong Committee under Lord Balfour was considering the commercial industrial policy generally which it was proposed should subsequently be discussed at the Imperial Conference, including India. Mr. Asquith emphasized that the resolutions were not aimed at neutrals.

MB. ASOULTET'S WADNING.

MR. AEQUITH'S WARNING.

London, Aug. 2.

London, Aug. 2.

The remark of Mr. Asquith in the Commons that he was unaware who would be responsible for the Government next Session is commented on as being either a hint that he intends to retire or a warning as to the consequences of his retirement. The Morning Post says drastic reconstruction of the Government is possible. The Daily Chronicle says that the atmosphere of criticism and independence in the Commons recently has made Mr. Asquith's remark significant. It is rumoured that the Government will be reconstructed in the Autumn with Mr. Churchill and Sir Edward Carson included.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

London, Aug. 2.

An Italian communique says:—A strong enemy attack at Monte Cimone was defeated with heavy loss. In retellation for enemy air orait attacking Italian open towns a strong Italian air squadron dropped four tons of high explosives on a Whitehead torpede and submarine works at Fiume. It was greatly damaged and set on fire.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID.

A Grimsby trawler reports that at eight on Monday evening she saw four Zeppelins going slowly. They then stopped and maneuvred about evidently awaiting the approach of darkness. One descended close to the trawler and by sacrificing her goar.

Panyan any by

GERMANY LETS POLES STARVE,

London, Aug.

Washington.—A German Note rejects Great Britain's offer to permit the passage of American foodstufis to Poland, declaring that the conditions imposed are impracticable. It ignores President Wilson's personal appeal and says further that negotiations will be to no purpose. Relief will probably be unnecessary owing to favourable harvest prospects.

DUTCH STEAMER SUNK.

London, Aug. 2.

The Dutch steamer "Zeeland" has been sunk. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

London, Aug. 8.

In the Lords, Lord Islington announced the withdrawal of the provision of the Government of India Amendment Bill relating to the right of the subject to sue the Grown. The Bill passed through the Committee without discussion, the amendments of the joint Committee and those moved by Lord Islington being inserted.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID.

London, Aug. 3.

(Official, 3.20 a. m.) Six or soven airships apparently participated in the raid. A considerable number of bombs were dropped in the Eastern and South-Eastern counties. There is no definite information. No military damage is reported. Many anti-aircraft guns were in action. It is reported that they hit one airship at least.

ANOTHER BAID.

London, Aug. 8.

(Official, 1-30 A. M.)—A number of airships crossed the East Coast at midnight. Their ob-jective is as yot unascertained as the raid is still proceeding. Bombs were dropped at various proceeding.

Only two Zeppelins were seen returning through Holland though four crossed.

Holland though four crossed.

(Official).—The damage in this morning's raid was astonishing small. Nine horses were killed and three injured. The military object is not apparent. It appears that no fewer than six airships attacked the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex for an hour-and-a-half. Except at one point they did not penetrate very far inland, mostly dropping bombs near, and sometimes into the see. A raider making for the coast of Kent it is claimed was hit once possibly twice. Hitherto 80 bombs have been accounted for.

An official report from the South-East coast

An official report from the South-East coast says a Zeppelin was picked up by searchlights and fired on by land batteries. Many believe it was hit at least once. It appeared crippled when last seen. No bombs were dropped.

(Unofficial).—It is believed three Zeppelins visited the Eastern counties and remained some hours. They dropped explosive and incendiary bombs. Anti-aircraft guns were used.

Amsterdam.—L11 flew to the coast apparently damaged and improperly controlled. The motors were working badly. Coast guards fred at and hit it. It disappeared Westward with a heavy

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

General Haig reports that the work of consolidating the ground gained continues. Our guns were active and the enemy retailated briskly from Multzhorn Farm to Longueval; also on Mametz, Fricourt and Becourt Woods and at Pozieres. His fire slackened at dawn.

London, Aug. 4.

General Sir D. Haig, in a communique, says:— Ground was gained North of Bazentin-le-Petit. Strong attacks on Delville Wood were repulsed.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Aug. 3.

Paris.—A communique says:—We repulsed several enemy attacks on Monacu Farm. An enemy counter-attack South of Estrees broke down under our fire. Several violent enemy counter-attacks on the trenches we won yesterday on the right of the Meuse were broken with heavy losses by our curtain of fire and rifle-fire. Following up our gains we progressed considerably South of Fleury, and reaching the immediate surroundings of the village and are advancing beyond the station.

FRENCH TAKE 1,750 PRISONERS IN FOUR DAYS.

Paris.—A communique says:—There was no Infantry action on the Somme. The French on the right of the Meuse continued their attacks on the Thiaumont Fleury front and captured all the trenches between these points and the village of Fleury, taking 500 prisoners and bringing the total unwounded prisoners on the right of the Meuse to 1,750 since August let. Fleury fell to a brilliant joint attack from the North-West and South-East simultaneously. A French attack in the Le Chenois region recaptured most of the ground lost on Tuesday.

We organised our new positions between Monaou Farm and Hem Wood. It is confirmed that German units in the Monacu region had to be relieved owing to serious losses. Since July 30th we have taken prisoner 1,000. On the right of the Mense since August 1st there has been a violent Arillery duel at Yaux Chapitre and Chenois, but no Infantry work. Three German aeroplanes were felled.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

London, Aug. 3.

London, Aug. 3.

Petrograd.—The Russians have advanced ten miles towards Kovel since they crossed the Stokhod bend. Experts are confident that General Lesh will deal effectually with German flank attacks North of the Kovel Saray railway. Fighting in this region covers a five-mile front of eight miles North of the Railway, but the marshy country between the Stokhod and Turia Rivers does not permit of the rapid evolutions of masses of troops. The scarcity of roads prevents the extensive employment of the German heavy Artillery. The Russians' crossing of the Korppets Rivers in Southern Galicia threatens Staulslau and Halica, besides further turning General Bothmer's forces from the South, while Sakhazoff's advance South-West of Brody has increased Bothmer's predicament from the North.

GERMAN BRUTALITIES.

A Blue Book, detailing German brutalities in the Cameroons and Damaraland, and a French Yellow Book describing the German slave raids on Lille and Roubak in conjunction with the murder of Capt. Fryatt and the revival of Zeppelin raids, form the text of articles and letters in the papers discussing the punishment of German criminals. Italian papers state that preliminary action has long since been taken with the view to the establishment of an Allied tribunal. Professor Morgan, in a letter, says the British Government Committee has long been collecting evidence of German atrocticies. Bishop Boyd Carpenter, in a letter, urges an immediate Allied announcement for the establishment after the War of an independent Criminal Court which might be attached to The Hague to deal with crimes not execute sentences regardless of the dignity or sovereign position of the offenders.

GERMAN SUBMARINE FRIGHTFULNESS

London, Aug.

London, Aug. 4.

Malta.—Twenty-eight survivors of the mail boat

"Letimbro" have arrived. Bhe carried fifty-seven
crew and 113 passengers, including women and
children. The submarine was observed four miles
off and chased the "Letimbro" shelling her continuously. When she overtook her in half-anhour the "Letimbro" lowered boats which the
submarine shelled, smashing five. It is believed
the occupants were drowned. Many were killed
by shells.

Amsterdam.—It is officially announced in Berlin and Vienna that the commands of the Armies on the Eastern Front have been re-arranged in view of the Russian offensive with the assent of the Kaiser who is at present on the Eastern Front. Hindenburg has been put in command of the Austro-German Allied Armies, which are combined for uniform emplyment.

THE "DUTSCHIAM"

Washington.—The "Deutschland" has passed the three-mile limit. Norfolk (Virginia).—As the "Deutschland" narted the crew came on deck and cheered for merica. Captain Keening declared that he would ass up the English Channel.

GERMAN WAR AGAINST TRAWLERS.

German submarines continue to loot and si English trawlers,

CASEMENT HANGED.

London, Aug. 8 Casement was hanged at nine o'clock this THE KING'S GIFT.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that the King's gift of £100,000 was

Mr. Balfour, reviewing the two years of Naval warfare, says the tide is flowing strongly in our favour since the Battle of Juliand after which the German fleet sank into impotence, German anti-British wrath is accountable for the failure of submarine warfare, which had driven the enemy to the most stupid murder of Captain Fryatt.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

London, Aug. 3.

The withdrawal of Clause Two in the Government of India Bill is in accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the Joint Committee after hearing the statement of Mr. McLeed of the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Any further legislation is intended to remove administrative inconveniences arising out of the moment. The decision must now wait till after the War. It is regarded as certain that Indian opinion will be consulted before any such action is taken.

-The Ceylon Observer.

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD

TO POLICY-HOLDERS, AGENTS AND ALL CONCERNED,

Is hereby given that Mr. E. F. Halliwell having resigned his appointment as Resident Secretary at Bombay and severed his connection with the Company the Management have decided for the better working of the Company and to facilitate the transaction of business and avoid unnecessary delays to themselves assume from 1st August 1916 direct central from the Hand Office in Col. centrol from the Head Office in Caloutta of the business, agents and territories hitherto controlled by the

territories interest controlled by the Bombay Office.
All Policy-holders and Agents should therefore in future communicate direct with the Managing Agents.

at the undernoted address Policy holders presently paying their premiums to Local Agents may continue to do so until further notice or they may remit to the Calcutta Office direct as they may prefer.

By order of the Board, MARTIN & Co.,

Managing Agents. 6 & 7 Olive Street, Calcutta, 10th July 1916.

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