

# The Hindu Organ.

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## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8274.  
Class II.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kanagamma wife of Tillaiampalam Kandiah of Nallore

Tillaiampalam Kandiah of Nallore Deceased.  
Petitioner.

Vs.

Minors (1. Kandiah Sanmugam and  
2. Kandiah Matkandeyar. The 1st and  
2nd Respondents are minors by  
their Guardian ad litem Katir-  
kamar Murukar of Nallore Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Tillaiampalam Kandiah of Nallore, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Kanagamma wife of Tillaiampalam Kandiah, coming on for disposal before J. Homer Vanniasingam, Esqr., District Judge, on September 11, 1916, in the presence of Messrs. Sivapragasam and Katiresu, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner, dated July 10, 1916, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person shall, on or before October 12, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Peiris,  
District Judge.  
September 19, 1916.

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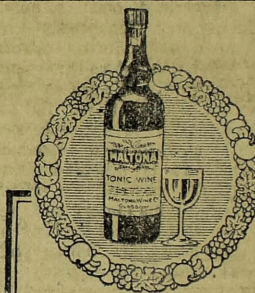
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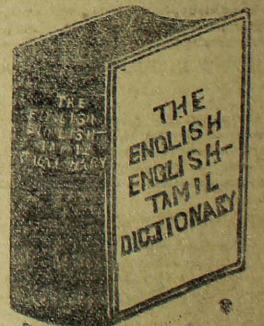
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ly dignified sedate or feverish fast life. Modern youth has so much to cram within a given number of years that he scarcely has time to devote to physical culture. The body is sacrificed for the mind that it is no wonder that the undergraduate is a poor sort of a man compared with his brother who tends the field and the cattle. A generation which sadly neglected the requirements of the body transmits the evils to succeeding generations that the vitality of the community is gradually on the decline. While the Department of Public Education tests merely the mental capacity of the students managers of schools are not likely to make provision for the physical training of the students. Every keen observer will admit that the introduction of tea and coffee as a beverage into our households is not a little responsible for the weak nerves one sees on every side. Who does not know that tea and coffee are dreaded by those whose corpulency predispose them to the terrible diabetes? Tea and coffee are proscribed from the diet of those suffering from nervous disorders. They excite the nerves and soon depress them. There is something to be said against the way tea and coffee are prepared for drinking. In most cases the tea is boiled so long that it becomes positively poisonous and yet that is preferred as 'strong' tea to the mild and soothing beverage. When educated opinion in Europe is declaring itself in favour of butter-milk we out here still cling to tea and coffee as more fashionable, not realising their evil effects.

Most people believe that there is strength in animal food and persuade and even compel their children to eat animal food. The nourishing, strength-giving protein is found in great proportion in vegetables and cereals. Modern medical men who have studied the question in all its bearings incline in favour of a vegetarian diet. Dr. A. Haij, M.D. (Lond.) in his treatise on "Uric Acid" says that the group of diseases such as heart-disease, rheumatism, consumption, and diabetes are traceable to the habit of meat-eating. Reform in this direction is also necessary.

We should not omit to note a very powerful cause of degeneracy—smoking. Ours is a tobacco producing country and it is no wonder therefore that smoking is widely prevalent. We are so deeply inured to the habit that we fail to recognise the quantity of nicotine a cheroot-roller of 15 years of age introduces into his system. It is a heart-rending sight to see a young boy of the school-going age trudging to his factory and relieving the tedium by a cheroot double the length of his middle-finger. These youths are under-fed and have to work the whole day in a cramped and confined 'factory' which in most cases is a shanty, ill-kept, ill-ventilated and covered on all sides by packing cases, cadjans, firewood and all other sundry articles. The boy cannot afford a mid-day meal; he goes without it but appeases his hunger by a smoke and a drink of water. On his way home in the evening he is comforted and consoled by the cheroot of his hand-work. We understand each workman in a factory is entitled daily to three or five cheroots for his own use known as "kudi sattu". The boy can hardly resist the temptation to smoke. The evils of juvenile smoking were recognised by our legislature and to the statute-book has been added an Ordinance to prevent juvenile smoking. We are not aware if the Police are enthusiastic about it, for we have not heard of prosecutions under that Ordinance by our local Police. We trust the local authorities will be pleased to notify to the managers of the cheroot factories the provisions of the Juvenile Smoking Ordinance and save so salutary a piece of legislation from lapsing into a dead letter.

## NOTES &amp; COMMENTS.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Oriental Medical Science Fund was held in the Oriental Medical College Colombo and Hospital in Ceylon on the 16th inst.

Those present were Mr. P. E. Pieris (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. Abdul Rahiman, the Hon. Mr. K. Balasingam, Mr. L. W. A. de Soysa, and Mr. Donald Obeyesekere. A Sub-Committee was appointed to report on the feasibility of starting a Hospital immediately, the scheme to be framed on the basis of the estimated annual income from the Trust Fund. A list of subscriptions to the fund has been published which shows that the total amounts promised to the Fund is Rs. 128,990, of which Rs. 45,418 27 has been paid. A sum of Rs. 2,553 27 has accrued to the Fund by interest. We hope the whole

of the promised contributions will soon be realised and that more subscribers will come forward to enable the Board of Trustees to carry out their objects in full. In view of the Governments' promised help in this matter, the movement for the establishment of an Oriental Medical College and Hospital in some central place in Ceylon will receive considerable accession of strength and must soon be crowned with success. A scheme that will serve the needs of the Sinhalese and Tamils of Ceylon in this connection must now be drawn up and submitted for public approval.

## LOCAL &amp; GENERAL.

THE WEATHER—continues to be fine.

THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.—Mr. Horsburgh, the Government Agent, accompanied by the Chief Mudaliyar, returned from circuit on the 22nd instant. He left for Colombo on the 23rd by the night train, to attend a conference of certain Government Agents and the Attorney-General to consider the provisions of a proposed Irrigation Ordinance.

THE CEYLON EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The 21st annual general meeting of this Association was held at the Old Wesley College Hall, Colombo, on the 22nd instant. Mr. J. G. O. Mendis, the President of the Association, occupied the chair. Several matters of very great importance were considered and Resolutions were passed in regard to them.

THE CEYLON NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting of this Association held on the 20th instant, in Colombo under the presidency of Mr. A. St. V. Jayawardene, Resolutions were passed condemning the interference of the executive with the judiciary, and the present system of jail discipline, and also requesting that the proposed changes in the land policy of the Government should be available for consideration by the public before the same are sanctioned.

THE LAND COMMITTEE.—The following gentlemen have been appointed to form a Committee to suggest the terms for the system of leases about to be introduced by the Government. The Hon'ble Mr. R. E. Stubbs, C.M.G., Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Pagden, the Hon'ble Mr. K. Balasingham, the Hon'ble Mr. Huyshe Eliot, J. Graeme Sinclair, Esq., B. W. Bawa Esq., M.C., H. M. Fernando Esq., M.D. & G. H. Gollidge Esq.

PERSONAL.—Mr. V. Periatamby, Clerk District Engineer's Office, Bahan, has been transferred to the Assistant Engineer's Office, Ipoh.

WINDOW PANE OYSTER.—Dr. Joseph Pearson, Director of the Colombo Museum, has returned after an inspection of the window pane oyster of Lake Tamplegam. He is satisfied with the condition of the oysters. Dr. Pearson has discovered a new bed of oysters which will be fit for fishing in due course and this will be advertised shortly for lease.

KARACHI IRRIGATION SCHEME.—Two sluices are being built and the spill is being prepared. However, the tank will not be ready for this year's season. It had been laid down by Government as a condition for selling the jungle land under the tank that, when the forest is cleared all trees fit for firewood should be cut and piled at certain places for Government to take away. This was prohibitive. This condition has now been cancelled. But it has been declared that the land under the tank will not be sold but leased. The local Maniyagar has reported that it will be impossible to find purchasers on this condition.

A LADY HERCULES FROM INDIA.—The lady Hercules of S. India is reported to be visiting Ceylon shortly with her full troupe of acrobats, and opening a few days' season in Colombo.

THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.—Mr. E. B. Manson, Superintendent of Surveys, Kandy, who goes home by the P. & O. "Kashgar," on Saturday, will be succeeded by Mr. D. Bloxham, Superintendent of Surveys, Batticaloa. It is not known who will take Mr. Bloxham's place at Batticaloa.

THE DISTRESSED FISHERMEN.—Government has decided to supply the distressed fishermen with timber free of charge to build new canoes in place of the ones they lost in the recent gale, and the Colombo fishermen will have the timber given them in a short time. A sufficient number of suitable trees have already been felled somewhere higher up the Kelani river, and as soon as these are transported to Colombo, the timber will be distributed. As regards the Moratuwa fishermen's timber for them is being looked for in the Kaltura district, and when the required quantity is found, the trees will be felled and brought to Moratuwa for distribution.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION IN MYSORE.—The Mysore Darbar has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 25,000 to the Education Committee of the Economic Conference to organise and conduct as an experimental measure, continuation, improvement, adult home education, minor industrial and other classes of special instruction in the State.

INDIA IN THE SEVENTH CENTURY.—Writing to the Seventh Century India, Mr. Vaidya writes in the columns of the Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sarva Janik Sabha. The question why nations fall is one of extreme complexity and difficulty. But there can be no doubt that representative government creates a feeling of self-interest in the people which is the great backbone of a nation's strength. History indeed records the fall of the brilliant City States of Greece and of Rome in spite of such national sentiment. But we must remember that that sentiment had been completely undermined in Greece and Rome by demoralization and luxury and hence it was that these States succumbed and fell. But they rose again when the same sentiment became strong. The Indian States on the other hand never developed the national sentiment at all and hence were never strong. They could not have developed into strong states in the succeeding centuries. On the contrary coming under the influence of certain peculiar causes they gradually became enervated and hence fell easily before the advancing tide of Mahomedan invasions. Mr. Vaidya goes on to state that the States were however strong, prosperous, happy and that the king's despotism was beneficially and rigidly limited by the Shrutis and Smritis.—The Indian Review.

SUGAR-CANE CULTIVATION.—Experiments with sugar-cane of various kinds are now being carried out in many parts of India, the idea being to get types which will suit the different conditions of soil and climate. A medium-sized cane, known as "Java 33" has given good results in the United Provinces, and it is said to possess the "essential qualities for general cultivation." The most remarkable experiment has been in the Mysore State, where an elephant cane was introduced on a small scale into one district. It is stated to have given an yield of 50 tons to the acre with a money-value for the jaggery of Rs. 800. Mr. Coventry, lately Agricultural Advisor to the Government of India, remarked that "this is, of course, an unprecedented yield and the cane itself is not a particularly rich one, but it shows to what extent improvement in the cane cultivation of India can be effected." There is then, says the Pioneer, every inducement to continue the experiments and the various provincial agricultural departments, will doubtless exchange ideas as they reach definite in cultivation. —Ibid.

A PARSİ LADY'S BENEVOLENCE.—Bai Aimai daughter of Ardesir Hormusji Wadia and wife of Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia, has set apart Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 1,00,000 for the purposes of spending the income thereof for the following charitable objects and purposes viz: (a) The marriage of poor Parsi maids (b) The navjote or investiture with the Sudra and Kusti of poor boys and girls of the Zoroastrian religion. (c) The education of poor students who cannot afford to prosecute their studies (d) Relief of poor sufferers from famine, fire, tempest, flood or any other such calamity. (e) The sickening of wells at places where there shall be scarcity of water for the use and benefit of human beings and for the use of cattle (f) Help to the blind and infirm (g) Building or purchasing or providing at cheap rates chawls or residential quarters for the use and occupation of the poorest members of the Parsi community. These charitable objects and purposes are to be carried out in and restricted to India. The objects and purposes of the aforesaid charities excepting only the charities for marriages and navjotes and chawls or residential quarters are to be selected without distinction of nationality, class, caste, creed or race.

THE KANDY TAMILS' LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of the above Association was held on Saturday the 16th instant at 6 45 P.M. at the Association Hall. Mr. S. Sabaratnam, was voted to the chair. The minutes of the previous Tamil meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. S. Selvanayagam gave a few songs. The principal item in the day's agenda was then taken up, when Mr. K. V. Selvadurai, delivered a learned and instructive lecture on "யிளவன்கள்". The following gentlemen offered comments on the subject. Messrs. V. Nadarajah, S. Selvanayagam, C. R. Samudram, A. Vijayaratham, and the chairman. The meeting terminated at about 8 P.M., with a vote of thanks to the lecturer and another to the chairman. —Cor.

Y. M. H. A. JAFFNA.

Lecture.—Mr. S. Kandayya, Professor, delivered an instructive lecture on "Parity in Diet" on the 22nd inst. at the Head Quarters.

Class.—Pundit Somaskandar presided over a class on Sittthyar on the 24th inst.

Library.—Several new volumes have been donated to the Library by Mr. Dava Raja of Manipay.

Conversation.—By Prof. Sanjaya Rau of Bonares City on "Some Sadhus I have met" on the 27th instant at the Head Quarters.

Branches.—At the Alavetty Y. M. H. A. Mr. T. Thiagarajan delivered a Public lecture on the 22nd instant on "Saucham".

## The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1916.

## THE PHYSICAL DEGENERACY OF THE TAMILS.

We have endeavoured in a previous issue to trace the causes of the physical degeneracy of our community. It is surprising that we have so long neglected to note the evil or its causes. The seductive allurements of a new civilisation which has invaded our homes and institutions have so perverted our tastes in and habits that a demand for luxuries has been created. The old simple life has been forsaken either for a false



Vadukki M. H. A. A. Kalakam was given by the Association Bhagat on the 15th inst.

—Cor.

## PROPOSED BUDDHIST BUILDING IN COLOMBO.

To Cost Rs. 4,000,000.

A movement has been started in Colombo to construct a model and architectural Buddhist temple here, to cost about Rs. 4,000,000. Those responsible for the movement are mainly those who have made a special study of Buddhist architecture. The idea is to reproduce every phase of Buddhist architecture, which is fast dying out, but which still remains in the more important Buddhist cities of India.

A small deputation of those interested will tour India and visit cities like Benares and Sarnath and copy all the prominent designs. They will also secure the services of an Indian architect conversant with architecture of the Buddhist era. It is also intended to secure the services of a European (possibly a Greek) sculptor to give form to the expressions set out by the Indian architect.

Among others the new temple will comprise a building for a school, where free education will be given, as in olden days. There will be separate dormitories for the priests and a room for worship which will have one statue of Buddha, on which the two architects will concentrate their whole attention.

The plan of the building has already been finished. Inquiries are being made for the acquisition of a suitable site in Colombo itself or in one of the suburbs.

The names even of the prima movers of this idea are not being published for the present. —“The Ceylonese”, Sept. 24.

## INDO-CYLON CONNECTION.

We do not know who is responsible for the *communiqué* issued from Simla published yesterday regarding the dispute that has arisen between the South Indian Railway and the Ceylon Railways regarding the distribution of earnings of the Madras-Ceylon connection. It is just possible that the forthcoming visit of Sir Robert Gillan, the President of the Railway Board, to South India is in connection with this matter, and the fact is taken advantage of to recapitulate news which was published in these columns nearly six months ago, where it was stated that the dispute had been referred to the Railway Board, which would act as mediator between the two parties. The only comment possible now is that it is sincerely to be hoped that some sort of amicable arrangement will be come to by the respective parties through this mediation. It is hardly possible that a scheme costing such an immense amount of money should be wrecked by the parties being unable to settle their differences. —“M. Mail”, Sept. 18.

Mr. G. P. Greene, G. M. R., informed our reporter that the whole question was under the consideration of the South Indian Railway authorities and nothing had been settled. He had no information on the subject at present.

—The Ceylon Observer.

## KLANG TAMILS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Klang Tamils' Association a public lecture, on “Literature as character builder” was delivered on Monday the 4th September 1916, at the Association Hall by Mr. K. C. Nathan, Student-at-law, Colombo, who is now on a holiday tour in the F. M. S. Mr. S. R. Visuvanathayyer, B. A., of the Labour Office, presided. The lecturer dwelt on the subject at length tracing the history of English Literature from its very early ages to the present time and pointing out the consequent development of the National character under its varied phases. He analysed the method in which *Dame Nature* has been looked upon from the earliest times to the present, how from the supreme unfathomable awe-inspiring and immutable entity, she has come to be conceived of as the faithful and most dutiful servant and attendant of mankind, consoling and comforting as the mother, and controlling as the master, at the same time serving human needs as the slave. Apt quotations from the authors of the various periods were quoted to illustrate the retrospective effects the growing literature has had on the character of individuals, society and hence the nation. Incidentally the Tamil Literature was referred and its lethargic sleeps for a long recent past with its consequent results was pointed out with a reference to the hopeful outlook that it is taking up at present which shows and may show its results in many ways in the building up of the character of the nation. The services rendered in India by Buddhist Emperors and the Vedantic savants to the cause of the spiritual character building of the nation was also shown clearly. The lecturer concluded his lecture which lasted for an hour and a quarter by pointing out the new trend of English Literature as diverted by Wordsworth and consolidated by Tennyson and dilating on newspaper literature succeeding the purely imaginative and the scientific as a powerful factor in the moulding up of character and warning the readers as to the choice of Literature-books to be read to serve as character builder. In fine the lecturer said the nation lies more in its literature than in its army and navy and thus the pen was shown to be a more powerful character building agent than the sword. Remarks on the lecture were offered by Messrs. T. Shivasubramaniam Iyer, Interpreter, Courts, Sheng Hock, Auctioneer and Commissioner Agent and J. K. Saravananth of Midland Estate, who all complemented the lecturer on the able way he handled the subject and the lethargic

staple that circumstances have thrown over our community and laid stress on the importance of the study of real Literature to build up our character, individual, social and national. The chairman next summarized the lecture in brief and pointed out that India was not far below the mark considering the amount of Literature ready to hand, but the best use has not been made of it, nor the best geniuses patronised and encouraged to continue in literary activities. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer proposed by Mr. Ponniah, the Secretary of the Union and another to the chair by Mr. S. Annamalai of the Klang Hospital.

—Cor.

## NEW ORDINANCES.

Drafts of the following proposed Ordinances appear in last Friday's *Gazette*—

### PARTITION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

This is intended to remove doubts that have arisen as to the exemption of partition deeds from stamp duty under Ordinance No. 10 of 1863, intitled “An Ordinance to provide for the partition or sale of land held in common.”

### WHIPPING AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

This is to amend “The Whipping Ordinance, 1889.” Its object is, for the purpose of a sentence of whipping, to put the attempt to commit an offence under Section 363 of the Ceylon Penal Code on the same footing as the full offence.

### MONEY LENDERS ORDINANCE.

This Ordinance is an attempt to cope with the abuses of the money-lending system which are said to prevail in Ceylon, and which have for some time past been the subject of public discussion.

2. The Ordinance is based mainly upon the United Kingdom Money Lenders Act, 1900, which—

(a) Required the registration of all money lenders;

(b) Empowered the courts to reopen and revise all money lenders' accounts in cases in which the interest charged was excessive, or the transaction otherwise harsh and unconscionable;

(c) Required money lenders to carry on their business at a fixed office and under a registered trade name.

3. In 1911 the Money Lenders Act was amended by a further Act which protected *bona fide* assignees for value of securities (such as promissory notes) given to money lenders but required the money lenders in such cases to indemnify the Borrower. It further prohibited money lenders making use of any trade name suggesting that they are bankers. These and the other minor provisions of the Act of 1911 have been embodied in the Ordinance.

4. In addition to the provisions above mentioned, certain special provisions are enacted with a view to protecting borrowers from local abuses of the money-lending system.

5. The English Act only deals with persons who carry on regular money-lending business, and does not extend to persons who, in the course of any other business in which they are engaged, lend money for the purposes of that business. In order to render the protection to the borrower more effective, this class of persons is, to a limited extent, brought within the scope of the present draft Ordinance. These persons are not required to be registered, but the court is empowered to reopen and revise their money-lending transactions in any case in which it is satisfied that the contract was induced by “undue influence,” or in any case in which it is proved that the lender took as security a promissory note or other obligation in which the amount stated to be due was fictitious, or left blank (see section 4). For the purpose of this section “undue influence” is defined in accordance with the recent amendment of the Indian Contract Act.

6. By section 5 money lenders are required—

(a) To keep regular and intelligible accounts in books properly pagged and bound.

(b) To furnish copies of their accounts at any time to their borrowers.

(c) To give receipts for all payments on account, whether the borrower asks for them or not.

For the purpose of these special provisions recourse has been had to the Dekkhen Agriculturalists' Relief Act, 1877.

7. By Section 10 the taking of a promissory note in which the sum stated to be due is fictitious, or left blank by a money lender or by a person who lends money incidentally to his business, is made a penal offence.

8. In view of the objectionable practices attributed to money lenders of the class popularly known as “Afghans,” and in view of the fact that this class of persons is in practice very largely composed of itinerant money lenders, it is provided by section 11 that the besetting by a money lender of the residence or place of business or employment of his debtor shall be a penal offence, and by section 12 that any person of the class commonly known as “Afghans” who enters into a money lending contract as a lender shall be presumed to be a “money lender” under this Ordinance, until the contrary is proved.

## THE EXPANSION OF ASIA IN THE MIDDLE AGES

By PROF. BENAY KUMAR SARKAR, M. A.

The darkest period of European History known as the Middle Ages is the brightest period in Asiatic. For over a thousand years from the accession of Gupta Vikramaditya to the throne of Pataliputra, down to the capture of Constantinople by the Turks the history of Asia is the history of a continuous growth and progress. It is a record of the political and commercial as well as cultural expansion and the highest watermark attained by oriental humanity.

### (a) ENTER JAPAN AND SARACENS.

Kalidasa was the harbinger of spring all through Asia. The Chinese Renaissance followed hard upon the Hindu Renaissance of the 6th century A. D.; and immediately afterwards from two wings two new actors appeared on the scene to participate in the general awakening and to add to the splendour of the Asiatic Middle Ages. These were the Japanese on the East and the Saracens on the West.

The beginning of this great epoch of Chinese history is thus characterised by Fenollosa:

“We have described the extraordinary invigoration of Chinese genius due to the sudden fusion into the Dzai and Tang empires, apparently for the moment complete, of all hiserto separate movements and scattered elements,—Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism, Northern, Southern, Tartar and Manchu. The Tang Dynasty had come in as a military colossus in 618; but the great soldier and leader of Tang who consolidated Chinese strength and expanded it again far towards the west, was the second Tang Emperor Taisho (Tai Tsung), one of the greatest and wisest of Chinese rulers, who reigned from 627 to 650. It was in this great westward expansion that the introduction of Græko-Buddhist art was effected. Chinese armies and peaceful missions now marched again westward into Turkestan; and the pious pilgrim Hsien Tsang stopped at all the famous Græko-Buddhist sites in Khotan, Turkestan, Gandhara and Central India, collecting manuscripts, drawings and models of every description, which were all safely brought back to China in the year 645.

Meanwhile communications by sea had been opened up with Sassanian Persia; princes and scholars of the western kingdom had been received as guests in Taisho's capital and wrote in Persian the world's first careful notes of the Middle Empire. There is reason to believe, too, that the Byzantine Emperors, or their governors in Syria, had held communication with China and even implored the assistance of her powerful ruler to make common cause against Mohammed, who was just starting a conflagration on the borders of both. Taisho apparently agreed to the alliance, and his armies were preparing to advance from Turkestan to the relief of Persia, when the Saracens with Napoleonic haste, frustrated the junction by driving a wedge eastward across the Chinese path.”

While reading this account one is led to think that all the conditions of the preceding Hindu Renaissance were repeating themselves in the land of Celestials. In the Land of the Rising Sun it was the brilliant Nara period (A.D. 710-94). And in the land of the Tigris

“By Bagdad's shrines of fretted gold,  
High walled gardens green and old,

\* \* \* \* \*

In sooth it was a goodly time,  
For it was in the golden prime  
Of good Haroun Alraschid.”

Hindustan had really crossed the Himalayas. The Sanskrit *Panchatantra* was translated into Persian in the sixth century in order to be palmed off in Europe as *Aesop's Fables*. Hsien Tsang was propagating Hindu Culture in Far Cathay, and Japanese scholars were imbuing themselves with Hindu ideals at the feet of the Chinese Masters of Law. For a time, Hindu and Asian became almost synonymous terms. The intellectual and spiritual currency of the Eastern world was struck off in the Indian mints of thought, India became the heart and brain of the Orient.

It was the message of this Orient that was carried to Europe by the Islamites and led to the establishment of her medieval universities. In describing the origin of Oxford, Green remarks in his *History of the English People*:

“The establishment \* \* \* was everywhere throughout Europe a special work of the new impulse that Christendom had gained from the Crusaders. A new fervour of study sprang up in the West from its contact with the more cultured East. Travellers like Abeldar of Bath brought back the first rudiments of physical and mathematical science from the schools of Cordova or Bagdad.”

The chief feature in the history of Asiatic peoples in the Middle Ages is their phenomenal expansion.

A glance at the historical atlas of the world from the time of Attila the Central Asian Hun's havoc on Europe (A.D. 442-47) down to the establishment of the Ottoman Islam Empire in the place of the Greek (Eastern or Byzantine) Empire would show that, during all this period, not an inch of Asiatic soil was under foreign rule or even sphere of influence, except certain parts of Asia Minor.

Rather, on the one hand, the amazingly rapid conquests of the followers of Mahmet carried the frontier of Asia to the Pyrenees mountains and converted the Mediterranean Sea almost into an Asiatic lake. The story of that Expansion of Asia is to be read best in the history of the Christian *jihads* or Holy Wars against Islam. These Crusades undertaken by Pan-European or Pan-Christian Alliances were but attempts at self defence on the part of the Westerners against a wholesale Orientalisation.

And, on the other hand, the avalanche of the Barbarians of Scythia kept the whole territory of the Slavs to the east of the Carpathian Mountains as a mere appendix of Asia. The Princes of Moscow were feudatories and tax-farmers to the Mongol masters. The blood of the modern Russian reveals the story of that Asiaticisation.

The freedom of the rest of Christian Europe against the aggressions of Islamic Arab and the Buddhist Tartar remained precarious for several centuries. As Yule observes in his edition of *Travels of Marco Polo*:

“In Asia and Eastern Europe scarcely a dog might bark without Mongol leave from the borders of Poland and the Gulf of Scanderoon to the Amur and the Yellow Sea.”

This is a picture of the 13th century (A. D. 1260).

Wordsworth eulogises Venice, “the Queen of the Adriatic,” as the bulwark of Europe:

“Once did she hold the gorgeous East in fee,  
And was the safeguard of the West.”

These lines indicate incidentally how far into the heart of Europe the Asiatic sphere of influence had penetrated.

The fierce contests between the Turk and the army of the Holy Roman Empire at the very gates of Vienna in later times (1529 and 1682) are a proof to the same fact. That account is given in *The Two Sicilies of Vienna*, a work translated into English from Schimmer's German.

The contributions of Islam to European civilisation have a place in the pages of Gibbon's *Decline and Fall* and of the works of more modern specialists in Saracenic culture. I may mention also the Indian scholar Amer Ali's luminous *History of the Saracens*.

The Expansion of Asia from the Tartar (Scythian or Mongol) side also was not a mere bar-

rier wall. Howarth writes in his monumental *History of the Mongols*:

“From China, Persia, Europe, from all sides, where the hosts of Mongol horses had tramped, there was furnished a quota of ideas to the common hive, whence they were distributed. Europe which had sunk two lethargic under the influence of feudal institutions and of intestine wars, gradually awoke. An effluvia of architectural energy, as Colonel Yule has remarked, spread over the world almost directly after the Mongol conquest. Poetry and the arts began rapidly to revive. The same thing occurred in Persia under the Ilkhans, the heirs and successors of Khulagua, and in Southern Russia at Sarai, under the successors of Batu-Khan. \* \* \* The art of printing, the mariner's compass, fire-arms and a great many details of social life, were not discovered in Europe but imported by means of Mongol influence from the furthest East.”

In the volume, entitled *The So called Tartars*, of the same work on Mongols, Howarth describes the Asiatic expeditions into Central Europe and the permanent conquests effected thereby.

“This comprised the country from the Yail to the Carpathian mountains, and included a suzerainty over Russia. These various tribes, owing more or less supreme allegiance to the ruler whose metropolis was Sarai on the Volga, and the whole were comprised in the phrase the Golden Horde.”

The following is taken from the Preface:

“In these four chapters I have endeavoured to trace out the story of the original conquest of Russia during the Tartar domination. . . . and have tried to point out how far the conquest has affected the history and the social economy of that great and interesting empire. I have also tried to show how during the Tartar supremacy the south of Russia, under the influence of a strong rule, was the focus of a vast trade and culture, and the means by which Cairo, Baghdad and Peking were brought into very close contact with Venice, Genoa and the House of the town.”

The story of the Middle Ages is really the story of a Great Asia.

Asiatic genius has ever been aggressive. The achievements of that Aggressive Asia are to be noticed not only in the victories of war but also in the “more glorious” victories of peace.

—The Modern Review.

## FORMS AND TYPES OF STATES IN ANCIENT INDIA

By NARENDRA NATH LAW, M. A., B. L.

(Continued from our last issue.)

THE “MAHABHARATA” ON THE “GANAS” OR SELF-GOVERNING COMMUNITIES; DISCUSSION OF THE VARIOUS MEANINGS GIVEN TO THE TERM.

The *Mahabharata* expatiates on the policy that should be followed by the monarch in regard to the *Ganas*, and by the *Ganas* themselves for self-preservation. These *Ganas* appear to have been self governing communities. Though in the *Santi-Parva* (ch. 107) the word *gana* appears to refer more clearly to self governing communities than to mere corporations of traders or artisans, or to the “aristocracy in a state” as Mr. Pratap Roy wrongly translates it, yet it should be noted that the word bears other significations in other contexts. The commentary of Nilakantha is very meagre on the aforesaid chapter, and from what he has said, it cannot be made out that he has put on the word *gana* any other meaning than that of self governing community. He interprets *gana* by *sura-jana-bhoma*. The chapter gives some details of its constitution, wherein its members are described as the same by *jati* and *kula* and its state affairs as conducted by a body of leaders who are advised to keep among themselves alone the matters they discuss (see siks., 33.24). The commentators of the *Samhitas* appear to be right in interpreting the word *gana* as “corporation” or “guild” in a few passages. Prof. Hopkins remarks that the growth of commercial interests led ultimately to the establishment of a sort of trade unions or guilds. They are mentioned early as of importance (see *Mamu*), though they may belong to a late period in their full development. “Such corporations had their own rules and laws subject to the king's inspection, the king not being allowed (theoretically) to have established, or to establish any laws that contradicted those already approved or sanctioned by usage. The heads of these bodies are mentioned together with the priests as political factors of weight whose views are worth grave consideration. As an informal instance of it, we find a prince (Duryodhana) defeated in battle and ashamed to return home—for what, he exclaims, ‘shall I have to say to my relatives, to the priests and to the heads of the corporations.’ Prominence is given to the *gilds* (?) in the later books of the *Mahabharata*. There also we find corporations (?) of every sort under the name *gana*; of the members of which the king is particularly recommended to be careful, since enemies are apt to make use of them by bribery. But discussion is their weak point. Through discussion and bribery they may be controlled by the king. On the other hand union is the safeguard of corporations.”

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I should remark that the word “corporation” as used in the above extract does not serve as a good synonym of *sreni* or *gana* in its reference to the self ruled community of military people. Dr. Fleet after much discussion with Dr. Thomas over the proper rendering of *Malava Gana Shikhi* comes to the conclusion that though *gana* may have many meanings and has to be translated in each particular case according to the context, it is best rendered in the above expression by “tribe”. Dr. Thomas objects on many grounds, one of which is that when “coins are used by the authority of a *gana* (which is the case with the Yaudheyas), or an *er* is maintained by it (which is the case with the Malavas), plainly the absence of royalty is implied.”

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The *gana* of the *Mahabharata* (xii, ch. 107) also points to its independence or at least semi-independence which the word “tribe” does not express. In order to explain this essential implication of *gana*, the word “tribe” should have some qualifying epithet, for which I prefer the expression “autonomous tribe” (used by Mr. V. Smith), or self governing community.

Many such communities have been pointed out above as existing in ancient India, evidenced the *Arthashastra* and other works of both Indian and non Indian authors.



## OLIGARCHIES IN VEDIC INDIA.

It appears therefore that *gana* has several significations, and may stand for *autonomous tribes, guilds*, as well as for local committees, the context making clear its meaning in every particular case.

It does not appear clearly whether any oligarchy existed in the Vedic period. According to Zimmer, there are traces in a passage in the *Rig Veda* that normally there was no king in some states, the members of the royal house holding equal rights. It is compared by him to the state of affairs in early Germany. Messrs. Macdonell and Keith, however, are of opinion that the passage depended upon is not decisive for the sense ascribed to it, "though of course the state of affairs is perfectly possible and is exemplified later in Buddhist times." This latter view gains support from the case of Chitraratha who performed a special kind of sacrifice (*dakṛata*) which led to the result that the Chitrarathas were distinguished from other royal families by the fact that "the chief of the clan received a markedly higher position than in most cases, in which probably the heads of the family were rather an oligarchy than a monarch (with) his dependents."

HOW FAR MONARCHY WAS ELECTIVE IN ANCIENT INDIA: EVIDENCE OF MEGASTHENES AND THE *Ramayana*.

Megasthenes records that the *vox populi* was recognised as an effective and potent factor which the responsible officers consulted in cases of failure of heirs in the royal house. On such occasions, "the Indians", we are told, "elected their sovereigns on the principle of merit." We learn from the *Ramayana* that respect was shown to the opinion of the people in the choice of a successor to the reigning sovereign as also on the rather rare occasions of failures of heirs in the ruling house.

Prof. Hopkins says that the assent of the people was obtained to the succession in the first place. After the king's death, the priests and people met in the royal court and decided which prince should be king. The chief priest made an address explaining the death of the king and the necessity for having a new king on the throne. The elder son (Rama) being banished, the younger must reign to prevent the many evils of anarchy. The older councillors expressed their assent, saying, "Even when the king was alive, we stood at your orders (*sasane*); proceed, then, give your orders." After this the election was practically over, and only the ceremony remained to be performed.

## THE ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE IN VEDIC TIMES.

There are also traces of the existence of the elective principle in the Vedic times. Zimmer is of opinion that the Vedic monarchy, though sometimes hereditary as can be shown by the several cases in which the descent can be traced, was yet elective in the other instances, though it is not apparent whether the people selected from among the members of the royal house or those of all the noble clans. Geldner argues however that the evidence for the elective monarchy is not so strong, as the passages cited are regarded by him not as indicative of choice by the cantons (*Vite*), but of acceptance by the subjects. This is of course, as Messrs. Macdonell and Keith observe, no proof that the monarchy was not sometimes elective. The practice of selecting one member of the royal family to the exclusion of another less qualified is exemplified by the legend of the Kuru brothers Devapi and Santanu referred to in Yaska, the value of which as evidence of contemporary views is not seriously affected by the legend itself being of dubious character and validity.

## INSTANCES OF SOVEREIGNS DEPOSED OR EXPELLED.

The power of the people was stronger in those days in proportion to the greater insecurity of the sovereign. There are several references to the latter being expelled from their dominions, and to their efforts to be reinstated to their former position. The inviolability of the sovereign's authority is recognised even in the Vedic period, he himself being "exempt from punishment" (*adandya*) but having the power to inflict on others judicial punishment (*danda-vadha*). The expulsion was the last resort of the people who could of course effect it more with the aid of the abnormal circumstances that came about than by dint of their unaided will. The sovereign's immunity from punishment should therefore be taken as the normal rule. A few instances of the sovereigns deposed or expelled from the realms may be cited here: Dusharitu Paumsayana (the first word literally means "hard to fight"), king of the Srijayas, was deposed by them from a principality that had existed for ten generations, but was restored by Patava Chakra Sthapathi in spite of the resistance of Balhika Pratiya, the Kuru king. Dirghavaras (i. e. far-famed), was also banished from his kingdom, as also Sindhu-khit who had to remain in exile for a long time before he could be restored. The case of Vena being deposed in later times may also be mentioned.

## THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE AS EXEMPLIFIED IN THE RITUAL CALLED RATNAHAVIS.

A trace of the deference paid to the will of the people in early times exists also perhaps in the ritual of the *ratnavisa* called the *Ratnavahis* in which offerings were made by the king on eleven successive days in the houses of persons termed *Ratnavis* including among others a *kahatriya*, village headman and such other individuals who were either mere subjects, king's officials, or relatives, to whom or at least to some of whom, the title of *raja-karti* (king-maker) was applied. Though in later times, the ceremony may have been no more than mere formality observed during the inauguration, yet in its inception in remote periods, it was probably associated with the deference shown to the opinion of the people, who then wielded much greater power in the state. Some of the *Ratnavis* were perhaps representatives of the people or certain classes of the subjects, turned into mere ceremonial figures in subsequent times by the growth of the royal power.

## MONARCHY THE ORDINARY FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN VEDIC TIMES.

The ordinary form of Government in Vedic times however was the monarchical, as might be naturally expected from the situation of the Indians surrounded by hostile races. There are clear signs that the power of the monarch was curbed by the existence of the assembly which he had to consult, and concord between them was essential for the prosperity of the *gana* as also of the people at large.

## GRADATION OF KINGLY POWER.

## DIFFERENT TITLES INDICATING THE GRADATION.

In the titles assumed by the sovereigns as well as the epithets by which they are mentioned, we find evidences of higher and lower positions among them. Messrs. Macdonell and Keith remark that the states were seemingly small and there are no clear signs of any really large kingdoms, despite the mention of *Mtharajas*. This may be true but it does not negative the position that there were royal hierarchies among the states of the early Vedic period. The area upon which the Aryans spread themselves in those times was not even the whole of Northern India, and necessarily we cannot expect to have an emperor with a territory extending from sea to sea. Yet among the existing states, one or the other rose to a supremacy over some others which prompted its ruler to assume a title indicative of his superiority to the sub-ordinate states. *Samraj* is the epithet applied to a "superior ruler" in the *Rig Veda* as also, in later works expressing a greater degree of power than that of a *Rajan* ('King'). *Adhiraja* frequently met with in the early Sanskrit literature signifies an 'overlord' among kings or princes. Similarly, we have *Maharaja*, *Rajadhiraja*, *Ekaraja*. —Ibid.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

## The War.

## STEAMERS SUNK.

London, Sept. 19. The steamers "Dewa" and "Lord Tredegar" have been sunk. The latter was going from New York to Bombay.

## M. BRIAND AND PEACE.

London, Sept. 20. Paris.—In the Chamber, replying to Socialist complaints of the prolongation of the War and the sacrifices of French lives, M. Briand paid a tribute to the Allies' efforts. He was especially eloquent on Britain's glorious role in France in addition to her guarding of the seas. When the Socialist, M. Brizon, interrupted, M. Briand sprang to his feet and recalled Germany's aggression and France's effort in repelling the invader. He said: "You choose this moment to speak of Peace. What an insult to our dead!" He continued that France would not think of saving money and even blood in exchange for an immediate Peace which today would be humiliating. Peace and justice in the world was only possible with complete victory. The speech made a profound impression in the Chamber and was greeted with prolonged cheering.

## HOLLAND'S INDEPENDENCE.

London, Sept. 20. The Hague.—At the opening of the States General, Queen Wilhelmina declared firmly she was resolved to defend the independence and the rights of Holland. The Army was constantly being strengthened.

## THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, Sept. 19. Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says the capture of the Danube trench "wonderwork" on Friday evening was a daring feat. The Infantry rushed 150 yards of No Man's Land and captured the position in less than an hour. Two counter attacks were made at night to recover this important tactical position. One demonstrated the demoralisation of the enemy. The Boches advanced reluctantly and began bombing wildly at a distance of 200 yards. The attack melted under our fire. The other counter-attack reached the trenches. Rough fighting ensued, in which the British bomb-throwers disposed of 1,500 grenades and beat back the enemy.

London, Sept. 19. Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires detailed reports. The "show tanks," as the Tommies have dubbed the new armoured cars, greatly contributed to the brilliant British success. The gallantry of their crews is universally commented upon. They went fearlessly into action against positions which might have been the despair of Infantry. Two tanks gave most effective aid in clearing up High Wood, which had long defied the Infantry assaults. The German counter-attacks throughout the battle were few and futile. The chief counter attack in the vicinity of Pozieres on Saturday morning was unfortunately timed as the British assembled in their trenches preparatory to attacking. They repulsed the Germans with most heavy losses. The capture of Mouquet Farm on Saturday night was a brilliant exploit. It is a warren of dug-outs communicating with the upper works and bristling with machine-guns. The assailants did not attempt a frontal attack, but dug a trench around it, blew in the entrances to the subterranean system and bombed the defenders into surrender.

London, Sept. 20. General Sir D. Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—South of the Ancre several determined enemy counter-attacks were repulsed. The general situation is unchanged. Our Artillery destroyed two hostile gun emplacements and an ammunition store. A successful minor enterprise was carried out South of Arras, two hundred yards of the enemy trenches being cleared and casualties inflicted. A captured document, signed Falkenhayn, dated August 24th, states: "The wastage of guns in the last few days has been considerably in excess of production. The same is true of ammunition in the main reserves, of which there has been a serious diminution. All ranks must make a serious endeavour to assist in the preservation of material; otherwise the making good of losses and placing new formations in the field will be rendered impossible."

London, Sept. 19. It is learned from a trustworthy source that the average life of a German division on the Somme is about nineteen days. More than two German divisions have had to be brought up weekly since the end of June to replace wastage.

## THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Sept. 19. Paris.—A *communiqué* concludes: The enemy attacks in Champagne included five against the Russian sector. They were everywhere checked by a barrage of machine-gun fire.

London, Sept. 20. Paris.—A *communiqué* says: A German attack on Hill 75 gained a foothold in our advanced works

on the Southern side but a vigorous counter-attack immediately drove the enemy out.

## THE BALKANS.

London, Sept. 20. Bukharest.—A *communiqué* announces a Roumanian success in the region of Enigica in Dobruja nineteen miles South of the Railway from Constantza to Carovod. Fighting continues, against the principal enemy forces.

London, Sept. 20. A British official despatch from Salonika says:—Our aircraft dropped bombs on the rolling stock and stores at Drama. There were no developments on the Doiran front.

London, Sept. 20. A French official despatch from Salonika says:—We dispersed a Bulgarian counter-attack supported by Cavalry in the region of Brod River, East of Florina. The enemy is still resisting on the heights North of Pisodere on our left wing.

London, Sept. 21. Athens.—It is reported that a Greek detachment in Eastern Macedonia has been taken to Philippolis by the Bulgarians and interned in barracks.

London, Sept. 19. Reuter's special correspondent at Salonika says that the Serbian capture of Kajadackalan Bridge is most important. It dominates the whole region Westward and Northward and enables the Serbians to threaten not only the Cerna line but the communications with Monastir.

## THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, Sept. 19. Petrograd.—A great battle on the River Narayvka, Northward of Halicz, has been raging for three days. The Russians attacked on Saturday morning, fighting hand to hand. Repeated German counter-attacks were held up. The struggle for the village, Stishelnyk, Eastwards of the river, was most costly, it changing hands six times. In the other section the German rushed back to the trenches, the Russians following at their heels in armoured cars most promptly. The whole first line of trenches was occupied on Saturday and Sunday. Russian Infantry counter-attacks simultaneously in nine sectors on the front. Three lines of trenches were seized. The fighting is still most severe.

London, Sept. 19. Petrograd.—With the renewal of the Russian offensive in Galicia the brunt of the fighting has been transferred from Southwards to Northwards of Halicz, where Sticherbachoff is vigorously attacking the Germans and Torks, while the Russians Southwards, who faced a most powerful system of defences, the capture of which would have involved a protracted positional warfare, are firmly holding the positions won.

London, Sept. 20. A Russian *communiqué* says:—On the Western and Caucasian fronts there is nothing of importance.

## NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

London, Sept. 19. Petrograd.—A new internal 5 per cent loan of £300,000,000, redeemable in ten years, will be issued in October at 95.

## EXPLOSION IN BRITISH MUNITION WORKS.

London, Sept. 21. (Official).—7 were killed and 72 injured in a recent explosion in a munition works.

## DUTCH STRENGTHEN EAST INDIES FORCE.

London, Sept. 19. The Hague.—In the States General Queen Wilhelmina stated that Government would as far as possible strengthen the military forces in the East Indies and continue to extend the fleet.

## THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, Sept. 21. General Haig says:—The weather is most rainy again. The general situation is unchanged. Hostile Artillery are active South of the Ancre. Nothing has occurred elsewhere. A hundred prisoners were taken in the last 48 hours.

London, Sept. 21. General Sir D. Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—South of the Ancre there were strong counter attacks on the New Zealanders. All were repulsed with severe loss to the enemy.

London, Sept. 21. General Haig says:—There was heavy rain during the night in which the enemy continuously counter attacked. The New Zealanders repulsed them with severe enemy losses, a large number of dead remaining in front of our lines. Notwithstanding this heavy fighting, we advanced our front in this neighbourhood. We entered enemy trenches at other portions of the front at night.

## THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Sept. 21. Paris.—A *communiqué* says: North of the Somme the Germans made a great effort to recover the lost positions. The battle lasted from 9 A. M. till nightfall. Successive waves of the enemy masses were crushed by machine gun and Artillery fire and sometimes by the bayonet. The French retained the whole ground.

The Germans attacked on a front of five kilometres from Priez Farm to South of Abbe Wood Farm, attacking in masses on each occasion, preceded by a furious cannonade. The French magnificently resisted all the assaults, repulsed the enemy by the crossfire of machine-guns and Artillery and everywhere maintained their positions.

London, Sept. 21. The conclusion of the Paris *communiqué* says:—The fighting was fiercest in the vicinity of Priez Farm. In the region of Bouchavesnes four waves of assault on the front of Priez Farm were successively broken by gunfire. Enemy masses were seen to disintegrate and flow back in disorder behind the ridge leaving the ground covered with corpses. The Germans in the Bouchavesnes sector after several sanguinary defeats succeeded at one in the afternoon in gaining a lodgment in the North-Eastern part of the village but were driven out with the bayonet by an irresistible counter-attack. Fifty prisoners, including several officers, were captured. The enemy losses everywhere were great.

London, Sept. 21. Paris.—A *communiqué* says: Bad weather interferes considerably with the operations on the

Somme. An enemy attack at Fourde Argonne was repulsed. We carried the South-East of Thiaumont Work. We progress in Vaux Wood.

## THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, Sept. 21. A Russian *communiqué* says:—We everywhere repelled the enemy offensive in the region of Kovl. Rovno Railway. We captured a height in the region East of the Panther mountain in the Carpathians.

## AUSTRALIA AND CONSCRIPTION.

London, Sept. 21. Melbourne.—In the House of Representatives there was an all-night sitting, debating Conscription. Mr. Hughes is determined to sit till the Bill is passed. The amendment opposing Conscription was defeated by 49 to 12, after a vehement speech by Mr. Hughes, denouncing the undemocratic amendment by a secret junta.

London, Sept. 21. Perth.—In the House of Assembly the Premier said that if necessary the House would adjourn to enable members actively to participate in the Conscription campaign.

London, Sept. 21. Melbourne.—The House of Representatives have passed the third reading of the Conscription Referendum Bill by 47 votes to 12.

London, Sept. 21. Melbourne.—The Conscription Referendum Bill has been passed after an all night sitting, as Mr. Hughes was determined to sit till the Bill was passed.

## COMBING OUT THE SLACKERS.

London, Sept. 20. Although there has been a steady stream of recruits for months past and no anxiety for the immediate future, it is understood that the War Office, in view of the necessity of keeping up the strength with a view to the campaign of 1917, are considering the combing out of eligible men in certified occupations. The papers state that the premier will shortly appoint a Committee with Mr. Austen Chamberlain as Chairman, to consider the combing out of eligibles from Government and other offices. An official return shows 51,232 eligibles in various offices in April. *The Times*' Military correspondent asserts that there are three to four million young men in Civil appointments.

London, Sept. 21. (Official).—A "Man Power Distributing Board" has been appointed with the object of inquiring into the practicability of combing out eligible men in Government offices. Mr. Chamberlain is Chairman with Lord Middleton as Vice-Chairman.

## THE BALKANS.

London, Sept. 22. Athens.—The newspaper, *Embros*, states that Greece has demanded of Germany the prompt return of the Kavalla Army Corps with arms and munitions.

## THE NOTE.

London, Sept. 22. Reuter's correspondent says that the Note to Germany has a firm and decided tone. The Government entirely disavows the action of the Commander of the Kavala garrison and demands that the troops be brought to the Swiss frontier and re-delivered under the guarantee that they will not be stopped or compelled to serve against the Central Empires.

London, Sept. 22. The Note states that the Commander at Kavala was instructed to embark the troops and transport them with their equipment to another Greek post. It is not clear why he disregarded orders and delivered the troops to the Germans and Bulgars. The Note proposes to conduct the troops from Switzerland to the Mediterranean port from which they embarked in Greek ships to Greece.

## A MYSTERIOUS INCIDENT.

London, Sept. 22. Athens.—Semi-official messages state that the messages from the Greek Government to the Commander were carried out by the medium of wireless, British warships bear out the statement of the Commander's disobedience.

## RUSSO-ROUMANIAN RETIREMENT STOPPED.

London, Sept. 21. Bukharest.—A *communiqué* says: The obstinate struggle continues in Dobruja. The Russo-Roumanians bloodily repulsed all enemy attacks on the whole front and delivered several counter-attacks. We stopped the retirement South of Petroseny where we are fortifying ourselves.

## SERBIANS AGAIN ACTIVE.

London, Sept. 21. Salonika.—The Serbians on Tuesday continued their successful attacks on the entire front. The Bulgarian attempts to retake Kajmakchalan mountain failed. The Serbians inflicted enormous losses on the Bulgarians in the vicinity of Florina.

London, Sept. 21. A French official despatch from Salonika says: The Serbians repulsed a violent Bulgarian counter-attack on Kajmakchalan crest with heavy losses to the Bulgarians. The attacks gained a foothold in the village of Beresnica, but the Serbians drove out the enemy with the bayonet. Our left wing reached hill 1550, five kilometres West of Piyoderi.

London, Sept. 21. The Serbians have captured Hill 2,625, the highest crest in the Kajmakchalan Range. A British official despatch from Salonika says there is no change.

## GREEK COAST BLOCKADED.

London, Sept. 20. Athens (semi-official).—The Allied Fleet has declared a blockade from the mouth of the Nestos to the village of Chagashiz.

London, Sept. 22. The blockade mentioned yesterday evening including Kavala and other Greek Ports commanded by Bulgarians.

## NEW FRENCH CHIEF OF STAFF.

London, Sept. 21. Paris.—General Duport has been appointed Chief of the General Staff in succession to General Graziani who is retiring from ill-health.

—The Ceylon Observer.