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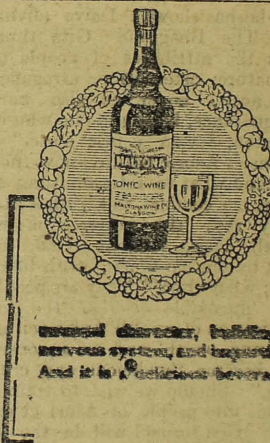
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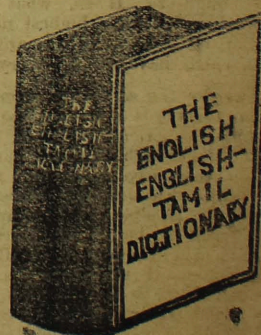
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HIS TAMIL NAMES.

Some of His names, such as Murugan, Chei, and Vel being Tamil words, the critics think that Subramanya was a Tamil God; but they ignore altogether the unassailable fact that a large proportion of His names, such as Kankeyan, Kantan, Kartikeyan, Saravanapavan, Sentan, Subramanyan, &c., &c., are pure Sanscrit words—and this would have been impossible if He were a Dravidian God. Even the Tamil names, if properly scrutinized, would be found to be Tamil equivalent of His Sanscrit names. The Tamil word, Chei is only the equivalent of the Sanscrit Sentan; Murugan is the equivalent of Anusan (in Kayamuganusan) and Vel is the equivalent of Nantan (in Parvatinantan)—their meanings respectively being redecolored, younger one and lovable object. The Puranic account given of Lord Sabramanya would clearly shew that His Tamil names are but equivalent, of His Sanscrit names.

The theory therefore that He was originally a Dravidian God cannot be upheld at all.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER.—A partial shower of rain fell here last night.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE FOOT BALL CUP COMPETITION.—The sixth match of the series was won by St. Patrick's. The seventh by Hartley. The eighth by St. Patrick's. The ninth between St. John's and Hindu College was not played as the parents of the Hindu College boys objected to their boys playing with the St. John's College team, in view of the fact that the team of the latter College consisted a Nallava boy. The tenth was won by Hartley and the eleventh by Central College.

PERSONAL.—Mr. S. Somasundram of the Government Medical Department, Singapore, has come to Jaffna on a short leave, to perform the Antheddi ceremony of his mother, who died about a month ago, and is staying at his residence at Koddadi.

THE NEW JAFFNA AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY.—Though the introduction of expensive luxuries into the simple life of Jaffna is a thing not to be desired, the supplying of demands already stimulated, in a properly equipped and satisfactorily carried way, is to be encouraged. On a visit to the manufactory, the writer found the different waters tasteful and well prepared. The manufactory is situated in open grounds and the water used is the best in Jaffna, with ensuring purity in the products. —Cor.

GOVERNMENT OFFICE HOURS.—There was a persistent rumour in the Fort yesterday that there is a proposal before Government to alter the hours of work in public offices in the near future. It is said that the hours of work are likely to be from 8 A.M. to 3 P.M. daily with the exception of Saturday which is to be a dies non like Sunday. The present hours are from 10 A.M. to 4.30 P.M., with the exception of Saturday, on which day work ceases at 2 P.M., making 36 hours in the week. According to the rumoured scheme—8 to 3 P.M.—on only five days in the week, there will be only 35 hours' work per week. The rumour goes on to say that the alteration is in connection with the scheme of compulsory training for Europeans which is to come into operation shortly. —Morning Leader, Nov. 7.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION, (VADUKODDAI BRANCH).—Under the auspices of the above Association a public lecture on "Sathurpatham" was delivered by S. Sabaratna Mudaliyar, J.P., Deputy Fiscal, Jaffna, at the Hindu English Institute Hall, Vadukoddi, on Monday the 6th instant at about 6 P.M., Mr. K. Arulampalam, Advocate, occupying the chair. The lecturer in well-chosen words dealt with the subject in a very interesting and instructive manner. Remarks were offered by Sri la. Sri Ampalavana Navala Swamikal, the Founder and Proprietor of the Institute, and by Mr. M. Sabaratnasingh B.A., Acting Principal, Manipay Hindu College, and the Chairman. Mr. K. Arumugam B.A., the Secretary of the Association, proposed the vote of thanks for the Lecturer and the Chairman. The meeting began and ended with Thevaram by Mr. K. Ramachandiran.

KANDY TAMILS' LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting of the above Association was held on Saturday the 4th instant at 6.30 P.M., at the "Tamil Home" Kandy, with Mr. V. M. Saravanamuttu, Proctor, S. C. M. M. C., President, in the chair. After the minutes of the previous English meeting were read and confirmed, Mr. M. Ramalingam delivered an instructive lecture on "Social Service." Comments were offered by Messrs J. S. Rajaratnam, P. Thambirajah, L. S. Dorai Rajah 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.

THE EXCISE COMMISSION.—The Excise Commission met again yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber. The Hon. Mr. A. S. Pagdon presided. Present:—The Hon. Mr. A. C. Alcott, C. M. G., Sir J. Thomson Broom Kt., Mr. G. O. Bliss, J. P., and Mr. W. Arthur de Silva, J. P.

LISTS OF VOTERS.—Last Friday's "Gazette" contains the revised lists of voters belonging to the various electorates of Ceylon.

HINDU FESTIVAL AT MAHAWELE.—It was a grand scene at Mahawela on Thursday night when the Hindu G. ddeas (Pathbhini Thevi) was taken in procession along the streets with native music under the supervision and management of Mr. K. Gnanaselvan assisted by Messrs. Arunasalam and Sinniah. The houses were very nicely illuminated for the purpose both by Hindus and Buddhists. The ceremonies were performed to the entire satisfaction of the people. —Cor.

WRECK OF A SAILING VESSEL.—The sailing vessel "Parvathi Amma" of 61 tons, owned by Ramanathan Chetty of Jaffna, is stated to have been beached about 2 miles from the south pier of Talaimannar. The vessel which was bound from Valvettilur to Colombo with a cargo consigned to a Colombo merchant is reported to have become a total wreck.

THE INDO-CYLON RAILWAY.—Sir Robert Gillen, Chairman of the Railway Board, arrived in Colombo on Tuesday evening by a special train with another official of the South Indian Railway. Mr. G. P. Greene, General Manager, travelled to Talaimannar by a special leaving Maradana on Monday morning to meet them. Sir Robert comes to arbitrate the differences between the S. I. R. and the C. G. R. in regard to the Talaimannar route.

DISHONEST GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.—No less than five Stationmasters—two on the Northern line, and two others, are said to be in trouble. One or two of them are being asked for explanations of cash shortages. One Stationmaster, who had been employed on the section further up from Nawalapitiya, and had since been transferred to a station lower down the line is alleged to have done "something wrong" while in charge of his former station. The most serious offence is that alleged against the Stationmaster on the Northern Line, who is said to be involved in explanations over cash. It is understood that all these Stationmasters have been interdicted from duty. The principal store keeper of a Department connected with the C. G. R., has recently been found guilty of some misconduct. After a Department inquiry the delinquent has been reduced to the status of an overseer. —Leader.

PENCIL MAKING.—It is reported that a pencil factory will be established shortly in Shimoga, Mysore District, and the Government have, it is understood, guaranteed 5 per cent interest on the capital to be raised for the purpose.

CRUELTY TO GOATS.—At the Joint Police Court, Colombo, on Tuesday last, before the Joint Police Magistrate, two lightermen were charged for overloading their lighters with goats thereby causing the goats to be trampled under and crushed. The men were each fined Rs. 50.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Finance Committee was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Council Chamber with the Hon. Mr. Stubbs, Colonial Secretary, in the chair. Among the other Hon. Members present were:—Sir S. C. Obeyesekere, Messrs. R. Huiyhe Elliott, A. Kanagasabai, K. Ralasingham, T. B. L. Moonemalle and C. Van Der Wall.

SUSPECTED SUICIDE IN COLOMBO.—A Sinhalese woman aged 35 was run over and killed at the third milepost, between Fort and Slave Island, by the down train leaving Maradana at 5.30 A.M. yesterday. The head was severed from the body and pitched across the line to the side opposite to where the truck lay. It is believed that she committed suicide. The Police took the matter in hand.

RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE.—Referring to the new University of Putna, the "Modern Review" for November has the following on the subject of residential colleges which applies with equal force to conditions in Ceylon: "It is a piece of good fortune that the University has not been made a centralised and purely residential one. Residential universities and colleges are utterly unsuited to the requirements of an extremely poor country like India. If the Scottish Universities had been residential like Oxford and Cambridge. University Education would not have been more widespread there than in England..... We are not blind to certain advantages of residential institutions. But if from residential universities alone, according to the latest and more authoritative opinions on the subjects, "the best educational results may be expected to follow," how is it that in England in none of the Universities founded after Oxford and Cambridge has there been an exact reproduction of the form or model of those mediaeval universities? Englishmen are independent and self-governing. If the residential idea had been the best and most up-to-date they would not have departed or permitted any departure from that idea in any of the new Universities. For the best educational results the residential form is not essentially necessary but it may be required by the bureaucracy to serve some political purpose of theirs. But that is a different matter altogether." We heartily agree. —The Ceylonese

SALE OF CHILAW COCONUT ESTATE.—The coconut estate in the Chilaw district known as Keenagaswela, comprising two lots of land called Kahat qabakola, in extent 42.2, in Munneswam Pattu of Pitigal Korale North, was on Friday put up for sale at the spot and fetched Rs. 35,000. The purchaser was Mr. C. Gnanasekaram.

OBITUARY.—We regret to record the death of Mrs. Visuvanahar wife of Mr. Visuvanahar of Sandilipity at his residence at Sandilipity on Wednesday the 1st inst. The deceased belonged to a respectable family in Jaffna and is the mother of Messrs. V. Sinnathurai, landed proprietor, Aobchuevely, Ponnathurai of the P. W. D. Nanuoya, Rajaratnam of the P. W. D. Nuwara Eriya, and master Salavadurai. She was a cousin of the late Mr. T. C. Changarapillai J.P. & U.P.M. Our sympathies are with Mr. Visuvanahar and his sons and relatives at their sad loss.

A SENSATIONAL INCIDENT.—Took place in the Madras Mail train to Calcutta on Friday last. On its arrival at Howrah a full grown tiger which was being sent by the Maharaja of Mysore as a gift to the Calcutta Zoological Gardens, was found to have broken its cage. In one compartment of the luggage van were the tiger and a South American lama, in two separate cages. After breaking its cage the tiger had eaten the lama. The van was detached and taken to a siding, some of the iron railings were sawed off and with great difficulty the tiger was caged again and taken to the Zoological Gardens.

A BREAK OF NATURE.—At Sokkanathapalayam, a villager near Dharapuram (one of the Taluqs of Cumbatore District) one Sudra woman, Vellachi, gave birth to 4 children at the same time, at about 4.30 A.M., on the 1st November. Of the four children three are females and the one male which died immediately after its birth.

THE VERNACULARS AND ENGLISH.

It is a favourite theory of the opponents of vernacular education that those who are against them are also necessarily against the English language and literature. This is an assumption which does not accord with facts. It is not only the reformers but also the bulk of the people that are in favour of securing English its proper place in any new scheme of education that may be introduced. While the study of English is regarded as indispensable to national culture and the maintenance of a close connection between the Government and the people under existing circumstances, the feeling is strong that there must be no neglect of the vernaculars. The village elders are still in the habit of deploring the sad times into which their mother-tongue has fallen, and this is not to be wondered at for the simple reason that to the villager it is not English but it is the vernacular that still remains the sole vehicle of thought.

There are some who would gladly substitute English as the home language of the four million people of Ceylon, and we are not surprised to see the junior morning paper in this merry company. Our contemporary takes as his text the words of Sir West Ridgeway and proceeds to assign the following reasons for the position he takes up: (1) English is necessary for the maintenance of the free and direct intercourse of the people with the ruler; (2) the teaching of science is impossible through the medium of the vernacular; (3) a knowledge of English is required in order to qualify the people for the exercise of the franchise whenever the latter is granted to them; (4) language is not essential to nationality; and (5) a common language such as English will help to promote national unity.

In regard (1), it will be observed that this is also the opinion of those who are in favour of greater attention being paid to the vernaculars. This opinion is however qualified by two important considerations: in the first place, the acquisition of proficiency in English is perfectly compatible with the greater encouragement of the vernaculars, and secondly, every effort should be made to obtain the gradual substitution of the vernacular for English, whenever possible, in the conduct of public affairs.

The teaching of science through the medium of the vernacular is not impossible. It is, on the contrary, quite possible. If English is retained as the medium of instruction till such time as there is the requisite literature on scientific subjects, that day will perhaps never come. The foundations of such a literature can be laid much faster than some people think. There is the example of Japan to encourage and guide the educationists of Ceylon and India. New terms can be coined without any difficulty at all. These need not be strictly vernacular. Our writers on science are at liberty to draw as much as they care to on the vast storehouse of Sanskrit, and in doing this they will only be imitating the scientists of the West who have borrowed largely from Latin and Greek. Besides, it is uncharitable to say that the vernaculars are useless for the purpose of education in science, when no attempt is being made to improve them in this respect.

A knowledge of English as a qualification for the exercise of the franchise is not absolutely essential; for, with the concession of greater political privileges, the growth of a healthy political literature in the vernaculars will be assured. Even if such knowledge is deemed essential, it must necessarily be a temporary arrangement. There are unmistakable signs of growing vitality in the vernaculars. Besides, languages like Sinhalese and Tamil, with their inspiring tradition and literature will not be extinguished within any measurable distance of time. To induce any belief in the possibility of their extinction, history does not afford even a distant parallel. If only a fusion of the Vernaculars and English is aimed at, even that is impossible. One can understand the merging of the Sinhalese language in that of the Bengalees, and the fusion of Tamil with Tulu is possible though not at all probable. But, the

English language is an absolutely foreign language and as such it can never assimilate the vernaculars or be assimilated by them. These will develop literatures of their own and a time must come when they will take the place of English. It is therefore wrong to base one's calculations as to the indispensability of English on the non-existence of the vernaculars as distinct languages.

The contention that a distinct language is not essential to nationality is not new. It is also plausible. But, it is an inference drawn from isolated exceptions and cannot be entertained as a general rule. Besides, the statements about the Poles and the Slavs are not correct. The writer of the article on Poland in the Encyclopaedia Britannica has the following on the Polish language:—

The Polish language according to the latest statistics is still spoken by nearly ten millions of people, distributed according to the *Review Slave*,... as follows: In Russia, 4,640,000; in Austria, 2,444,200; in Prussia, 2,405,800, etc.

If not for the process of Russification and Germanisation which has helped forward the degeneration of the Poles to a considerable extent, the Polish language would be to-day in an infinitely better position. But it is precisely this process that the morning paper and those who think with it would like to set in train. As regards the Slavs, they are not strictly speaking a nation. They form a national group such as the Dravidian and the Mongolian. Besides, the main body of the Slavs, the Russians, have a distinct and common language.

As regards (5), the morning paper makes the interesting admission that the adoption of English as the common language of the Sinhalese would have the effect of uniting these with members of the same race who are unable to speak or write their mother tongue. The paper goes on to say: "In forcing the Sinhalese and the Tamils to learn their own language, we have taken a wrong step in the evolution of national articulation. It is by teaching English to those Sinhalese who do not know it, not by forcing those Sinhalese who know English only to learn Sinhalese, that we shall help a closer union of thought and sympathy among the Sinhalese."

To say that we are amazed at this cool exposition of a heresy is only to express our opinion on it in a presentable form. What is the number of those Sinhalese who are ignorant of their mother tongue? And what is the consideration for which nearly three millions of people are calmly invited to renounce the language and literature of their forefathers? Closer union of thought and sympathy forsooth! Is such a union desirable or possible? The paper does not answer the question. A handful of Sinhalese and Tamils cannot bring themselves to learn their mother tongue, but 20 million Tamils and 8 million Sinhalese are to be made to learn English. The proposition carries with it its own condemnation. —The Ceylonese.

A CHARACTER IN THE RAMAYAN

By DAMODAR PRASAD SAKSENA, M.A., B.L.L.C.

The light of the true God shines in the achievements of all those personages of the world's history of the past that have heroically endured distress and pain in defence of Righteousness, Virtue and Truth. It is this that gives the Ramayan its sacred character and makes the characters that figure therein worthy to be classed with gods and heroes. The Hindu loves and adores the name of Rama for the attributes that make man truly godlike were possessed by this Prince of Ayodhya more than by any other man. Some of the highest and best ideals are presented to us in the Ramayan,—of filial obedience, Virtue and righteous conduct in Rama, of fraternal affection and manly spirit in Lakshman, of constancy in Virtue by Sita, and so forth; and it can be only by placing these high ideals before our eyes that we can hope to acquire a part of these qualities ourselves.

There is another character in the same epic which may well impress the reader, of the story. This is Hanuman, Rama's daring messenger to Sita in Lanka, who is said to have taken a prominent part in the encounter that took place for Sita's recovery. His character may well be placed before our eyes as an ideal of heroic enterprise and energetic action. Hanuman has been styled the offspring of the Wind-god and divine adoration is paid to him at this day. The Hindu mind is inclined to make much of deeds of true glory and hold high the words of enterprises undertaken in behalf of righteousness and truth. All strength, all energy that fills our bosom and impels us to the performance of a truly meritorious deed comes from God, and we worship this Fountain-head of all noble Strength and Energy in adoring the mortal who has been graciously endowed there with by Him. Admiring and extolling this excellence alone we can expect to make our lives noble and pure and hope to grow to the likeness of what we admire. So there is nothing wrong if we hold all righteous persons as godly and god-like and pay them honours almost divine; and so we may do Hanuman praising the super human strength he stood possessed of, so admirably displayed in Rama's service in bringing about the triumph of the righteous cause.

The Ramayan says that he belonged to Sughriva's army and the task of finding out the whereabouts of Sita was assigned to him. Taking a mighty leap over the sea that parted India from Lanka where Sita was said to have been borne he alighted on a mountain—peak of the great southern island. He then communicated Rama's message to Sita and consoled the Aryan princess. Not content with leaving the land of the Rakshasas without casting a mark behind of his having been there he commenced uprooting the stately trees of the King's garden and converting it into a wilderness. Caught and brought before Ravana he boldly avowed his object in coming there and unbridled him for his wickedness in bringing off Sita. When condemned to be branded with fire, he skillfully set fire to some houses, managed to break loose and finally returned to India.

The most notable achievement, however, and the one principally associated with his name is the heroic enterprise undertaken by him to bring the life-restoring ambrosia from afar for the recovery of Lakshman who had been struck dead on the field of battle. The heroic Sughriva's warriors seek within them who found the warrior Lakshman life still and unconscious on the plain. It was pointed out by less a certain herb which grew on a mountain

height was brought over, no remedy could be applied for his restoration to life. Hanuman volunteered himself for the hazardous task and flew over in quest of the desired object. The legends affirm that Hanuman reached the place, but was unable to distinguish the herb and so chose to tear up the hillock upon which it grew and bear it aloft on his shoulders.

There are in many Hindu house-holds in India representations of Hanuman reaching the shores of the Southern Ocean in this posture and reciting a leap across the seas therewith. And actually he did cross the mighty foaming, roaring waters, and delivered the herb in safety so that the hero revived and the struggle was resumed in all its earnestness and fury. O mighty Will inspired by a righteous motive! O noble strength employed in a noble cause! May we not rightly place such an instance of noble, daring enterprise before our eyes to lead us to similar deeds of true manliness and courage. Who inspired noble souls with heroic enthusiasm and courage, and made them realise their virtuous end? The Great Almighty,—whose light shines in such glorious seasons,—who stirred their hearts up to heroic, righteous endeavour, and who alone can fill our bosom with purity and virtue and help us to the performance of righteous actions.—The Kalpaka.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

GERMANS EVACUATE FORT VAUX.

London, Nov. 4.

Paris.—Fort Vaux was evacuated by the Germans on the morning of Nov. 2nd and occupied by the French at night. The latter, in the trenches 400 yards distant, had heard a series of explosions, indicating the blowing up of casemates and material, for the past week a target for a tremendous cannonade, especially by the new French 15½-inch mortars. All the ingenious explanations in German communiques cannot succeed in concealing the fact. The reason for the evacuation was the supply of cannon and fodder running short.

GERMAN AIR VISIT TO HOLLAND.

London, Nov. 5.

The Hague.—The German Charge d'Affaires has apologised regarding the German airship's recent cruise over Holland and explained that owing to a defect in the motors they were obliged to throw overboard patrol tanks. The Commander thought he was over Belgium.

"BREMEN" LOSS ADMITTED.

London, Nov. 5.

New York.—The "Deutschland" Captain admits that the "Bremen" is a loss. It is believed that it was the result of an internal accident. It is said that the U63 was sent to America to defend the "Bremen" in case of an attack.

VESSELS SUNK.

London, Nov. 4.

The Grimsby trawler "Nellie Bruce" was sunk without warning. The crew escaped in a boat. Stavanger.—The Norwegian steamer "Safum" has been submarined. The crew were saved.

MAURITIUS GIVES 80 AIRPLANES.

London, Nov. 4.

Mauritius.—The Council, Government and the sugar planters have combined to present Rs. 1,000,000 to the Imperial Government to provide thirty battle planes or towards the cost of an airship.

COMFORTS FOR KUT PRISONERS SUNK.

London, Nov. 5.

The India Office announces that an enemy submarine sank a steamer proceeding to Alexandria with comforts valued at £8,700 sterling for the Indian prisoners of Kut. The whole consignment, which was insured, was lost.

N. S. W. "NO CONFIDENCE" MOTION.

London, Nov. 5.

Sydney.—In the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Dupak, the leader of the New Party, gave notice that he would move that Government does not possess the confidence of the country.

FAMOUS FRENCH AIRMAN MISSING.

London, Nov. 4.

The French Aviator, Lenour, frequently mentioned in communiques for bringing down enemy aeroplanes, is missing.

AUSTRALIAN COAL COMMANDEERED.

London, Nov. 4.

Melbourne.—The Naval Minister has commanded all coal supplies as Commonwealth warships and transports must have first call. A coal famine is threatened in various States owing to a mining dispute.

THE SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.

London, Nov. 4.

Dr. Addison, of the Ministry of Munitions, speaking at Woolwich on the occasion of the extension of steel works, said that by a saving of six millions yearly the works had made us independent of foreign steel supplies by March. The expenditure of munitions on the Somme was now ten times that of January, but there were more shells in France today than at the beginning of the War. At least 815,000 additional men workers and 100,000 women were necessary if our augmented programme, which dealt with thousands of tons of explosives, was to be efficiently carried out.

COLLISION AT SEA.

London, Nov. 5.

The "Connemara" left Greenore at eight on Friday evening for Holyhead with passengers which included nine soldiers returning from leave and live stock. The collision occurred half-an-hour later off Craighfield Point outside Carlingford Bay. The sole survivor, James Boyle, had a miraculous escape. He was unable to swim, but managed to seize a board and cling to it until he drifted to close to the shore at Craighfield where he was seen in the moonlight and dragged ashore unconscious, by a chain of rescuers dashing in surf. Some cattle and sheep from the "Connemara" scrambled ashore, terribly exhausted, but were soon browsing, apparently little the worse.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, Nov. 6.

The continued heavy rain on the Somme prevented extensive operations during the week-end, but the communiques of both sides show a furious cannonade. A notable feature is the steady extension of the British Artillery fire Northward. The guns are thundering practically on the whole thirty miles from Armentieres to Arras.

General Sir D. Haig says during the night a strong enemy counter attack regained a portion of the ground in the neighbourhood of Butte de Warlencourt, Eastwards of Les Boeufs. The gains were secured. We thrice successfully raided trenches in the Armentieres and Ypres areas.

London, Nov. 7.

General Sir D. Haig says:—Our front was heavily shelled in the neighbourhood of Les Boeufs and Les Bars. The consolidation of the ground occupied on Sunday continued. We successfully bombarded the trenches Southward of Armentieres.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Nov. 6.

The French occupation of Damloup completes the recapture of every piece of ground won by the Germans during the last eight months of operations against Verdun.

Paris.—A communique says: We advanced between Les Boeufs and Sully-Saillies. The enemy in the night violently counter-attacked the positions we captured from Saillies, Fats and S. Pierre Vaast Wood. All attacks on the Northern spur of the Western edges of the wood were repulsed with machine-gun and Artillery fire with heavy losses. The enemy regained a little ground South-West of the Wood and in the village of Saillies. There was a lively bombardment at Damloup, but no Infantry work.

London, Nov. 7.

Paris.—A communique says: North of the Somme we continued to progress in the Northern part of S. Pierre Vaast Wood. Over 600 prisoners were taken here since yesterday. It is confirmed that the enemy suffered heavily in his violent counter attacks in the Wood yesterday night. There was nothing at Verdun except a continued cannonade in Douaumont, Vaux and Damloup regions. There is nothing to report from the Eastern Army except intermittent Artillery fire and patrol encounters. British aeroplanes bombed Bogdanci.

THE BALKANS.

London, Nov. 6.

The Times' Bukharest correspondent says:—If the Roumanians continue to preserve a high morale and a stubborn defence, the enemy should be unable to reach the interior for weeks, when cold weather will presumably terminate serious operations. Meantime the sentiment of the country is crystallising for a determined resistance. The most important Austro-German attack is now centred in the Alut Valley. General Belaieff, the new Russian representative at Head-quarters, regards the situation as satisfactory.

Bukharest.—The situation in the Carpathians continues to improve, while the extent of the disaster to the enemy in the Jiu Valley increases. The French Military Mission arrived at the critical moment and collaborated most effectively with the high command, re-establishing a satisfactory situation.

London, Nov. 7.

The Roumanian communique says:—We repulsed attacks in the Prahova Valley. The enemy is reinforced in the Vulcan Pass and we stopped pursuit. There was Artillery fire all along the Danube. Advanced detachments forced the enemy to fall back in Dobrudja. In the course of the retreat he fired four villages.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, Nov. 7.

A Russian official despatch says:—Repeated enemy attempts to wrest the dominating heights East of Lipitzadola were repulsed. Enemy attacks in the wooded Carpathians were nullified. We have carried a series of heights and took prisoner 3,904. The Roumanians in Predeal Pass were compelled to fall back a little Southward after a prolonged struggle, but on the Jiu River pressed back the enemy Northward.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Nov. 6.

An Italian official despatch says:—We repulsed attacks in the Concel Valley and Lukatic on the Carso. We bombarded Castagnavazza works and advanced and straightened the line at several points, taking prisoner fifty.

The weather is now bad on the Italian front where heavy rains and mist are hampering operations. The Austrians are now attempting a diversion in the Trentino. Five attacks at one point were repulsed.

GERMAN DREADNOUGHT TORPEDOED.

London, Nov. 6.

The Admiralty states that a submarine fired torpedoed and hit a German dreadnought near the Danish coast yesterday. The damage is unknown.

THE GRECIAN SITUATION.

London, Nov. 6.

Telegrams from Athens state that the Royal Government is prosecuting Venizelists. Twenty-five officers are at present imprisoned and one was executed at Ekatorini before the Venizelist occupation. A decree dismisses Army and Navy officers joining M. Venizelos.

Athens.—The King has presided over a protracted Council of Ministers and Party leaders, which discussed particularly the question of handing over the light flotilla to the Allies.

Athens.—It is reported that the French flag was hoisted yesterday evening on the Greek light flotilla at Keratsini.

Athens.—Venizelist General D'Angelis, interviewed, said that he relied on having at least four Divisions, the first of which was going to Eresos by the end of November. General Sarrail was assisting in arranging a plan of campaign which he believed in co-operation with the Anglo-French forces, would clear out the Bulgarians from East Macedonia.

GERMAN STEAMER CAPTURED.

London, Nov. 6.

The German steamer "Anatolia" has arrived at Malta from the Pireus, towed by a British warship.

"DEUTSCHLAND'S" CARGO WORTH £2,000,000.

London, Nov. 6.

New York.—The Collector of Customs at Connecticut announces that the "Deutschland's" cargo is approximately worth \$10,000,000, of which \$9,000,000 were in stocks and bonds for the purpose of strengthening Germany's credit, and the remainder dye-stuff chemicals and a small quantity of precious stones.

A SECOND "BARALONG" CASE.

London, Nov. 6.

The Admiralty states that the German Press is attempting to make capital out of what is described as "The second 'Baralong' case." One object is the incitement of American opinion against Great Britain and the other the finding of arguments in favour of an unrestrained submarine campaign. The facts are perfectly simple. On the morning of the 24th September, 1915, in the Western Channel U41 was engaged in sinking a British merchantman. Meanwhile a converted merchantman, commissioned as an auxiliary ship, approached. Her character could be immediately recognised and, lest the submarine should submerge before she came within range, she hoisted neutral colours which is a perfectly legitimate ruse de guerre. She hoisted within range the White Ensign warships are required to do and fired on and sank the submarine. The Commander's immediate pre-occupation was to rescue the British steamer's crew who had been compelled to take to the boats fifty miles from the nearest port. The auxiliary ship then closed with one of the sunken steamer's boats which had broken adrift, in which were two of the submarine's survivors. These were rescued in the same way but after the victims. The use of the Neutral flag in order to approach within range of an enemy is recognised in Naval practice and has been repeatedly adopted by the Germans; for instance, the majority of the "Moewe's" victims were secured by this method. It is difficult to believe that anybody except a German will base on these facts an accusation of brutality on the ground that English and not German survivors were saved first by a few minutes.

The whole allegation is a very fine example of typical German mentality that a non-German's first obligation is to save German life. There is no reciprocal obligation on the part of the Germans. Any ruse de guerre by the Germans is legitimate and all are illegitimate when practised against the Germans. The allegation that the Admiralty has ever issued orders that survivors of submarines need not be rescued, is an absolute lie, as explicitly denied in the Note on the 25th February in the "Baralong" case.

GERMANS CAPTURE DANISH STEAMER.

London, Nov. 6.

The Germans have captured the Danish steamer "Ulla" and taken her to Swinemunde.

AUSTRALIA AND CONSCRIPTION.

London, Nov. 6.

Melbourne.—Mr. Hughes is summoning a conference of the Labour Party. The Referendum figures are now:—"No" 1,080,000, "Yes" 1,008,000. The count is still incomplete.

AUSTRALIAN WOLFRAM.

London, Nov. 6.

A telegram from Sydney says that wolfram reefs have been located in the Northern territory. Sixty-two tons were produced in the past eighteen months.

THE SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

London, Nov. 6.

The Report of Lloyd's Register states that 620 vessels of 2,282,759 tons are now being built under the supervision of the Register, the largest number in the history of the Society.

The output of the United Kingdom remains far below normal, but figures show the success of the efforts of neutrals, particularly the United States, to cope with the increasing demand in tonnage.

—The Ceylon Observer.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3257.

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sinnattangam wife of Ramanathar Kantaiyah of Vaddukkoddai East

Deceased.

Vairavanatar Ehamparam of Vaddukkoddai East

Petitioner.

1. Ramanatar Kantaiyah of Vaddukkoddai East

2. Sinnavar Thuraiyappa and his wife 3. Achchippillai of Vaddukkoddai East

4. Ehamparam Ponnampalam of Do. and 5. Ponnamma daughter of Ehamparam of Do. The 4th and 5th Respondents are minors and appear by their Guardian ad litem the 2nd and 3rd Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Vairavanatar Ehamparam of Vaddukkoddai East, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Sinnattangam wife of Ramanathar Kantaiyah, coming on for disposal before P. E. Peiris, Esq., District Judge, on September 30, 1916, in the presence of Mr. A. Mudir. Veluppillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 14, 1916, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled as one of the heirs of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the deceased and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate do issue to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before October 24, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

October 3, 1916. P. E. Peiris, District Judge. Time to show cause extended to November 16, 1916.

C. Rasanayagam, Secretary.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3210.

Class III.

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

Deceased.

Arumugam Suppiramaniam of Vaddukkoddai West in Jaffna

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Thangamattu widow of Arumugam Murgusu of Vaddukkoddai West 2. Mailvaganam Veluppillai alias Thalaiyasingam of Do. 3. Mailvaganam Ratnasingam of Do. 4. Mailvaganam Arumugam alias Rajasingam of Do. 5. Mailvaganam Thurasingam of Do. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Respondents are minors and appear by their Guardian ad litem the 1st Respondent Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Arumugam Suppiramaniam of Vaddukkoddai West in Jaffna, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Annamma wife of Suppiramaniam Mailvaganam, coming on for disposal before P. E. Peiris Esq., District Judge, on October 13, 1916, in the presence of Mr. A. Mudir. Veluppillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner, dated October 13, 1916, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as the grandfather of the heirs of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person shall, on or before November 16, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

October 23, 1916. P. E. Peiris, District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3312.

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of Velayutar Ampalavanar of Vaddukkoddai West in Jaffna late of Seremban

Deceased.

Visuvanatar Velayutar of Vaddukkoddai West

Petitioner.

Vs.

Thankachchippillai wife of Visuvanatar Velayutar of Vaddukkoddai West

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Visuvanatar Velayutar of Vaddukkoddai West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Velayutar Ampalavanar, coming on for disposal before P. E. Peiris, Esq., District Judge, on October 23, 1916, in the presence of Mr. S. Sittampalam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner, dated October 23, 1916, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as one of the heirs of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to him accordingly, unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other person shall, on or before November 14, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

October 25, 1916. P. E. Peiris, District Judge.