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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
MULLAITIVU.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 142.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Sinnappillai wife of Tambiah Sinnatturai of
Malikai ... Deceased.
Tambiah Sinnatturai of Malikai ... Petitioner.

1. Arunasalam Sivaguru and wife
2. Sethupillai of Malikai
3. Tambiah Bannalingam of Maraiyadittakulam
4. Sankar ar Kandiah and wife
5. Sinnattankam of Noochikulam and
6. Tambiah Seppathy of Malikai

This matter of the Petition of Tambiah Sinnatturai of Malikai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Sinnappillai wife of Tambiah Sinnatturai, coming on for disposal before W. L. Murphy, Esq., District Judge, on July 25, 1916, in the presence of Mr. N. Sivakolundu, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner, dated July 25, 1916, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as husband and 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 Respondents abovenamed or any other person shall, on or before September 8, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

W. L. Murphy,
District Judge.
July, 26, 1916.
The above Order Nisi extended for November 22, 1916.

W. L. Murphy,
D. J.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3313.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Neelachippillai wife of Chinattamby
Subramaniam of Vannarponnai West
... Deceased.
Ponnappah Somasundaram of Vannarponnai West ... Petitioner.

1. Ponnachippillai wife of Somasundaram of Vannarponnai West and
2. Chinattamby Subramaniam of Do.

This matter of the Petition of Ponnappah Somasundaram of Vannarponnai West praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Neelachippillai wife of Chinattamby Subramaniam, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris Esquire, District Judge, on October 23, 1916, in the presence of Mr. K. Kanakasabai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner, dated October 11, 1916, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as the husband of the sole heir 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 23, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,
District Judge.
November 7, 1916.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3319.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Chinnattampiar Ponnampalam of Puttur
North ... Deceased.
Vivaalingam Ponniah of Puttur North ... Petitioner.

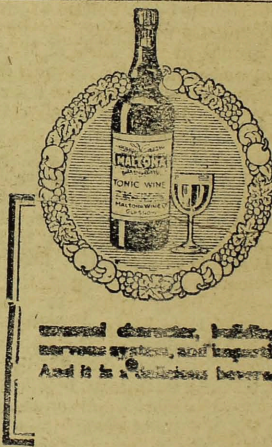
This matter of the Petition of Vivaalingam Ponniah of Puttur North, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Chinnattampiar Ponnampalam of Puttur North, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris Esquire, District Judge, on November 1, 1916, in the presence of Mr. K. Kanakasabai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner dated September 23, 1916, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as the husband of the sole heir 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 23, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,
District Judge.
November 7, 1916.

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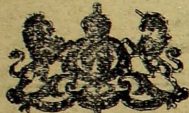
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noon on December 5, 1916.

For further particulars see this
week's or next week's Government
Gazette.

GODFREY BUDLEY,

for J. A. BALFOUR,
Director of Irrigation.

Office of the Director of Irrigation,
Trincomalee, November 8, 1916



The Hindu Organ.

JAFFRA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1916.

THE EDUCATION OF HINDUS.

III

THE TWO VIDYAS: PARA AND APARA.

Says the Mundakopaniṣad: Dve vidye
veditavye it ha sma Brahmano vadaanti
para chaya apara cha; thatra apara Rig-
veda Yajurvedah Samavedoththarvavedah
shiksha kaipah Vyakaranam Nirektan
chchando jyotishamthi; Aththa Para
yaya thatthaksharam adhigamaye.

"Two Vidyas are to be known, Para
Vidya and Apara Vidya; so say Brahma-
jnanies. The Apara Vidyas are, Rigveda,
Yajurveda, Samaveda, Aththarvaveda, the
science of intonation and proper pronun-
ciation, Rituals, Grammar; Vedic glos-
sary, metre, and Astrology. The Para
Vidya is that by which the Imperishable
(God) is obtained."

The Para Vidya, therefore, is that Edu-
cation by which the Imperishable is
obtained. From this it is quite clear
that studies that do not concern them-
selves with the knowledge of God are all
Apara Vidyas. The definition of Educa-
tion which, to our mind, appears the best
is that of Swami Vivekananda who says
that "Education is the manifestation of
the perfection within." It is to be in-
ferred therefore that all knowledge is in
man, all Perfection is in him, and the busi-
ness of Education is simply to draw out
the powers whose very nature is to under-
stand things accurately. The Education
or the training which concerns itself
with the drawing out of the Imperishable
in man, and make him eternally rejoice
in it is Para Vidya. But that Education
which draws out those intellectual pow-
ers which delight in probing into and un-
derstanding the laws and properties of
matter (Maya), and which concern them-
selves with inventions and discoveries in
the realm of Maya, which help in adding
to the wealth, convenience and comfort
of man, in prolonging life here, in de-
vising means to annihilate the delays
caused by time and distance, in finding
out the best means of preserving one's
own life from perils which threaten it
from outside, and, last but not least, in
devising the quickest means of destroying
the lives of those who, for the time being,
happen to be his enemies, is Apara Vidya.
Both Para Vidya and Apara Vidya ought
to be the possessions of man, says the

Upanishad. But Para Vidya (Higher
Knowledge) ought to be ever considered
far and away superior to Apara Vidya
(Lower Knowledge). For, men devoid
of Para Vidya will be more or less men
of Apara characteristics; and by such
people, a knowledge of Apara Vidya or
the handling of the constructive and des-
tructive powers of Nature will be to the
detriment of the human race. But of
this in a future issue.

In this article we propose to confine
our whole attention to Para Vidya alone.
Why should this be considered superior
to the other? Here again, we shall in
answer quote the words of sages of spiri-
tual realisation. Says the Swami Vive-
kananda:

"I have been in the countries of the
West; have travelled through many lands,
of many races, and each race and each na-
tion appears to me to have a particular
ideal—a prominent ideal running through
its whole life, and this ideal is the back-
bone of the national life....."

"Great indeed are the manifestations
of muscular power, and marvellous the
manifestations of intellect expressing
through machines through the appliances
of science; yet, none of these are more
potent than the influence which spirit
exerts in the world."

Again, "Aye, in spite of the sparkle
and glitter of Western civilisation, in
spite of all its polish and its marvellous
manifestation of power, I tell them,
standing upon this platform, to their
teeth, it is all vain. It is vanity of vani-
ties. God alone lives. The soul alone
lives. Spirituality alone lives. Hold on
to that." "This transcendentalism, the
struggle to go beyond, daring to tear the
veil off the face of nature and have a
glimpse of the beyond, at any risk, at any
price, is the characteristic of my nation."

Therefore Para Vidya should occupy
the first and foremost place in the Hin-
du's heart. Aye, it is far better to labour
in the field of Para Vidya even at the
risk of losing many of the apparent ad-
vantages resulting from Apara Vidya
than to confine our attention to the latter
simply because we happen to be for the
time being in the world of Maya. Of
course, we are not blind to the fact that
all people in a nation are not ripe for
Para Vidya. But that is no reason for
sneering at those who are for the Higher
Knowledge of the Imperishable and call
them silly, dreaming, unpracticable peo-
ple. A little leaven leaveneth the whole
lump. The leaven that leaveneth is the
Para Vidya and it should not be sneered
at. It should be given the first place in
the education of the young of the Hindu
race—care being taken to adapt the
teaching of Para Vidya according to the
needs and capacities of the pupils. The
teacher of religion should be clever
enough to use the means best adapted to
lead a particular pupil on the path to
Para Vidya without being impatient for
immediate results, without any anxious
desire to have Rome built in a day.
Whether the result bears fruit at once or
at the Yuga's end, Para Vidya should be
given the first place in Education.

This leads us to the question of good
religious teachers among Hindus. We
all wish, and, if we do not actually do so,
we should train ourselves to wish for the
largest number of the highest religious
teachers in our midst. What we deserve
we get. That is, what we get here de-
pends upon the flowers called wishes and
prayers we lay at the feet of the Lord.
If we ever spend our time in wishing and
praying for every trivial, impermanent
thing of the world which comes today
and goes away to-morrow, then we shall
get them. But if we all heartily pray for
the Highest Teachers of the Highest
Wisdom, and if such prayers do not go
from a solitary heart here and a solitary
heart there, but from hundreds of Hindu
hearts, then we may rest assured that He
will send among us not one but hundreds
of such teachers. Then the persons who
send forth such prayers will, from that
very fact, be quite apt pupils to receive
the highest wisdom imparted by the
highest teachers of religion. Deeksha or
Initiation into religious life at the hands
of such teachers will never fail to produce
the most permanent results sooner or
later.

What is the principle underlying
Deeksha or Initiation? Malinivijaya,
one of the Shaiva Agamas, says, "Sam-
puja purvachchishyam Rujdeham
vlokayet, Shaktim shanchintya padadi-
mastakantam vichakshanah."

"The Guru should worship or honour
the shishya as before; he should look (at)
the pure body in him. He must will

(that is, exert his will-power) and fill the
pupil from foot to head with Shiva-
shakti."

Beautiful words beautifully uttered.
The Guru without superciliousness, the
Guru that can honour or worship with
his whole heart the pupil whom he initi-
ates, as Shri Ramakrishna is said to have
honoured his beloved pupil Swami Vive-
kananda, the Guru that by a look or a
touch can fill the pupil with Shivashakti
from foot to head is the Guru we want in
large numbers. And in the same way
the pupil that is worthy of the Guru de-
scribed above is the pupil we also want in
large numbers. What would happen if
we have a very considerable number of
both of these? The leaven called spiri-
tuality will leaven the whole lump called
Hindu Society; and every secular activity
will be considered a religious work and
will be done as Nishkama Karma or un-
selfish work.

To those to whom the truth of this fact
may not be clear, some physical facts
may help to drive it home to their minds.
We cannot do better than quote Mrs.
Besant on this point. She says:—"Now
the body which belongs to the man,
which is a physical garment as we say,
is a very changing and a very illusory
thing, as I said to you the other night,
changing continuously from moment to
moment, and from year to year; so that
if you turn to any modern book on physi-
ology you will find that every minute
particle of your body changes absolutely
and completely in the space of seven
years, that not a fragment of it you had
seven years ago is yours to day. Not
only so. In the later investigations of
physiology you will find it recognised in
the West, that a great part, at least, of
the body, is made up of minute lives,
microbes as they are called; and when-
ever men of science are searching after
the cause of disease, they are on the
track of some particular microbe, and it
has become one of their favourite recrea-
tions to cultivate the microbe and im-
prove him, so that he may become less
dangerous when he falls upon any parti-
cular body. In this, Western Science is
on the track of a great truth, and as far
as it goes, it speaks rightly in the fact
that these microbes enter into the com-
position of the human body. It might
go further; it might say that the whole
body is made up of nothing else but mi-
crobes and more minute creatures still,
so that the whole body of man is com-
posed of tiny lives, lives each with its
own independent existence, coming into
the body and going out of it, taking
while in the body the stamp of the indi-
vidual man, of which, for a time, it forms
a part. So that our bodies are like hosts
of these tiny visitors, and each of us
stamps on these particles of the body his
own physical, and to a great extent, his
mental, moral and emotional characteris-
tics. Out of the great reservoir of nature,
there pour through us these streams of
tiny lives; and each, while it remains in
our keeping, receives our stamp, and then
passes on to form part of some other body
—vegetable, mineral, animal, human, as
the case may be. So that even physi-
cally we become the creators of the world
in which we live. Even physically, the
world as it surrounds us, is made up of
that which we contribute, and is modi-
fied and changed according to the char-
acter of these constant contributions that
we make. Into our body flow the tiny
lives. There we feed them, poison them
or purify them, pollute them or cleanse
them, as the case may be. By our food
and by our drink, by our thinking and by
our living, we modify these tiny particles
which are a passing part of ourselves;
and then we send them out to affect
others—to make part of the bodies of
other people, to make part of the physi-
cal nature around us, modifying them ac-
cording to the fashion in which we are
living ourselves..... So that this con-
stant interaction throws on each a res-
ponsibility, gives to each the responsi-
bility of this creative power, of this trans-
muting and modifying influence. One by
one we change each other's lives physi-
cally, day by day we affect each other's
health mentally as well as morally.
Sometimes it is said that the man who is
evil in his living, as the drunkard, is only
his own enemy. It is not so. He is the
enemy of everything that surrounds him,
of every life that comes in contact with
his own. The terrible curse of the drun-
kard is that all these tiny lives are sent
out from him, poisoned with alcohol, to
fall on the bodies of other men, women
and children, carrying with them the
poison that he has infused into them, and
making him a focus of evil to all among
whom he lives."

We believe in the truth of the above
statements of Mrs. Besant, for not one of

them appears to us to be against reason.
When doctors say that plague is an infec-
tious disease or that small-pox is an in-
fectious disease, what they mean is that
the microbes affected with small-pox and
plague may easily affect the microbes of
those who have not had them. It is said
that a few rotten fruits placed amidst
some good ones quickly make the good
ones also rotten, and similarly diseased
persons, who are rotten mentally and mor-
ally will quickly spread disease and men-
tal and moral rottenness among their
fellows. If this is true, the converse
also is equally true, namely, that those
who are physically, mentally and morally
very healthy will counteract disease, men-
tal and moral rottenness among their fel-
lowmen. And therefore, the proposition
that the more the number of true Gurus
or religious Teachers and true Shishyas
or religious pupils we have in our land,
the less we shall have of diseases either
physical, mental or moral, is quite true,
and we shall find that the social and po-
litical regeneration of our land will, from
the very fact of the presence of the Gu-
rus and Shishyas mentioned, assert them-
selves naturally, without any trouble or
difficulty.

Sometimes we have in our land persons
of Non-Hindu persuasions of different de-
nominations shouting from house-tops
that they are far finer peoples than the
Hindus and the Buddhists. If any one
were to boast that he is the most wonder-
ful man ever born, that he is a man of
the best and noblest character, then there
is no harm done except a little display of
egotism which will make the coat of that
soul called Ahankaram or Egotism a lit-
tle thicker. But there are people who
want to go further than that. They not
only say that they are the best and nob-
lest of mankind but that the Hindus and
the Buddhists are,—and note the phrase
—on account of their religions—bad peo-
ple wanting in character which they say
is the sole monopoly of those who are
neither Hindus nor Buddhists. And if
any Hindu were to say that he is unwill-
ing to enter into a controversy relating to
the character of peoples, he is at once
told that he is "beaten." What do our
friends want us to do, we wonder. If one
of them stands in one corner of the street
and calls passers-by to look at him and
see how very beautiful and noble he is
and so on, and if another takes his stand
in another corner of the street and does
the same, surely they do not expect us
also to take up a position in the middle
of the road and blow the French horn.
We leave those who do so alone and ad-
dress ourselves to Hindus. To them we
say, "Friends, we are not perfect and we
have our own virtues and defects; and
those who revile the character of Hindus
think that they are perfect. But we need not
pay, we ought not to catch their tone and
pay them back in the same coin. We are
accustomed to far finer modes of answer.
Pray day and night for religious teachers
and pupils of the type mentioned already.
If your prayers are sincere and come from
the very depths of your hearts, they will
not go unanswered. You will have your
land filled with Religious Gurus to whom
multitudes will flock. Flowers with
honey in them do not call the bees. The
bees will go to them of their own accord.
The Tamil saying is "பொய் பழத்திற்கு ஈர்
களைப் பிடித்துவிட வேண்டியதில்லை". And
when, as the result of your appeals to
Divine Mercy, you get World-Moving
Gurus, then the genius of Hinduism will
once more assert itself. The people who,
in their ignorance, speak ill of it now, and
the faiths which hope to eat Hinduism
up will be sucked in and be absorbed in
the immense body of the Mother-Faith,
Hinduism. Swami Vivekananda in India
and Shri-la-Shri Arumuga Navalar in
Jaffna have come and gone after starting
the work. But, Hindus, do not rest
satisfied till you see with your own eyes
not one but thousands and thousands of
Swami Vivekanandas and Sri Arumuga
Navalars who shall, by their radiating
influence, light such a light in the hearts
of Hindus and Non-Hindus alike as, by
the Grace of Paramashivam, shall never
be put out. The work of praying for
them rests on your shoulders; the rest
will come of itself."

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER.—Partial showers of rain
have fallen since Thursday last. More rain
is wanted to give life to the withering paddy
fields.

SMALL-POX.—Several cases of small-pox are reported from Moor Street in Vannarponnai West. Two cases have proved fatal. All necessary precautions are being taken by the Government to prevent the spread of the disease.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Jaffna, a lecture on 'Tattvas and beyond' was delivered by Mr. E. K. Sivasubramanya Iyer, B.A., at 7 P.M., on Friday the 10th instant in the Head Quarter's Hall. He will deliver another, next Friday (the 17th instant) in the same hall on 'Leaving everything to God.'

LONDON MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—At the examination held in June last, 13 candidates have passed from the Ceylon centre, of whom 5 are Tamils. Mr. K. Sivaprasadam passed from the Jaffna Hindu College. He is a son of Mr. V. Kumaraswamy Pulavar of Paloly. We congratulate him on his success.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN JAFFNA.—The last 'G. O. 2000' contains three proclamations by His Excellency the Governor under the Ordinances relating to primary education in towns and rural areas. The town of Jaffna within the Local Board limits, has been brought under 'The Town Schools Ordinance.' Point Pedro, Valvedditturai and Kayts have been brought under 'The Rural Schools Ordinance.' The other places in the peninsula are also brought under 'The Rural Schools Ordinance,' but Parts II, III, IV and V only of the said Ordinance shall be in force in those places.

MATRIMONIAL.—As announced previously, the marriage of Mr. C. Marugesu (C. M. Perumalpillai), Proctor, S. C. and Notary Public, brother of Mr. C. Perumalpillai, Proctor, with his cousin Sriamathi Sivapakia Ammal, daughter of Mr. N. Kandiah, of Sandilipay was celebrated on Saturday last at 12 midnight, amidst great pomp and joy. The elite of Jaffna was present on the occasion and at the reception held on the following days. All the guests were entertained in a befitting manner, leaving nothing to be desired. The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of several congratulatory telegrams and valuable presents. We extend our hearty congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Marugesu and wish them long life, happiness and prosperity.

—It is with great pleasure we announce the marriage of Mr. K. Arumugam Sangarapillai of the Railway Traffic Superintendent Office, Colombo, brother of Mr. A. Ponnambalam, Notary Public, and A Subramaniam of the G. P. O. Colombo with Miss Nannipillai Ammal, daughter of Mr. P. Ampalavanar, Landed Proprietor, Punnalaikkadduvan, and sister of Mr. A. Pothappillai, Booking Clerk, Talawakelle Rly Station, which took place according to Hindu rites on Monday the 6th inst at 9.30 P.M. at the bride's residence at Punnalaikkadduvan. Bride and Bridegroom were the recipients of many congratulatory messages and valuable presents from their friends and relations. May Lord Paramaswara bless them both, with the happiness of Girihastam.

CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH.—Muttu and Kartigesu who were charged by the Police at the Police Court, Jaffna, with the offence of concealment of birth, have been convicted. First accused was fined Rs 20 in default one month's rigorous imprisonment, and the second accused Rs 100 in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.—It is reported that Sir William Boes Davies, K. C., Chief Justice of Hongkong, will succeed Sir Alexander Wood Renton as Chief Justice of Ceylon.

NEW DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.—It is said that Mr. Stockdale, the newly appointed Director of Agriculture, will assume duties at Kandy on December 5th, having already left Mauritius.

THE RAILWAY TO MUTWAL.—The estimates for the construction of the proposed railway to Mutwal and the northern suburbs of Colombo have been prepared by the Construction Department and sent to the Secretary of State for sanction.

MORE CURRENCY NOTES FOR CEYLON.—The P. & O. 'Kaiser I Hind' which arrived in Colombo on Friday last from London brought two cases of currency notes for the General Treasury.

THE APPEAL OF MR. B. G. TILAK ALLOWED.—The Bombay High Court, on the 9th instant, delivered judgment in the revision petition filed by Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak against the order of the District Magistrate of Poona the order of the District Magistrate of Poona bloding him over in a sum of Rs. 20,000 with two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each to be of good behaviour for one year. The High Court set aside the order of the District Magistrate and directed the amount of the bond to be refunded and the sureties cancelled.

INDO CEYLON RAILWAY IMPASSE.—The Indian Railway officials who arrived in Colombo on Tuesday evening last to arbitrate the differences between the S. I. R. and the C. G. R. in regard to the Talaimannar vote, are staying at the Queens house as the guests of H. E. the Governor. A meeting was held in the office of the General Manager at 2.15 P.M. on Wednesday, there being present besides the Indian officials and the General Manager, Messrs. T. E. Dutton, H. Thorpe, W. C. Davey and R. K. Dawson. The meeting was continued on Thursday and matters were discussed throughout the day. The meeting will be resumed this week.

RAILWAY EARNINGS IN INDIA.—The increase in the approximate gross earnings of Indian Railways from the 1st April to the 21st October 1916, over the corresponding period of last year is, very remarkable as it is no less than 344 lakhs better than last year. Towards the result the G. I. P. Railway with 69 lakhs, the Bengal Nagpur Railway with 48 lakhs, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway with 41 lakhs, the East Indian Railway with 33 lakhs, the North Western and Bombay Baroda Railways with 23 lakhs each and the South Indian Railway with 15 lakhs, are the principal contributors.

CENTRAL AYURVEDIC COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR INDIA.—The members of the Standing Committee of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference and those of all Indian Ayurvedic Education Board, consisting of Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Garannath Son M. A., L.M.S., of Calcutta, Vaidyaratna Pandit D. Gopalachari A.V.S.A.M.B., of Madras, Ayurveda Panchanana Krishna Sastri Kavado, B.A., (Poona) Ayurveda Marthanda Yadanari Triekumaji Acharya of Bombay, Swami Lakshminarasami Acharya of Jaipur (Rajaputana), Vaidya Panchanana Jagannada Prasada Sukhia (Allahabad), and others waited on deputation on the Maharajahs and Rajas and Princes that attended the conference of chiefs at Delhi with a view to the establishment of an All India Ayurvedic College and Hospital to be run on modern lines. Their highness the Maharajah of Kashmir, the Maharajah of Jaipur (Rajaputana), the Maharajah of Rewa and the Maharajah of Alwar and others promised to give their hearty support to this movement. Of these the Maharajah of Rewa was very earnest in his efforts to improve the Ayurvedic Science and promised liberally to further the cause of Ayurveda. The members of the Standing Committee are about to visit other States in India for the purpose they have in view.

IS MAN FINITE, INFINITE, OR BOTH.

In consideration of the term Finite, or that quality of being, generally ascribed to Man, we comprehend his existence as being limited in every way, regarding material development; mental boundary; or state of action, etc. Therefore, the finite state of man must embrace conditions; qualifications which render him subjugate to the Infinite Principle, or existence.

When contemplating the term Infinite, or that state of being, generally termed God, we comprehend its existence, as being without limits, and boundless in a universal sense. Therefore, the infinitude of the Divine Principle embraces absolute supremacy over finite existence, by force of its infinitude.

That part of man's existence, which comes by cause and effect, or material activity, can be justly classed as finite, while considering him as a mortal being, for such qualifications are subject to limitations and boundaries; but, in consideration of cause and effect, from a spiritual standpoint, he is infinite by principle; but, so long as the finite spiritual quality of men, is co-existent and co-operative with the finite material, the former is unable to exercise its full force, as a part of the original infinitude, from whence it has become individualized, as an infinite entity, as an effect rendered, by force of the creative, or infinite cause. Hence the Infinite, or God Principle in Man.

Since man is endowed with both the finite and the infinite states of existence, he must consequently be both finite and infinite as an individual. Is it not logical then, to assert that, the infinite quality within him—being the dominant spiritual and mental force, having the finite, or physical and mental individuality under development, and unlimited Control, is proof conclusive, that he is an individualized, infinite entity, separated from the Infinite Principle, which is universal, and therefore, as a whole, is the mainspring of life and existence, which controls its off-spring entities, by force of its supremacy.

The Infinite, as a Principle, had no beginning, and has no end. Therefore its infinitude.

The finite, as an individual, has its beginning in space, when the infinite entity begins the development of its finite individuality, and has its end, as such, when the former withdraws its force of activity from the latter. Finite disintegration then takes place, and the infinite entity, or soul individuality, returns to the great infinite system of existence, as such, with which it co-operates as a life cycle, still dependent upon the force of the great Infinite Principle, as the wheels of a complicated machine depend upon the main spring, or other natural forces, for activity. Therefore, it goes on as an individualized infinite entity, throughout eternity, which latter, is one of the infinite qualifications of unlimited time and existence, co-operates with all other infinitudes of the universe. Hence, no infinite entity can be removed from the great system of existence, change the divine purpose of infinitude, to operate as a reincarnated entity, without chaotic result to the infinite law of continuity, and a vice purpose of created individuality, no more than can a wheel, in a great system of wheels, reverse its motion, while the machine is in operation, or be removed from its operative purpose, or activity, without

rendering the science of mechanics impractical, and therefore inadequate to the purpose for which it was designed.

Man is limited by the natural laws which govern material development, and mortal existence. Finite begins at the time of conception, when the Infinite Principle, blends with the Finite, to establish individuality. As these two great principles meet, an individuality is established, as an off-spring from the Universal Infinite Principle possessing both finite and infinite qualities of being. Thus they cooperate during the period, or limit of the mortal finitude, which occurs at the time of the so called death, when finite disintegration takes place, regarding the mortal individuality, and the first existence of the material form is lost to mortal vision, for as a disintegrated form, has been dispersed, to join other forces of a finite character, for the purpose of recreation.

Considering the unity of the material and the soul bodies, with the finite spirit individuality, man is, in that sense, trine by nature, thus characterized by his plural state of being. His finite material body, is subordinate to his soul body, though the latter is subjugate to the former, during their finite association as dual finitudes. In the sense of individuality, the soul body is a facsimile of the material body, though more transcendent in character, and translucent in quality, and greater forces for translocation, when not confined to the movements of the latter. Especially so, when it has finally severed its coexistence with it, as a correlative infinitude, and continues its unity with the infinite spirit entity, whose influence manifests through the transcendent and translucent qualities of being. Thus the infinite spirit and finite soul,—which we so term, on account of its characteristic changes, during its future states of existence, continues to cooperate as a dual entity, thus carrying out the infinite purpose, regarding the spirit entity, and its relation to the finite individuality (regarding the changes which the soul body sustains, after its separation from the material body, under the influence of the spirit entity.

The development of the finite soul body, during the period of Eternity, causes it to lose the conditional influences which it sustained by its association with the material, in the mortal existence, and to be endowed with higher and brighter conditions, according to the degree of its development. By the Infinite Will, it is gradually brought into an equilibrium state with it, which balance, affords the continuity, and harmonious unity of the finite soul, and the infinite spirit individuality.

Thus qualified and coexistent, by force of the Great Infinite Principle, which pervades the Universe, whose law of creation and individualization, gave them existence as finite and infinite companions, and further endowed them with continuity of life, progression of character and individuality, does the infinite spirit of man, co-operate with his finite soul, until the translucent quality of the finite, is so illumined by the light of the infinite, that the former individuality is lost in the brilliance of the latter, which dominates it. Therefore, man becomes infinite, by virtue of the divine purpose, which is unity of soul and spirit, transcendent individuality, and eternal existence, in the realms of Universal Infinitude, which is boundless in space, limitless and endless in time, and the Kingdom of God, which is Life Eternal.

As the finite individuality, manifests through transcendent and translucent development, limit and boundary, activity, material extension, and personal individuality; so the infinite manifests through the mind; will; force; energy, and universal activity, unlimited, and boundless extension.

Mind is the infinite ruler of the empire of intelligence, which establishes creative existence and formative individuality.

Will is the force by which the infinite intelligence desires, purposes, and determines to act, or manifest, in contradistinction to nature.

Force, energy and activity, are operators, under the supervision of the will, in obedience to the desire of the mind, by which the desires, purposes, and deeds of life are carried into effect, or on the contrary, to forbear the act, by virtue of good, or evil intention.

While the universal, or infinite and will deal with universal manifestations, the individual, or finite mind and will deal with those of limited order.

Conditions alter, or carry into effect, the desires and purposes of the will, be they individual, or universal. We say: 'take the will, or desire for the deed,' where the latter cannot be accomplished.

The infinite mind, be it universal, or individual, the latter being a part of the former, establishes cause, which may be either serviceable to good, or to evil, while condition governs the effect. What seemeth good or evil, is not always so. Contrast affords the trial, Reason sits as the jury, and Will renders the verdict.

Mortal man, the finite offspring of the infinite, often beseeches his supreme parent for a change of conditions; as a child would its mortal sire, for that which it desires. He prays for peace in time of war, for bread and raiment, when hungry and naked, for things in general, which he desires at the hand of the infinite; but, it comes not, except when his finite desire, co-operative with his infinite will, causes him to act in accord thereof, to change the conditions that render the effect, adverse to his desire. There must be harmony between the Universal Infinite Principle, and the individualized infinite entity, in order to assure the effect it craves. As the Universal Infinite Principle, is immutable Law, its purposes cannot be changed; but conditions may arise in the realms of finitude, which render the purpose incomplete, and otherwise qualified.

Universal Infinitude is unchangeable, in consideration of its purposes; but, individualized finitude is hindered at times, when attempting to carry into effect the purposes assigned to it, by the Universal Infinitude, on account of the finite conditions, with which it has to contend. Hence, the disorder, inharmonious, and unsatisfactory results, which attend finite efforts, in the events of life. Is it not reasonable then, for the infinite individual, to invoke the Universal Infinitude, to change the conditions, which its finitude is responsible for?

A powerful machine may render perfect force; but, the operators who utilise it may not be capable of doing perfect work, hence the defect. So it is with the Universal Infinite Principle, and Finite Individuality which serves it in the manifestations of life.

In conclusion then let us recognize the Universal Infinite Principle, as the controlling force of the Universe, by virtue of Natural Law, the purpose of which is universal good. Let condition be its opposing influence, in which case, evil may result,—although condition being plural in its servitude, may assist in bringing out good. Let Infinite Spirit be individualised, as proceeding from its Universal existence, in which state, it has force to govern the development of its individualised finite soul, by virtue of the Universal Infinitude, from whence both became individualised. Let the desire and the will of the finite harmonize with the purpose of the infinite, if the attainment desired, be that of good. Therefore, let us, as individualized finite and infinite beings, seek to change the conditions which result in evil, such as hinder the development of the soul, and weaken the force of the infinite, individualized spirit, which controls it. Let us pray to the infinite spirit within us: rather than to the Universal Spirit without for the change of conditions where betterment in the events of life is desired, and carry the desire into effect by virtue of the individual act. Such an effort, will open the door of the prison, which holds the finite mind and will in ignorance of the force of their mission,—give it freedom to draw from the force of the Universal Infinitude, to further its development in the infinite realms of space,—support it during the infinitude of Time, Life and Eternity during which conditions, or states of being, the Finite Soul, shall have blended into the Spirit, thus to dwell in the realms of Universal Infinitude, individualized as a dual entity, by the finite and infinite qualities thus blended, and harmonized, to carry out the purpose of the Universal Infinite Mind and Will.

—The Kalpaka.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"PUBLIC HEALTH IN JAFFNA."

Dear Sir,

While rejoicing to appreciate the views of "A Veteran" who's letter appeared in your valuable issue of the 6th instant under the above title, I feel that it is my duty, at the same time, to contradict your correspondent, in one or two points.

In his earnestness to advocate the advantages of vegetable diets, "A Veteran" goes on to say that gingly oil and ghee contain a large quantity of flesh forming substances. To us this seems to be a new discovery! From a Chemical and Physiological point of view, we only know that they contain substances which form fat in the body. They cannot build up flesh since they contain no proteins. Peas, beans and other cereals, are no doubt, rich in proteins, and they will consequently form flesh. I should be pleased if your correspondent will shew authority to prove that gingly oil and ghee form flesh in the body.

In his attempt to condemn the Western System of medicine as a fashionable one, "A Veteran" has stumbled down. It is more than amusing to us to see that your correspondent talks as if he possesses a sound knowledge of Western Medicine. I should like to be clearly understood that I have no prejudice against our Ayurvedic System of Medicine, and that I am in sympathy with it. What we regret is that this unique Medical Science which was studied and practised by adepts of yore, has now fallen into decay. It can only be restored to its pristine glory if India and Ceylon produce students of sympathetic research.

It is an admitted fact that most of the Ayurvedic physicians of the present day, possess no knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology, and consequently they are ignorant of the location of even the largest viscera. They have no scientific knowledge to say why a certain drug produces perspiration, and why another produces purging or vomiting. They cannot say whether a particular medicine acts on the nerves or on the muscles. What they have is more or less an empirical knowledge of their medicine, and they classify diseases according to cold and hot influences. Whereas, when we administer a drug, we know how and where it acts; we could definitely say whether the drug will act directly or reflexly, or whether it will act on the mucous membrane or on the Vaso-motor centre, for we have received systematic and scientific training and we have studied things both microscopically and macroscopically. That is why people flock to get the Western medical relief.

Coming to his remarks that quinine, the most useful drug in the whole of the Pharmacopoeia "brought out sudden collapse and expedited deaths", I think—and every right minded person will think too—that his knowledge of the therapeutic value of quinine which he obtained perhaps by his wonderful observation and experiment must be thrown in the discard. I think he must have seen persons, suffering from severe type of malaria, lying after the administration of a dose of quinine. The patient must have died owing to the evil effects of malaria, and the poor quinine is to blame! I know of cases who were under quinine treatment suddenly turned insane. Then shall we say quinine produces insanity? It is a harmless medicine unless taken in enormous doses. Perhaps your correspondent must have seen patients who swallowed say a pint quinine mixture for a single dose? In that case I may agree with him that it "brought out sudden collapse and expedited deaths". We know that oxygen is indispensable to our existence; we also know that this gas if inhaled in a pure and condensed form would prove fatal. Then, are we justified in saying that we should not breathe in oxygen, because a certain man died of taking too much of this element? Certainly not. For every medicine, we have the minimum and the maximum quantity, and we are guided by it. This is what we call Toxicology. Too much of anything is good for nothing.

Before I conclude, I should observe that we would be thankful if your correspondent will mention any other drug that will be better than or equal to quinine; and if he could prove scientifically the efficacy of his new drug, I am sure the British Medical Council—nay, the medical world, would be ever thankful for valuable services he would render for the humanity.

Jaffna,
11th Nov., 1916.

S. O. M.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

TWO GERMAN DREADNOUGHTS
TORPEDOED.

London, Nov. 7.

The Admiralty states that the Commander of the submarine cable yesterday that he claims to have hit two Dreadnoughts of the "Kaiser" Class. THE STRANDED GERMAN SUBMARINE.

London, Nov. 6.

Amsterdam.—An official despatch from Berlin says it was the U20 which was stranded and blown up West of Jutland.

THE SUBMARINE WAR.

London, Nov. 7.

The Norwegian steamer "Tromp," previously reported sunk, has arrived at Barry with the crew of the "Lanao," which was sunk on Nov. 2nd off the coast of Portugal. The "Lanao" was riddled from China for Havre. When the "Lanao" was stopped the Chief Officer and a Chinaman boarded the submarine which then took the crew on board. Bombs were placed on the "Lanao." Subsequently the "Tromp" arrested and took the crew who were on board the submarine. The British steamer was attacked. The latter used guns and escaped. A New York telegram says the "Lanao" was recently transferred to the Norwegian registry.

The Norwegian steamer "Saturn" has been sunk. Valencia.—A telegram states that the British steamer "Gleaglyd" fought a submarine off Castellon. The submarine disappeared.

In the Commons Lord Robert Cecil announced that he had sent a Note to Spain and the United States on the subject of the torpedoing by a German submarine in British waters of the Greek steamer "George M. Enchirios," carrying food to Belgium. Hitherto twelve Belgian relief-ships have been lost. Two or three were torpedoed and the rest mined.

The Norwegian steamer "Schweigard" has been sunk. Twelve were saved.

AUSTRALIA AND THE DOUBLE INCOME
TAX.

London, Nov. 7.

The Times states that an important private meeting of Australian merchants and financiers today will discuss the double income tax within the Empire with a view to representing to Mr. McKenna the need of immediately dealing with the subject. It is proposed to ask him to receive a deputation of several Anglo-Australian firms who have despatched buyers for the Australian market to the United States and other neutral countries in order to avoid the double import duty.

THE U. S. A. ELECTION.

London, Nov. 7.

New York.—The fair weather forecast for Nov. 8th is regarded as advantageous to Mr. Hughes as it will bring out the full vote from the remote rural sections of the Northern States, where the Republican strength resides. The now opened contest will be very close in which event a definite announcement of the result will necessarily be delayed.

GOVERNMENT AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

Allahabad, Nov. 8.

Lord French again spent the week end inspecting bodies of Volunteers, this time in the Midlands, and repeated his promise that Government would provide arms, equipment and clothing if Volunteers would consent to engage for the duration of the War. He expressed his confidence that they would assent to this, when they would become a really strong and valuable force for the defence of the country. It is understood that Battalions have been enrolled, some under, some well over strength. These are gradually being taken on the official strength as they come up to establishment and reach the standard of efficiency. London, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Kent, Surrey and Lancashire are leading the movement with entire divisions.

P. & O. "ARABIA" SUNK.

London, Nov. 8.

The Admiralty announces that the P. & O. "Arabia" has been torpedoed and sunk without warning in the Mediterranean at noon on A. M. 6th. All the passengers were saved.

The "Arabia's" passengers were 437, of whom 169 were women and children. They were picked up by various vessels, diverted to the scene of the disaster. Two Engineers are missing. It is believed they were killed by the explosion. The rest of the crew were saved.

STEAMERS SUNK.

London, Nov. 8.

The Norwegian steamer "Fulund" and the British steamer "Seatonia" and three trawlers have been sunk. The "Fulund's" crew were saved.

U. S. A. PRESIDENCY.

London, Nov. 9.

New York.—The last shot of the Presidential campaign was fired by Mr. Roosevelt, who, in a speech at Oyster Bay, accused President Wilson, through his spinelessness, of driving the country to war. He said he had used American war ships to rescue victims of the U58 in order to help Germany to avoid breaking her promises. Betting on the election is unprecedented. It is estimated that two million sterling will change hands. Mr. Hughes voted at a laundry in New York and Mr. Wilson at a fire station at Princeton.

London, Nov. 8.

New York.—While the returns of the Eastern States last evening and the claims of the Republicans in the Middle West have made the election of Mr. Hughes seem certain, even to the pro Wilson Press, reports from the far West and other States now make the result appear doubtful. Mr. Wilson has now 232 electoral votes and Mr. Hughes 218. Both leaders are still claiming the victory. The Republicans have not yet overcome the Democrats' lead in the House of Representatives or Senate, in both of which narrow Democratic majorities are possible.

London, Nov. 9.

New York.—The Democratic National Chair has telegraphed every State and County Democratic Chairman: "Wilson re-elected. Our prospects desperate. You must personally see a ballot-box guarded and in count perfected if nothing is done to safeguard this victory."

DUTCH BOATS USING SUEZ CANAL.

London, Nov. 8.

Amsterdam.—The *Nieuws van den Dagh* says the service from Rotterdam to Java will be re-conducted via the Suez Canal. The first steamer the "Kawi" will leave Rotterdam on Nov. 17th.

AN ENEMY PEERS BILL.

London, Nov. 8.

In the Commons, replying to Mr. Lynch, Mr. Asquith stated that a Bill dealing with enemy Peers would shortly be introduced into the Lords.

THE "ARABIA."

London, Nov. 9.

The Naval authorities pay a tribute to the discipline shown on the "Arabia," enabling the rescue. Some passengers are expected at Marseilles very shortly. The great majority of passengers are Australians, including a number of nurses. The Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co. have taken measures for the comfort of the passengers and arranged accommodation, clothes and money and have also arranged to collect the passengers at Marseilles as early as possible. The P. & O. intends to replace the "Arabia" and maintain the service without interruption. The cargo was valuable and, it is believed, included wool, wheat and a little lead from Australia, silk from China, tin and rubber from Singapore and pearls from Bombay. Comparatively little loss falls on the London Insurance Market as a large amount of the cargo was insured with the State.

THE SUBMARINE WAR.

London, Nov. 8.

The Norwegian steamer "Reime" has been sunk.

A SHIPPING SCANDAL.

London, Nov. 8.

Mr. E. G. Pretyman, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, states that since the beginning of the War 253 British vessels of a tonnage 477,855 have been transferred to Neutrals, of which a tonnage of 54,403 were sold before Government control became operative.

THE DOUBLE INCOME TAX.

London, Nov. 8.

The Times says a private meeting of Australian merchants in the City yesterday decided to act in conjunction with the Association to protest against the duplication of the income tax within the Empire in convening the meeting to submit the matter to Mr. McKenna.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

London, Nov. 8.

Melbourne.—Unemployment is growing in Australia. Several factories are closed in Victoria and thousands are out of employment.

AUSTRALIAN COALITION GOVERNMENT.

London, Nov. 8.

Sydney.—It is understood that the formation of a Coalition Government in New South Wales has been arranged.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, Nov. 11.

General Sir D. Haig says:—There was no change on the battle-front. There was great aerial activity on Thursday owing to the improved weather. Many raids were carried out on communications, billets and stores. Air fighting was continuous. Thirty of our machines battled with thirty to forty of the enemy's. The latter were broken up and dispersed. Six fell uncontrollable and nine others in other fights were driven down and damaged and three of them destroyed. A hostile kite balloon was driven down in flames. Seven of our machines are missing.

London, Nov. 10.

General Sir D. Haig says:—There was Artillery activity on both banks of the Ancre, the enemy using gas shells. We silenced trench-mortars North-East of Festubert.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Nov. 10.

Paris.—A *communiqué* records an intermittent cannonade and skirmishes. There were 77 air-fights. Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down and seven came down in their own lines. Our squadrons bombed enemy communications and cantonments, especially the Railway Stations at Lens, Vouziers, Courcelles Sur-Nied and the blast furnaces at Thionville, an aerodrome at Dieuze and air sheds at Frascaty.

London, Nov. 11.

Paris (official).—North of the Somme we captured several elements of the enemy trenches North-East of Les Bœufs and Sailly. A German counter attack in the latter region was easily repulsed. We took prisoners. South of the Somme the bombardment continued intermittently and was violent at Pressoir and Ablaincourt sectors. On the right of the Meuse there was great reciprocal Artillery work everywhere between Hadramont quarries and Damloup. It was quiet elsewhere. In the Eastern Army in the Cerna bend fresh Bulgarian attacks against the Serbs failed. Bad weather continues. British aeroplanes bombed Pona and Puljovo Stations.

THE BALKANS.

London, Nov. 10.

A Russian *communiqué* announces that Russian Cavalry and Infantry are two miles West of Czernavoda, fighting for the famous bridge.

London, Nov. 11.

A Rumanian *communiqué* records fierce fighting in the Prachova Valley, especially on our left wing. There was an Artillery action in the Dragoslavele region. Fighting continues in the Olit district. The situation is unchanged in the Vukan Pass, Orsova and Dobruja.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, Nov. 11.

Petrograd (official). After repelling seven onslaughts we fell back to the second line of trenches in the region of Serboff. The enemy used liquid fire. We abandoned heights occupied on the previous day in the region of the Doravatra. Artillery repelled enemy attacks in the Troitsa Valley. The Rumanians made an offensive in the direction of Predeal, enveloping the left enemy flank, but were forced to retreat three miles in the Buzen Valley.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Nov. 10.

An Italian *communiqué* says:—We advanced and straightened out the line in the Northern sector of Carno and took prisoner thirty.

GERMANY WANTS POLISH RECRUITS.

London, Nov. 9.

A Vienna telegram states that the Austro-German Military Governors of Poland have published a Proclamation appealing for recruits for the Polish Army against Russia.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF POLAND.

London, Nov. 9.

Paris.—A Polish paper states:—The ceremony of the Proclamation of the "Independence" of Poland at Warsaw was a fiasco, only 3,000 out of 80,000 inhabitants attending.

BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

London, Nov. 9.

The British steamers "Sheldrake" and "Sunny-side" on the Suffolk Coast have been sunk. Four from the "Sunnyside" are missing.

AIR RAID OF ENEMY SUBMARINE
SHELTERS.

London, Nov. 10.

The Admiralty announces that a squadron of Naval aeroplanes carried out an attack early this morning on the harbours and submarine shelters at Ostend and Zeebrugge, dropping a great weight of bombs with satisfactory results.

THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

London, Nov. 10.

At the Guildhall Banquet, Mr. Balfour, replying for the Navy, answered critics who thought the Navy to be condemned for its passive role. It was assuring vital communications, maintaining, fair or foul weather, a blockade which had so impaired the enemy's resources. He could promise its duties, offensive and defensive, would be carried out as successfully as in the past, but he was not going to promise any accumulation of force to make it impossible for the enemy to carry out transient ineffectual raids. The recent raids in the Channel could doubtless be repeated, but he did not think the risk was worth the enemy's while. If the raid was repeated under similar circumstances, he was confident the enemy would be unable to get out without disaster. Mr. Balfour read a passage from the German Prize Code, issued the day prior to the declaration of War, instructing that if neutral vessels were stopped and searched their route should not be diverted more than possible and the least convenience should be caused. He pointed out this was being interpreted by torpedoing ships and leaving crews at the mercy of the elements. Mr. Balfour thought Germany had abandoned the idea of fleet actions. It was safer to sink merchantmen. What Germany was now doing at sea to weak Neutrals like Norway was simply a repetition of what it had done to Belgium. He concluded by warmly paying a tribute to the British mercantile marine.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Samuel, in proposing "The Allies," said we form the Greatest League recorded in history, ten States comprising 760 millions of people, or half of the whole of mankind. The extent of the German menace was measurable therefrom. After paying a tribute to the Allies severally, Mr. Samuel said: "We are fighting to save what is best in Germany herself. We are fighting for the ultimate interests of Neutrals. The Allies are a League to enforce Peace, punish aggression and maintain Law among the nations."

MORE GERMAN DEPORTEES.

London, Nov. 9.

An Amsterdam telegram states that the Germans have deported 5,000 people from Antwerp. Many attempted to escape and were arrested. A few reached Holland.

London, Nov. 10.

Amsterdam.—The *Tyd* says that 21,000 Antwerp citizens have been deported to Germany. Their friends were forbidden to bid them farewell. Those seeking to enter the station were liable to a fine of £300 and six years' imprisonment.

ANGLO DUTCH COMMERCIAL
AGREEMENT.

London, Nov. 10.

An Anglo Dutch commercial agreement has been signed by which Britain will secure increased supplies of Dutch agricultural produce.

THE AMERICAN ELECTION.

London, Nov. 10.

"The American Riddle" is the name applied to the Presidential Election by the newspapers which admit they like the rest of the world were stampeded on Wednesday morning by the admission of the leading Democratic organ in New York that Mr. Hughes was elected. The subsequent recovery of the Democrat vote is described as one of the queerest things in the history of American politics, and the official declaration of the solution of the riddle is patiently awaited. Despatches from New York 48 hours after the closing of the polls show that the result is still doubtful, no two authorities agreeing. They describe the long delay as telling on the temper of Americans. The situation is only comparable to 1876. Then the country was on the verge of Civil War and the clash was averted by the submission of the dispute to an extra-Constitutional Electoral Commission. The fact that the Election was then stolen explains this warning issued by the Republican Chairman today that Democrats must not stand the Presidency. The Democratic Chairman retorted by declaring that Mr. Wilson was elected and the Republican cry a fraud. It was an imposture. Both sides are now mobilising lawyers in the doubtful States to protect the interests and watch the Court to prevent fraud. The ballot boxes in California are guarded by armed marshals. It is generally agreed that disputes may arise and contests begin that will keep the issue in doubt for some time. An instance was discovered that owing to a faulty voting machine 2,000 votes were wrongly cast for Mr. Hughes in California where Mr. Wilson now claims to lead.

A *Daily News* message from New York says that estimates of the final result give Mr. Wilson 261 and Mr. Hughes 262 votes. The German vote is evenly divided. Mr. Hughes lost the German cities of Milwaukee and St. Louis, but secured thousands of the Germans' vote in New York. The Liquor Prohibitionists have done well, securing five new "Dry" States.

A *Times* cable from New York says that the Republicans dated the turn of events in view of the Republican majorities in the East. The fact is the turn-over in the West for Mr. Wilson is sensational. This is not due to the Women's or the Labour Vote, but the Peace and Prosperity cry of the Democrat, and the distrust of the financial interests.

—The Ceylon Observer.

NOTICE.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3287.
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. Ramanathar Kantaiyah of Vaddukkoddai East

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

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

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. Velupillai, 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 Vadduk-
vaganam of Vaddukkoddai West in Jaffna late of Port Swettenham in the Federated Malay States

Deceased.
Arumugam Suppiramaniam of Vadduk-
koddai West in Jaffna

Petitioner.
Vs.
1. Thangamuttu widow of Arumugam
Murugesu of Vaddukkoddai West

2. Mailvaganam Velupillai alias Thalaiyasingam of Do.

3. Mailvaganam Ratsasingam of Do.

4. Mailvaganam Arumugam alias Rajasingam of Do.

5. Mailvaganam Thuraiyasingam 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 Vaddukvaganam, coming on for disposal before P. E. Peiris Esq., District Judge, on October 13, 1916, in the presence of Mr. A. Mudir. Velupillai, 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 Soremban

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 16, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

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