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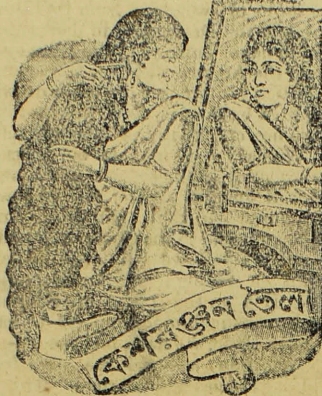
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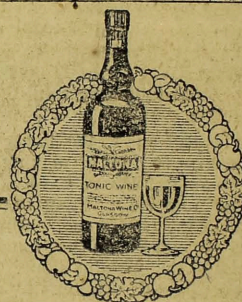
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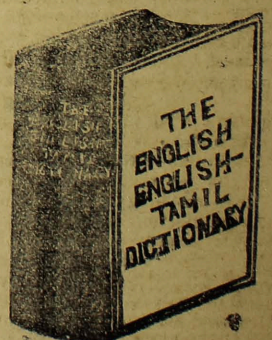
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8820.

## Class II.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late  
Murgesar Velayutar of Moolay in Jaffna.  
Deceased.

Velayutar Tampu of Moolay Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Velayutar Appapillai of Moolay
2. Velayutar Muttukumar of Do. and
3. Velayutar Sanmugam of Do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Velayutar Tampu of Moolay praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, Murgesar Velayutar, coming on for disposal before P. E. Peiris Esqr., District Judge, on November 1, 1916, in the presence of Mr. A. Modir. Velupillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner, dated October 30, 1916, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner is one of the heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovesaid or any other person shall, on or before November 21, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Peiris,  
District Judge.

November 8, 1916.

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## The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1916.

## THE EDUCATION OF HINDUS.

## IV.

## THE WORK BEFORE US.

In our last article we pointed out how the purifying influence of a large number of truly great religious teachers and that of a large number of truly apt and worthy disciples is absolutely necessary if our religious, social and political aspirations are to be realised and are not to go for nothing. We shall to-day devote a few paragraphs on The Work before us. We may at once premise that no work is possible, and that no work can be permanent unless the impelling feeling behind it were one of fervent patriotism. Now what is Patriotism? Says Swami Vivekananda: "They talk of patriotism. I believe in patriotism. I also have my own ideal of patriotism. Three things are necessary for great achievements. First, feel from the heart. What is in the intellect? Reason? It goes a few steps and there it stops. But through the heart comes inspiration. Love opens the most impossible gates, love is the gate to all the secrets of the universe. Feel, therefore, my would-be reformers, my would-be patriots. Do you feel? Do you feel that millions and millions of the descendants of gods and of sages have become next door neighbours to brutes? Do you feel that millions are starving to-day, and millions have been starving for ages? Do you feel that ignorance has come over the land as a dark cloud? Does it make you restless? Does it make you sleepless? Has it gone into your blood, coursing through your veins, becoming consonant with your heart-beats? Has it made you almost mad, are you seized with that one idea of the misery of ruin,

and have you forgotten all about your name, all about your fame, all about your wives, your children, your property, even your own bodies? Have you done that? That is the first step to become a patriot, the first step." In the light of the words of this great sage, what should actuate us as Hindu patriots? That of love towards Hindu Society. "An aggregate (called Society) is made up of units, and unless each unit is polished and perfected, the aggregate must be imperfect" is a self-evident truth. Therefore the fervent Hindu patriot will ever wish the rounded perfection of Hindu Society. His work lies in two directions. One in idealising a perfected state and incessantly dwelling upon the ideal, and the other in making the best use of materials already to hand. We may say at once that the idealising work is far more important than the other. The idealist is not a mere theorist as is very often supposed. The idealist is one who ever dwells upon what he considers to be a perfected state wishing all the while that it should exist as a palpable fact in the world and not as a mere theory in the minds of people for five minutes to be subsequently dismissed as impracticable. In our opinion and in that of many others, to be ever dwelling upon the highest ideal is to realise it as a fact in the quickest possible time. Now coming to Hindu Society considered as a whole, the more the number of perfected units, the more will it approximate the Perfection which we all so much desire. Therefore to think and dream incessantly of the Perfection of the Hindus in the aggregate as a thing, not to jest or make fun of, but as one quite possible of realisation, as a thing quite within the range of "practical politics" and as something which will be the very result of the concentrated force of the Will-Power of hundreds and millions of Hindus, in the form of Wish, Prayer, or Tapas sent to the Footstool of the Most High, is to contribute the most efficient quota to bring about the Perfection of Hindu Society. Therefore the Hindu patriot's first duty is to hold to the ideal like a bull-dog and dwell on it and never lose hold of it. He who works without understanding the power of constant idealisation is one who misses the most important secret of Success. To idealise is to generate power in the Higher planes of matter so that they may fulfil themselves in the lower.

Now let us come to the lower stratum of work, namely, that of making the best use of the materials we have. The first and most important thing to realise is that the education of the entire body of Hindus should be in the hands of the Hindus and the Hindus alone. If we do not make honest attempts to do so, we are failing in one of the most elementary duties which fall on us as Hindus. We do not say that we are not doing so. On the contrary, we gladly acknowledge that honest efforts are being put forth in this direction by a few noble souls. There is a Tamil saying, "செய்ததைவிடே வாலைப் பிடித்ததுக்குத்தான்," meaning "It is imprudent to let go the rope and catch hold of the tail in order to seize a four-footed animal like the cow or the calf." Owing to circumstances over which we had no control we have been compelled to play the role of man of the imprudent type mentioned. Therefore in any new effort to bring the entire education of the Hindu children in our own hands we shall have naturally to encounter tremendous difficulties and opposition. The difficulties will be from within and the opposition from without. But if the difficulties from within were to vanish, the opposition from without is bound to vanish the next moment. The greatest opposition from within is the inertia or the disinclination of a very large number of Hindus to move in the matter. Glory to those Hindus, therefore, who, amidst the two oppositions referred to, are toiling bravely on in the cause of Hindu Education. May their tribe increase.

From the point of view of a Hindu, schools in Ceylon come under three heads. The neutral schools which do not teach any religion whatever to the pupils in them; the Christian Mission Schools which impart Christian religious teachings to the Hindu boys therein, and the purely Hindu Schools. We have not before us the latest statistics on the subject, but we do not think that the position can have considerably improved on what a friend found it in 1911. To quote his own words, "Religious teaching is not a leading feature of Ceylon schools. Only about 40 per cent of the school-going children receive constructive religious education, nearly 15 per cent get nothing, while about 45 per cent get destructive religious instruction." It has to be admitted, moreover, that while the

"destructive education" referred to has been going on very vigorously for decades, attempts at constructive religious education have been in most cases very feeble and spasmodic. It has not attained the full vigorous growth it is capable of attaining to. We shall close this article with the hope that our co-religionists will never rest till they see that the whole of the education of Hindu children is in their entire control and that religious culture of Hindu Youths is made as intensive and extensive as possible.

## THE RELIGION OF THE ANCIENT TAMILS.

(By S. Sabaratna Mudaliyar.)

PART SECOND.

## \* CHAPTER XXI.

CASTE SYSTEM.

The Aryans are said to have borrowed certain forms of worship from the Dravidians, and the Dravidians in their turn, are said to have borrowed the caste system from the Aryans. Such is the theory of the critics. Inferences are often drawn as suggested by fancies, and human fancies have no check in the plane of religion. We dare not indulge our fancies indiscriminately in the secular plane, and we are well guarded there; because we have so many checks in that plane, and we are answerable to the Government and to the public—and we will even be prosecuted if we indulge our fancies indiscreetly. But in the plane of religion, although it is much more important than the secular plane, we have no check—no one to question us—and we give free vent to our fancies and caprices. This is indeed a very sad state of things—and this has considerably disturbed the spiritual atmosphere of our land, and has caused great confusion among our society, with the result that truth is more and more hidden as time advances and as modern civilization expands—and all this is done in the name of science! It is indeed very unfortunate that at present little or no respect is paid to established dogmas, however old they may be; but all new ideas, however incongruous they may be, are welcomed and appreciated. It has become the fashion of the day to view all antiquity as ignorance and all novelty as wisdom. This I may say is the result of modern civilization!

Is there any evidence to prove that caste system did not exist among the Tamils at any time? It is clear from the ancient Tamil classics that are now available to us that caste system was as much observed by the Dravidians as it was by the Aryans. I have made this very clear in Part I by several extracts from ancient classics. How can we, in the face of such strong evidence, draw an inference entirely opposed to that evidence?

Purananuru and other Sankam works make ample reference to Anthanar (Brahmins) Arasar (Kshattriyas) and Vanikar (Vaisyas). Tholkappiam, the oldest of the existing Tamil literature, makes clear mention of the four Varunas.

மேலோர்முறைமைகாவார்ஞ்சூழித்தே.

While all the ancient Tamil classics fully acknowledge the caste system, how can we say that it did not exist among the ancient Tamils?

Neither Agastyar nor his pupil Tholkappiar can be said to have Aryanized the Dravidians. They only studied the language, habits and manners of the Dravidians and compiled a Grammar, which was not only a Grammar, but a treatise on Tamil sociology as well. The section known as Porulathikaram of this great work, sets out very clearly the rules of the ancient Tamils society, and these rules are entirely different from those of the Aryan society. In fact Porudpal is exclusively Dravidian, and there is no equivalent to this section in the Aryan literature. If, in the circumstances, caste system was not invogue among the Dravidians, it would not have found its way either into Agastyam or Tholkappiam. I may also point out in this connection that if the Dravidians were a race alien to the Aryans, and therefore not entitled to Vedic instructions, Agastyar would not have mingled with them and helped them in participating the Vedic rites. We know that the Aryans have been very conservative in this respect and they would not have admitted the Dravidians into their fold if they were a race entirely different from the Aryans. It is therefore very clear that they both belonged to the same stock, and the Vedic rites and the Vedic Varunachakram Dharma were the common property of them both.

## THE ANTIQUITY OF THE CASTE SYSTEM.

Even as an Aryan institution, the antiquity of the caste system is repudiated by the critics. It is alleged that the caste system is not referred to in the Vedas, and that it is therefore a post-Vedic system introduced into the Hindu religion long after the Vedas were composed. This I should think is a great mistake. Although the Vedas which are mainly intended for Yanjnas cannot be expected to make any reference to the caste system, still we could find that the four Varunas are not foreign to the Vedas.

RIG VEDA X. 90. 12.

"The Brahmin has my mouth. Of both his arms was the Rajayana made.  
"His thighs became the Vaisya; from his feet the Sudra was produced."

(Griffith's Translation.)

The caste system is largely referred to in the Upanishats, and Prof. Max Muller opines as follows in his Vedanta Philosophy:—

"There are two cases at least in which Upanishats seem to speak of Sudra as admitted to the wisdom of Vedanta namely Ganasuri and Satyakama."

It is needless to point out here that the Vedangas, such as the Puranas and Smritis are dealing largely with the caste system; and, as I have often said, if these Vedangas would in any way conflict with the spirit of the Vedas, they would not have been accepted as Angas or subsidiary shastras of the Vedas. These Angas are mainly intended to explain the esoteric sense of the Vedas, and when these explanatory works loudly proclaim the caste system, it is not possible to say that the system is foreign to the Vedas, even supposing that it is not mentioned in the Vedas. VOL. 28 NO. 38

## THE PRINCIPLE OF THE CASTE SYSTEM.

It is a pity that the principle on which the caste system is based has been greatly misunderstood by the critics who attack it vehemently as if it were a dangerous disease fatal to our national progress—and there are a few Hindu Reformers who are also equally mistaken and misled by the critics. I reserve my comments on the ideas of the latter to Part IV, and I will now deal with the opinion of the former.

I must in the first place point out that caste system cannot in any way be said to impede our national progress. It is an admitted fact that Hindus were enjoying at one time the height of civilization and progress on the lines of the caste system, and it cannot therefore be said that it is a bar to our progress now. It may be that we are now in closed contact with people who do not observe any distinction between man and man. Even supposing that they are so—which I doubt very much—the progress that we seek is on our lines and not on the lines of foreign nations. If at all we want to progress on our own lines, I think, caste system is essential for our progress. If it is the object of the critics to kill our nationality, they may preach a crusade against the caste system; but if they are really interested in our national progress, they should not endeavour to demolish our caste system, because it is the back bone of our national life.

The Hindus are far advanced in the plane of spirituality, and they have in them the spiritual instinct much more than any other nations of the world. If at all they want to progress, they must proceed consistently with this instinct and not in opposition to that instinct. It is in order to facilitate their progress coherently with this instinct, the Hindu society has been classified into four main heads according to the degree of development of the spiritual force in them. If there is no such classification, and if all are allowed to mix up indiscriminately, there will be chaos and confusion—the instinct will gradually be blunted and eventually killed, and there will be no progress in any direction.

We know that every animal has its own instinct, and that it should proceed on its own instinctive lines. If all animals are mixed up together, and are fed the same food—and are treated alike—none of them will be able to make any progress. Although all men belong to the same human species, yet having topped the plane of animal kingdom, they have to observe the law of instinct more minutely than the lower orders of animals. According to the Hindu shastras, there are 900,000 varieties of human beings of whom the varieties of India are grouped into the four main heads of Varunas. The instinct peculiar to each of these Varunas is conveyed from father to son by the law of heredity—by a law of Divine dispensation—and we cannot progress if we ignore the importance of this instinct and proceed against the law



of nature. The human tendency is always to deteriorate, and if a man higher up in the plane of spirituality is allowed to freely mix up with those in the lower order, the former is sure to come down to the level of the latter—and he may even grow worse owing to the friction. We know how children of good families are ruined by bad societies, and we know how domestic animals run wild when they associate with jungle beasts.

The Western nations may not observe these rules, because their spiritual instinct has not fully developed. If that is developed, and if they are brought to a sense of its importance, they must provide for the safety of that instinct, and for their progress on the lines of that instinct. We could however see that even these nations are not without their social distinctions, although they may call them by some other names. High, low and middle classes of men could be seen all over the world, and the spirit to observe this distinction is innate in man, and it must be said to have been implanted in him by God. But in the West such distinctions are observed for material purposes, while in the East, it is intended for the spiritual uplift of man. It may perhaps be said that in the West, these distinctions are not observed by birth right; but do we not see that heredity contributes largely to human nature, and will it not be much safer to decide, the social position of men by heredity than by artificiality? It cannot be said again, that heredity is overlooked even in the West. We know how a European will be resented if he marries a Negro Girl, and we know what position he will be assigned in society if he does so. Certainly the Hindu caste system is more rigid in this respect, but is it wrong to enforce a principle rigidly, if its soundness is admitted?

It is perfectly true that a man's character must contribute largely to his position in society. The Hindu caste system may be found to fully endorse this view. Says Thiruvalluvar:—

மறப்பினுமேத்துக்கொளவாரும்பார்ப்பான்  
பிறப்பொழுக்கஞ்சுந்நக்கெடுமி.

If a man is wanting in his character, he loses his caste. Character is a factor common to all the castes, and if any casteman loses his character, he loses his caste right as well. This will not go to show that if a man is high up in his character, he must be considered to belong to a higher caste. Caste is made up of both birth right and character. Character being essential for all castes, it will not entitle a man to a position in the higher caste without the necessary birth right. There are distinct religious duties assigned for each caste, and one must have the natural capacity—or instinct as I may call it—to perform that duty, combined with a strict moral character. The moral character alone will not qualify him for that duty. Our progress as a nation must proceed with due respect to our religious duty, otherwise, we—especially the Hindus—cannot progress at all. The Western nations will not of course be able to realize the importance of the subtle spiritual difference that exists in the different classes of men of the Hindu Society; because the West is merged in materiality and the people of the West have not the capacity to have a vision of the spiritual nature of man. But they know quite well that all over God's creation, heredity plays an important part in deciding the natural capacity of every creature, and that every genus has its own species each of which having its own peculiarities. I cannot see why human beings should be considered an exception to this rule, although the distinction has to be more carefully scrutinized in human beings than in other creations.

I know that another weapon used in attacking the caste system is universal brotherhood. Universal brotherhood, or—to put it in a better form—*Jivakarunya* is a paramount duty of all castes. Our duty to our fellow creatures, according to our religion is not confined to the plane of human beings alone. It is one of the very strict injunctions of our religion that we should sympathize not only with our fellow human beings, but with all our fellow creatures, help them, and do all that is in our power to promote their interests. Selfishness is one of the worst sins according to our religion, and if our people are found wanting in this sympathetic spirit and in the spirit of helping others, they must be said to have failed in their caste duty—and caste system is in no way responsible for this failure. Sympathy towards fellow creatures is itself a means to cultivate spirituality, and this does not mean that in helping others, we should ignore the importance of maintaining our spiritual instinct.

## LOCAL & GENERAL.

**THE WEATHER.**—Although it continues to rain, the fields have not been flooded yet. In spite of these rains, the paddy crop will be a partial failure, as the plants have already suffered on account of the previous drought.

**THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.**—Mr. Horsburgh left on circuit to Mullaitivu, yesterday, accompanied by the Chief Mudaliyar.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. A. Sapapathy, Editor of the "Hindu Organ", who has been ill with attacks of malarial fever for the last four weeks is now convalescent. He is, however, still unable to resume editorial charge of the Paper.

—Mr. S. Sivagurunathan, Assistant Editor, "Hindu Organ", who was in bad health for the last few months, left for Kecramalai in the latter part of last month to recruit his health.

—Mr. S. Ponnusamy, Forest Ranger, Ratnapura, has been transferred to Lunugala.

**THE INTER-COLLEGIATE FOOT-BALL CUP COMPETITIONS.**—The 12th match of the series was won by the Central College. The 13th ended in a draw. The 14th between Kilner and St. John's was not played. We understand that the boys of the Kilner College and their parents were not willing to play with the St. John's College team, on account of there being a Malaya boy in this team.

**MATRIMONIAL.**—The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place on Monday the 4th December, at 12.30 P. M., between Mr. A. Mahalingam of the Customs' Department, Seremban, (son of Mr. M. Appukuttu, Retired Secretary, Malakam Courts) and Srimathi Rataa Ammal, daughter of Mr. V. Veerasingam of Alaveddy. A reception will be held at the bridegroom's residence for four days.

**RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT MATARA.**—While carrying out shunting operations in the Railway yard at Matara on Saturday a fireman slipped and fell off the engine and had his foot run over just below the ankle. He was removed to the Matara hospital for treatment.

**THE CONGRESS OF LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.**—It is stated that this year's session of this Congress will be held on the 16th December next. Mr. E. T. de Silva, Bar-at-Law, will preside over the morning session and deliver the convocation address. There will be a debate on "West is West and East is East and never the twain shall meet." Mr. S. R. Rajaratnam, B. A., Advocate, leading the proposition. A large number of literary associations from various parts of the Island will be represented at the Congress.

**FRENCH RAFT BEACHED AT CHILAW.**—A French raft constructed of thin iron cylinders was beached at Chilaw and afterwards removed to the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chilaw, where it is lying at present. When referred to the Agent General of the M. M. Company, he stated that he was unable to claim the raft as he had received no report of any loss of this kind. The Colombo Customs are making enquiries with a view to find out the owner.

**EXPORT OF COAL PROHIBITED.**—The Government of India have, it is reported, found it necessary to restrict the export of first class coal from India for private consumption. The Government have, therefore, found it necessary to prohibit the export of all coal and coke from India to all destinations, but the export of second class coal will be freely permitted under license on conditions which may be ascertained on application to the Collectors of Customs.

**THE INDO-CYLON RAILWAY IMPASSE.**—After prolonged conferences with the Ceylon Railway officials at the General Manager's office in Colombo, the Indian Railway officials returned to India on Monday evening last.

**FILTERED WATER FOR COLOMBO.**—If nothing untoward happens it is quite possible that the City of Colombo will be served with filtered Labugama water from about January next. The Jewel filters, which have been in course of construction at Labugama for some time past, are now nearly completed, and four of these have already been tested with satisfactory results. There are ten filters in all, each with a diameter of twenty-five feet, and in each filter there are hundreds of small strainers through which the water passes. The water has to be pumped into the filters and for this purpose, a powerful engine has been fitted up. —Morning Leader.

**OBITUARY.**—We regret to record the death of Mr. S. Kanagaratnam, Retired F. M. S. pensioner, which took place at his residence in Vannarponnai West on the night of Thursday last. He was employed as a draughtsman in Seremban and was much liked by Government and the public. He retired about five years ago and spent the latter part of his life in religious pursuits. Mr. S. Sivaprakasapillai, Notary Public, Vannarponnai, is a brother of the deceased and M. Thambapillai Adigar, a cousin. He leaves behind a son Mr. Ratnasayagam and a daughter Mrs. Sivasubramaniam, wife of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam of the P. W. D., Karunegala. Our condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

—We also regret to record the death of Mrs. Chinnappah, the relict of the late Mr. T. Chinnappah, Secretary, Courts, Kalpittyn, which occurred at her residence in Vannarponnai West, on Friday last. She was the mother of Mr. C. Kanagaratnam, Retired Secretary, Tampin, of Mr. C. Kanagaratnam, Registered Medical Practitioner, and proprietor of Messrs C. K. Ratnam & Co., Vannarponnai, and of Mr. C. Rajaratnam, landed proprietor, Vannarponnai West. Mr. S. Sivaprakasapillai, Notary Public, Vannarponnai, is a nephew of the deceased lady. She belonged to a respectable family and was held in high esteem by all those who knew her. She was also very charitable and religious. Our condolences with the bereaved.

## BATTICALOA.

**IMPROVEMENT OF THE KACHOHERI CORNER.**—We are glad to see that the Kachocheri corner is being widened and the road is being made much more safe for wheeled traffic. In these days when motor traffic is so common it is very awkward passing the Kachocheri angle where the road is narrow and the fort wall cuts off all vision. The work of reclaiming land from the lake in order to widen the passage is excellent.

**WIDENING OF THE KALMUNAI ROAD.**—It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good: we are suffering from shortage of food in the district and relief works are in full swing and it seems as if they will have to remain going for some time longer. Meanwhile the Kalmunai road is being widened to double its former breadth and is being converted from a narrow to a comfortably wide road. Had there not been famine and relief works we might have whistled for the widening of the road for many a long day. How kind is Providence to send us a famine in order that we may get our roads made a respectable width: perhaps Providence will again befriended us and will send a famine so furious and so near to the town that we shall be able to get the Kalladi Bridge built by relief work. It might be well for Government to think over the matter for we understand that relief work is the costliest form of work.

**THE LEPER ASYLUM.**—We are glad to hear that work is being resumed on the Island of Mantive and there is some hope of having an asylum in which to segregate our leper-stricken population before the close of the present century; the thought is distinctly encouraging. Meanwhile it would not be a bad thing to make some attempt to segregate the large number of lepers who openly go about begging and are a source of danger to the community.

**REGISTRATION OF WASHERMEN.**—The by-laws published by the Government Gazette relating to washermen and public sanitation specially for Batticaloa Local Board are being enforced. Several washermen and their laundries have already been registered. This action while reducing the danger of infection also save the public from losing their clothing as the washermen are expected to submit the names of their customers whenever they are called upon to do so.

**STREET LIGHTING.**—We understand that lighting the streets are to be improved by introducing petrol lamps. A good move to lighten the darkness.

—The Lamp, Nov. 13.

## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held at 2.30 P. M. yesterday at the Council Chamber. H. E. the Governor presided.

The Colonial Secretary—said that before they proceeded to the business of the meeting he would express the pleasure of the members of the Council that His Excellency had recovered from his recent illness and was able to preside at the meeting. (Applause.)

The Colonial Secretary—tabled certain papers.

### PETITIONS.

Hon. Mr. Vanderwall—presented three petitions—one from the wife of Arnolis who was shot by the military during the riots and asking for inquiry and redress; the second and third from Randahamy of Kengalla and Dingiri Amma praying for investigation of two men who were convicted of Court Martial and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Hon. Mr. Balasingam—presented a petition from the residents of Trincomalee asking that the native medical practitioners there might be allowed the use of ganja in their preparations of medicine.

Hon. Mr. Moonemallo—presented two petitions from two people asking that two riot prisoners who are undergoing imprisonment might be pardoned.

Hon. Mr. Ramanathan—presented a petition signed by traders in Colombo, Kandy, Galle and other principal towns in the island praying that the proposed Ordinance relating to money lenders be not proceeded with or cause to be modified. They stated that many of the provisions that were aimed at struck at the root of their business.

Mr. Ramanathan—next presented a petition from the residents of Mototamulla, Kolonnawa and Wellampitiya complaining of the hardships they had to undergo under the provisions of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance.

### NOTICE OF QUESTIONS.

Hon. Mr. Hayase Elliot—gave notice that at the next meeting he would ask whether Government could give any information with regard to the progress and facilities for the storage of bulk oil.

Hon. Mr. Ramanathan—gave notice that at the next meeting he would ask whether the overseers of the Wellkida Jail had not been paid their house allowance, if so for how long and for what

reasons; (2) Whether Police officers were not allowed to resign their posts and under what law; (3) why the new Police Station was not opened in Oct. last; (4) for a statement from the Engineer in Charge showing the expenditure on Railway extension works at Negombo and Ratnapura taken over by the Construction Department.

### RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Hon. Mr. H. Creasy asked—will Government inquire whether the funds provided in the Rhodes Trust for Scholarships at Oxford for German students have been diverted to other uses since the War; and whether in that case Government will take steps to secure for Ceylonese students a share in any benefits to be derived from any such diversion of the Trust Funds.

The Colonial Secretary—said that he had at present no information except what appeared in the public Press. H. E. the Governor addressed a despatch to the Secretary of State but no reply has yet been received.

### TRANSFERS BETWEEN VOTES.

The Colonial Secretary moved—that the transfers between votes and the items of expenditure shown in the lists attached to the reports of the Finance Committee dated July 25th, 1916, August 18th, 1916, and September 26th, 1916, be authorized.

The Hon. Mr. Pagden—seconded.—Carried.

**ARTICLES IMPORTED BY MUNICIPALITIES, &c.**  
The Colonial Secretary moved—that the following addition be made to the list of articles exempt from Customs duties, viz.—Articles imported by Municipalities, Local Boards, and the Board of Improvement of Nuwara Eliya for the public use.

The Hon. Mr. Pagden—seconded.—Carried.

### RAILWAY TO MUTWAL.

The Hon. Mr. F. W. Bowes was to move—that this Council do approve of the construction of a railway through Mutwal, connecting the Colombo Harbour with the Main Line to Kandy.

Mr. Bowes—said he would bring this motion at next meeting with a slight alteration.

This was allowed.

### THE VOLUNTEER ORDINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary—moved the first reading of "An Ordinance further to amend 'The Volunteer Ordinance, 1910.' He said that the Europeans of Military age should be encouraged to take a share in defence of the Empire. There was a unanimous wish to bring all of Military age to take part in the defence of the Empire. This Ordinance is the result of that general desire. It was not an attempt to send home to the front Europeans now resident in Ceylon. Neither was it based on any idea possible for them to dispense with the Garrison here. The object was to increase the strength and efficiency of the local forces and the regular garrison. He did not think the introduction would largely increase the numbers at present as almost every European belonged to some Military unit. At present all forces outside the regulars were of a volunteer character and the Ordinance would increase the efficiency. The Colonial Secretary next dwelt on the different clauses referring to age, &c.

The Hon. Mr. Pagden—seconded.—Carried.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary—gave notice of the second reading at next meeting.

### LAW RELATING TO TRUSTS.

The Hon. the Attorney-General—at length moved the first reading of an Ordinance to define and amend the Law relating to "Trusts."

The Hon. Mr. Allnutt—seconded.—Carried.

The Hon. the Attorney-General—gave notice of a second reading.

### MONEY LENDERS ORDINANCE.

The Hon. the Attorney-General—moved the first reading of "An Ordinance relating to money lenders."

He said that money lending was more prevalent in the East than in the West. He dwelt at length on the evils of blank promissory notes. He impressed the importance of money lenders keeping proper and intelligible accounts and spoke of the high interest charged.

The Hon. Mr. Allnutt—seconded.—Carried.

Notice of second reading was given.

—The Ceylon Observer.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### "PUBLIC HEALTH IN JAFFNA."

Sir,  
My article on the above subject has, I am glad to say, received some consideration. A correspondent of yours, while appreciating my views generally, takes exception to "one or two points."

I am very thankful to him for pointing out that I am not correct when I say that oil and ghee are flesh forming substances. A "Veteran" as I am I cannot be expected to speak with scientific accuracy, but I am sure that fat forming substances are as good as flesh forming substances, and I leave the question to be decided by able men like your correspondent whether flesh does not contribute to the formation of fat.

As regards quinine, your correspondent will not, I believe, deny the well-known fact that it is condemned on various grounds by European Doctors themselves. If so desired, I may send you any amount of extracts from the opinions of eminent Doctors on the subject. If it is found unsound, nav, injurious, to people who live on meat and drink, it is needless to point out what effect it will have on people who live on vegetables, and who are at the same time, total abstinents—and its effect will be worse on poor villagers who cannot afford to have even rice meals.

I know of cases where the use of quinine proved disastrous—and those cases cannot be attributed to over dose, because the medicine was taken exactly according to the prescription of qualified Doctors. I do not deny that quinine is good as a preventive, and is a successful medicine for immediate relief in certain types of malarial fever, but its after effects and its indirect influence are, I should think, very dangerous.

It may be that Doctors of Western Medicine are experts in Anatomy and Physiology—and that is why they are fond of surgical operations even in ordinary cases, while our physicians are able to cure such cases without having recourse to surgical instruments.

There are of course people among us enamoured of all that is Western—and it is a complaint. If the public health of Jaffna saved, people must be made more to live national lines than by aping Western ways.

Jaffna, 14-11-16.

VERE.



## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

## The War.

## BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

London, Nov. 11.  
The British steamer "Bogota" is believed to have been sunk.

## BAVARIAN PRINCE KILLED.

London, Nov. 11.  
Amsterdam.—A Munich message says that Prince Heinrich of Bavaria has died of wounds.

## AIR RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE.

London, Nov. 11.  
The Admiralty announces that Lieut. Hodge, participating in a raid on Zeebrugge was taken prisoner. All the others returned.

## MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

London, Nov. 11.  
In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain in reply to Colonel Yates said the Military Service Act did not apply to any of His Majesty's subjects outside Britain. He could see no reason for making an exception in the case of residents in India.

## GERMANY AND AMERICA.

London, Nov. 4.  
New York.—Germany has informed America that the sinking of the "Marine" will be investigated when the submarines operating where she was sunk have reported.

## BLOODSHED IN BRUSSELS.

London, Nov. 4.  
Amsterdam.—Messages from Maastricht say it is persistently rumoured that there have been scenes of bloodshed in Brussels. The Germans have decided to enrol thousands of able bodied men for enforced labour. When the first group assembled at the Railway station an insignificant incident led to a veritable revolt. In the ensuing melee thirty Germans were killed and seriously wounded. There were numerous Belgian casualties. Nobody at present is allowed to leave or enter Brussels.

## DELAYS IN INDIAN LITIGATION.

London, Nov. 11.  
In reply to Sir J. Rees Mr. Chamberlain stated that he viewed with grave concern the delays in Indian litigation, disclosed in recent judgments of the Privy Council and he wrote to the Raj in May, requesting them to consult the High Courts on the subject and report their views and proposals as early as possible.

## THE U. S. A. ELECTION.

London, Nov. 11.  
New York.—Dr. Wilson apparently wins by Ca. Wilson's 13 votes. The final unofficial figures are Wilson 272, Hughes 239. It is regarded as improbable the Republicans will contest the validity of the election despite their threats. The Democratic Republican organs proclaim the result as a personal triumph for Mr. Wilson.

## HEARST PAPERS EXCLUDED FROM CANADA.

London, Nov. 11.  
Ottawa.—The Government has excluded from circulation and denied facilities to all Hearst papers. Heavy penalties are provided.

## INDIAN WAR LOAN.

London, Nov. 11.  
In the Commons in reply to a series of questions by Mr. Wedgwood, Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated that the question of an Indian War Loan had been carefully considered in India and at Home. He did not see his way to advise the issue. Money for Government Loans was limited and the War had stopped Indian borrowings in London. Mr. McKenna and he agreed that the most effective help that India could give was to avoid having recourse to the London market. India had paid off 7½ millions of floating debt in London this year and had bought since the War more than seven millions of Imperial securities. He had reason to believe that there had been considerable private subscriptions from India to British issues. He doubted whether more money would be obtained from India by means of a War Loan. Mr. Chamberlain said the Raj was already giving all the assistance in its power in the provision of military supplies of all kinds. He recalled that at the beginning of the War India gave large supplies which Great Britain could not provide and which were urgently needed. He believed that a detailed statement of India's assistance in the War and the question of a War profits tax was framed, but he declined to anticipate future Budgets.

## THRILLING SQUADRON FIGHT IN THE AIR.

London, Nov. 12.  
Paris.—A great air battle at Bapaume is mentioned in General Haig's *communiqué* on Friday night which was watched by thousands of spectators. Baffled in their attempts to cross the British lines, the Germans decided upon a colossal expedition. Warning of this was given by our scouting aircraft, accordingly three British squadrons, each of ten machines, attacked the Germans before they could cross our lines. The enemy consisted of at least thirty-eight Fokkers and Rumplers. The scene was most exciting as the machine guns crackled, varied with the deeper note of revolvers and guns. The issue was long in the balance. The first put out of action was a Fokker, which whirled giddily for a moment and then burst into flames and crashed to earth. Then a British biplane was badly hit, next two Germans followed by many others, but the precise number was not ascertained. The British throughout were superior and routed and pursued the enemy whose losses were the heavier. It is unlikely the Germans will repeat the experiment.

## RUSSIANS ATTACKING CZERNAVODA BRIDGEHEAD.

London, Nov. 12.  
Moscow.—The Russians are attacking the head at Czernavoda from the left, on the bend of the Danube. The village of Du, which they occupied is opposite Czernavoda, a mile from the river on the Bukharest rail. It is believed only a small enemy force entered the Danube, but it is unknown whether the bridge is restored or a passage effected by

boats. The Russian concentration for the advance on the Roumanian front is most rapid. The occupation of Hiersova on the right bank and between fifteen and twenty miles of the country Eastward thereof shows they have progressed fourteen miles in the last few days, and are now about 25 from Czernavoda.

## SERBS CAPTURE 600 PRISONERS.

London, Nov. 12.  
A Serbian official despatch says:—The Serbians yesterday carried out brilliant operations at Omroka, carrying strong positions and capturing 600 prisoners and a number of guns.

## ROUMANIANS PUSHING ON.

London, Nov. 12.  
A Roumanian *communiqué* says:—The enemy attacks in the Slanie Valley in Moldavia were repulsed. The enemy in Frahova Valley, after a furious bombardment, attacked several times and were repulsed with most sanguinary losses. The Roumanians maintained their positions. The Roumanians captured a trench at Dragoslavele. Fierce fighting continues. On the left bank of the Alt the Roumanians advanced Northwards and captured a mountain. An enemy attack on the right of the Alt was stopped. An attempt of the enemy to land at the mouth of the Alt was repulsed.

## THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

London, Nov. 11.  
The *Morning Post* correspondent at Athens says the German Minister has informed the Foreign Minister that Germany will consider the cession of War material to the Allies for the use of the Nationalist Army a *casus belli*. It is understood that a Note from the Allies to the Greek Government demands the departure of the Austro German Legations.

A Salonika telegram states that the Venizelist Army is ready to start for the front.

## PORTUGUESE CONTINGENTS TO FIGHT IN EUROPE.

London, Nov. 12.  
Lisbon.—The Premier announced in the Chamber that Portuguese contingents are about to leave to fight on the battle-fields of Europe.

## THE SUBMARINE WAR.

London, Nov. 12.  
Almeria.—The Norwegian steamer "Tripoli" has been sunk and the crew saved.

Corunna.—Crews numbering 163 of the torpedoed Norwegian steamers "Bello" and "Ferdele" and the American "Columbian" have arrived in lifeboats.

Copenhagen.—Five of the crew of the Norwegian steamer "Tulang," sunk on Nov. 11, are missing.

## NORWAY AND GERMANY'S SUBMARINE WARFARE.

London, Nov. 12.  
Amsterdam.—The *Lokalanzeiger*, though it admits it is unaware of the Norwegian Government's decision regarding belligerent submarines in Norwegian waters, says that if Norway adheres to the regulations recently published, Germany will ignore them. Nevertheless, if Norway insists, there can be no question of a continuance of diplomatic or other relations.

## AUSTRIAN EMPEROR ILL.

London, Nov. 12.  
The Austrian Emperor is suffering from catarrh.

## THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, Nov. 13.  
General Sir D. Haig says:—In the morning we attacked the German positions on both banks of the Ancre. Already there are a considerable number of prisoners. We successfully discharged gas and entered German trenches South-East of Armentieres.

London, Nov. 14.  
General Sir D. Haig says:—We are attacking astride the Ancre and have penetrated the defences on a front of five miles. We have captured the strongly fortified village of St. Pierre Divion. The attack was delivered before daylight in thick mist.

The enemy's losses were severe. 3,800 prisoners have already been counted and more are coming in. Fighting continues. The German line captured was exceptionally strong.

## THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Nov. 13.  
Paris.—A *communiqué* says: There is nothing to report. Nine bombing and seven escorting British Naval aeroplanes bombed the blast furnaces at Saint Ingbert North-East of Sarrebruck. All returned. Two German aeroplanes bombed Belfort. Five civilians were injured.

## THE BALKANS.

London, Nov. 13.  
A Roumanian *communiqué* says:—We repulsed two enemy attacks North East of Busteni. The battle continued all day long in the region of Dragoslavele. We maintained our positions. We repulsed all attacks on the left bank of the Alt River, but yielded ground in the region of Sarabets on the right bank. Enemy pressure continues very strong in the Jiu Valley. There was violent fighting South East of Orsova.

A Serbian *communiqué* says:—We not only broke counter-attacks against Cuke, but continued our victorious advance Northward, pursuing the beaten enemy. Polog is entirely in our hands. We captured 56 guns exclusive of trench ordnance since Sept. 14th.

Supported by intense fire from the French Artillery the Serbians in the loop of the Corna after a sanguinary fight compelled the German Bulgars to abandon the village of Iven and fall back two miles Northward. Five enemy counter-attacks were repulsed in disorder with considerable loss. The Serbians, assisted by the French, also again progressed North of Volosko. Hitherto more than 1,000 prisoners have been counted. Sixteen more guns were captured. The Allies have taken prisoner 6,000 and captured 72 guns and 50 machine-guns since the offensive began on Sept. 12th.

## THE RUSSIAN FRONTS.

London, Nov. 13.  
A Russian *communiqué* says:—We sank the majority of the enemy torpedo boats which entered the Bay of Finland and bombarded the coast on Friday. Enemy attacks in the wooded Carpa-

thians were repulsed with great losses. The enemy is persistently attacking South of Dornavatra region and at Sollo and Toldeah. The enemy pushed back the Roumanians in the Oltz Valley but the Roumanians occupied the heights North and South of Toidvedoling. The enemy is fiercely attacking in the region of Kimpolung. The battle is proceeding in the Jiu Valley and at Orsova. Our left was slightly advanced in Dobrudja.

## THE GREEK SITUATION.

London, Nov. 13.  
Athens.—1,500 Royalist troops are occupying the villages North of Ekaterini, requisitioning crops and terrorising the population. The Venizelists attribute this violation of the *Græco-Entente* agreement to the over-conciliatoriness of the *Entente*.

## GERMANY AND PEACE.

London, Nov. 11.  
The *Lokalanzeiger*, commenting on Mr. Asquith's speech at the Guildhall, says:—Nobody in Germany has the slightest inclination for a separate Peace with Great Britain, but if other enemy States sound Germany, we will perhaps try to build them a bridge.

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Nov. 13.  
An Italian official despatch says:—Intense enemy movements are continuing on the Terragnolo Valley which were hindered by our batteries. A squadron of enemy aeroplanes on Saturday bombed Padova and destroyed a building and killed the majority of the women and children taking refuge therein. Already there are sixty deaths.

## AIR RAID ON OSTEND.

London, Nov. 13.  
The Admiralty states that a squadron of naval aeroplanes carried out an attack on the harbour at Ostend on Nov. 12th. A considerable number of bombs were dropped on the Atelier de la Marine and War vessels.

## MESOPOTAMIA.

London, Nov. 13.  
Mesopotamia (official).—Two British aeroplanes successfully bombed the Headquarters of the Turkish irregulars at Alsin, Westwards of Nasiriyah.

## CALLING OUT THE EXEMPTED.

London, Nov. 13.  
The *Daily Mail* states that the Manpower Board recommends the calling up of all men under 26 with a few exceptions, and all unskilled men under 31.

## NEW JAPANESE DREADNOUGHT.

London, Nov. 13.  
Tokio.—A new battleship of 31,000 tons, 23 knots, armed with twelve fourteen-inch guns, has been launched at Kobe.

## PEACE MEETING ROW AT CARDIFF.

London, Nov. 12.  
The Labrites, Mr. Tupper, and Mr. Stanton, M. P., headed the Anti Peace demonstrators at Cardiff and attacked the doors of a meeting at which presided Mr. Winston, President of the South Wales Miners' Federation. Despite the resistance of the Police the demonstrators numbering 10,000, forced an entrance. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald disappeared. Mr. Winston and Mr. Thomas, M. P., remained to argue with the invaders but were drowned in patriotic singing. Mr. Thomas was dragged off the table and ejected. The demonstrators held a meeting and resolved on the vigorous prosecution of the War.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Peace meeting, arranged for tonight at Cardiff, was abandoned in view of the assemblage of a large and hostile crowd.

—The Ceylon Observer.

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S. Shuumuganathan,  
Book and Stationery Depot,  
Vannarponnai, JAFFNA.

C. W. Chinnappa Pillay,  
Van-East, JAFFNA.

Prices Re. 1 and 62 cents  
Postage 15 and 12 cts.

## NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for supply of best Kallundai and best Country rice from January 1, 1917 to October 31, 1917, at Irrigation Works in the Batticaloa District.

Tenders receivable not later than 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

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
MULLAIVIVU.

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.

Vs.

1. Arunasalam Sivaguru and wife
2. Sethupillai of Malikai
3. Tambiah Ramalingam of Maraiyadittakulam
4. Sankariar Kandiah and wife
5. Sinnattankam of Noechikulam and
6. Tambiah Sapapathy of Malikai

Respondents.

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 above-named or any other person shall, on or before September 8, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

July, 26, 1916.

The above Order Nisi extended for November 22, 1916.

W. L. Murphy,  
District Judge.

W. L. Murphy,  
J.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3313.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late  
Neeladechippillai wife of Chinnattamby  
Subramaniam of Vannarponnai West  
Deceased.

Ponnappah Somasundaram of Vannarponnai West  
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Ponnachechippillai wife of Somasundaram of Vannarponnai West and
2. Chinnattamby Subramaniam of Do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Ponnappah Somasundaram of Vannarponnai West praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Neeladechippillai wife of Chinnattamby 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 above-named or any other person shall, on or before November 28, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

November 7, 1916.

P. E. Pieris,  
District Judge.

## 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.

Visuvalingam Ponniah of Puttur North  
Petitioner.

Vs.

Marimuttupillai wife of Ponniah of Do.  
Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Visuvalingam 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 29, 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 above-named or any other person shall, on or before November 28, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

November 7, 1916.

P. E. Pieris,  
District Judge.