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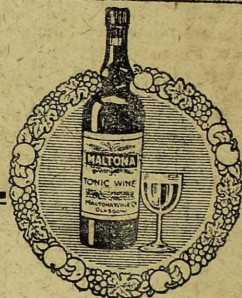
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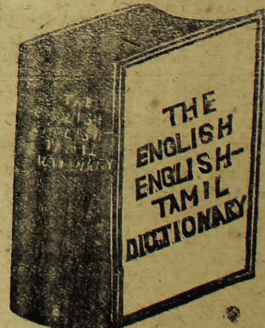
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Notice is hereby given that it is proposed to close the Arrack Taverns specified in the Schedule below, from the 1st July, 1917.

2 I shall be prepared to receive any written representation up to 1st February 1917, on which date at the Mannar Kachcheri, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. I shall also be prepared to receive any verbal representation that may be made to me regarding the closing of Taverns.

J. D. BROWN,
Asst. Government Agent.

Kachcheri,
14 Dec. 1916.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO:—

- 5 A-kaddivel within the village of Aikaddivel in Mantai Division.
- No. 10 Mullikkulam within the village of Mullikkulam in Musali Division.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3333.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Vaitilingam Kandiah of Karativu East Deceased.

1. Subramaniam Vaitilingam and
2. his wife Parupathy of Karativu East

Vs.

Vaitilingam Ampalavanar of Karativu East Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Subramaniam Vaitilingam and wife Parupathy, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Vaitilingam Kandiah, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Esq., District Judge, on November 27, 1916, in the presence of Mr. A. Arumugam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner, dated November 27, 1916, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and they are hereby declared entitled, as heirs of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to them accordingly, unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other person shall, on or before December 21, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,
District Judge.

December 1, 1916.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND.

Under and by virtue of a Commission issued in Case No. 11529 of the District Court of Jaffna, the under-mentioned property shall be sold by public auction at the spot on Monday the 18th December 1916, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 15,144 65, interest on Rs. 15,000 at 8% per annum between 14th September 1916 and 12th October 1916 and thereafter at 9% per annum till payment in full and costs.

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beg to thank all their friends and relations in Ceylon, India and the F. M. S. who have been kind enough to send them messages of congratulation and presents on the occasion of their wedding.

Alaveddy,
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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1916.

A UNIVERSITY FOR CEYLON.

The lecture of Dr. Hope Moulton of the Manchester University on "A Modern University" recently delivered in Colombo has brought into greater prominence the question of the establishment of a University for Ceylon. All are agreed that it is high time, a University was established for Ceylon. But even the University College which has been promised, although it is quite inadequate for the educational needs of this Island does not come into being. The Hon'ble the Attorney General who presided on the occasion, in introducing the lecturer, spoke as follows:—

He was glad that Dr. Moulton had come here at this period to this Colony and was going to speak on "A Modern University" when they themselves had the question of a University in Ceylon. This matter had been kept in abeyance for the time being owing to the war. He wondered what had become of it. A report was issued by the committee, and it appeared to have again got into the back ground. That ought not to be. Whatever the conditions of the time, however they might be absorbed in the war, this was a question of moment. The question of a University for Ceylon was not a transient question. It was one of which had for a long time been engaging the minds and hearts of those to whom the future of Ceylon was dear. And unless they were going to think of the question of the University which would really give the young men of Ceylon a chance of getting higher education, to modern civilisation, they would not be doing their best or the young of the Colony to which they belonged. He was glad Dr. Moulton had chosen that subject for his lecture and he trusted this would be the beginning of a revival of interest in the question. He was glad to see there the gentlemen whose names were associated with the Ceylon University Scheme—Mr. James Pieris, Mr. Kanagasabai and Dr. H. M. Fernando. He trusted that Dr. Moulton would help them to proceed in the right direction.

There are other high officials who have admitted the necessity of Ceylon having a University of her own. We remember our Colonial Secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. R. E. Stubbs stating on a public occasion, some years ago, that he would do his best to see a Ceylon University established.

Dr. Moulton's lecture has not only revived the question of the establishment of the Ceylon University, but also of the model on which it should be established. Our contemporary of the "Ceylonese" handles the subject in a masterly manner in a series of articles. We agree with our contemporary in many of the points urged by it.

It is undoubtedly a University which Ceylon badly wants and not a University College as proposed. Mr. S. C. K. Rutnam, M. A., who takes so much interest in the question of a Ceylon University has elicited the views to that effect of Rev. Dr. Miller, C. I. E., retired Principal of Christian College, Madras, than whom there is no greater educational authority in the whole of India. It goes without saying that when the proposed University College is established in Colombo, it will only serve the wants of the Southern parts of the Island and that higher education would be beyond the reach of the intelligent students of the middle classes. The proposed measure of Government when it is carried out will hardly answer the requirements of the Ceylonese in general. Either the Government should establish another University College in the North of the Island or all well equipped and efficient Colleges in Ceylon of a certain standard should be allowed to affiliate themselves to the University College in the Metropolis. Unless this is done the proposed University College would not very much help the development of higher education in Ceylon or adequately answer the requirements of the Ceylonese.

It is the war which stands in the way of our Government carrying out its scheme of developing higher education in Ceylon. But since the war began several Universities have sprung up and are springing up in the neighbouring Continent of India—the Hindu University, the Dacca University, the Mysore University, the Patna University and the Burmah University. Although the annual revenue of the state of Mysore is not even half of that of Ceylon, a University suited to its local conditions has been established in that State and is in working order. At Patna, although the Government has offered to establish a University in that

centre, yet there is divided opinion among the people whether that University is necessary or not in view of the fact that the Calcutta University is now supplying their wants in that respect. The Viceroy of India in reply to the Mandalay Municipal Address, a few days ago, referred to the Burmah University question as follows:

The subject of education is too wide for me to do more to day than mention one or two aspects in which I am specially interested. The proposed Burma University has been long under consideration, and I hope that a final settlement will soon be reached enabling the province to realise a cherished aspiration.

His Excellency did not refer to the war as an excuse for delaying the final settlement of the project. It should also be remembered that Burmah became a British possession only about a quarter of a century ago.

Again it will be seen from the extract which is published elsewhere that the Mahajana Sabha of Madras in a Memorandum submitted to the Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Education Member of the Government of India, on the occasion of his recent visit to that Town, urges the necessity of two more Universities being established in the Madras Presidency, not content with the existing Madras University and the newly established Mysore University.

Such are the educational activities manifesting themselves not only in India but also in all parts of the British Empire. The war is not to last long. It will be brought to a successful termination in 1917. We should not therefore be inactive but prepare the way for the establishment of the Ceylon University which is greatest and most urgent want of the Ceylonese.

THE RELIGION OF THE ANCIENT TAMILS.

(By S. Sabaratna Mudaliyar.)

PART SECOND.

CHAPTER XXII.

DOCTRINE OF TRANSMIGRATION. (Contd.)

IS IT ONLY A HYPOTHETICAL SOLUTION?

The Doctrine of Transmigration has been treated by me at great length in the "Essentials of Hinduism" published by me in 1910. I have devoted three chapters in the book to this subject. The reasons in support of the Doctrine were marshalled in Chapter VIII; the alleged reconciliations of the diversity in the conditions of human beings were refuted in Chapter IX; and the objections made against the Doctrine were met in Chapter X. The subject has, I think, been exhaustively treated in the book, the various *pros* and *cons* having been discussed in detail. It is therefore very amusing to find that some of the points already refuted in the book are being urged again by the critics *denovo*, without any attempt to meet the arguments by which they were refuted. A point already refuted will not become valid again by the mere repetition of it, and I need not therefore take any notice of the repetition; but there may be people who had not the opportunity of seeing my book, and there are others who think that the person who had the last say in any question has established his cause. I will therefore reproduce here what I have said in the book as regards the points now urged by the critics.

The critics think that the Doctrine of Transmigration is only a hypothetical solution of the diversity in the conditions of human beings, and that there is no direct proof in support of the doctrine. I think I have said enough on this subject in my book, and I have made it very clear that the doctrine is maintained not only on indirect proof, but on direct proof as well. I will reproduce what I have said on the subject.—(14.12.1916)

"..... We find from the duty imposed on man that the chief object of his sojourn in this world is to secure eternal happiness in the presence of the great God. Let us pause for a moment and consider the nature of man and the exalted position which he has been enjoined to secure. There is indeed an immense gulf between the two, and it is quite apparent that the chances given to the former to secure the latter are very poor. It is the will of Providence that man should secure heaven, and that he should do so by his personal endeavours, it would be evident that in many cases, if not in all, man is not capable of securing this end in this his one life—and that he should therefore be given some more chances to run the race, and this means that he should be called to life more than once—and this is what we call Transmigration. We therefore clearly see that apart from the consideration of other questions, the propriety of the Transmigration theory could well be maintained when we consider the object for which man has been placed in this world, and his natural inability to secure that object at one stroke. Even common mortals on earth give their fellow creatures three chances

to make a trial, and it is absurd to think that the all merciful God has given us but once chance to secure an object which is extremely difficult to obtain and which is far beyond our ordinary reach."

As another reason I have shown that the existence of souls implies Transmigration. I will quote:—

"The theory of Transmigration is again fully borne out by the eternity of the souls, this eternity being not only an eternity forward, but an eternity backward as well. If the existence of the souls during the eternity backward is admitted, it would clearly follow that they were experiencing a series of previous states of life, as otherwise the necessity of bringing them to life only just now may well be questioned. If, however, it is argued that the souls had no eternity backward, but have been created just now for the first time, we will be confronted with various objections. In the first place, what necessity was there for the great God to create us and to plunge us into the miseries of this wretched world, and again to torture us in eternal hell? This is undoubtedly a serious question that will be asked by any sane being; and what is the reply that can possibly be vouchsafed to this pertinent question? It is not enough to say that such a question cannot be asked by us; for, so long as there is sense in us, we have every right to ask this question. Suppose we have been summoned by a high authority to appear at a certain place, have we not the right to ask him, the reason why we have been so summoned? A knowledge of this reason is highly essential to regulate our duty and to secure the object for which we have been called. Rational beings as we are, it is our duty to satisfy our faculty of reasoning, and we are not expected to believe in any theory without sufficient proof of its truth or correctness, especially so, when our common sense tells us that that theory is not worthy of our belief. Why should God create us as an all important question, and if the question is properly investigated we will not fail to see that God would not have created us, if at all He created us, for the sake of His own benefit or even for that of others. If he is said to have called us into existence in our own interests, it would be absurd on the very face of it, as the story of a bachelor mourning for his wife. The theory of creation will not therefore stand for a moment, and their existence from eternity must therefore be admitted and accepted. If they did exist prior to this present life, it would clearly follow that they were submitted to previous states of life."

I have shown again as a third reason that our embodiment implies Transmigration in the following words:—

"Take again our body—our body of flesh and bones. This body is a fruitful source of great many evils which we are powerless to get over. Hunger and thirst, illness and lust, are evils inherent in us, due certainly to the nature of our body, and these are the main sources of the sins that are being daily committed by us. Why should the great God give us such a body and place us open to so many temptations? We must certainly have done something to merit such a body, or the standard of our advancement must be such that we are considered unfit to have a better coating. In either case, a previous existence is clearly implied, and this very strongly supports the theory of Transmigration."

I have again given another reason when I explained the theory of Karma in Chapter X. It is as follows:—

"It must also be observed that it is a fact generally admitted on scientific principle that every action produces a certain result, and that every result is produced by a certain cause. If this rule is applied to human experience, we must necessarily conclude that our experience in this life is to be traced to some cause or other anterior to such experience, and if such a cause could not be found in our present life, it must necessarily be traced to a previous state of our existence. Likewise our actions in our present life must produce certain results, and if such results cannot be seen to accrue in this life, they must be awaited in a future state of existence. So that, the Karma theory may be found to be an iron rule of nature which it is not possible to avert, and which, if clearly understood would indubitably launch us into the theory of Transmigration."

I will now quote what I have said about direct proof:—

"I do not think that any direct evidence will be as strong and forcible as the indirect or negative evidence put forward in Chapter VIII. I have already shown that the justice of God cannot be maintained, if the inequalities in His creation are not justified through the doctrine of Transmigration. If this is not a strong evidence, I do not know what else can be called a strong evidence."

"Propositions are not always proved by direct evidence. Take the more important question of the existence of God. Have we any direct evidence to prove it? Is there any one who has seen God, or heard Him speak or felt Him by any of his senses. No. How then do we believe in His Existence? It is from the simple fact that if not for His Existence, the phenomenon of the universe cannot be accounted for, we draw the inference that there is a God, and believe in His Existence. Exactly in the same manner should the inference be drawn of the principle of Transmigration from the inequalities and varieties that we so abundantly observe in the creation of God."

"I would, however point out that the theory is not without some positive proofs. The prodigies of which we have amply heard and to which I made some reference in Chapter VIII clearly point to a previous existence in which the intellectual faculty of the souls had developed. Nature and science will unmistakably show that such an expansion of knowledge as found in the case of a prodigious occurrence is quite incompatible with the existing order of things, and that the expansion is therefore due to a previous development attained in a previous state of existence."

"Take again the case of an infant having dreams. Dreams are but visions of previous experience, and if an infant of seven or eight days of age is observed to have dreams, is it not a positive proof in support of the theory of Transmigration?"

"Positive proofs, however, are not quite necessary to support the theory of Transmigration, as the negative proofs already adduced are sufficiently strong in themselves."

I may as well pointed out in this connection that the doctrine of transmigration can only be called a hypothetical solution if it is based only on a supposition or on an assumption without proof. But the doctrine being based on facts, and not on any assumption, it cannot be called a hypothetical solution. If, however, the facts are denied, then it is no solution in any sense of the word—and it cannot be called even a hypothetical solution. But how could facts be denied? Attempts may be made to explain away facts, but facts are stubborn and they cannot be got over by any amount of whitewashing. I have examined these explanations one by one in Chapter IX of the "Essentials of Hinduism," and I will extract in the proper places what I have said in the book as regards the explanations that are now reiterated.

I must also point out here that it is quite possible to deny any truth, but this denial will not render such truth a hypothetical fact.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy of India, in the course of his speech delivered at Mandalay in the beginning of this month spoke as follows in regard to a new honourary title created in Burmah.

While speaking of titles I take this opportunity of announcing that the Government of India have decided on the recommendation of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to create a new honorary title for bestowal on Burmese gentlemen who though holding no official position have shown public spirit or generosity or have worked in the interest of education, agriculture or other public objects. The new title will be "Taing Kyo" "Pyi Kyo Saung" which I understand means "one who has promoted the welfare of his country, and the recipient will be entitled to place after his name the letters T. P. S. The badge of the title will be a gold medal.

The example of Burmah deserves to be followed by all Governments not only in India but also in other parts of the British Empire.

SUBSCRIBERS

PLEASE NOTE

The annual subscription to the "Hindu Organ" is payable before 31st December of each year—July to June. Subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions yet for the current year (July 1916-June 1917) are earnestly requested to remit their dues before

31st December 1916.

We are obliged, owing to unavoidable circumstances caused by the War, to cease forwarding the Paper to such of our subscribers who fail to remit their subscriptions before the aforesaid date.

THE MANAGER,
"Hindu Organ."

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER—It has been raining since Monday last. The paddy crop has been already affected by the drought of October. November and these rains cannot very much benefit it.

SMALL POX—Three new cases are reported from Vannarponnai West—one a Goldsmith and the other two Pariahs.

THE JAFFNA MINOR COURTS—The new Police Magistrate, Mr. A. N. Strong, assumed duties yesterday. Mr. A. Cathiravelu, J. P., U. P. M., Crown Prosecutor, acted as Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests from Saturday last.

THE NORTH CEYLON EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION—The Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held in the Central College Hall tomorrow at 4.30 P. M. The Committee will meet at 1 P. M. Agenda: The following resolutions will be discussed:—1. On "the amalgamation of existing associations" with the Ceylon Educational Association. 2. On "Honours and distinctions," to be proposed by Mr. J. V. Chelliah, M. A. 3. On "the holding of the Senior School Examination in July," to be proposed by the Rev. Jacob Thompson, M. A. 4. On "adequate representation of Educational interests in the Ceylon Legislative Council," to be proposed by Mr. S. A. Edwards, B. A., L. T. 5. On self-supporting students at the Government Training College.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL—Mr. W. L. Kinderley, Registrar General, is on an inspecting tour in Jaffna. He inspected the Land Revenue yesterday. He is expected to return to Colombo on Saturday next.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—The Northern District consisting of the Northern and Eastern Provinces will be split up into two Districts from January, 1917. Mr. T. S. T. Lakshmanam, B. A., Inspector of Schools, S. O., is likely to be transferred to the Eastern District.

THE PRICE OF COPRA—in Colombo yesterday was Rs. 64 50 a candy.

THE JAFFNA LOCAL BOARD—Mr. Spencer Selvadurai, who was away in Colombo during the last two months attending lectures on Sanitation, has come back, having gone through his training successfully. The Jaffna public are deeply indebted to the Chairman, Local Board for the discreet step he has taken in getting him also qualified.

PERSONAL—Mr. V. R. Arulampalam, Registrar of Lands, Trincomalee, has come to Jaffna on leave and is staying at his residence in Vannarponnai.

—Mr. V. Somasundaram, Land Clerk, Mullaitivu Kacheheri, is in Vannarponnai, having come on leave.

—Dr. J. P. Subramaniam, Medical Officer, Nikaweraya has obtained two years' leave to proceed to England for higher qualifications, and expects to leave by the S.S. "Katori Maru" on the 23rd instant.

THE VANNARPONNAI BURGLARY—Appachaddy Kandian, who stole jewels from the children of Mr. Chinnattamby, Tamil Physician, Vannarponnai, is to stand his trial in the District Court, early in January.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR—visited Kurunegala on Tuesday last. He motored to Colombo yesterday from Kandy for the meeting of the Legislative Council and returned to the Mountain Capital in the evening.

THE GAMPOLA PERAHERA—His Excellency witnessed this Perahera on Sunday last which was resumed by order of His Excellency after an absence of five years. He was presented with an Address by the Temple authorities to which he made a gracious reply.

POSSESSING GANJA—One Parupathy Kathiresu of Pattur West was charged on Monday last before the Jaffna Police Court for possessing Ganja leaves and seeds and was fined Rs. 20, in default he was sentenced to 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MATRIMONIAL—The marriage of Mr. A. Mahalingam of the Customs Department, Seremban, son of Mr. M. Appukuttee, retired Secretary, Mallakam Courts, with Srimathi Ratna Ammal, daughter of Mr. V. Veerasingam of Alavetty was celebrated on Monday the 4th instant at 12.30 P. M., in the presence of a large number of friends and relations. A reception was held at the bridegroom's residence for four days and was largely attended by friends of the parties from all parts of Jaffna. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Mahalingam, long life, happiness and prosperity.

CASTE DISTINCTIONS IN THE WEST—The "Morning Star's" frequent statements that caste distinctions are solely found in India and Ceylon does not appear correct from the following in its last issue:—"In the West Sport is a great leveller and does much to bring together classes that rarely meet in ordinary Social intercourse." —Cor.

DEATH BY SNAKE BITE—A young man of Tirunelvaly was bitten by a cobra on the night of the 12th instant and died the next morning.

THE BANK OF COLOMBO LTD—will be opened at 20 Bille Street by the end of this month. Mr. D. H. P. Abeyawardena, head of the firm of Abeyawardena and Co., Brokers, has been appointed Manager.

NEGOMBO COURT INCIDENT—It is understood, says the "Observer," that the Hon. Mr. J. G. Fraser, G. A., W. P., has re-appointed Mr. L. F. Daniel, to serve as assessor for the Crown in the case against Mrs. B. W. Bawa and Mrs. P. G. Cooke, over disputes at prices for site of new Negombo Rathhouse. It will be remembered that at the start of the trial owing to a difference between the Judge and the Assessors, the case was postponed for the appointment of new Assessors.

MALEDIVIAN AMBASSADOR—An interesting ceremony was performed on Monday afternoon last, at the Colonial Secretary's office, when the Maldivian Ambassador was given the customary articles to be conveyed to the Sultan of the Maldives. The Colonial Secretary handed the letter addressed to the Sultan. The letter was enclosed in a satin bag worked with gold thread. After this a piece of broad cloth was handed by the Padikara Muhandiram, Thomas Perera, to the Maha Mudaliyar, who wrapped it round the neck of the Ambassador. Rose water was then sprinkled by the Maha Mudaliyar on the Ambassador, who thereupon took his departure.

KANDY TAMILS' LITERARY ASSOCIATION—At the weekly meeting of the above Association held on Saturday the 9th instant, Mr. Emmanuel Vincent delivered a lecture on the "English Drama." Comments were offered by Messrs. L. S. Dorai Rajah, W. P. Cooke, S. Saharetnam, A. Vijayaratham, Master S. Ariyaratnam and Mr. C. Janaparakasam. Mr. S. Retnam was enrolled a member.

SAIVA SIDDHANTA MAHA SAMAJAM MADRAS—The eleventh session of the Saiva Siddhanta Conference will be held at the Pillar Gardens, near B. R. Bridge, Mysore, on the 29th, 30th and 31st instant under the presidency of Mr. S. Sabaratnam Mudaliyar J. P., Deputy Fiscal, Jaffna. All are cordially invited to attend.

CASTE AND HINDUISM—One Mr. Narayana Sastri summarises Hinduism in three simple Dicta of his own and writes in a letter to the "Hindu" as follows:—"If caste is destroyed, Hinduism is destroyed. If ritual disappears, Hinduism disappears. If Philosophy goes, Hinduism goes with it. Any Hindu who casts off or repudiates any of these three points ceases to be a Hindu." —Cor.

NEW BRITISH CABINET.

London, Dec. 10.

(Official).—The new Government and War Cabinet are:—

Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon, Lord President and Leader in the Lords.

Mr. Henderson and Lord Milner, both without portfolios.

Mr. Bonar Law as Chancellor of the Exchequer leads the Commons and is also a member. It is expected he will attend irregularly.

Other members of the Government are as follows:

Lord Chancellor—the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Finlay.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs—the Rt. Hon. Sir George Cave.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour.

Secretary of State for the Colonies—the Rt. Hon. W. H. Long.

Secretary of State for War—Lord Derby.

Secretary of State for India—the Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain.

President of the Local Government Board—Lord Rhondda.

President of the Board of Trade—Sir Albert Stanley.

Minister for Labour—Mr. J. Hodge.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir Edward Carson.

Minister for Munitions—Dr. C. Addison.

Blockade Minister—Lord Robert Cecil.

Food Controller—Mr. Joseph Macaulay.

President of the Board of Agriculture—Mr. R. E. Prothero.

President of the Board of Education—Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University.

First Commissioner of Works—the Rt. Hon. Sir A. M. Mond.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Sir Frederick Lawley.

Postmaster-General—Mr. A. H. Hingworth.

Pensions Minister—Mr. George Barnes.

Attorney-General—Sir F. E. Smith.

Solicitor-General—Mr. G. Hewart, K. C.

Secretary for Scotland—the Rt. Hon. R. Munro.

Lord Advocate-General—Mr. J. A. Clyde, K. C.

Solicitor-General for Scotland—Mr. T. B. Morison, K. C.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Lord Wimborne.

Chief Secretary for Ireland—the Rt. Hon. H. E. Duke.

Lord Chancellor for Ireland—the Rt. Hon. Ignatius O'Brien.

THE WAR CABINET.

London, Dec. 10.

The Cabinet is confined to the five War Cabinet Ministers.

THE ETERNAL WISDOM.

The Practice of Truth.

The Religion of Love.

Rend to God the sole worship which is fitting towards Him, not to be evil. True worship does not consist in offering incense, flowers and other material objects, but in striving to follow the same path as the object of our veneration.

Not superstitious rites but self-control allied to benevolence and beneficence towards all beings are in truth the rites one should accomplish in all places. Speak the truth, do not abandon yourself to wrath, give of the little you have to those who seek your aid. By these three steps you shall approach the gods. It is much better to observe justice than to pass one's whole life in the pretensions and gaudiousness of an external worship.

Though a man should have lived a hundred years consecrating his whole life to the performance of numerous sacrifices to the gods, all this is far from having the same worth as a single act of love which consists in succouring a life. A hundred years of life passed without the vision of the supreme law are not worth a single day of a life consecrated to that vision. What is the path that leads to the Eternal? When a disciple pines over the whole world the light of a heart overflowing with love, in all directions, on high, below, to the four quarters, with a thought of love, large, profound, boundless, void of wrath and hate, and when there after he pours over the whole world the light of a thought of profound serenity, then the disciple is on the path that leads to the Eternal.

In what does religion consist? It consists in causing as little suffering as possible and in doing good in abundance. It consists in the practice of love, of compassion, of truth, of purity in all domains of life. There is the Truth, where Love and Righteousness are. Compassion and love, behold the true religion! Love towards all beings is the true religion.

I do not know which of the religious leaders is right, nor is it possible for me to know it with any certainty. But I know pertinently that the best I can do is to develop love in myself and about me; it is impossible for me to doubt I cannot doubt it because in developing my love my happiness increases. There is no fear in love, but perfect love casts out fear. Man, if thou wouldst discover in the crowd the friends of God, observe

simply those who carry love in their hearts and in their hands.

Remember with me that "Love is the end and the life." Whoever has no loving in him, love, righteousness, and the same time with religion and nobel belief. Light the fire of divine love and destroy all creed and all cult.

Believe in the fundamental truth; it is to meditate with rapture on the everlasting. —The Arya.

BODILY SEWERGE AND WATER.

By S. W. DODDS, M. D.

When the needs of the body are better understood, more attention will be paid to the method of carrying off promptly the waste matters of the system. In the majority of cases, it is the accumulation of waste that cause sickness. The drain pipes become obstructed; the impurities that ought to be thrown out daily are retained in the blood, and the entire system is poisoned.

This obstruction could often be avoided by giving more attention to the diet. In eating, we are apt to forget that at least three-fourths of the organism is water. We also forget that in sickness or ill health, generally the first thing lost is a portion of the fluids of the body; so that in convalescence, these are the first that should be restored.

Most persons are inclined to eat too much or too little food. They select that which they think is nutritious, not understanding that nutrition means fluids as well as solids; and that if too much solid food is eaten the blood becomes thickened, and the tissues dry. One of the greatest needs in the system, due to the organization of the structures, is an abundance of water.

In the blood, it serves not only as a carrier of nutrient materials to the tissues, but it also removes waste from these tissues, conveys it to the depurating organs, and assists them in expelling it. Water in some form is everywhere needed; in combination with other constituents of the blood, it aids in the performance of every function; and if there is not enough, these functions become impaired.

Water must be supplied to the system in a quantity that is adequate to its needs. When the weather is warm its free use promotes perspiration, and this by evaporation cools the body. Water is a leading constituent in all the juicy fruits and vegetables; and by eating freely of these we get an ample supply of it.

In summer when the heat is oppressive we perspire freely, and part with the fluids rapidly; the more used of a diet in which juicy fruits and vegetables abound; and nature furnishes them in great abundance.

It requires rare discrimination to select and prepare the foods that are best suited to supply the waste of the tissues, and build our bodies. Moreover, the combinations in foods must vary, not only with the climate, but with the particular needs of the individual, these things being modified to some extent by his daily habits of life. He who does much labour and perspires freely, will lose the fluids of the body faster than one with sedentary habits; and the diet suited to each will vary accordingly.

When the food is lacking in fluid constituents, they will have to be supplied in some way; either water must be taken as a beverage between meals, or in sips with the food. A very dry diet is unsatisfactory, unless something that contains more fluid is served with it.

In fevers, the thirst from which the patient suffers, may be relieved by lemonade or other acid drink; and sometimes it does best if taken warm or hot. By a hot drink thirst is often promptly allayed; free perspiration may also be started, which cools the surface of the body and reduces its temperature. When the patient is burning with heat, internal sewerage becomes a subject of much importance.

In the first place the temperature of the body if greatly increased, may reach the danger line. The blood and other fluids become superheated, and the nervous system is scalded. The brain may grow delirious, and the case develops into one of cerebral fever, or cerebro spinal meningitis.

The best way to reduce this heat, is with water in some form; it may be applied externally by sponging, by the use of compresses, and in various ways. Taken as a drink, it cools the stomach; and injected into the bowels, cool or cold, it reduces the heat in them. In either case it is absorbed into the blood, and the temperature is lowered.

The blood is also thinned, and it moves more freely; by supplying it with water, circulation in the capillaries is everywhere increased; the impurities in the system are absorbed more readily, and borne to their points of exit through the depurating organs. This cleansing process cannot go on properly if the blood is thick and sluggish, unable to move freely in the fine network of capillaries.

The fever patient who is dosed with drug poisons, water scarcely being used in the treatment, has his chances of recovery many times lessened. In fever cases, especially the typhoid kind, where the system is laden with foul matters, the sewerage of the body cannot with safety be neglected. In case of snake bites, the bites of rabid animals, stings of insects, etc., where the poison has entered the blood, the best way of removing it is by stimulating the process of depuration, and this is done by the use of water. It may be applied both internally and externally.

With strong determination of blood to the surface, as shown by its heat, the wet sheet pack may be of service. The kidneys must also be made active. The object sought in these cases, is first to dilute the poison in the blood, rendering it relatively harmless, and then to enable the depurating organs to expel it. While this is going on, the mind of the patient should be kept as quiet as possible, in order to avoid cerebral congestion.

Many persons who suffer from a torpid condition of the bowels, are advised to "flush the colon" daily. Injections of tepid or warm water are recommended in order to secure evacuation of the intestinal tract. Instead of a free peristaltic action of the bowels, their evacuation has to be secured by artificial means. The stomach seldom needs washing out, nor at all in a normal condition; it does its own flushing, and the natural way. —Health and Happiness.

SIR C. SANKARAN NAIR IN MADRAS.

A MEMORANDUM BY THE MAHAJANA SABHA.

The following Memorandum on Education and Local Self Government was submitted yesterday by the "Madras Mahajana Sabha" to the Honourable Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Kt., C. I. E., Education Member of the Government of India:—

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

The Sabha submit that the Universities Act should be so amended as to provide that, in the Madras University, the majority of the Fellows of the Senate shall be elected by registered graduates of the University, and other educational interests in the Presidency. The Sabha further submit that in any case the position of the Syndicate ought to be clearly defined in the constitution of the University as a Committee of the Senate subject to its general control.

The Sabha strongly advocate the establishment, as early as possible, of two more Universities in this Presidency, one in the Northern and one in the Southern districts.

COMMERCIAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Sabha urge that adequate provision should be made for higher instruction in Commerce, by opening a Commercial College in Madras and more Commercial Schools in the mofussil. The Sabha further urge that a Technological Institute should be opened and facilities afforded for proper technical instruction.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The Sabha consider that increasing attention should be paid to the rapid spread of Secondary Education in this Presidency. The Sabha have noted with regret that there has been a set-back in the progress of Secondary Education in this Presidency, owing largely to the inelastic rules of the Education Department having been rigorously enforced. This unreasonable insistence on the "machinery" of education in schools rather than on the education itself has led to the rapid disappearance of a number of what were called "Incomplete Secondary Schools." Another harmful result has been the coming into existence of large overcrowded schools in a few places.

The result has been that parents have been forced to send boys in their early ages to distant schools, where they have rarely hostels to live in and hence are compelled to live in immoral and unhealthy surroundings. It has been ascertained that more than 10,000 pupils in the Presidency live without any supervision.

As a palliative, the Sabha suggest that Local Government should be instructed to build hostels for schools, wherever possible, and give them for the use of the pupils of the schools, charging only maintenance charges.

But the real and effective remedy, in the opinion of the Sabha, is the creation of a much larger number of Secondary Schools in various parts of the Presidency, so as to be within easy reach of the pupils. This can be secured generally by relaxing the rigid rules of the Education Department. Specifically, the rates of grants to Secondary Schools under the Grand-in-aid Code should be increased. In cases where trained graduates may not be had, either because none is available or because the management cannot afford it, the rules should be so amended as to enable a trained intermediate man to be in charge as Headmaster, of a Lower or incomplete Secondary School.

Finally, Secondary Education should be made a charge on Provincial revenues, as recognized by the Government of India, in their recent Resolution on Education.

The Sabha earnestly urge the immediate creation of a Provident Fund for Secondary School Masters in all aided Secondary Schools in the Presidency. The Sabha understand that the scheme is now under the consideration of the Government of India and trust that it will soon be given effect to.

The Sabha think it desirable that the Boy Scout Movement should be introduced in all Secondary Schools.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

With reference to the Government of India Circular on Female Education, the Sabha beg to state as follows:—

There need be no separate Curricula for girls, as distinguished from those for boys, between the ages of 6 and 10, and girls may be taught, with boys, up to the age of 10, in mixed schools.

In the more progressive districts, at least, Girls' High Schools ought to be maintained at district head quarters by the Government, managed by special School Committees appointed for the purpose.

In Girls' High Schools, the Curriculum ought to be two-fold—one for girls who wish to pursue a University career, or to get themselves trained for any profession, i.e., teaching, medicine, etc., on almost the same lines as for boys. There should be another curriculum for the vast majority of girls who would leave off, completing their education at schools, which should be so devised as to prepare them to discharge the duties of wife and mother efficiently.

Where local feeling demands, it may be necessary to have separate caste schools.

Vernaculars should be the media of instruction in Girls' Secondary Schools too, except for those who wish to take a University course.

In every province, there must be a Women's Training College and Women's training Schools at different centres. Subject to occasional exceptions, the teaching should be in the hands of ladies in Secondary Schools and Colleges.

As regards Inspection, the Sabha consider the suggestion of the Government of India a suitable one, viz., that the inspection of the actual teaching and curriculum should be in the hands of Inspectresses who should be qualified to teach and that the inspection of the accommodation, finance, management and such matters may be in the hands of men.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Sabha consider that the time is ripe for empowering Municipalities, and Local Bodies in selected areas, if they so desire, to introduce free and compulsory Elementary Education in the areas under their control, under certain well defined legislative conditions. The Sabha also submit that the Government of India should undertake the financing of Primary Education throughout India.

THE CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.

The Sabha urge the insertion of a Conscience Clause in the Grant-in-aid Code on the following lines:—

"No payment shall be made to any School or College unless the rules strictly observed that no pupil attending is permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction or prayer which the parents or guardians of such pupil shall not have sanctioned, and that the time for giving such religious instruction is so fixed that no pupil remaining in attendance is excluded directly or indirectly from the advantages of the secular education given in the school." This is the form in which this clause is enforced in Ireland.

The Sabha consider that this is a matter of National self respect, is in the interests of the moral well being of our students and grows more and more necessary in these days of denominational Universities, Colleges and Schools and when there is a cry for religious education in Schools and Colleges.

This clause is already found in the Grant-in-aid Code governing schools and colleges for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. It is practically enforced in Hindu and Mussalman institutions, at least in the case of those who do not belong to the religion which is taught.

There is a large demand in this province for this clause. Two sessions of the Madras Provincial Conference have passed resolutions in favour of it.

The Sabha submit that it is misleading to say that this clause is intended against Christian Missionary institutions. It is wanted also in other institutions. There is no danger of any appreciable withdrawal of Christian Missionary effort, in the field of education.

The Sabha ask for this concession in the name of religious neutrality to which the Government is pledged, and submit that the Despatch of 1854 has not, in any way, guaranteed the non-introduction of the Conscience Clause.

THE DIRECTORS' CONFERENCE.

The Sabha urge that representative non official Indians may be invited to take part in the deliberations of the above Conference.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AT BANGALORE.

The Sabha invite the Honourable Member's attention to the unsatisfactory state of the above Institute.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Sabha beg to urge the following points:

(1) That in the Local and Municipal Bodies, in this Presidency, the members should, as a rule, be all elected.

(2) The finances of the Local Bodies ought to be strengthened by placing, at their disposal, additional sources of revenue.

(3) The Presidents of all Local and Municipal Bodies should be elected. The Chief Executive Officer of the Madras Corporation shall be appointed by that body.

(4) Officials shall not be eligible for election.

(5) Local and Municipal Bodies shall have complete control over their finances.

(6) The franchise should be extended as wide as possible.

(7) Legislation should be immediately undertaken for re-establishing Village Panchayats in this Presidency on the lines laid down in the Hon'ble Mr. T. Rangachari's Village Panchayats Bill, and

(8) Grants for sanitation from the Government of India.

—The Hindu.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE NEW CABINET.

LIBERAL EX-MINISTERS NOT JOINING.

London, Dec. 10.

Mr. Lloyd George's present difficulty is in securing adequate Liberal representation owing to the refusal of nearly all Liberal ex-Ministers to serve.

LIBERAL WAR COMMITTEE'S SUPPORT.

London, Dec. 10.

A meeting of the Liberal War Committee, attended by thirty, resolved actively to support Mr. Lloyd George.

PRIVY COUNCIL MEETING CANCELLED.

London, Dec. 9.

The Privy Council meeting, fixed for today, was cancelled, it is understood, owing to insufficient progress in the making of the Cabinet.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

London, Dec. 10.

Paris.—Important developments are expected as the result of a secret sitting of the Chamber. It is the sole topic of the Deputies. The Parliamentary situation is compared to the British. It is unknown whether M. Briand will resign, but he declares that the solution must conform to the precise indications in the Chamber's vote. The difficulties of M. Briand's task are recognised. It is regarded as natural that he should be given time for a satisfactory settlement. The Council of Ministers on Friday discussed the measures necessary to carry out the Chamber's views.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

London, Dec. 9.

Athens.—The situation is most acute. The blockade has begun.—The Russian, Serb and Italian nationals have left. Government has informed the Entente that military movements, which are subject to demarch (sic) have ceased. Many Athenians are changing their residence, fearing a bombardment.

Athens.—The Ministers of Spain, the United States and Holland have made representations to the Greek Government, censuring the violence of the Greek soldiery on 12/2 (sic).

London, Dec. 7.

Reuter learns details of a dastardly attack in Athens on Mayor Benache, a septuagenarian member of the Greek colony in Alexandria. His house was subjected to a fusillade from the residence of Prince Ypsilanti, Master of the King's Horse, and from the street. Princess Ypsilanti, who is a Hungarian, personally encouraged the soldiers, who broke into the house, seized the Mayor, shot on him, bayoneted him and struck him with the butt ends of their rifles and partly tore out his beard. The Mayor, covered with blood, was dragged into the street while Princess Ypsilanti was seen in the window clapping her hands. Mayor Benache was taken away for examination and was eventually sent home where he now lies, with his house wrecked and looted. When the Venizelist, General Corakas, and three other prisoners, including Maroudis, ex-Chief of Police, were removed from Parliament House, the blood streamed from the head and face of Corakas, whose eyes were swollen and bruised from blows during his arrest and the magisterial examination. While Corakas was being taken past the principal restaurant in Athens, a man, amid the applause of the soldiers, threw filth in his face. This was the signal for the mob to break the cordon and maltreat Corakas, whom the soldiers had to take back to Parliament House to prevent him being killed.

AN ALLIED ULTIMATUM.

London, Dec. 10.

Athens.—It is stated on good authority that the Entente ultimatum is being presented today.

TROOPS POURING INTO ATHENS.

London, Dec. 10.

Telegrams from Syria state that troops are pouring into Athens and now number 20,000. The Ministers of the Entente have demanded an explanation of the concentration. M. Lambros replied that there was pressure by order. The Government Press admits that 1,600 Venizelists seized Lloyd's Legation at the Piræus. King Constantine informed one Legation that he would join the Germans if the Entente would break off diplomatic relations.

POSITION VERY UNCERTAIN.

London, Dec. 10.

Athens.—The Government has protested at the blockade. The situation is most uncertain and diplomatic circles are not optimistic. There are rumours of Ministerial changes.

Athens.—While Government announces that the situation is improved, Diplomats are reserved. It is stated a friendly spirit prevailed at the audience between the King and Sir F. E. Elliot and M. Demidoff. His Majesty denied any hostile intentions and offered to withdraw three regiments from Thessaly and entrust to the French destroyers the guarding of the Corinth Canal and the Chalcis bridges.

MORE TREACHERY.

London, Dec. 9.

The Daily Chronicle Piræus correspondent, writing on Dec. 5th, says:—The Greeks occupy vantage points near Athens and the Piræus and are trench digging and mounting guns everywhere, and are making strenuous efforts to make the place strong for the Army in the Larissa region with the object of falling on the Allied rear in conjunction with a Germano-Bulgarian attack. The Times demands strong measures against King Constantine who is playing for time.

"TINO" CURSED AS A TRAITOR.

London, Dec. 11.

Canea.—A meeting of the whole population passed a resolution, dethroning Constantine and cursing him as a traitor to the nation. Greek troops present tore off their badges.

THE ALLIES' DEMANDS.

London, Dec. 11.

Reuter learns that the Allied demands on Greece will probably include complete demobilisation, the restoration of the Allied control of the Posts and Telegraphs and Railways and the release of the imprisoned Venizelists.

DUTCH STEAMER RELEASED.

London, Dec. 10.

The Hague.—The Dutch mail boat "Koningin Regentes," which was taken to Zeebrugge, has been released.

THE MISSING FRENCH BATTLESHIP.

London, Dec. 10.

Paris.—The battleship "Suffren" was from Gibraltar with a crew of 718. Its fate is a mystery. It was possibly mined.

STEAMERS SUNK.

London, Dec. 10.

The latest sinkings are:—The "Meteor," "Nervion," and "Statin" (Norwegian), "Keltier" (Belgian), "Grond" and "Lucenne" (Spanish) and "Spyros" (Greek).

London, Dec. 10.

Lisbon.—The British steamer "Britannia" has been sunk and the Captain taken prisoner. 23 of the crew landed and 15 are missing.

THE BALKANS.

London, Dec. 11.

M. Jassy, prior to the loss of Bukharest, said Government had appointed pro Germans in responsible positions with a view to safeguarding the City.

A Serbian *communiqué* records violent local Infantry actions. Fairly large numbers were taken prisoner.

GERMAN GOVERNOR OF BUKHAREST.

London, Dec. 10.

Amsterdam.—General Von Heinrich has been appointed Governor of Bukharest.

BALKAN PLANS.

London, Dec. 9.

Petrograd.—There is no disposition to minimise the seriousness of the fall of Bukharest, which is an important centre for the Railways and roads, whereas the region Eastwards, whether the Russo-Roumanians have retired are lacking in communications and are unsuitable for manoeuvring. The few roads are congested with refugees as the extraordinary speed of Mackensen's advance prevented an orderly evacuation. The Russian *Intendant*, the Military organ, anticipates an offensive against General Sarraill and urges decisive action, not only on the part of Russia but the other Allied fronts. The enemy must be prevented from establishing winter quarters in Central Roumania and the Danube lowlands, whence fortified by 6 months food supplies, he will be able to attack Salonika, and thereafter the Russian main front in the spring.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

London, Dec. 12.

The Teuto-Bulgars desperately resisted Allied attacks North of Monastir. Fighting was heaviest North of Hill 1050 where the height was attacked by the Russians and exchanged frequently. The French progressed 800 yards near the village of Valkar.

A RUSSIAN VERSION.

London, Dec. 11.

A Russian *communiqué* says:—The enemy pressed back the Roumanians along the high road from Ploesti to Mizion, but the Roumanians counter-attacked and recaptured the positions. The battle is proceeding. An enemy attack at Kili Baba failed. The enemy is stubbornly resisting in the Valeputna region and the Trotus valley. There is deep snow and frost on the whole mountain front.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

London, Dec. 10.

(Official).—The Prime Minister is suffering from a severe chill and is remaining indoors today on Doctor's orders.

The Prime Minister has written to M. P. A.:—"The King has entrusted me with the task of forming a Government. I have carried out His Majesty's commands and hoped to make a statement in the House on Dec. 12th. This is now impossible. Mr. Bonar Law will move the adjournment until Dec. 14th. The one predominant task of the Government is the vigorous prosecution of the War to a triumphant conclusion. I am confident Government can rely on your support so long as they devote their energies effectively to that end."

A TABLOID CABINET.

London, Dec. 11.

It is authoritatively stated that apart from the small War Cabinet of five there would be no Cabinet in the ordinary acceptance of the term. The activities of the other Ministers would be departmental. This is the most startling feature of the new Government, but it meets with general approval as admirably adapted to secure intense concentration on War problems. A unique feature is that no fewer than seven new Ministers are prominent business men. The appointments indicate more stringent control of the shipping, the dividing up of the Board of Trade work, the consolidation of the Railway services, and the relief of the Labour and coal problems. All the papers cordially welcome the new Ministry and pay a tribute to Mr. Lloyd George's courage in casting aside traditions in order to obtain the best men to carry on the War.

London, Dec. 11.

(Official).—The War Cabinet has met and continues to meet every week day.

MINOR OFFICIALS.

London, Dec. 11.

It is believed Sir Mark Sykes will be Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Hayes Fisher for the Colonies.

B. I. STEAMER SUNK.

London, Dec. 10.

The British India steamer "Tanfield" is believed to have been sunk.

LINER'S CAPTAIN TAKEN PRISONER.

London, Dec. 10.

Amsterdam.—A submarine has taken prisoner Mr. James Blakes, Captain of the Anchor liner "Caledonia."

FRANCE AND ITALY REORGANISE THEIR GOVERNMENTS.

London, Dec. 11.

Paris.—Remodelling is proceeding in all the Entente Governments with a view to greater swiftness and uniformity in War conduct. The French Government has finally decided on a small Cabinet following the British model. M. Briand, conferring with politicians and distinguished industrial and commercial personages, stated that he intends to dispense with all the old administrative staffs. Changes in the higher command are expected soon. The intention is to reorganise vigorously in administrative, economic and military directions, and thus counter the enemy's efforts.

Rome.—Chances with a view to greater economic and military speeding up are imminent. A War Committee is being formed and the Ministry will be reduced.

—The Ceylon Observer.

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