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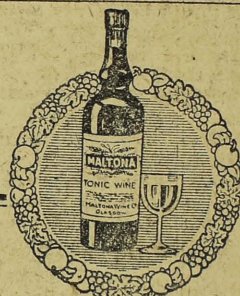
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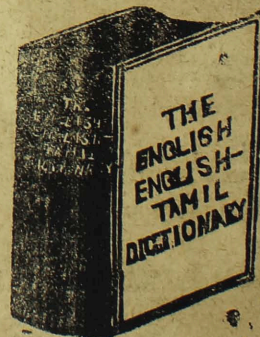
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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1917.

SOUTH INDIAN PEOPLE'S
ASSOCIATION.

A new organisation with the above name has come into existence in South India. Its object is to promote the interests of non-Brahmin Indians as against the predominating influence and aggrandising powers of the Brahmin community in this part of India. Although it has been long known to those who have some acquaintance with Indian affairs that the Brahmins of South India are a most influential body, yet the Manifesto issued by this Association discloses many facts which have not been generally known before. Not less than 40, out of 41½ millions, who form the population of the Madras Presidency, are non-Brahmins, and the bulk of the tax-payers, including a large majority of the zemindars, landholders and agriculturists, also belong to the same class. But the Brahmins almost monopolise the public services, seats in the Legislative and Municipal Councils, and generally all offices of emoluments and honour in the Presidency. Some figures given are very interesting, if not startling. In the competitive Examinations for the Provincial Civil Service which were held between 1892 and 1904, out of 16 successful candidates 15 were Brahmins. In the competition for appointment of Assistant Engineers in Madras, the number of successful candidates, during the same period, was 17 Brahmins, and 4 non-Brahmins. Out of 140 Deputy Collectors 77 were Brahmins and 30 non-Brahmin Hindus, the rest being Mahomedans, Indian Christians, Europeans and Anglo-Indians. It is also worthy of notice even where competitive Examinations did not exist, as for instance in the Subordinate Judicial Service of the Presidency, the major portion of the appointments was in the hands of the Brahmins. Out of 128 permanent District Magistrates in 1913, 93 were Brahmins and 25 only were non-Brahmin Hindus. Since the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Madras has been opened to Indians, three Indian gentlemen have been admitted into it in succession, the two latter being Brahmin lawyers. Of the five Indian Judges at present of the High Court of Madras, four of them are Brahmins, while the other is a Mahomedan. In 1914 a new Secretaryship to Government was created, and a Brahmin official was forthwith appointed to it. The Indian Secretary to the Board of Revenue is a Brahmin, and of the two Collectorships open to the Members of the Provincial Civil Service that which has fallen to the share of communities other than Mahomedans has nearly always gone to Brahmins.

It is also pointed out that what is true of Government Service is equally true of local and other public bodies. Where an electorate is composed of a large number of Brahmins, the non-Brahmin Indian has hardly a chance. It nearly always happens that while the non-Brahmins do not concentrate upon a single candidate, Brahmin or non-Brahmin, the Brahmins nearly always unite and support their caste-mate. The Madras University of which the majority of Indian Fellows are Brahmins, has never returned a non-Brahmin Indian to the local Legislative Council, so much so that no non-Brahmin Indian, however well qualified otherwise, indulges in the hope of getting elected as Member for the University in the Legislative Council, unless it be with the support of the European fellows. The total number of registered Graduates of the University in 1914 was 650, of whom 452 were Brahmins, 124 non-Brahmin Hindus and 74 belonged to other communities. Since 1907 when election of fellows by registered Graduates began, 12 fellows

were elected of whom with one exception all were Brahmins. In the election of the Imperial Legislative Councils and to Municipal bodies one finds the same truth illustrated, so far as the elections could be controlled by this "rigidly exclusive caste." If occasionally a fair-minded ruler endeavours to correct the inequality arising from the preponderance of Brahmins on any public body, by having recourse to nominations of individuals from comparatively unrepresented interests, he is severely criticised in the Brahmin press.

These are the reasons which prompted several leading non-Brahmin Hindus of South India to organise this Association, to advance, safeguard and protect the interests of the community. In accordance with this object a Joint Stock Company has been started for conducting a daily newspaper in English, Tamil and Telugu respectively and the political organisation above referred to also has been formed. These are undoubtedly moves in the right direction. But non-Brahmin Hindus should, if they are serious in attaining their object, adopt more effective measures to promote in their community education and culture to rival those of Brahmins who now in spite of their forming a small fraction of the population are far ahead of other communities in regard to University qualifications. In every English School and College in South India 90 per cent of the boys are Brahmins. It is in this proportion they also hold offices of emoluments and honour in the country. We think the present awakening among the non-Brahmin Hindus will have the effect of advancing them to a position in some measure equal to their numerical importance. The Brahmins, although they are not to blame for occupying the unique position which they hold among Indians, have yet to avoid dissension in the Hindu community, by being less selfish and exclusive. Although Brahmin influence in public offices and public bodies is something remarkable and is generally employed for the aggrandisement of their community, yet non-Brahmins if they are equally equipped and qualified are sure to make headway everywhere and the present inequality will be a thing of the past. A non-Brahmin Hindu of South India, the Hon'ble Sir Sankara Nair, is now holding the highest official appointment in India, open to an Indian, as Education Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

In Ceylon the Burghers, till some years past, occupied the position which the Brahmins hold in South India. But now, though they deservedly hold eminent positions in the public service, yet the Sinhalese and Tamils have gradually secured their share of public offices and there is no longer the complaint of Burgher monopoly and exclusiveness such as we now hear of Brahmin monopoly of offices in South India.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Scarcely had we finished writing our leader on the Madras Co-operative Conference published THE SOCIAL SERVICE in our last issue, LEAGUE, COLOMBO, when our eyes were caught by the last quarterly report of work done by the Social Service League, Colombo, appearing in the columns of our daily contemporaries. The coincidence is, to us, very significant. Almost precisely the same things are being done by the Indians and the Ceylonese with two different watchwords called 'Co-operation' and 'Social Service'. Of course, deeds and not names matter very much in the eyes of intelligent people, and the deeds of the League so far reported give promise of still brighter achievements in the service of those who are in sad need of it. It is with very great pleasure, therefore, that we congratulate the League on the very good work it has been doing all along in many directions. We said we congratulate the League with pleasure. But when we truly analyse the surging emotions that are swaying our heart at present, they are truly most painful. Would to God that the evils in the form of poverty, of disease, of suffering, of ignorance and of vice which the noble band of Social Service workers are trying to remedy were never there in Society at all. But however much we may wish the contrary, facts are stubborn and too much praise cannot be bestowed on those who are heroically and strenuously battling with some of the ugly ones. Of course, gentlemen connected with the League do not care so much for personal praise as for the active support of those who may be in a position to help them. That this help will indeed be forthcoming, we do not doubt.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER.—No rain. The paddy plants are withering.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO JAFFNA.—Mr. B. Horsburgh, Government Agent, has notified to the public that H. E. the Governor Sir John Anderson will visit Jaffna on 22nd-24th January 1917. A public meeting will be held at the Ridgeway Memorial Hall on Friday the 5th instant at 4.30 P. M., to consider question of reception, address and other details. The Government Agent will preside. We have no doubt that the meeting will be a large and representative one and that the reception which will be accorded to his Excellency will be worthy of Jaffna.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Ratna Mailvaganam, the newly appointed Manager of Valigamam East, is to be given a reception at the English School, Achechvely, on Wednesday the 3rd instant, at 3 P. M.

—Mr. J. K. Saravanamuttu of Midland Estate, Klang, has come to Jaffna on leave and is staying at his residence at Manipay.

—Mr. M. Ampalavanar of the P. W. D., Morowaka, is in Jaffna, having come on leave. He is staying at Tirunelveli South.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—The Hon. Mr. Bernard Senior, C. M. G., I. S. O. Treasurer and Commissioner of Stamps and Chief Commissioner of the Loan Board, who returned from England on Tuesday, after a six months' holiday, resumed duties last morning at the Treasury, relieving Mr. A. C. Alnutt, Acting Executive Commissioner, who was Acting for Mr. Senior, in addition to his own duties.

RAILWAY CLOAK ROOM FOR MARADANA.—Although not generally known a large cloak-room has been opened at the Maradana Railway Station after the Traffic Office extensions were completed. This is a great convenience to passengers, who can now put their luggage in quite secure when handed over the counter.

THE RISE IN PAPER.—The "Statesman" (Calcutta) announces that in view of the increased cost of paper its monthly subscription is increased by eight annas.

INDO-CYLON RAILWAY DISPUTE.—At the ordinary general meeting of the S. I. Railway Company held on the 15th November at Westminster, Sir Henry Kimber, Bart. (the Chairman) presided. With regard to the Indo-Ceylon connection, Sir Henry remarked that the Railway Board of India had offered to intervene in a friendly way with a view to the settlement of the differences between the Company and the Ceylon Government. Arrangements had been made for the President of the Railway Board to meet the Company's Agent and the Ceylon authorities at the end of last September with a view to arriving, if possible, at a friendly settlement of the differences which existed between the Ceylon Government and the Company, but the unfortunate illness of the Governor of Ceylon caused the postponement of the meeting, and it was not now known when it would be held.

THE HINDU CONFERENCE.—Lucknow, December 28.—The most important feature of the Christmas week at Lucknow was the session of the All-India Hindu Conference and it would not be an exaggeration to say that next to the Congress, the Hindu Conference was the most successful assemblage and did most useful work. For the Hindus, the Conference at Lucknow for the first time asserted its political character and gave a notice to the Congressmen that henceforward, the great Hindu nation has resolved to voice forth its views itself and protect its interest directly and no longer shall leave it in the indifferent hands of their so-called (with few honourable exceptions) representatives in the Congress. There was great enthusiasm throughout and every one seemed to be interested to a degree not usual to Hindu temperment. The vigour and energy displayed were remarkable. The Hindu public may be congratulated on the new life awakened in the country under the wise guidance and leadership of Diwan V. P. Madhavarao, C. I. E., the ex-Diwan of Travancore, Mysore and Baroda.—The "Hindu".

THE TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.—Lucknow, December 27.—The 30th session of the All India Temperance Conference was held this morning in the Congress pavilion under the presidency of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma Madras. There was a large attendance of delegates and visitors. Various resolutions embodying suggestions similar to the Presidents suggestions were passed at the Conference.—Ibid.

THE VARNASHRAMA CONFERENCE.—Lucknow, December 29.—The First All-India Varnashrama Convention, Lucknow, organized by the Madras Sabha, was availed of for starting regularly from next year an annual all-India Arya Varnashrama Dharma Convention with provincial and district organizations like the Congress, Social Conference, Theosophy and other movements. The Sabha has already been prepared by Mr. N. J. Badha and was discussed with C. P. friends and Mr. N. K. Ramaswami, Organising Secretary, Madras Varnashrama Dharma Samrakshana Sabha and is being issued by them as provisional joint secretaries for the early publication and circulation throughout India. Co-operation is solicited from all the followers of Arya Varnashrama Dharma.—Ibid.

THE ALL INDIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.—The third session of this Conference was held on the 27th ultimo in the Wesley College, Madras. The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Das C. I. E. the President delivered an interesting address in the course of which he said:—"We are Indians. Indian blood runs in our veins; Indian history, Indian traditions, are the springs from which we draw our inspirations, our hopes for the future greatness of India are built on the glorious achievements of ancient India."

CRICKET IN JAFFNA.—The Jaffna Sports Club "A Team" played a cricket match against the Visitors on Tuesday the 26th instant in the Central College ground. The "A Team" made 92 runs in the 1st innings and 130 runs for 5 wickets in the 2nd innings. (S. Karthageasu 64.3, W. A. I. Ekanyake 11 & 7, V. Paul 3 & 68, S. Rajaratnam 18 & 30, K. Ganaprasadam 14, A. M. Chittampalam 15, A. E. Alexander 0, H. Bullough 6 & 1, J. I. Bastianpillai 7, S. Somasundaram 0, and J. H. P. Wijeyeratnam 1) The Visitors made 228 runs in the 1st innings. (T. M. Anthony 11, T. D. Abeyewickreme 6, G. Wickramasinghe 117, B. R. N. Chennivasagam 1, W. R. Channumugam 30, J. R. R. Nicholas 30, S. E. N. Nicholas 5, A. S. Hoole 10, Victor Hoole 3, W. G. Spencer 0 and C. D. Paul 4) The Visitors won the match by 136 runs on the 1st innings.

OBITUARY.—We regret to chronicle the sad news of the death of Mrs. A. Cathiravetpillai, relict of the late Mr. Arumugam Cathiravetpillai, Retired District Engineer's Clerk, P. W. D., Ceylon, and mother-in-law of Mr. N. Chenathirajah Udaiyar of Kockuvil and Kondavil, on Wednesday the 20th instant at her residence at Kockuvil East. Her two daughters, Mrs. N. Chenathirajah and Mrs. A. Candiah predeceased her some years ago. Mr. C. Sandrasekaram, Chief Clerk, Medical College, Colombo, and Mr. C. Kulavirasinkam, Clerk, Land Registry, Jaffna, are her grandsons, being the children of the eldest daughter. She was about 67 years of age at the time of her death. We extend our heartfelt condolences to her grandsons who remain her loss.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

"A Hindu" from Karaitivu writes a long communication under the heading "Christian Menace in Karaitivu". The complaint, although it may be true of a few individuals, is a sweeping condemnation of the whole community. We cannot publish the communication.

TIRUNELVELY HINDU SCHOOL
ASSOCIATION, JAFFNA.

SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Second Annual General Meeting of the above Association was held on Friday the 29th December 1916 at 5.30 P. M., in the School Hall with Mr. S. Ehamparam (President) in the chair. The meeting was well attended. The members in F. M. S. and S. S. were represented by Messrs. S. S. Ramalingam and J. K. Saravanamuttu. The Reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and of the Head-Master were duly adopted.

The election of office-bearers for the year 1917 was as follows:—

President: Mr. S. Ehamparam.

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. V. S. S. Kumaraswamy and R. Sabapathy.

Secretary: Mr. N. A. Nadarajah.

Assistant Secretary: Mr. V. S. Kandiah of Colombo.

Treasurer: Mr. V. S. Kandiah of Jaffna.

Joint Secretaries in F. M. S. and S. S.: Messrs. O. Durallappah and V. Kanagasabai. The Managing Committee, beside the office-bearers, are: Messrs. S. Sabaretnam, S. Sundarespillai, V. Basaretnam, K. Nadarajah and V. Ponnampalam.

Auditors: In Jaffna Mr. S. Kylasam.

In F. M. S. & S. S., Mr. J. K. Saravanamuttu.

EMPIRE WAR COUNCIL.

INDIA'S INCLUSION.

BRITISH PRESS VIEWS.

London, Dec. 27.—The Times says:—India is to be given a place in the Conference to which her enthusiastic and devoted support of the Imperial cause in the War entitles her. The extension of the invitation to India suggests that Government do not anticipate any objection from the Dominions. India, indeed, has buttressed a claim already very strong by the splendour of her devotion to the Imperial tie in the time of War. The Government now show that they recognise her desire, and strongly sympathise with her legitimate moderate aspirations.

The Daily Mail says:—The representation of India by Mr. Chamberlain and two skilled advisers from India will give due weight to Indian opinion in the War Cabinet as is only right after the noble contribution which the Indian Army and Princes have made to the cause of freedom in War.

The Daily Chronicle says:—It is right and proper that India should be represented at the Imperial War Conference, for her interests are

daily concerned. Her vast population has remained peaceable and loyal, and her Ruling Chiefs and others have given many touching examples of devotion to the Empire.

The *Daily News* says:—The presence of representatives of India beside the Premier of the Dominions will mark the opening of a new epoch. It will be a profound disappointment if it is not decided that at least one of the spokesmen from India shall be an Indian.

—The Ceylon Observer, Dec. 20.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

ATTENDED BY SIR JAMES AND LADY MESTON.
Calcutta, Dec. 29th.

Lucknow, Dec. 28th.—The Lieut. Governor and Lady Meston attended the Congress today and received a hearty reception, the President welcoming them in a cordial speech. In reply, Sir James Meston referred to the fact that the first meeting was in 1885, the year of his arrival in India, giving him 31 years, a unique opportunity of watching the development of a great movement which he had watched with interest and deep sympathy. It was, therefore, a great pleasure to him to be for the first time the guest and visitor at that great meeting. He thanked them from the bottom of his heart.

His Honour left after a resolution for the repeal of the Arms Act had been moved in a speech by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

The attendance today was larger than on the opening day owing to the presence of Mohammedans in consequence of the unanimous agreement of a joint conference last night for 30 per cent. Moslem representation in U. P.; also that if in any province two-thirds of the community were against any measure both communities would withhold support.

A large number of resolutions were passed today dealing with the repeal of the Press and Arms Acts, volunteering, commissions in the army and the treatment of Indians in the Colonies.—The Times of Ceylon, Dec. 29.

THE PHYSICAL MENTAL, AND MORAL EDUCATION OF YOUNG CHILDREN.

"I have gotten a man from the Lord" said Eve in surprise and delight when she saw her first-born. So every mother sees in her baby the future man or woman, as well as the little creature to love and cherish at the moment. He has in him great possibilities. We can so care for him that they may be realised. We can so neglect care that he never has a chance. How shall we do the best we can and neglect nothing that it is in our power to give? By taking thought, by having an open mind and seeing eyes, and not by believing that knowledge comes by instinct. For, under queer conditions in which we live, it does not.

If we plant a bulb, which has in it tiny leaves and flowers undeveloped, ready to grow into beauty, they will not so grow unless the bulb has soil with proper food in it—and not too much of that—sunlight, air, and warmth. Given these conditions, you need only plant the bulb and water it, and the flowers and leaves will grow of themselves. If you leave out any one thing the plant will be imperfect. It is the same with a child. Give his body and his faculties what they need and he will grow. Deny him what he needs and he cannot flourish.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The new baby needs two things: warmth and food—given not too often and not too seldom. Then he immediately starts to grow. Quite soon he needs sufficient fresh air to renew his blood and above all he needs sunlight as soon as his eyes are strong enough to bear it. Fresh air he can get best by being put to sleep, warmly wrapped up and with a hot bottle, out of doors or in a room with the window open.

When a baby gets used to life so that his lungs and heart and digestion work regularly and well, he begins to need freedom for exercise so that his muscles may grow. He must not be so closely wrapped up, when awake, that he cannot move his limbs. We usually leave the baby unwrapped before the fire several times a day, or in his cot if the room is warm. But the time a baby takes most exercise is in his bath, when he has freedom from clothes and yet feels safe and warm. That is why he enjoys his bath so tremendously; he feels he can move his limbs, uncertainly and aimlessly, but move them he can and does. From the beginning it is important to clothe a child that he has complete freedom of movement and is kept warm. The best clothes when the baby is shorted are: Knitted woollen jacket or vest with sleeves, knitted drawers, and a woollen frock with sleeves. Later on, over the knitted things, a simple home-made woollen jersey and knickerbockers buttoned on. I should dress little boys and girls alike. Many children have cotton crawlers over all, which are easily washed.

When a baby is old enough it is a good plan to put him on the floor or a mattress near the fire. That is, on a flat surface where he can kick and throw his arms about and roll. You will see him begin to move his arms to and fro, and sometimes he will hit something, and that interests him, and then he will wave again, and gradually he will learn control of his muscles so that he can touch something within his reach if he wants to. And so presently he will clutch and grasp a small thing, and then he works and works—his back till he can roll over and at last crawl. All the time his muscles are getting exercise and growing, and he must have as much freedom as possible. A good way to keep a little child in the room is to make a slot on each side of the doorway by nailing up a couple of strips of wood and slip in a board eighteen inches high. An adult can easily step over this, and a child cannot get out.

If we give a child the conditions he needs for growth, grow he will, but that is not education. To educate is to choose what you do for him in such a way that the child's growth will be steady and even, and that he shall remain well and not

be ill. And you must also choose to withhold things which are harmful, such as comforters, tight clothes, and unwholesome food. The most important thing about physical education is regularity: meals, washing, sleep at regular intervals. A little child needs much sleep, and when he is old enough to run about he should be put to bed after dinner and allowed to sleep as long as he will. Probably that will be at least two hours. If he has his dinner at 12, and is put to bed at 12.30, he may sleep till 3, and then if at all possible he should go out. A sandheap and a few little toys in the yard will occupy him safely till tea time if the weather is not too cold. But if he is well clothed a child will keep himself warm for a good time by moving about. He must have warm, dry socks and knickers when he comes in, and if you begin to put him to bed at six after his tea, he will sleep all night and be out of the way all evening, a great convenience.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the regularity of meals and sleep. A child up to three years old needs at least fourteen hours of sleep in the twenty-four. Now this regularity is education. The machinery of the little body becomes accustomed to work and to rest at certain hours. The stomach will digest, the bowels will be moved, the stomach will rest—and so again the same every day. At the beginning it is very troublesome to induce cleanliness by regularity, but it can be done, and the care simply repays itself. Even the smallest baby prefers not to wet his nappies, let alone soil them. He must be given regular opportunities, and he must be taught from the beginning to tell by grunting. A child of six months can be and often is absolutely clean in his habits in the day time, and at night he must be taken up when the mother goes to bed.

Education of the body is to induce good habits, and such education begins at birth. As the day follows the night and the night the day, so should food, rest, exercise regularly alternate in a child's life in a kind of pattern. The pattern has to vary as the child grows from month to month at first; afterwards at much longer intervals, but after the child begins freely to run about and talk the pattern should vary hardly at all till he is of school age. Everyday he should sleep after dinner and every evening he should go to bed at six or soon after.

MENTAL EDUCATION.

The child's mind grows with his body, and as the one needs right conditions, so does the other, or it will be stunted. The mind is developed through the senses. A new-born baby knows nothing, but he has eyes and ears, he can taste and smell and feel. Through the senses he begins to understand the world round about him. First he will distinguish light from darkness, then moving objects. He hears sounds and soon knows the difference between a pleasant voice and a scolding one. His taste and smell are not acute at first, but his sense of touch is, and through this sense of touch he comes in contact with the objects round about him. When he is moving his arms and touches something, he likes that, and waves again, and he will go on doing it, often for a long time, exercising his muscles and learning something about distance at the same time. This learning about the properties of things by touch, sight, hearing and taste and smell is mental development.

How can we educate the mind? I am firmly convinced that if only we do not interfere we shall be doing the best we can. A baby has great power of concentration; he will look steadily at one thing for a long time; he will make a movement over and over again until he can control it. He should be left undisturbed, he should not be spoken to for the sake of seeing him smile. Within the regular limits of his time—his meals, sleep, going out—the baby should not be interrupted when he is absorbed. What goes on around him will always be sufficient to occupy him if he can see it. He should not be in a cot out of which he cannot see, when awake, unless it is his sleeping time.

It is part of mental education to accustom the child to occupy himself, not to require his mother's constant attention. He will be much happier so occupied, and much less trouble, but he will not think so if he finds that each time he cries he is taken up and amused. He must acquire the habit of self-occupation, and to this habit he must be helped. We all know how tiresome it is to be interrupted when we are very busy. Now a baby's mental business is to learn all he can about the world in which he lives, and he does not like to be interrupted while learning. Unless it is mealtime or bedtime a child should never be spoken to unnecessarily when it is absorbed and good. For this reason he should not be prevented from doing anything he can unless it is injurious to himself or others. We learn and grow by effort and achievement. One morning I saw a child of two and a half come to breakfast. He had a whole series of delightful achievements before him: he would climb on to his high chair, he would unfold his feeder and painfully tie the tapes round his neck in front and then turn it round; then delight of delights, he would take a spoon and crack his egg. A grown-up rushed at him, dumped him on to his chair, tied his feeder, and never noticing the child getting redder and redder, she broke his egg, and he broke into a howl of disappointment. Too often, out of mistaken kindness, do we thus thwart a child in his efforts and in his delight in attaining his end by himself.

MORAL EDUCATION.

This has to do with control over ourselves. A baby can learn control from the very beginning; good mental and physical habits lead to control. Not till he is thoroughly at home with his surroundings can he begin to have the least idea of right and wrong. Now regularity is more important than ever, because through good habits the child becomes accustomed to do right without having to make a painful choice. Think of the worry of having, each day, a struggle about going to bed, because the child knows that if he pleases his mother enough she will let him stay a little longer. So every night the same act is played, child and mother both getting put out. Neither should be put to this pain, a little firmness only is needed. If there is never any question about it, the child will go happily to bed as regularly as clockwork and will have established one notion of right, to do as he is told willingly and with good temper. The same with food. We all know that children of, say, five, will not touch unfamiliar foods. How important, therefore, to give them

only the right food from the beginning, and so not only with the body, but with the mind. Let him hear only kind words and pleasant voices, and that to which he is accustomed will be to him right, the unaccustomed wrong. If he is never bidden to do unreasonable things, he will recognize that obedience to the reasonable actions required of him is right, and he will be more likely to reject wrong doing when it comes his way.

Some day a choice will be offered him, and he can only choose rightly if he is acquainted with right doing. And for him, while he is small, this acquaintance comes through good habits and trust in the kindness of those whom he knows best. The very first time that he makes a good choice he shows control over his will, and to strengthen and direct this control for good is moral education.

The cultivation and exercise of good habits, physical, mental and moral, is the beginning and foundation of education.

—Health and Happiness.

HINDU—MOSLEM SETTLEMENT.

No better commentary on the relations that exist between the principal communities in India as regards political aspirations can be found than the settlement arrived at at Lucknow last evening regarding separate Muslim representation, especially in the Indian legislature. It will be remembered that a prolonged and bitter controversy raged round the special representation clause in the United Provinces Municipalities Act between the Muslims and the Hindus and that it had not ceased till almost yesterday when a welcome settlement of the question was unanimously accepted by both the sides. The point at issue which the Joint Conference of the All-India Congress Committee and the All-India Muslim League was called upon to decide was the percentage of Muslim representation in the Councils in Bengal and the United Provinces. The Muslim representatives thought that in Bengal fifty per cent. of representation should be guaranteed to them and that in the United Provinces 33 per cent. of the members should be Muslims. This claim was necessarily deemed by Hindus too extravagant to be allowed without remonstrance; and, thanks to the good sense and spirit of conciliation that prevailed on both sides, an agreement was arrived at after some prolonged deliberation whereby the Muslims were allowed to have 40 per cent. of the seats in Bengal and 30 per cent. in the United Provinces. Many have recognised, none better than he, the sinister significance and the possible mischievous consequences of a system of special electorates; but what the Joint Conference had to do at Lucknow last evening was not to discuss the wisdom or otherwise of the system, but to hit upon a workable arrangement which would be acceptable to both the parties. This they have succeeded in doing—an evil course, undoubtedly, but one which, under the circumstances was not, perhaps, avoidable. This unity of interest, displayed not among Hindus and Muslims only, but among Christians as well, as we pointed out yesterday, not at the conference of a few leaders only, but at conferences in which all who wish could take part, must serve, as an eye opener to fanatics, if they care for truth, who are busy engaged in publishing broadcast visions of such communal disunion in India as unfits her to receive any measure of self-Government.

—The Hindu Dec. 28.

THE VICEROY AT CALCUTTA.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION ADDRESS.

The Indian Association address expressed loyalty and prayed for progress, political as well as economic. Good sanitation, real local self-government, equality of place for India in the Empire were also urged upon for consideration.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

The following is H. E. the Viceroy's reply:—

Gentlemen,—I thank you for the welcome you give to me and warmly appreciate the expressions of loyalty to the King-Emperor and of the attachment to the Empire which find a place in your address. You deplore the anarchical crimes which have of recent years constituted such a blot upon the fair name of Bengal. I welcome that sentiment and gladly recognise that the heart of the great mass of the people is sound, but this cancerous growth exists and if it is only a passing state of things as you suggest, it is taking a good many years to pass. Nor can I see at present any visible symptoms of natural decay. We have, I am thankful to say, been able seriously to check its progress, and this is largely due to the courage and skill of those members of the police service, who have had the unpleasant task of dealing with this particular form of crime. They are mainly my own countrymen and their gallantry fills me with admiration and constitutes an example of which every Bengali may well be proud. In the interests of the Peace and quiet of India it has been necessary to deprive a number of conspirators of their liberty, but you may feel sure that this action has not been taken on mere suspicion, but on a firm assurance of their guilty participation. Your Governor, His Excellency Lord Curzon, has personally investigated each case and in those rare cases which have come to me I have always myself examined the papers with great care.

I am here in India on behalf of His Majesty to do all that lies in my power to forward the peace, prosperity and happiness of this country, and to me, at any rate, it is clear that steady progress along the path of political development is one of the roads along which the happiness of India lies. But you may take it as certain that the prevalence of anarchical crime will not be regarded as a ground for political progress. On the contrary the task of the Government is beset with difficulty so long as those who wield power at home can point to this pestering evil. Your Governor who has earned a high place in your esteem and in whose position I have from an acquaintance of many years the greatest confidence, has pointed out to you clearly the seriousness of this evil. I have noticed in your press that some of you ask what you can do to help in this matter. In answer I would impress on you in your interest as well as in those of the Government, that a more prominent place be given in your press and on

your platforms to the vigorous denunciations of these crimes. I confidently believe that if you could succeed in cultivating a sense of disapproval of the propaganda of anarchy, you would cut off at the source the streamlet of recruits which gives the movement any vitality. I have for 16 years interested in the education and training of young men and my heart bleeds for the promising youths whom their country sadly for her social and economic development has lost at their most impressionable age by misguidance. I hope later at the University Convocation to appeal to the University men on this important subject.

Your reference to Local Self Government I notice a class of interesting and difficult questions, which have from time to time attracted serious attention of the Government and to which I have already devoted not a little time and consideration since I arrived in this country. Shortly after I had taken over charge of my office, I dealt with a new Act for the reconstitution of municipal government in the United Provinces, an act which, as I stated in addressing the Legislative Council at Simla, marks a very real and important step in the direction of Self-Government in local affairs. There is also as you are aware a Bill under preparation for the improvement of the Municipal administration in your own city of Calcutta, and the opportunity will be taken in the Bill to deal with a number of important subjects of special interest to the inhabitants of this city. The Bill will, I hope before very long, be published, and it will receive full discussion in your Legislative Council. In the meantime I may be permitted to say that having, as you point out, been associated for some time with the working of municipal government in London, I shall always watch with particular interest and concern the improvement of local administration and the development of local self-government in the various provinces, and more especially in the presidency towns of this country.

You speak with confidence of the approaching end of the terrible struggle in which the Allies are now engaged; but though the end is certain the conflict is still bound to be long and deadly. Our enemy is in desperate straits, but his spirit is not yet broken and till it is, we cannot hope to secure guarantee for the future freedom and peace of the world. We cannot yet afford to talk about peace, but these preoccupations do not and will not prevent the Government of India from giving their earnest attention to the problems of this great Empire. The growing self-respect and self-consciousness of her people are plants that we ourselves have watered and if the blossom is not always what we expect, it is not for us to blame the plant. There are doubtless some of you who think our footsteps halting and our progress slow. But I should be dishonest if I held out any hope that progress will be rapid. Neither the British constitution nor the British temperament is fond of catastrophic changes. Nor are such changes consistent with development on sound and healthy lines. Progress should be steady and sure and in regard to it I believe that my views are in close harmony with those of my predecessor, who was so happy as to win the confidence of India, and using Lord Hardinge's words "I hope some day to see India hold a position of equality amongst the sister nations of which the British Empire is composed." In this respect, gentlemen, I earnestly invite your co-operation. You will thus help me to realize the friendly wishes for the success of my period of office to which you have been so good as to give expression in your address.

—The Hindu.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONTROL OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

Sir,
There has been some little delay in replying to Mr. Nathan's letter published in the "Morning Star" of the 20th December, 1916, because I have had to wait for a temporarily absent lawyer friend of mine to whom I have been indebted for the statement that there are laws controlling Christian Church Property.

So far as Mr. Nathan is concerned, his sentence, "I believe in suspicion which" according to him, of course, "is in fact the first step to the exposure of crime" puts an end to all further controversy with him. For it betrays an attitude of mind in him which is absolutely irreconcilable with mine which will never permit me to rush to print on mere suspicion unsupported by full and unshakable evidence. And therefore my controversy with him is closed, though in closing it I cannot help remarking that his view that even "full proof" will not exempt him from conviction in a court of law, reflects very badly either on the laws of the land or on all the judges administering them. Now, I bid good bye to Mr. Nathan.

Now let me turn to the "Morning Star's" editorial remark that my statement that "laws exist controlling Christian Church property" is "absolutely" false.

I have a big volume before me entitled, "The Laws of England by the Right Honourable The Earl of Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and other Lawyers."

The Ecclesiastical Law of England is dealt with in pages 849-826 of the Eleventh Volume. Part VI deals with the "Property of the Church of England"; and Part VII deals with "Religious Bodies other than the Church of England."

There is a section in page 809 dealing with the "Property" of the Roman Catholic Church; there is another in page 819 dealing with the "Church Property" of Protestant Non-conformists.

The words printed in big characters in page 818 are also significant. Page 848 has, "Ecclesiastical Offerings; see Ecclesiastical Law. Ecclesiastical charities; see Ecclesiastical Law. Ecclesiastical corporations; Ecclesiastical Law."

These references speak eloquently for themselves. I leave the conclusions to readers.

A Hindu.

The War.

THE BALKANS.

London, Dec. 25.

A Berlin official despatch says the Dobruja is cleared of the enemy to the region between Macin and Isaccea.

ROUMANIAN RETAKE A HEIGHT BUT FILIPSTI QUITTED.

London, Dec. 27.

Petrograd.—A *communiqué* says: The Roumanians, with a brilliant attack, recaptured a height on the Kasin River Valley on the Moldavian frontier. Fierce enemy attacks on the Roumanian front in the region of Dragoslave were repelled. The Roumanians counter-attacked and took three machine-guns. The Russians repulsed strong attacks elsewhere, inflicting heavy losses, except in one area. We abandoned Filipstii after a particularly sanguinary struggle in consequence of the enemy Artillery starting a conflagration.

A Bulgarian *communiqué* says the enemy monitors bombarded Tulcea. The retreating Russians destroyed the trans-Danube bridges at Isaccea. Fighting is proceeding for the possession of the bridgehead at Macin.

London, Dec. 28.

Petrograd.—A *communiqué* says: Scouts crossed the Narejvka and drove off the enemy's patrol guard and carried back construction material and barbed wire entanglements. The enemy pressed back detachments and occupied a series of heights on the Moldavian frontier. Enemy attempts to cross the Dniester were checked. Enemy attacks South of the Danube were heavily repulsed. English armoured motor cars participated, beating back attacks. The enemy were put to flight.

ATTACK ON WHOLE FRONT.

A Petrograd *communiqué* says: The Germans delivered an attack on nearly the whole Roumanian front. The enemy succeeded in driving back the Russians and Roumanians on the Upper Rimnik. Everywhere else they were repulsed. Fighting continues.

BRITISH AEROPLANES ACTIVE.

The Admiralty states that aeroplanes successfully bombarded the camps at Galata. Sea-pirates destroyed Chikaldir Bridge, eighteen miles eastward of Adana.

London, Dec. 28.

Amsterdam.—A Vienna official despatch says: Fighting in Wallachia continues favourably, despite the arrival of strong Russian reinforcements.

GERMAN ADVANCE CONTINUES.

London, Dec. 29.

A wireless Russian official despatch says: The enemy advance continues in the Oluk Valley. Battles are proceeding for the domination of the heights East of Semezo. The enemy pressed back the Roumanians a veritable North and South of Kasino river, West of Goveska. We repulsed attacks North of Rimmikserat on the left bank of the Rimnik on the railway near Rimmikserat as far as Boldu, near Filipstii station.

ITALIAN NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

London, Dec. 27.

Rome.—A Naval *communiqué* says: Several enemy ships in the night of Dec. 25rd attacked the small guardships on the Otranto canal. The French destroyers espied them. A sharp engagement ensued. The enemy fled, pursued by the Allied forces, but escaped in the darkness. The enemy loss is unknown. A French destroyer and one of the guard-ships was slightly damaged.

EMPIRE WAR CONFERENCE.

London, Dec. 26.

The Secretary for the Colonies telegraphed the Dominions yesterday:—"His Majesty's Government does not contemplate a session of the ordinary Imperial Conference, but a special War Conference for the Empire, it therefore, invites your Premier to attend a series of special continuous meetings of the War Cabinet to consider urgent questions for the prosecution of the War and the possible conditions, in agreement with the Allies, on which we would assent to Peace, and the problems arising from them. For the purpose of these meetings your Premier will be a member of the War Cabinet. In view of the urgency and importance of the subjects for discussion it is hoped your Premier will attend not later than the end of February, or, if unable to attend, to appoint a substitute."

The Secretary for India telegraphs to the Viceroy similarly, stating that he will represent India at these sittings and desiring the "assistance of two gentlemen to be specially selected in consultation with you as foreshadowed in Lord Hardinge's speech on Sept. 2nd 1915."

DOMINION MINISTERS INVITED.

London, Dec. 26.

The *Times* states that all the Dominion's Prime Ministers have been invited to a Conference which will be a series of War Council meetings for discussing the War organisation and after-the-war problems and probably they will be consulted on the Peace conditions.

PRESIDENT'S NOTE.

London, Dec. 26.

President Wilson's Note was the theme of numerous sermons by all demonstrations, especially Non-conformists, pointing out the peril of a premature Peace and the tragic mistake of confusing the objects of the belligerents.

EGYPT.

London, Dec. 26.

Egypt (official).—In the Magdubah engagement the total captured was 1,350, of which forty-five were officers, and seven guns. The total of the enemy engaged was about 2,000. Therefore the force was practically destroyed. Southwards our mobile columns penetrated the Mitla Pass, destroyed the defences at the Eastern end and burned the camps in the neighbourhood.

MESOPOTAMIA.

London, Dec. 26.

Mesopotamia (official).—British detachments have advanced to the right bank of the Tigris and consolidated their position Southward and Eastward of Kut. Cavalry destroyed Gassab Fort, which was a base for the hostile Arabs.

GERMANY PROPOSES MEETING OF BELLIGERENTS.

London, Dec. 27.

New York.—Germany has proposed an immediate meeting of the belligerents to discuss Peace.

REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE.

London, Dec. 27.

New York.—Germany's proposal is contained in the German reply to President Wilson, which says that the high-minded suggestion made by President Wilson in order to create a basis for the establishment of lasting Peace is considered by the German Government in a friendly spirit. It thinks the best way to realise the President's aim is an immediate Conference of belligerents in a Neutral place. The great work of preventing future wars can be begun only after the end of the present struggle, when Germany will be pleased to collaborate with the United States in this exalted task.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, Dec. 28.

General Haig reports:—We scoured and bombed a few hundred yards of trenches and dug-outs North-Westward of Lens, greatly damaging them. We had no casualties. Our position Northward of the Somme and near Le Sars was heavily shelled at intervals. We successfully bombarded defences and trench mortar emplacements in the neighbourhood of Hulluch and Westward of Mesines. A number of air fights took place. An enemy aeroplane was destroyed and five damaged. Three of ours are missing.

London, Dec. 29.

General Sir D. Haig says:—Of three enemy parties attempting to raid North Westward of Gommecourt two were driven back by our fire. The third reached the trenches and the enemy were immediately ejected. The enemy at night-time fired many gas shells in places behind the Front line in the neighbourhoods of Arras and Lens. There were a number of air-fights. Three hostile machines were destroyed and three others driven down damaged.

London, Dec. 28.

A French correspondent indicates the taking over by the British of a new portion of the Somme front, which was completed by Christmas.

A SUCCESSFUL RAID.

London, Dec. 30.

General Sir D. Haig reports a successful raid Eastward of Le Sars. The trenches were found to be greatly damaged by Artillery. We repulsed an attempted raid Eastward of Armentieres. There was intense reciprocal Artillery work Southward of the Ancre and in the neighbourhood of Berles.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Dec. 28.

Paris.—A *communiqué* reports marked Artillery activity in some sectors South of the Somme, where an enemy battery exploded. We successfully fired several mines in the region of Beaurainne, South of Aure, and then raided the enemy lines capturing prisoners.

London, Dec. 29.

Paris.—A *communiqué* says:—On the left of the Meuse the enemy Artillery violently bombarded the positions at the Mortomme and Hill 804 front. We vigorously countered it.

London, Dec. 29.

A French *communiqué* says:—After an intense bombardment the Germans strongly attacked a front of over three kilometres from West of Hill 304 to East of Deadman Hill. The attack was broken by our fire. Only some fractions of the enemy penetrated a French trench South of Deadman. Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down on Dec. 27th.

London, Dec. 30.

Paris.—A *communiqué* says:—The French raided and wrecked German trenches between the Oise and the Aisne. The Germans violently bombarded the French positions between the Meuse and Avocourt. The French frustrated several bombing attacks on this front. French aviators bombed different German munitions works including Neunkirchen.

THE EMPIRE WAR COUNCIL.

London, Dec. 27.

All the papers warmly and enthusiastically welcome the Empire War Council as a landmark in the history of the Empire and the fulfilment of the aims of the greatest Empire builders. It is hoped it will also facilitate an Irish settlement.

HIGH FRENCH HONOUR FOR GENERAL JOFFRE.

London, Dec. 27.

General Joffre has been appointed a Marshal of France. This is the first time the dignity has been revived since the Empire.

GERMANY AND PEACE.

London, Dec. 28.

Paris. French opinion on the German reply shows that Germany wants a German hand in Peace which will be wrecked from the Allies by a ruse, in default of strength to obtain it forcibly. The deceitful machinations justify the Allies' determination to fight.

ITS EFFECT ON AMERICA.

London, Dec. 27.

Germany's latest move is regarded as another adroit attempt to rush the Allies into a so-called Peace Conference at any cost, with the object of jockeying them into a false position in the eyes of neutrals; but yesterday night's bomb-shell is unlikely to have the desired effect on America, since Germany, which has persistently refused to reveal her Peace terms, ignores President Wilson's appeal to both sides to place their cards on the table. Moreover Germany has violated all diplomatic courtesies by allowing the publication of the Note in Berlin before its receipt at Washington. President Wilson receiving the first news from journalists.

THE ALLIES REPLY.

London, Dec. 28.

The *Daily Telegraph* says the text of the Allies' reply to Germany, approved by all the Allies, will make it clear that belligerents and neutrals alike hope that no need is entertained of ever persuading the Allies to surrender their potential victory for the sake of a Peace which will be only a German Peace, so long as German Militarism is unbroken.

GENERAL HAIG ON THE SOMME OFFENSIVE.

London, Dec. 29.

In a despatch of about 10,000 words, dated 23rd instant, General Haig deals with the "bare outline of the importance of occurrences," and the part the British took in the battle of the Somme, one of the greatest, if not the greatest of the struggles that have ever taken place."

He begins by explaining why the offensive was so long delayed, namely, because of the necessity of great numbers of men and munitions, also the fact that a large proportion of the officers and men were far from being fully trained. For these reasons the longer it was delayed, the better but it was evident from the German attack on Verdun and the Austrian offensive in the Trentino the "strain might become too great to be borne unless timely relief and action were taken."

STUPENDOUS PREPARATION.

He mentions the stupendous preparations made, including the accumulation of vast stores of all kinds near the front, construction of new railways of different gauges, gun-emplacements, trench tramways, dug-outs for ammunition, food and water, engineering material, scores of miles of deep communication trenches; also numerous borings for wells were sunk and 120 miles of watermain were laid.

General Haig defines the three-fold object of the offensive. First, to relieve Verdun; second, to assist the Allies in other theatres by stopping the further transfer of enemy troops from the West and third, to wear down the strength of the enemy.

TEN OPERATIONS.

He then describes the actual operations, necessarily covering a good deal of ground of previous brief despatches. He emphasizes three main phases of the battle. First, "considerable confusion and disorganisation in the enemy's ranks" caused by our attacks beginning in July; second, the operations from 14th July to 17th July, which gave us the command of the Southern crest of the main plateau between Delville Wood and Bazentin-le-Petit with the subsequent prolonged struggle for mastery, "in which, though progress was slow and difficult, the confidence of the men in their ability to win was never shaken. By the 1st of October, they established a fighting superiority which has left its mark on the enemy," and third, the phase in which we pushed down lower of the ridge and extended our flanks from Morva to Thiepval.

General Haig claims that all three objectives of the battle have been achieved. "Any one of these results itself has justified the battle of the Somme and the attainment of all three amply compensates our sacrifices and those of the Allies and is bringing us a long way towards the final victory." He says the fact that the strength of the enemy in November on the Western Front was greater than July, despite the abandonment of the Verdun offensive, justifies the first two claims.

THE ENEMY'S LOSSES.

Regarding the third he admits that any statement must depend to some degree on estimates, nevertheless, there is sufficient evidence to show that the enemy's undoubted losses in men and material were considerably higher than the Allies', while morally our advantage was greater. Four-fifths of the enemy divisions on the Western Front were thrown successively into the battle, some twice, some thrice. Undoubtedly towards the end of the operations the enemy's power of resistance very seriously diminished. These results, by troops, a vast majority of whom were raised and trained during the War, constitute a feat of which the history of our nation contains no equal.

ENEMY NOT YET BROKEN.

General Haig concludes:—"The power of the enemy is not yet broken, nor is it possible to estimate the period that will elapse before the objects the Allies are fighting for are attained; but the battle of the Somme has placed beyond doubt the ability of the Allies to gain those objects. The German Army is the mainstay of the Central Powers. Fully half of that army, despite all the advantages of the defensive, supported by very strong fortifications, has suffered defeat on the Somme. Neither the victors nor the vanquished will forget this; and though bad weather has given the enemy a respite, there undoubtedly will be many thousands in his ranks who will begin the new campaign with little confidence of their ability to resist our assaults."

THE GREEK SITUATION.

London, Dec. 27.

The Piræus.—Telegrams indicate that the transport of Greek troops to Morea is proceeding. It has been decided that the Artillery should not be sent to Morea until the Allies have formulated their demands. It is believed the Greek Government is disposed to comply with the claims of the Allies in order to obtain the rising of the blockade.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN CARPATHIANS.

London, Dec. 28.

Berlin.—A *communiqué* records the most violent fighting in the wooded Carpathians. The results are not stated.

FIGHTING IN THE CAUCASUS.

London, Dec. 28.

Petrograd.—A *communiqué* says:—The Turks have been driven back in the region of Lake Van.

THE PEACE NOTE.

London, Dec. 29.

Copenhagen.—Sweden, Norway and Denmark have each sent a Note to the belligerents, expressing the strongest adherence to President Wilson's proposal. They consider they would be wanting in their duty to their peoples and humanity if they failed to support any action contributing to end the ever growing moral and material sufferings and losses entailed by the War.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS SCOUT PEACE.

London, Dec. 28.

Paris.—A National Congress of French Socialists has resolved on scouting the Peace Note, and emphasizing that the Allies must vigorously continue their effort for national defence.

ITALY'S VIEW.

Rome.—The Republicans have issued a manifesto, urging the continuation of the War, national aspirations are satisfied.

GERMAN MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

London, Dec. 27.

An Admiralty *communiqué* narrates an encounter in which German savagery in torpedoing merchantmen appears to have reached a climax. It describes the British steamer "Westminster" proceeding to Port Said when she was struck without warning by a submarine who 180 miles away from land. Four were killed. The "Westminster" sank in four minutes. The submarine proceeded to shell the officers and crew while escaping from the ship in boats. The Master and Chief Engineer were killed outright. The boat sank and five other occupants are presumed to be drowned. The *communiqué* scathingly denounces the submariners' act as murder carried out in cold blood.

ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCES.

London, Dec. 29.

The Press Bureau states that for the past three days there have been continuous conferences in London between the British Government and M. Ribot, M. Thomas and other French representatives. A full discussion resulted in complete agreement.

CANADA AND CONSCRIPTION.

London, Dec. 29.

Ottawa.—Sir R. Borden has declared he would adopt Conscription if necessary.

SUPPLIES OF ALCOHOL TO BE CONTROLLED.

London, Dec. 29.

The Minister of Munitions has appointed a Committee to consider the best means to secure adequate supplies of alcohol for War purposes. The essential trade requirements, munitions, transport and the air services will be greatly increased.

—The Ceylon Observer.

NOTICE. FOR SALE.

Ceiling Planks, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Easy Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Palmyra Rafter and Reapers, well burnt lime building.

M. S. Waluppillay,
Main Street,
JAFFNA.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3341.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sivapackiapathiammah daughter of Chinnakkuddy Sithamparapillai of Karadivu West

Deceased.

Ramanathan Kandaiah of Karadivu West

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Parupathippillai widow of Chinnatamby Kandaiah

2. Chinnappillai wife of the Petitioner Ramanathan Kandaiah both of Karadivu West

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Ramanathan Kandaiah of Karadivu West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Sivapackiapathiammah daughter of Chinnakkuddy Sithamparapillai, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris Esquire, District Judge, on December 5, 1916, in the presence of Mr. S. Kandayya, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated November 27, 1916, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is as husband of one of the heirs the 2nd Respondent and as son-in-law of the other heir the 1st Respondent of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before January 11, 1917, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,
District Judge.

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