

# The Hindu Organ.

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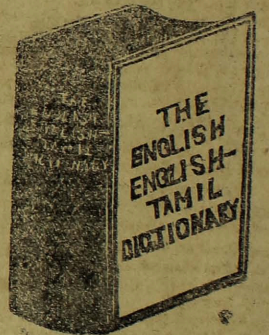
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Vannarpannai,

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NOTICE.

THE JAFFNA HOSTEL.

The above Hostel—the only one of its kind—has now been removed into the Roomy and commodious building at the Junction of the Main & First Cross Streets close to the Court Houses

Special arrangements have been made to give every attention and comfort to visitors to Jaffna.

Boarders are taken by arrangement. Special Department for Vegetarians. For further particulars apply to:

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Ceylon Government Railway.

NOTICE.

Temporary Reduction of Train Service.

The following trains will not run on and from Monday, February 19, 1917:—

Table with columns for MAIN LINE, WEEK DAYS, and SUNDAYS, listing train times and routes between Maradana, Kandy, and Nawalapitiya.

Table with columns for CHILAW LINE, WEEK DAYS, and SUNDAYS, listing train times and routes between Maradana and Negombo.

Table with columns for NORTHERN LINE, WEEK DAYS AND SUNDAYS, listing train times and routes between Madawachchi and Kankesantoral.

Table with columns for COAST LINE, listing train times and routes between Maradana and Moratuwa.

The 5.25 a.m. from Moratuwa to Maradana will call at all stations.

There will be no Refreshment Car on the 10.5 p.m. from Maradana to Nannuoya.

G. P. GREENE, General Manager. General Manager's Office, Colombo, February 15, 1917.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3865. In the Matter of the Estate of the late Arampar Alvappillai of Point Pedro

Deceased. Kasiar Moolathathambay of Pulo East Petitioner.

- 1. Sivakkolundum widow of Alvappillai of Point Pedro
2. Thambiah Thanikasalam and wife
3. Manonmaniammah of Do
4. Venayaga Mudaliyar Colandaivelu and wife
5. Sivapakliam of Do

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Arampar Alvappillai, coming on for disposal before P. E. Peris Esqr., District Judge, on January 31, 1917, in the presence of Mr. S. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as a creditor of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the said deceased to him, accordingly, unless the Respondents abovesaid or any other person shall, on or before March 6, 1917, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Peris, District Judge. February 12, 1917.

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Table listing names and amounts of subscribers to the Hindu Organ, including Mr. S. Mavaganam, S. Chellappah, and others.



The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1917.

CEYLON AND THE WAR.

His Excellency the Governor's speech in the Legislative Council, on the 12th instant, on the war situation, cannot fail to impress every British subject of his or her duty to the Imperial Government at this crisis in the history of the British Empire. The war is waged by the British Government at enormous sacrifice of men and money, not only for the existence of the Empire which is the greatest the mightiest and the most benevolent in the world, but also in vindication of justice, of international law, and of the rights of weaker and smaller states.

Ceylon has enjoyed unprecedented prosperity under British rule and for the further progress of the Ceylonese, materially, morally and politically, the British Empire should come out triumphant and the military power of Germany should be crushed. Nobody doubts that the Allies will win. But it is the duty of every part of the Empire, however insignificant it may be, to contribute its share in men and money for the more vigorous prosecution of the war. Britain has already spent about £4000 millions on account of this war, and her army in the field now amounts to five millions able bodied men. Her daily expenditure on account of this war now exceeds £5,000,000. All parts of the Empire have now rallied to render such assistance to Britain as it is in their power and means to do.

Ceylon has already contributed something as her share for the prosecution of the war in men and money. This was done in the expectation that the war would be over in 1916. But it has to be continued and carried on for another year or so with greater vigour necessitating larger expenditure. The time has, therefore, come for Ceylon making another contribution for the war as other Colonies and Dependencies are doing. Any thing which this Island would contribute would be a small fraction of the immense expenditure now being incurred by the Imperial Government. But it is our duty and interest to do all we can to help the mother country, according to our means, at this time of her greatest need. As His Excellency said at the conclusion of his speech, "Further assistance to England would be welcome not because England needs it, but because England rejoices in any tribute from those under her sway".

The Committee, composed of the Hon'bles the Colonial Secretary, the Controller of Revenue and the Principal Collector of Customs, with all the unofficial Members, appointed at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 12th instant, will soon, it is hoped, come to a decision in the matter and recommend to Government the amount of the contribution which is to be made, and how it is to be raised. After the war there will be far-reaching re-arrangements in all parts of the Empire in their political and economical conditions. Those who have borne the brunt and the burden and heat of the day are sure to be adequately rewarded. The Ceylonese cannot expect to share in those rewards without making sacrifices in common with the rest of the Empire. We know there is a general feeling in Ceylon that everything should be done to help the Empire with a contribution worthy of the cause and worthy of the premier Crown Colony.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE SUPREME COURT CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The first Criminal Sessions in Jaffna for 1917 opened to-day. The Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Wood Renton presided. Mr. W. S. de Saram; Crown Counsel prosecuted, and Mr. R. O. Proctor and Mr. Alwis acted as the Tamil and Sinhalese Interpreters, respectively. Mr. L. L. Daniels was the Registrar. The Chief Justice, on mouthing the Bench, congratulated the Hon. Sir Kanagasabai, on behalf of his brother judges and for himself, for the great honour conferred on him by His Majesty the King. The Hon. Sir Kanagasabai replied him in suitable terms. The first case taken up was one of murder and attempt to commit suicide, in which a woman by name Natchipillai was charged. Mr. Advocate Tampoe with Mr. Victor Paul tendered a plea of guilty. Sentence will be delivered at 2 p. m. today. The second case taken up was one of attempt to commit murder in which one Marimuttu Selvadural of Nallur was charged. The accused was defended by the Hon. Sir A. Kanagasabai with Messrs Niles and T. R. Nalliah, instructed by Mr. K. Somasundaram, Proctor. The crown accepted a plea of guilty of grievous hurt. Sentence was deferred till tomorrow. The third case taken up was one of murder, in which one Thavasy of Kondavil was charged. Mr. M. Asaipillai, Proctor, defended the accused. The case is being proceeded with.

A DONATION TO THE HINDU COLLEGE.—Mrs. Chellappa Pillai, widow of the late Mr. T. Chellappa Pillai, B. A., B. L., Chief Justice of Travancore, and a sister of the late Mr. Advocate Nagalingam, who was the chief founder of the Jaffna Hindu College, has donated a tobacco garden situated at Tirunelveli containing in extent 50 aachams, to this College. The land is valued at Rs 5000, but it is believed that in course of time it will be a property worth double that amount. Mr. T. Ponnambalam Pillai, retired Excise Commissioner of Travancore and sole heir and the only surviving brother of Mr. Chellappa Pillai, and Mr. Advocate S. Sellaturai, nephew and one of the heirs of Mrs. Chellappa Pillai, signed as consenting parties to the donation. We commend the munificence and public spirit of this lady.

THE JAFFNA DISTRICT COURT.—Mr. J. H. Venniasingham, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to act as District Judge, Jaffna, for eight days from February 19, during the absence of Mr. P. E. Peris on leave.

SMALL POX.—Two fresh cases are reported at Vannarponnai West. Both the patients are women and they were promptly removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. As this dire disease seems to prevail here, it is very essential that all possible measures are forthwith taken to stamp out the disease.

SMALL POX AND COLLEGES.—The Jaffna Hindu College and the Kilber College were closed today under instructions from the Sanitary Officer. One of the fresh cases reported above is from a house situated just midway between the two Colleges. The Colleges will re-open in March.

MEASLES.—There are some cases of measles in Vannarponnai West.

THE HARVEST.—The harvesting operations are going on apace. The paddy crop is a partial failure this year, and consequently the straw is selling at a higher price.

NIGHT MAIL TRAINS DISCONTINUED.—As will be seen from an advertisement published elsewhere, the night mail trains between Jaffna and Colombo have been temporarily discontinued from today.

PERSONAL.—The Hon'ble Mr. A. Sapapathy left for Colombo yesterday evening to attend the meeting of the Legislative Council today.

—Mr. N. Selvadurai, B. A., Principal, Jaffna Hindu College, left this for Colombo this morning, on account of the serious illness of his sister, Mrs. Watson.

A TODDY TAVERN SET ON FIRE.—A toddy tavern at Tinnevely was set on fire on the night of the 13th instant. The whole tavern was burnt down.

VEHICLES AND ANIMALS TAX.—The Local Board of Jaffna has resolved to impose the following rates of tax for the year 1917 on vehicles and animals:—Carrriages: Rs. 2 50. Jirikshaws, cart or hackery: Rs. 1 50. Horse, pony or mule: Rs. 1 25. Bullock or ass: 50 cts.

THE TOWN OF PESALAI.—is excluded from the operation of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance No. 18 of 1892.

A WAR GIFT.—Mr. R. E. S. De Soysa has contributed Rs. 5000 towards war expenses.

Rs 200 FOR BREACH OF THE NEW PORT RULE.—A European lady residing at the Galle Face Hotel, Colombo was fined Rs. 200 for going on board without a permit in breach of the new port rule.

LICIT DISTILLATION OF ARRACK.—A man of Urumpiray was charged at the Police Court, Jaffna with distilling arrack without license and retaining in his possession the arrack he distilled. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 250 or, in default three months rigorous imprisonment.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.—for entrance to the Government Technical School course for learners for the Post and Telegraph Department will be held at that School on March 12th and 13th. Applications must be made on the proper form and must reach the Postmaster General not later than March 3rd.

MR. TILAK AND THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.—It is reported that the Punjab Government have by an order dated the 13th instant prohibited Mr. B. G. Tilak from entering the Province of the Punjab. The action, it is said, has been taken under the Defence of India Rules on the ground that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Province has reasonable grounds to believe that his visit will be prejudicial to public safety.

THE URUMPIRAY GRANITE STONE.—A correspondent writes:—With reference to the letter on the subject, of Mr. P. E. Peris, the esteemed District Judge of Jaffna, in the "Hindu Organ" of the 27th ultimo, a great desire has been shown by the residents to know the ancient history of the land, full of our national and religious activities. Sri N. Sanmugakurukkal, the Present incumbent of the Karunakara Pillaiyar Temple, to which this stone belongs, being now away in India on a pilgrimage, nothing has so far been done practically to dig it up. The two lawful heirs and proprietors of the temple and its lands (by virtue of the authorized decree granted in the year 1843 by their grand-father the late Sri S. Paramaswamy Iyer of Urumpiray by Sir Colin Campbell the then Governor of Ceylon) are now minors, in charge of the Kurukkal, who is their brother-in-law and guardian. On his return shortly, arrangements will be made to place the granite stone at the disposal of Mr. Peris for the archaeological purpose.

SANDILIPAY YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.—The first general meeting of the Sandilipay Young Men's Hindu Association was held on the 17th instant, in the North Sandilipay Vernacular School Hall, with Mr. P. Sabapathy Pillai, B. A., L. T., in the chair. The chairman after explaining the object of the Association in a short speech, asked the house to elect the office-bearers for the ensuing year. The business programme being over, Mr. M. S. Eliathambay, Advocate, was called upon to deliver his inaugural address. He kept the audience spell bound for two hours by his masterly speech dwelling on the object and possibilities of the Y. M. H. A. movement, and of the salutary influence it would have on the spiritual regeneration of the country. He laid special emphasis on the value of initiation to the Saivites and the cultivation of spirituality from youthhood. A vote of thanks was proposed to the lecturer by Mr. P. Selvadurai, Student-at-law, and carried with acclamation. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. K. Somasundaram, B. A. The office bearers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:—President: Mr. P. Sabapathy Pillai, B. A., L. T.; Vice President: Mr. V. Veerasingam, Retired Shrooff; Secretary: Mr. T. Sargapillai; Asst. Secretary: Mr. S. Chinnappa; Treasurer: Mr. K. Somasundaram; Auditor: Mr. V. Mavaganam;



Committee Members: Messrs. T. Appudurai, T. Namasaivayam, T. Nagarajam, A. Srinadarai, N. Kandasamy, A. Nadarajah and Ramasathan. —Cor.

NEW INDIAN HONOURS LIST — Knighthoods: —Mr. E. A. Gambia, Mr. Justice D. M. Twomey, Mr. A. Barkunro, Rai Bahadur Dr. Sundar Lal, Dr. J. C. Bose, Mr. N. H. Y. Warren, Khan Bahadur N. P. Vakil, Mr. Duocan Carmichael, of Messrs. Mackinnon and Mackenzie and Company receives a Knighthood, for meritorious service in connection with the War.—M. Mail

THE HONOURS LIST.—Sir H. Graham, who is said to be the only Peer in the new Honours list, is the owner of the *Montreal Daily Star*, the *Montreal Weekly Star* and several other Montreal papers. He joined the *Montreal Daily Telegraph* at the age of 15 in 1863 as office boy, and two years later was General Manager of the same paper, half-owner of the *Montreal Star* at 19 and full owner of the same at 21. He has been identified with all the principal patriotic movements in Canada in the last thirty years, and a liberal supporter of all Imperial projects for the last quarter of a century.

THE LATE R. C. KALLASAPILLAI MUDALIYAR.—It is with the deepest regret we have to record the death of this gentleman, the retired Tamil Interpreter Mudaliyar to His Excellency the Governor and Tamil Translator, Colonial Secretary's Office, which occurred in Colombo on the morning of the 18th instant, after a protracted illness. He belonged to an ancient and illustrious family in Jaffna—a family of renowned Tamil poets and scholars. He was himself a Tamil and Sanskrit Scholar of no mean order. In appreciation of his faithful services, the Government made him a Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate a few years ago. Kallasapillai Mudaliyar was, before his retirement from the last office which he held, Interpreter Mudaliyar of the Supreme Court and Chief Mudaliyar of the Jaffna Kachcheri and of the Batticaloa Kachcheri. He maintained all through an unsullied reputation for high character and integrity and his retirement in 1915, owing to a stroke of paralysis, caused wide-spread regret. His death is a great loss to the Tamil community. He leaves behind a widow and two children—a son who is employed in the Colombo Customs and a young daughter, and a host of other relatives to whom his loss. S. Vytianather Mudaliyar who has succeeded Kallasapillai Mudaliyar as Interpreter Mudaliyar to His Excellency the Governor, is a cousin of the deceased gentleman. We offer our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives.

OBITUARY.—We regret to record the death of the widow of the late Sinoiah Udaiyar of Navaly, which sad event took place at her residence at Thavarkaddu on Thursday last, at the age of seventy-eight. Her father was the late Mr. Valanthar, Manager of Navaly Kurukkal Kovil. The late Mr. Cumarasuriar and Mudaliar Naganathar, J. P. U. P. M. of Copay are her cousins. The deceased belonged to a highly respected family in Ceylon, being the widow of the late Murgosar Sinoiah, great grandson of the late well known Gunaratna Mudaliar and grandson-in-law of the late PeriaThamotharampillai. The funeral which took place that day was largely attended. The funeral rites were performed by her brother Mr. Marimuttu, Manager of Navaly Kurukkal Kovil. The late Mr. T. Blankayer, retired Chief Clerk of the Mullaitivu Kachcheri and Mr. K. Rajakulasuriam, landed proprietor, Navaly, and son of the late Mr. Kathiresar Kasipillai, of Achuvally are her sons-in-law. She leaves behind an only daughter, widow of the late Mr. T. Blankayer, four grand children and a host of other relations to whom her loss. —Cor.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, CEYLON.

(MONDAY FEB. 19TH, AT 2 30 P. M.)  
MOTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. K. Balasingham—to move.—That a Committee be appointed to report on the desirability of declaring as public holidays the working days between Christmas and New Year holidays, and whether any alteration in the number of existing public holidays is necessary.

The Attorney-General—to move the first readings of Ordinances:—"To amend the Enemy Property Ordinance, No. 23 of 1916," "To amend the Enemy Firms Liquidation Ordinance, No. 20 of 1916," "To amend the Fiscals Ordinance, 1867," "To revise the Provisions of Ordinance No. 9 of 1885," "To amend the Ceylon Evidence Ordinance, 1895," "To amend 'The Rubber Theft Prevention Ordinance, 1903," "To amend the Cacao Theft Prevention Ordinance, 1904," "To amend the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, 1897."

ORDER OF THE DAY: ORDINANCES.

(1) "To define and amend the Law relating to Trusts."—Report of Select Committee (Attorney-General). (2) "To amend the Ceylon Paper Currency Ordinance, 1884."—Second reading (Colonial Secretary). (3) Second readings (Attorney-General). (4) "To amend the Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance, No. 19 of 1915." (5) "To amend Ordinance No. 4 of 1866, intitled an Ordinance to enlarge the power of the Surveyor-General to demand the Production of Deeds and Geodesic Surveys of Lands, and to facilitate the making of surveys." (6) "To amend the Rural Schools Ordinance, 1907." (7) "To provide for the Discipline of Seamen serving on ships chartered or requisitioned for the purposes of the present War."

RAILWAY STRIKE.

AT N. W. RY. WORKSHOP

Karachi, February 17.—Most of the employees in the carriage workshop of the North Western Ry. at Sukkur have gone on strike and refuse to return to work until their grievances are redressed. The first and foremost of these grievances is the restriction recently imposed on the issue of free railway passes hitherto granted thrice a year. The chief inducement, the men say, to accept railway service on low salary was this concession which enabled them to go to their distant native places without expense. They also complain of the inadequacy of their present pay which, they say, have not been supplemented during the past few years and of the too many holidays granted them for which they have to sacrifice their pay.

WORK RESUMED.

Karachi, February 17.—The carriage and wagon workshops employees of the North-western Railway at Sukkur who were on strike have resumed work the authorities at Lahore having wired that the grievances will be redressed. —Hindu.

FLYING MAIL VANS.

PLANS FOR REGULAR SERVICE IN AMERICA.

The United States Post Office is making plans for an elaborate postal service by aeroplane. The schemes under consideration include services between New York and Chicago, and between Washington, New York, and Boston. A statement issued by the department says that an air mail service is entirely feasible. Trips between New York and Chicago, a distance of about 720 miles, can be made in about eight hours and from 600 to 1,000 pounds of mail can be carried on each trip. According to present plans as indicated by Mr. Glenn Muffly one of the organisers, the Chicago New York night service will be carried out by double-motored biplanes, and the distance will be divided into four sections of 180 miles, with three stops.

Petrol and oil will be taken in at the first stop; at the second stop, where three complete machines and three pilots will be stationed, the mail will be transferred to a new machine, the second pilot finishing the journey. At no time will a machine be over eleven and a quarter miles from an emergency landing station. At each emergency station there will be two searchlights of about 8,000 candle-power, with parabolic reflectors.

The pilot will correct his compass for drift caused by side winds as he passes over each station, and in the few minutes between stations he can fly by the compass, with the assurance that he will pass over the next station, or near enough to see the light, even in the densest fog.

The aeroplanes will carry lights on their wing tips to avoid collision. Coloured lights will be used, as on boats, so that other fliers will know at once in which direction the machine is going. A small searchlight will be mounted on each plane for use only in landing at emergency stations. The regular landing stations will have the ground illuminated.

HON'BLE PUNDIT MALAYYA.

ADDRESS TO STUDENTS.

Under the auspices of the Madras Students Club, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaya delivered on the 30th ultimo an address to students at the Royal Theatre, Salt Cotours, with Prof. K. Ramanujachariar in the Chair. The gathering which consisted of nearly 8,000 students listened with rapt attention to the Hon'ble Pandit who spoke for an hour and a half.

THE LECTURE.

The lecture in the course of his eloquent and impressive address said that he accepted their invitation because he thought it a duty which he owed to the Motherland. In addressing students he could not do better than to refer to the ancient system of learning which was in sharp contrast with that existing to-day. It was the glory of Hinduism that it had devised a definite scheme of life. The four ashramas were evidence of such a scheme. He divided the student life into different periods. From 5 to 15 was the period of learning at school. From 15 to 18 was the period when liberal education should be imparted. The period from 18 to 25 was a period of specialisation. This period would represent the foundation of a man's character. He hoped that when they entered the collegiate course they were well grounded in the principles of their faith and were imbued with principle of service to Motherland. He placed the greatest value on that aspect of religious education which was best calculated to ennoble the students' minds. All their action in the College must be guided by that principle. They ought to make the best use of their faculties not only for their individual benefit, but also for the happiness of those in whose midst they are placed.

He then spoke at length on the need of the students observing Brahmacharya which was the very keystone of the system of student life. If they would practice Brahmacharya in the spirit in which the ancient Aryan youths practised they would grow into a race of mighty and strong men.

The body in which the machine in which their mind is placed and his first appeal to them would be to take proper care of their bodies. Referring to the physique of the students the speaker remarked he was sorry to say he was very much pained to see that the great bulk of students

showed a very poor physique. He therefore wished to appeal to them how extremely important it was from an individual and national point of view that young men should cultivate a strong physique which would enable them to discharge their duties in later life. He rejoiced to see the overpowering intellect of the Madras student but it did not bear the same proportion to their physique. He then described the marvellous change in the students of Bengal who were 15 years ago very neglectful of their bodies. But to-day the Bengal students had achieved much in the matter of physical culture and sports. They have now formed into a Double Company. He hoped that the Madras students would show a similar result in the course of few years. It was said in Upanishads that they should have a strong body not only for their material but also for their higher spiritual ends. He urged on the students the necessity of preserving Brahmacharya and the practice of Vyayam in order to have a strong body and sound health.

He then said that at present most of the students pursued their studies without having any definite idea as to what particular line of life they should devote their energies. This practice led to a great wastage of intellectual life. It must be recognised that all students would not profit equally by going into one career. Every walk of life required a supply of young men and from a national point of view it was necessary that that supply was made good. In the West they had a better system of education which would enable a parent to choose what particular career was best suited to his sons. At present, in India, they had only two careers—law and Government service. It was unfortunately so but a change should be made in that direction. He had often heard that there was an aversion on the part of the Indian youths to take to manual labour. That was partly true but things were now changing. He had in his view seen men who had been well educated in this country as well as in foreign countries and who had devoted themselves to industrial pursuits with profits to themselves and to the country. At present the facilities before them were no doubt very poor but they should utilise to the fullest possible extent the available facilities and should try to lift themselves up by their own efforts. If they did so, their labours would be amply rewarded. If they would begin to value manual labour as they had valued literary pursuits they would see a great change would be effected and many of the industries that could not be worked for want of technical advice would be worked with great benefit.

Referring to the pernicious system of dowries now existing he said that the terrible tale of Snehalata should sink deep in the heart of every Hindu and no parent should ever think of accepting a dowry for the marriage of her or his son or daughter. He appealed to them to make up their minds to put an end to the practice not only in their own case but in the case of their friends and relatives. Referring to the period from 18 to 25 of the students' life he spoke of the necessity for the cultivation of a proper judgment when the mind is swayed by different sentiments. A new spirit had arisen which went beyond the ordinary limits of discipline. They should no doubt cultivate independence and exercise it, but should not be led away by the remarks of others or by writings in newspapers. Unless they felt convinced over a question they should not express anything for or against it. They should learn things for themselves without being led away by passion or prejudice. The rule for the members of the Servants of India laying down that they should study for three years before they could speak upon public questions should give the student some guidance as to what they ought to do. He should not be understood as saying that students should not interest themselves in politics. It would be a calamity if youngmen did not take a keen and active interest in all that concerned the Motherland. During all the period of their training they should cherish the desire to serve the Motherland. They should primarily and wholeheartedly devote themselves to the duties that attached to them while as students. It was said in Mann that everything which would militate against their studies ought to be set aside. The best thing that could be done was that students should confine themselves to their pursuits as students. There would be occasions when they would be called upon to hold large Congress and Conventions. At present it was the duty of himself and his friend the Chairmen to carry on the larger activities in which the welfare of not only all the sections of India, but also of students was concerned. They were going beyond the limits of propriety when they took upon themselves to spend their time in organising such Conventions. He felt they would not be able to devote themselves so wholeheartedly to their work as they should if they engaged themselves in such activities. The intelligence of the youths should be focussed in a most determined manner to achieve the highest results.

He then repudiated the charge that Indians would not pursue knowledge lastly. The lecturer spoke on the cultivation of the feelings of the heart which should begin not in the school but from the very infancy. The cultivation of a spirit of Social and Public service which came out of the heart could not be neglected without peril to the country. He hoped that after entering life they would not let a day pass without rendering some service to the Motherland.

The Chairman thanked the Hon'ble Pandit Malaya for his brilliant address and hoped that the students would carry home the lessons that had been placed before them.

The lecturer and the Chairman were then garlanded and with the usual vote of thanks the meeting terminated. —The Hindu.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CURTAILMENT OF CEYLON RAILWAY SERVICE.

Sir,—With reference to the notice regarding temporary discontinuance of trains appearing in the advertisement enclosed, it is considered necessary, in connection with the limited supply of coal available owing to War restrictions, to immediately reduce consumption by reduction of train mileage until a satisfactory stock has been accumulated in Ceylon.

2. It will also be necessary for the same reason and on account of extreme difficulty in obtaining materials for maintenance of Engines, Rolling Stock etc., to temporarily discontinue cheap bookings such as Week end and Excursion Tickets and particulars of these will be advertised shortly. Similar steps have been taken in India and the arrangements herein mentioned have only been decided upon after very careful consideration.

3. I regret the inconvenience to the public and ask them to look upon the matter as a necessary penalty of the war.

G. P. GREENE,  
General Manager,  
C. G. R., General Manager's Office,  
Colombo, February 15, 1917.

THE HINDU PRIESTHOOD.

Sir,

I heartily endorse the views of Mr. Arulampalam as to the desirability of reforming our priesthood. The question is a very important one requiring urgent and concerted action. The spiritual ministry of the whole Hindu community is in the hands of our priest and it is no wonder that the Hindu laity are so indifferent as to their spiritual exercises and practices when the priesthood have forfeited their claims to reverence. The priests are not to blame wholly in the matter. We should cheerfully accept our share of the blame as well. The law of supply and demand holds good in social services also and as Mr. Arulampalam rightly points out we are and are indifferent to the personal merits of the priests whom we employ with the result that the service has become unremunerative and unattractive to the Brahmin caste. We should, therefore, not be surprised if Brahmin parents of today consider it advantageous to give English education to their sons with a view to service under Government. There are several Brahmin gentlemen in Government service both in Ceylon and the F. M. S. There being no demand in the community for the services of such as joint temporal services, these Brahmin gentlemen do not train themselves to officiate in the duties of their caste. There is one solitary individual, so far as I am aware, who does not think that his office as a member of the Education Service of the Island, is a bar to his priestly duties. We should realise that the priests have physical bodies subject to hunger and thirst and that if we decide to insist upon a more efficient service we should consider their pay and prospects also. It is only in rare instances that our priests perform their duties without an eye to reward. They generally are not in a position to stipulate for their fees and press their claims by smiles and other courtesies. It is convenient for us to misunderstand these signals of dissatisfaction. Our first duty is to devise means and measures to improve the remuneration for priestly services. We should make the priestly office attractive from a worldly point of view. It is hardly fair to pick and choose the most efficient of the priests today and employ them for our spiritual wants. Their poverty, spiritual, moral and physical is partly owing to our neglect also. Let us, therefore, retain our family *Prohitas* and give them a chance by helping them to keep their bodies and souls together. Let us do our duty towards them first and if we find that there is no genuine desire on their part to improve themselves we may resort to drastic measures.

We should maintain not merely the village Temple but also the officiating priest. The *Sradham* and other ceremonies to which we are indifferent today because we are ignorant ourselves or the priests lack character or because we are 'civilised', should be revived. The *Prohit* should be invited by action rather than words to take a closer interest in the spiritual welfare of his *Sishyias*. We must take the first step in the matter and the priestly class cannot but respond to the new demand created by us.

It is time our Hindu leaders thought of this question. The time is opportune; there is a great religious revival among the Hindus just now and Hindu Young Men are ready and willing to adopt any scheme of re-construction their elders may indicate.

As Secretary of the Central Y. M. H. A. I may state that the question of educating the Brahmins in the priestly duties was discussed at a Conference of Branch Associations and the question had to be shelved for want of funds.

Mr. K. Vythilingam, the well known Renter, has started a free Sanskrit School for Brahmin students at Sanguvey. I understand there are 15 students at present in charge of a Sanskrit Pandit and that the students are fed and clothed free. There is no demand for Sanskrit learning in the country and this accounts for the poor attendance at the School. I understand that Mr. Vythilingam proposes to acquire a land close to the Vanarapennoi Sivan Temple and build and endow a Sanskrit classical School for Brahmin priests. The idea is a laudable one worthy of the noble renter whose public charities in Jaffna, Batticaloa, Kataragama and Trincocheer have earned for him the undying gratitude of his countrymen. It will be desirable to know definitely Mr. Vythilingam's scheme and co-operate with him in the noble undertaking which he has the heart and the purse to put through.

I appeal to our Hindu leaders to summon a public meeting and consider the question.

M. S. ELAYATHAN,  
Secy. Y. M. H. A. (Central).



TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

London, Feb. 13. A combination of trickery, arrogance and panic characterise Germany's attitude to the United States as revealed in the despatches of American correspondents...

The next move was to offer to negotiate through the Swiss Minister with the result already cabled, which was bound to precipitate a climb-down by Germany or War...

NEGOTIATIONS.

Washington.—It is confirmed that Germany offered on Feb. 11th to negotiate with the United States regarding submarine warfare...

RELIEF WORKERS WITHDRAWING.

New York.—It is officially announced that the Americans are withdrawing their relief work from Belgium and North France...

SEA FRIGHTFULNESS.

London, Feb. 13. The White Star liner "Africa," 12,000 tons, has been torpedoed. Seventeen of the crew are missing and five were killed.

SUCCESSFUL MEASURES.

In the Lords, Lord Lytton, for the Admiralty, said although the new phase of submarine warfare was not a fortnight old the counter-measures provided had already achieved very considerable success...

Lord Curzon said Admiral Jellicoe was not dissatisfied with the number of German submarines operating in the past fortnight which would never return to their own shores.

Every device of human ingenuity was being employed most energetically against submarines. Lord Curzon reiterated that Admiral Jellicoe was not dissatisfied with the past fortnight's operations against submarines.

Lord Curzon said Admiral Jellicoe was not dissatisfied with the number of German submarines operating in the past fortnight which would never return to their own shores. New devices were being invented and applied.

In the Commons Mr. Hope intimated that interned enemy subjects would be employed on agriculture and other work of national importance (cheers). Compulsion would not be applied to civilian prisoners.

PERIOD OF "GRACE" EXPIRES.

London, Feb. 13. Amsterdam.—A Berlin official message states that the secret period of grace for Neutral steamers and enemy passenger ships...

SAFEGUARDING NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

In the course of speech in the submarine debate in the Lords Lord Curzon, referring to the measures to safeguard Neutral shipping, said he had signified our willingness to pay increased freight, provide a special insurance, offer premiums to the crew and even the purchase of the ships...

SHIPS SUNK.

London, Feb. 14. The British steamer "Foreland" and British and Norwegian small craft have been sunk, the total, including the "Africa," being 14,000 tons.

ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

In the Lords, Lord Curzon said nearly fifty per cent more merchantships were armed now than at the beginning of December.

STEAMERS SUNK.

London, Feb. 13. The sinkings of the steamers "F. D. Ambert," "Inishowen Head" and the barque "Endora" (British) and two Grimsby trawlers is announced...

LITTLE EFFECT IN FRANCE.

Paris.—The blockade hitherto has had little effect in France. Ships are arriving regularly in all ports, there being no fewer than 121 arrivals on Feb. 12th.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

Reuter learns that great satisfaction is expressed in authoritative British quarters at China's decision to break with Germany.

ARGENTINE RESERVES ACTION.

London, Feb. 13. Buenos Aires.—The Foreign Minister stated that the Argentine could not agree to the German blockade and reserved freedom of action.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE IN YORKSHIRE MUNITIONS FACTORY.

London, Feb. 13. The Press Bureau states that an explosion, preceded by a fire, occurred in a munitions factory in Yorkshire this morning.

GERMAN MUNITION FACTORY EXPLOSION.

London, Feb. 13. Copenhagen.—The Hamburger Nachrichten announces a terrible explosion near Hamburg. Two large ammunition factories were destroyed...

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Washington.—The Swiss Minister acting for Germany has informed the State Department that Germany will hold the American citizens taken to Germany from aboard the "Yarrowdale" prisoners until assured that the German crews in the United States will not be made prisoner.

Washington.—A Note sent to Germany through the Swiss Minister on the subject of the "Yarrowdale" prisoners, it is believed, demands their release.

CHINA'S THREAT.

London, Feb. 13. The Morning Post states that Shanghai papers state that the Government has decided to break off relations with Germany.

JOINT SCANDINAVIAN PROTEST.

Copenhagen.—The joint Scandinavian protest against submarine points out that submarine warfare is contrary to International Law, especially as apparently it applies even to ships voyaging between Neutral ports.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

London, Feb. 14. Washington.—The House of Representatives has passed the Naval Bill, appropriating \$89 million dollars. It includes emergency amendments, commandeering shipyards, munition works and acquiring patents in air craft.

MR. GERARD LEAVES FOR PARIS.

Berne.—Mr. Gerard and party, numbering 150, have left for Paris.

AMERICAN SCHOONER SUNK BY AUSTRILIANS.

Washington.—The "Lyman Law" was a schooner, not a steamer, from Palermo, with lumber. It was set on fire by a bomb from an Austrian submarine, which showed no flag. The crew numbered ten, of whom eight were Americans and were landed at Cagliari.

PROTEST TO AUSTRIA.

Amsterdam.—A Vienna telegram says the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires has handed to Austria's Foreign Minister a Note expressing Brazil's apprehension at the unexpected, unjustifiable and illegitimate submarine blockade which it refuses to recognise as effective.

BERNSTORFF AS RUBBER RUNNER.

New York.—The Federal Agents, searching the "Frederick V" (ZVIII), on which Count Bernstorff and staff are now aboard, discovered several hundred pounds of rubber concealed. The rubber was confiscated. Revolvers found on passengers were delivered to the Captain who will return them at the end of the voyage.

ANOTHER DEMAND.

Washington.—A new and vigorous demand for the release of the "Yarrowdale's" Americans will be forwarded to Germany shortly, with a full statement of the treatment accorded to the Germans in German ships.

U. S. A. TRAWLER SUNK.

The United States trawler "Barnesley" was attacked without warning and blown up with bombs after the pirates had pillaged the food. The Captain and Engineer were taken prisoner and the others landed in boats.

BELGIAN RELIEF WORK TO CONTINUE.

The Hague.—The German Legation states that the American delegate will be allowed to continue relief work in Belgium and Northern France.

GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENTS IN HOLLAND.

London, Feb. 13. Amsterdam.—The Handelsblad says German troop movements on the Eastern frontier have ceased. A great proportion disappeared Southward.

GERMANS STILL BUSY.

New York.—There is every indication that arrangements are perfected for the commencement of German machinations in the absence of Count Bernstorff. It is suggested President Wilson should stiffen the embargo on the shipment of arms to Mexico where the German are most active.

A KNOTTY POINT.

Rome.—The affidavit of the Captain of the "Lyman M. Law" states that the only cargo was wood laths for lemon boxes. The question arises whether these can be classed as contraband in view of the fact that they are useless for the Military.

MILLION MORE RUSSIANS.

Petrograd.—The classes of 1917-18 are called to the colours and provide a million more effectives in the next few months.

BRUGES HARBOUR BOMBED.

London, Feb. 14. The Admiralty states that aeroplanes dropped a number of heavy bombs on the shipping in Bruges Harbour on Thursday. Large fires were observed. A hostile aeroplane was brought down.

COAL MINES TAKEN OVER.

London, Feb. 14. The Press Bureau states that Board of Trade assumes possession of all coal mines in the United Kingdom for the duration of the War. Mr. Guy Calthrop, Manager of the London and North-Western Railway, is entrusted with the new department as Controller of Coal Mines.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

London, Feb. 13. The response to Mr. Neville Chamberlain's appeal for national service recruits is regarded as most gratifying. There were 11,000 offers yesterday alone.

THE LABOUR CORPS.

London, Feb. 14. In the Commons Mr. Walter Long announced he is consulting the authorities of Malta, Gibraltar and Cyprus with regard to the suggestion that the men there should be enrolled in the Labour Corps under the Military Service Act for service in France.

BIG GREEK FIRE.

London, Feb. 13. Athens.—There was a big fire at the arms factory at the Piraeus, Allied bluejackets assisting the Greek firemen. There were many victims.

BRUGES AGAIN BOMBED.

London, Feb. 15. The Admiralty states that aeroplanes again on Feb. 14th dropped a considerable weight of bombs in the harbour and the shipping at Bruges with most successful results. One has not returned.

THE BALKANS.

London, Feb. 15. The recrudescence of fighting on the Roumanian and Macedonian fronts is not merely the result of enemy aggressiveness. A telegram from Salonika reports that a British attack ejected the Bulgarians from a Redoubt in the hills South-West of Doiran on Feb. 10th and maintained the ground against counter-attacks and took prisoners.

IMPORTANT BRIDGE BOMBED.

London, Feb. 14. The Admiralty state that Naval aircraft on Saturday were successful in a bomb attack in the Eastern Mediterranean, considerably damaging the permanent way Southwards of Yenikui Bridge.

A French Salonika communique says.—An Italian counter-attack on Hill 1000 East of Paralovo recaptured the whole of the lost trenches. An enemy counter-attack in the afternoon of Feb. 13th was completely repulsed. The German losses on Feb. 12th and 13th were heavy.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, Feb. 15. A wireless Russian official despatch says.—The enemy attacked South-Eastward of Zlochev. The battle is proceeding.

REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

London, Feb. 14. New York.—A revolutionary outbreak has occurred in Cuba. It is attributed to German intrigues.

ABYSSINIAN REVOLT.

London, Feb. 14. Adis Ababa.—Six thousand Governmental troops have routed 7,000 followers of Lidjassou, the deposed Emperor, who as usual fled the night before the battle.

GERMAN TROOPS MASSING IN SCHLESWIG.

London, Feb. 15. It is reported from Denmark that German troops are massing in Schleswig.

GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENTS IN HOLLAND.

London, Feb. 15. Amsterdam.—The Handelsblad says German troop movements on the Eastern frontier have ceased. A great proportion disappeared Southward.

THE SUBMARINE WAR.

Allahabad, Feb. 15. Pioneer special cables, dated London, Feb. 12, state.—So far Berlin has treated all representa-

tions against submarine warfare with indifference. The Ambassadors have been informed that Germany's chance of victory lies in the submarine weapon as land warfare is in a deadlock.

GERMANY AND GREECE.

Allahabad, Feb. 15. Mr. Ward Price's latest message from Salonika says that according to information received by the Greek Provisional Government the Kaiser has sent a message to King Constantine to the effect that he cannot aid him in Macedonia.

ALLIES' UNITY OF ACTION.

Allahabad, Feb. 15. General De La Croix, writing to La Tempete, recently dealt with our successes in conjunction with those of Russia as affording an example of unity of action on the Asiatic front.

INDIAN MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

Calcutta, Feb. 15. A Ministry of Munitions with Sir Thomas Holland as Minister is being formed in India.

REGISTRATION OF WOMEN FOR WAR WORK.

Arrangements are in hand for the registration not only of educated British women but women of all races who could in Calcutta be called upon for emergency work.

INDIA'S COMPULSION BILL.

Calcutta, Feb. 16. On the 21st instant the Commander-in-Chief will introduce a Bill to constitute an Indian Defence Force and for other purposes. This is the Compulsory Service Bill.

MOTOR SPIRIT DUTIES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Feb. 17. At yesterday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council Sir George Barnes introduced the Motor Spirit Duties Bill which was passed the same day to provide for the levy of Excise and Customs duty of six annas a gallon on motor spirit.

THE WAR LOAN.

London, Feb. 15. The War Loan campaign is closing with great enthusiasm. It is already evident the Loan is a great success. Large and small subscriptions are still pouring in from all quarters to make the triumph overwhelming.

UNPRECEDENTED SCENES.

London, Feb. 16. There were extraordinary scenes on the last day of the War Loan. The city was invaded by thousands of subscribers. The Banks and Post Offices were besieged and long queues marshalled by the Police Commissioners.

KAISER'S ORDER TO HIS NAVY.

London, Feb. 16. Amsterdam.—A Berlin official despatch says.—The Kaiser, in an order to the Navy, says.—"In the impending decisive battle the task falls on my Navy of turning the English War method of starvation with which our most hated and obstinate enemy intends to overthrow the German people, against him and his Allies by combating their sea traffic with all the means in our power."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STATEMENT.

London, Feb. 16. Mr. Lloyd George's announcement, cabled earlier, was postponed owing to unexpected delay in the completion of the necessary negotiations with the Dominions, Allies and Neutrals.

BRITAIN'S STOCK OF GOLD.

Paris.—The well known Economist, Edmond Thery, states that the British Government's stock of gold has increased by £25,640,000 sterling on Dec. 31st, compared with July, 1914.

SWEDISH FOOD RESTRICTIONS.

Stockholm.—The Government has taken over all oats and barley and their products and prohibited the use of potatoes as fodder.

U. S. A. AND CUBA.

London, Feb. 15. Washington.—Mr. Lansing has warned the Cubans that the United States cannot recognize any Government resulting from the revolution.