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## The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1917.

## POST-WAR REFORMS FOR INDIA.

It is an unmistakable sign of the new political life which pulsates throughout India that her patriotic sons are ever alive to their great responsibilities in the matter of securing political reforms. Whatever the opponents of Indian aspirations may say with regard to the inopportune of any agitation for political reforms at the present moment, all men with a due sense of equity and justice will readily admit that when English statesmen are engaged in discussing the great problem of reconstructing the Empire to suit the conditions and circumstances after the great world conflict, those who are truly interested in the political well-being of the teeming millions of India would be sadly failing in their duty if they sit quietly without making their voice heard and their influence felt by every constitutional means in their power, in the councils of those to whom Providence has entrusted the government of that country.

In view of the great part taken by Indians in the war and the striking manner in which their loyalty has been manifested, it is only natural that political concessions of the greatest importance to the welfare of India will be granted. It is the extent of the privileges and the form they must take which engage the attention of men of light and leading in that country. It is not strange that in a country like India representing such varied classes and interests, opinions should differ even about so beneficent a movement as that concerned with the gaining of political concessions for the country. And those who have carefully watched the activities of the accredited leaders of Indian thought cannot escape from the conviction that the truly patriotic sons of India care for the uplift of the country rather than for their own individual selves or for other interests. As an illustration in point of the opinions of some Indian politicians on the subject, we quote the following from an Indian paper edited by a distinguished son of India:

"That the people of India of every class, caste and creed are fit for a large instalment of political reform which will enable them through the chosen representatives of each section and in accordance with their relative importance and status in the land, to participate more largely and effectively in the management of their own affairs, no sane man will ever deny. But yet we have to come across a scheme drawn up in the right spirit of social justice, a scheme which will be accepted for the present by the classes and communities concerned, as a proper solution of the existing difficulties and as workable in practice. We are, however, in hopes, that the Government in consultation with the responsible representatives and wise men of every community, caste and class, will prepare a scheme which, ripened and perfected by public discussion, will be found to be sound in every part and suited to the conditions of the people and the country at the present moment."

We also invite the attention of our readers to the extract on this subject published elsewhere from the letter of the London Correspondent of the "Hindu" of Madras.

More than the activities in the field of political reforms, industrial reforms in India will be of a more important and far-reaching character. Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, spoke as follows on the 22nd inst. in closing the Delhi Session of the Imperial Legislative Council:

Indian revenues for the last 20 years have shown remarkable powers of recuperation and growth and we have every hope that once the war is ended we shall find ourselves, after no great interval, with a substantial margin of funds

for further social progress. Again, this very sacrifice, and mind you it is a trifling one compared with the sacrifices endured by other countries and nations in this war, should stimulate us all in the direction of recuperative effort, especially in respect of industrial and agricultural development so that we may not only by increased production repair the ravages of this hideous war, but also meet the extra burdens which it has laid upon us. This war has made us realise as never before how we in India have been wasting our great resources. Thrown back on ourselves we have already increased our output of industrial products a hundred fold in several directions, and this war will have proved a blessing in disguise, if through its teaching, we shall have learnt how great a field of enterprise lies open to us in the industrial and agricultural spheres, and how necessary it is to organise ourselves industrially. I verily believe, then, however conscious we may be at this moment of this extra burden which we have taken upon ourselves, that it lies in our own power to cope with it, and that some day in consequence of our efforts we shall look back to this war as the date of India's industrial birth.

Our Government is equally solicitous in regard to the industrial development of Ceylon, as the appointment of the Industrial Commission would show. The Government of Sir John Anderson also is sure to recommend, when the proper time comes, such reforms in the constitution of our Government and Legislature as are necessary to keep abreast of the times and suited to the condition and advancement of the people of this Island. But no Government, however well intentioned it may be, will initiate reforms, unless the people ask for them.

THE RELIGION OF THE ANCIENT  
TAMILS.

(By S. Sabaratnam Mudaliyar.)

## PART SECOND.

## CHAPTER XXXI.

## ITS INFLUENCE ON THE PEOPLE.

Religion is no doubt expected to have a salutary influence on its followers, and in fact, it is intended solely for that purpose. The influence of a religion on its followers could be seen not only in their spiritual progress, but in their material progress as well. But we know that material desire is a great barrier to our spiritual progress, and the question would naturally be asked, "how could religion be expected to help men both in their material and spiritual progress?" A solution of this difficult problem could be found in the religion of the Tamils.

The religion divides the human life in this world into two sections—*Ilaram* and *Thuravaram*—or material life and spiritual life. It is only for the people who lead the life of *Ilaram*, the religion provides means for their material progress; and the means so provided could be found to be so adapted as not to collide with their spiritual interests, but to help them in their ultimate spiritual work. The material desire in man has to be exhausted, before he can be made to have a leaning towards spirituality, and the advantages of the spiritual region have to be realized by him through the material plane. Material progress is therefore considered a preliminary step to our spiritual training, and the religion of the Tamils provides therefore ample means for our material progress. When man has sufficiently enjoyed the material plane, and as a result of that enjoyment, has realized the futility of the material plane, and the sublimity of the spiritual plane, he assumes the life of *Thuravaram*; and the religion then gives him direct instructions for his spiritual progress.

So long as the desire of man is confined to the material plane, the religion sanctions his enjoyment of that plane, regulates his material life, and fully provides for his progress in the material plane, consistently with, and subserviently to, the ultimate spiritual life to which he has to be led in due course.

But when the material desire of man exceeds its legitimate bounds, he does not listen to the voice of religion—and religion cannot be held responsible for this human depravity. Religion cannot be said to exercise its influence over the depraved lot, and their condition is chiefly owing to their indifference to religion. Not only has the religion no influence on them, but the influence of their depravity may be seen at times to affect the religion. Religions have often been found to be mutilated and deformed to suit material fancies, and the multiplication of religions in this world is wholly attributable to this cause.

The question may, however, be asked whether religion should not be held responsible for this depravity. There was the religion given by God, and when that

religion exercised its influence over the people, how came the people to be depraved? This is no doubt a very pertinent question, and this question has been satisfactorily answered by the religion of the Tamils. The depravity is entirely due to the *mala* power inherent in man, and not to the influence of the religion. The influence of his *mala* power makes man not to feel the influence of religion, and in fact it induces him to be irreligious and to be shut out of the influence of religion. Religion cannot therefore be held responsible for man's irreligiousness.

Religion no doubt exercises its influence over the people who follow it, in proportion to the *mala* power innate in them, and according to the *Yuga Dharma* that is regulated by the collective *Karma* of the souls in general. If one would study the Tamil nationality and its past history, he could find ample evidence to prove the very salutary influence which their religion has been exercising over them.

In the first place, they have been a highly spiritual race as would be apparent from the numerous temples—many of which are stupendous and gorgeous—with their annual, half yearly, monthly and daily festivals and *Poojas*. No nation on earth can be said to have produced such a large number of saints as the Tamil nation has done, and no nation could boast of such an excellent religious literature as the Tamils possess, which I should think, is unequalled, both in quality and in quantity. Their *Thevaram*, *Thiruvagam*, *Thiruppugal* and other outpourings of genuine love have few equals, and in the Department of Ethics, their moral codes stand next to none in the world.

They are, as a rule, mild and compassionate, charitable and kind hearted as the charitable institutions, all over the Tamil land would amply shew. In the words of Dr. Caldwell "they are the Greeks or the Scotch of the East, and the least superstitions and the most enterprising and persevering of the Hindus."

Their past civilization speaks for itself, and they are one of the oldest nations of the world who have been able to maintain their individuality even today.

Their language is an unmistakable index of their national greatness, and in the opinion of Rev. P. Perceval, "no language combines greater force with equal brevity, and it may be asserted that no human speech is more close and philosophic in its expression as an exponent of the mind."

As regards their poetry, Dr. Winslow thinks, that "it is not extravagant to say that in its poetic form, the Tamil is more polished and exact than Greek, and more copious than Latin."

And as regards their literature, it is the opinion of Charles E. Gover that the "Tamilians possess one of the noblest literature the world has seen."

I do not think that any further evidence is necessary to prove the excellent effect of the influence which the religion of the Tamils has been exercising over the people. They had, however, their own dark periods, and it is very unfortunate that some undesirable practice has crept into their social and religious customs which it is the duty of the leaders of the community to prune at the earliest opportunity and enable their kinsmen to enjoy the benefits of their excellent religion in its true form.

I think, I have explained as far as I can the religion of the Tamils so far as the opinion of its critics is concerned. I will now proceed to remove the misconceptions formed of it as a result of ideas expressed of it by the Aryans or the North Indian Sects.

## LOCAL &amp; GENERAL.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. W. D. Niles has been gazetted to act as Commissioner of R.quests and Police Magistrate, Jaffna, Kays and Mallakam, from March 27 to April 10, during the absence of Mr. A. E. Christoffel from the station.

—Mr. J. Tiagarajah, Barrister-at Law, has returned to Colombo from England and is to be married to Padmawathi, daughter of Mr. C. Namaswamy.

—Dr. C. Muttukumaru, the famous Ayurvedic Physician of Jaffna and Manager of Sathumalai Amman temple has gone to Colombo to collect funds to complete the rebuilding of the above temple. The Doctor has so far spent Rs. 10,000 and requires about Rs. 5,000 more to complete the building. Unlike several other managers of temples, the Doctor has spent over Rs. 5,000 of his own money for the rebuilding of the temple. We confidently hope that the mission of the Doctor will prove a success.

—Mr. K. C. Nathan, Student-at-law, who has been touring in the F. M. S., has left for Benares to perform the *anthesti* ceremonies of his deceased wife, the late lamented Sivakamasundara Ammal, eldest daughter of Dr. S. Arumugam, the popular Physician of Jaffna. —Cor.

**KERIRIMALAI Y. M. H. A.**—Under the auspices of the above association which meets at Sriman Vaidalinga Pillai's Mutt at Keerimalai, a highly instructive lecture on "Thiruvagam" was delivered by V. Mr. Kumaraswamy, B. A., Proctor S. C. on Sunday the 25th inst., at 6 p. m. Mr. K. Thambyah, Retired Sheriff Mudaliyar, Patron of the above Association, presided. At the close of the lecture which was delivered in an admirable and pious manner by the learned lecturer, the president in a neat and inspiring speech with materials drawn from his deep religious studies to which the greater part of his leisure has been devoted, impressed, on the audience the pre-eminence of the Saiva Religion above all other religions of the world. With a vote of thanks to the chairman and the singing of Thevaram the meeting came to a close at 8.30 p. m. —Cor.

**THE YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION, KANDY.**—The inaugural meeting of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Kandy was held at 6.30 p. m. on the 25th March, 1917 at No. 42, Katukelle with Mr. S. Sivagnanasundaram in the chair and Mr. C. Jaataprakasham, Secretary *pro tem*. The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers:—President: Mr. A. Vallipuram, Sheriff, National Bank of India Ltd., Kandy; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. S. Sabaratnam, S. Periatamby and S. Sivagnanasundaram; Secretary: Mr. C. Jnanaprakasham; Treasurer: Mr. M. Paramanathan; Committee: Messrs. P. Candiah, V. Kathirithamby, S. Sabaratnam, A. Vijayarathnam and T. Murugasu. A Sub-Committee to frame rules was also appointed. Meeting terminated at about 9 p. m. with the singing of Thevaram. —Cor.

**DARING THEFT AT A COLOMBO BANK.**—At the Chartered Bank about 1.30 p. m., Tuesday, a daring theft was committed. An unknown Tamil snatched from P. M. A. Alagappah Chetty of 158 Sea Street, a bundle of notes tied in a handkerchief. He got away so cleverly that he aroused no suspicion. The Chetty for a while lost all presence of mind and raised no alarm, then rushed out and was soon joined by other Chetties who followed him to the Police Station. Rickshaw wallahs, opposite the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank premises, disclosed the fact that some saw a Tamil man run and turn into Balliol Street. Another Chetty said the sum was some Rs. 1,050. The Police are on the track of the culprit.

**THE PESALAI BURGLARY CASE.**—In the District Court of Mannar the sensational case of house breaking and theft of jewelry at Pesalai was heard on the 19th and 20th instants by Mr. Murphy, Asst. Government Agent, Mullativoe, who was specially gazetted to try the case. Both the accused Ayalai and Thambos Mirando were defended by Advocate V. Joseph of the Jaffna Bar. Mr. Krishnaratna, Crown Proctor of Auradhapura conducted the prosecution. A good number of people interested in the case attended the court. There were over 25 witnesses for the prosecution and defence, and after a long trial lasting two full days, the learned District Judge convicted both the accused and gave them two years each. One Mariampillai of Pesalai, a witness for the prosecution, was fined Rupees fifty for perjury. Sergeant G. S. Paniker of the Jaffna Police was complimented by the District Judge for his clever detection and recovery of the jewellery and recommended for reward.

**NEW JAPANESE RIFLE.**—The Japanese army has announced the invention of a new infantry rifle by Colonel Kijiro Nambu, an authority on ordnance, who has in the past invented several useful fire-arms accessories. The new rifle is said to be an improvement on the weapon now used by the Japanese army. Its special features include a broader muzzle, a longer range and improvements in the internal mechanism. It is said to be more powerful in its firing capacity and more convenient to handle. Colonel Nambu is now travelling in Europe, inspecting army ordnance in the Entente countries, with the special object of applying the lessons of the War to his new invention, which the Japanese army authorities claim to be the best and most effective of all fire-arms now used throughout the world. —"S. Times," Mar. 16.

**NEW BENGAL GOVERNOR ARRIVES.**—Lord Ronaldshay arrived and Lord Carmichael left Calcutta on Monday. Both the incoming and retiring Governors received a hearty reception and send-off.

**TRAGIC DEATH NEAR KANDY.**—The death took place at G. Maduwa Estate, Kurusale, near Kandy, under tragic circumstances, of Proctor E. B. Sieiman, well-known lawyer of Nuwara Eiya, on Sunday evening. Mr. Sieiman was examining an automatic revolver when it suddenly went off, a bullet penetrating below the pit of his stomach and another the forearm. Dr. J. W. S. Attiyagalle was immediately sent for and rendered all possible assistance. Deceased, however, expired Monday morning. The body was removed to Nuwara Eiya in the evening for interment.

**CONFERENCE.**—The monthly conference of Branch Secretaries will be held at Keerimalai on the 1st proximo to consider (1) The desirability of organising a Hindu Tamil Mission, (2) A scheme to educate the depressed classes, (3) The immediate steps to push on the anti-animal sacrifice campaign.

**A PUBLIC MEETING.**—Of ehoroot factory hands will be held at the Videspara Vydhyalayam on the 31st instant to organise a Tamil section of the Y. M. H. A. Messrs M S R Slogbo, B A, E K Sivasubramaniam Ayer, B. A., and O Arulampalam, Advocate, will speak on the occasion on "Saivaparpal-anam".

**TRACTS.**—A large number of tracts on a variety of subjects published by the now defunct "Saiva Prasanga Sabha" are available for distribution to the Branch Association.

**PUBLICATIONS.**—The Y. M. H. A. is reprinting a thousand copies of Mr. Shivapadasundaram's Saiva Bhosnam Part I for sale to outsiders and free distribution among members.

—Mr. S Sundaram's Part II of the series is for sale at the Head Quarters.

—A second edition of our Tract No. I will shortly be published.

—Cor.

#### PROCTORS' EXAMINATION.

##### COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION MEET.

A meeting of the Council of Legal Education was held at 4 P. M. yesterday in the Chief Justice's chambers at Hulsford. Mr. Justice W S Shaw presided. Present:—Mr. Justice T E de Sompayo, the Hon. Mr. G S Schneider, Acting Attorney General, Mr. T F Garvin, Solicitor-General, Mr. B W Bawa, K. C., the Hon. Mr. K Balasingham, Mr. Arthur Aivis, Mr. F J de Saram, Mr. F Morgan de Saram and Mr. F C Loos (Secretary). The results of the Proctors Intermediate and Final Examinations and of the Examination in Conveyancing for District Court Proctors were announced as follows:—

**INTERMEDIATE.**—Messrs. D E Martensz, A V Kulasingam, J T Tambapillai, D G A Goonetilleke, D B de Silva, B Dhanayake, W B Rodrigo, N H Mendis, D A T Wijewardene, D J Jayatilaka, N Joseph, L F Ameratunga, F B F Seneviratne, A C M Abdul Cader, H H A Jayawardene, P D D Edmund, A Kandiah, A Jeremiah, M L Marasinghe, K Maitavagam, F P Seneratne, A C de A Seneviratne, E H de Silva, J P de Jacolin, D M L Mendis, K M Perera and J W Wijasinghe.

**FINAL.**—Messrs. M K Chokey, S Natarajah, M S Akbar, S Umarasuriar, H D Ratnatunga, D W Weerasinghe, W P Wjetunga, N M M Haniffa, R E W Perera, M Canapathipillai, S S Fernando, D Rajaratnam, Clarence A V de Silva, B O S Perera, G U E Peris, R E Austin, F W Dias, F B Ekanayake, B D S Perera, F W de Vos, S M Jayasuriya, K Muttakumar, O A Wickramasuriya and C Wjeratne.

**DISTRICT COURT PROCTORS.**—Messrs. V L S Swan, G W de Prins, Onas, Jayasuriya and J C Weinman. —The Ceylon Observer, March 27.

#### FAREWELL FUNCTION AT ANURADHAPURA.

On the eve of the departure of Mr. J. S. Nicholas, Assistant Superintendent of Excise, Anuradhapura on promotion to Kandy, the farewell function got up by the "Tamil Union" Anuradhapura, took the form of a "Garden Party" on the Esplanade on Monday the 26th instant to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas. The Garden Party was preceded by a one innings Cricket match between the "Tamil Union" Anuradhapura and a combined team of the Anuradhapura Sports Club and the Police Sports Club captained by the local Sub-Inspector of Police Mr. Meedin. The skipper of the combined team winning the toss elected to bat and the team put up 20.5 runs, the chief contributors being Bulankulama (57) Tennekone (52) Munasinghe (25) Balapalawa (20) Lawrence Fernando (15) and W. Gunasekera (12). The "Tamil Union" in opening their innings with V. Joseph of the Jaffna Bar and Ponniah Hubert replied with 143 the partnership bringing in 80 runs when Hubert was bowled by Tennekone with 24 to his credit. V. Joseph played a very pretty innings for 60 hitting all round the wicket. The others who got into double figures were M. Samuel (19) and R. A. M. Thirupappa (18). The Cricket match thus ended in a win for the combined team by 72 runs.

After the Cricket match a Football match between the same teams was played and ended in a win for the "Tamil Union" by one goal to nil.

Amongst those present at the "Garden Party" the following were noticed:—Mr. and Mrs. Kanthawala, Mr. and Mrs. Prasad, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Selvadurai and Miss Selvadurai, Advocate and Mrs. S. Navaratnarajah, Mr. and Mrs. Don Ira Gould, Mrs. Sittampalam, Dr. and Mrs. G. C. Phillips, Messrs. G. W. Woodhouse, Drs. G. T. VanTwest, John Rockwood and Vairakiam, Advocates V. Joseph, Tambapillai, Rajaratnam and Navaratnarajah, Proctors Ramasinghe and Gould, Messrs. J. T. VanTwest, B. L. Ephraums, R. A. M. Thirupappa, Mudaliyars Ranganatha and Tennekone, Munasinghe, Ponniah Hubert, Lawrence Fernando, Lawrencepillay, Canagasingham, Bastiampillai, K. Selvadurai, A. Sathiasamy, S. Nallataubay, Almeida, Jayawardene, Meedin and others.

The following gentlemen spoke:—Messrs. H. Navaratnarajah, V. Joseph, M. Prasad, M. H. Kanthawala, G. W. Woodhouse, Dr. G. T. VanTwest and Mr. R. A. M. Thirupappa. Refreshments were lavishly served and it was 7 P. M. when the gathering dispersed.

—Cor.

#### A TRIP TO BENARES.

(Continued from our last issue.)

Travellers from Ceylon will find no difficulty to make themselves understood up to Madras, the country being purely Tamil and the people able

to understand Tamil or English. As you go further from Madras you come across a race of people who are rough in appearance and unable to communicate with you. Their women folk smoke cigars, and the peculiarity is that they smoke the cigar with the lighted end in their mouths. The men wear large ear rings, and bangles like the Tamil women of Madras and Ceylon, and the women large circular earrings or nose rings, and coral necklaces. In some instances the women had large rolled palm-leaf discs coloured red. They are all dark in complexion, and not prepossessing in appearance. There were hardly any who could understand English or Tamil among the hundreds of passengers in the train.

Anakapalle, a station this side of Waltair, was reached at 11.45 A. M. This village has a group of hills running almost round it. The houses between this station and Waltair were low mud-walled buildings of conical shape and roofed with cadjans. In many villages clusters of these houses looked at a distance like the camps of a regiment.

We reached Waltair at 12.30 P. M. This is an important railway junction and has many refreshment rooms near. We broke our fast here, and after a delay of nearly half an hour left the station.

As we near Calcutta, the South Indian Brahmins become scarce and their places are taken by the Bengalese. Waltair appears to be the frontier for the South Indian Brahmins and the Bengalese. Now that we are losing sight of the former, a short description of the men and women may be of interest to the reader. The Brahmins are all well educated, handsome in feature, and majestic in appearance. It is a pleasure to converse with them. Their dress in most cases is only the tar and shawl or coat, the last of which is either long or short. Unlike the Bengalese they always have their heads covered either with turbans, caps, or with shawls tied round. Their women folk are more picturesque in appearance. All the attributes which the poets of old have bestowed on women are found in the Brahmin ladies. Their graceful walk, their naive talk, their mode of dress are each worth copying by the other females. There is only one drawback among the Brahmins, and that is as a whole they are very selfish. They present a contrast to the Bengalese, who are, as a community, self-denying, and wish the prosperity of all.

Now to come back to our journey. As we proceeded further and further from Waltair to Calcutta, the climate became colder, and at Khargpur which is a railway junction of great importance the cold was intense. From Khargpur the railway line is duplicate, and it was not unusual for us to see trains in motion crossing each other frequently. The villages along the railway route have not made great strides in progress. Most of the houses on the way from Khargpur were low mud-walled buildings with straw thatched roofs. There were extensive fields everywhere. At Panchkura, another station on the way to Calcutta, the fields have long canals cut in parallel lines, along which boats narrow and broad and round at the prow-shaped like a bottle are used for clearing the fields of weeds &c.

The river Some flows a little beyond Koghat, another station, and has a substantial bridge nearly three miles long spanning over it. This is said to be the longest bridge between Dhanuskodi and Benares.

We have still a night more before reaching Calcutta, and as it will be impossible to describe any more places of interest which we shall have to pass in the night, we propose to give the reader some more particulars about the railways, their employees, etc. In our long journey, we had occasion to travel by four different railways, viz. the South Indian, the Madras Southern Maharatna, The East Indian and the Bengal Nagpur railways. Of these we consider the last named two as the best and the most comfortable. Though we had no occasion to enjoy the benefit, we were told that we could even have a bath in the train we were travelling by. Such a convenience cannot be dreamed of in Ceylon trains. Again the lighting arrangements were excellent. We had electric lights, gas lights, petrol lamps with mantles, and the ordinary oil lamps shedding better light than the oil lamps in Ceylon trains. Gas for the lamps is supplied from cylinders carried in a railway tender. Electricity is generated in the train itself. Each compartment or bogey has more than one light. Second and first class compartments have electric buttons to call up train attendants, and each compartment has an electric fan.

As in Ceylon there are waiting rooms attached to the railway stations, but they are open for public use only half an hour before the arrival of the train. Most of the stations have refreshment rooms conducted by Messrs. Bulker & Co., and Spencer & Co., and the station book stalls are run by Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., and by some well known Indian firms.

Almost all the stations are connected with each other by telephone, and near Calcutta, we came across railway telegraph posts with as many as twenty wires.

The railway officers with whom we came in contact were almost all Brahmins. Up to Madras the Station Masters, with few exceptions were dressed in their national costume namely tar and coat, and could be identified only at close quarters by the inscribed badge pinned to their turbans. Native South Indian Railway officers such as the station masters, guards, ticket examiners, and even porters wear green laced turbans; only their badges differ from one another, and at a distance it will not be possible to distinguish their respective vocations. These officers complained of inadequate pay and arduous work. Beyond Madras we found a better class of Brahmins, Bengalese and even Eurasians in the service. Important stations are manned by European station masters or Eurasians, and they have assistants under them. Up to Madras, the station masters took things lazily, but beyond that city there was some alertness among the railway officers. Unlike the practice in Ceylon, the South Indian station masters and even many others further up, did not hand over the Railway staff to the driver while the train was getting into the station, but waited till it stopped, and then would run with the staff to the driver at a distance. The railway coolies are all licensed men, and are said to be licensed annually by the local Municipal Council. They are distinguished by their numbered tin plates round their left arm. Coolies of all caste and nationality are found in the important stations. Their rates of wages are very high, and

would be unto the ignorant persons who have to depend on them altogether. To remove the luggage from the train down to the platform they would demand not less than four annas, and in some cases we had to stump out short sums for trivial services rendered by these men. Their excuse for such exorbitant demands was that each of them had to pay a very large sum to the Municipality for the renewal of the license.

The station masters and guards are a courteous set of men, but so much cannot be said of all the booking clerks. None could approach them, and many complaints which could easily have been settled by these have had to be taken by us before the station masters, owing to the nonchalance of the booking clerks.

It will not be an uncommon sight for passengers to come across sadhus (ascetics or devotees) and songsters travelling between Madras and Calcutta. The former are allowed by the majority of railway officers to travel short distances in the different trains free of charge, and the latter in most cases pay their fare at the end of their journey, from the proceeds of what they make from passengers by their exquisite singing. Some ticket examiners do not, however, tolerate sadhus very much. We saw a poor man who had hurriedly left behind his chattels in the train and was in hiding at a station to escape the vigilant eyes of the ticket examiner who was then going round, being caught and severely handled by the officer.

Vendors of goods at railway stations are always careful to get their money first before they hand over the articles to the passenger. Some times unlucky passengers do not take like precautions when they purchase things from these vendors. At a certain station, a Punjabi soldier was offered a packet of cigarettes by a youthful vendor. The soldier instead of getting the packet in hand before payment, gave the boy a half anna. The latter wanted more, and the train was beginning to move. The soldier gave him another coin. The boy who was running by the side of the train wanted still more; the poor man obliged him with another coin. Just then the train was gaining speed, and was about to pass the end of the platform. The boy was still running by the side of the train and wanted another half anna, and as he saw he was safe from the soldier's wrath, he stopped behind with the money and the cigarettes, leaving the soldier in the train fuming with rage and bemoaning the loss of his money. Perhaps the soldier learnt by this a severe lesson, and would in future see that he gets the article before he pays for it.

We reached Calcutta at 9.30 A. M. on the 9th. A Bengalee youth who was on his way to his college undertook to guide us to any place we wished to go. Before leaving Madras we had decided to stay in the Sri Rama Krishna Mission Home in Calcutta. The Bengalee youth informed us that it was over two miles distant. Just as we were thinking what we had better do under the circumstances, a guide from the "Madras Lodge," a Brahmin hotel, accosted us and took us under his care.

(To be continued.)

Pilgrims.

#### INDIA AND THE WAR CABINET.

House of Commons, February 15.—Sir Herbert Roberts has given notice that he will ask the Secretary of State for India next Wednesday, whether it is intended that the functions of the delegates from India appointed to assist the Secretary of State at the Imperial Conference shall be confined to advising the Secretary of State, or whether they will attend the special meetings of the War Cabinet and take part in its deliberations.

You will remember that I have more than once called attention to the vagueness of the official announcements on this subject. It was not clear from the terms used whether the Indian delegates would occupy the same status in the Council as the representatives of the Dominion Governments, and it is desirable that any uncertainty on the point should be set at rest. It has been taken for granted here that Sir James Meeson, the Maharaja of Bikanir and Sir S. P. Sinha would have an equal voice with the Colonial Premiers, but this view of the matter has never yet been officially expressed. I understand, however, that Mr. Chamberlain's answer to Sir Herbert Roberts' question will make it clear that the Indian representatives will attend the meetings of the War Cabinet and will have the same right to take part as their colleagues from the self-governing Dominions. That is to say, they will be something more than mere "assessors" to the Secretary of State.

##### COMING POLITICAL REFORMS.

The remarks of the Maharaja of Bikanir at the dinner given to him by the Indian Princes are taken to confirm the view that Indian delegates will not be placed in a secondary position at the forthcoming Conference. It is pointed out that it would be derogatory to the Ruling Prince to accept a position that might in any way be regarded as subordinate in status to that of the Colonial and other representatives. The Maharaja's speech at the banquet shows that he has a fair appreciation of what is due to India in regard to this Imperial gathering, and he is evidently taking a broad view of the responsible duties which he has to share with Sir James Meeson and Sir S. P. Sinha.

The Maharaja's reference to what is likely to happen after the war, although it embodies the somewhat hackneyed phrase about the "angle of vision," is taken to indicate that the Princes of India have no rooted dislike to the granting of political reforms on the part of the Supreme Government. The Maharaja of Patiala rightly said that "the Allies would not stay their hands until they had vindicated the eternal principles of justice and liberty." It certainly cannot be claimed that this vindication will be complete until India has obtained those "responsible and ripe reforms" to which his brother of Bikanir approvingly referred.

It is felt in sympathetic circles here that there is a further ray of hope in what the Viceroy said at Delhi on the 7th instant. It has been, I suppose, an open secret for months past that the Government of India addressed a comprehensive despatch to the Secretary of State last autumn on the general question of a liberalisation of the legislative machinery in India, and we now have it on the authority of Lord Chelmsford himself that this was the case.

Some elements of the present situation in London which did not exist three months ago have to

be taken into account in estimating future prospects—notably the change of Government. Lord Curzon has a larger share in final decisions than he had when the Government of India's despatch was sent off. On the other hand, those who are in the confidence of Mr. Lloyd George assert that he must not be judged by this somewhat stony silence on India's position in the Empire. What he said at Carnarvon gives ground for hoping (we are told) that important changes are under consideration which are bound to have a favourable effect upon the Indian situation.

These are vague words, I know, and it would not be wise for you to build too much upon them. All I can say is that among your friends in the House of Commons there is a distinctly hopeful feeling about the future, and we can only trust that it will prove to be well-founded. Changes for the better are undoubtedly on the way, but to what extent they will meet the just aspirations of India is more than I can say.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### "INDIAN REPRESENTATION IN THE MALAYAN FEDERAL COUNCIL."

Sir, If there is any country in the East where the native of India is treated with contempt and thought little of, it is the Malay Peninsula.

About a third of the population are Indians. The Indian helps to a great extent the progress of commerce and agriculture in the country and in return for his services, he is paid very poorly, spoken of with contempt as "a king" and is refused representation in the Federal Council.

According to the latest census the Chinese form the greater part of the population; the Indians, I believe, come next and then the Malays. Of these the Chinese and Malays are represented in Council but the Indians are not.

Four years ago in reply to a question in the Commons, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the majority of Indians in Malaya were "coolies" and that a Representative was not necessary.

It is for this very reason, Sir, that the Indians should have a Representative. The rich and educated are not very much in need of representation.

It is the poor and uneducated that want a man to represent their wrongs. Mr. Harcourt may have thought that because the majority of Indians were coolies there would be no one sufficiently educated to represent them in Council.

This is not so. There are several Indian and Ceylonese gentlemen in Malaya who would be able to represent their community far more efficiently than the Chinese and Malay Representatives. The present Governor of the Straits is a man who thoroughly appreciates the services of the Tamils; and a memorial sent to him signed by the Tamils of Malaya would go with a very good recommendation to Downing Street.

Will our brethren across the Bay take the matter in hand as early as possible.

Chandikoli,

Your faithfully,  
"MAGNUS ANAR UTTUM."

#### MALAYA NEWS.

##### NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAW.

Even the Kaiser's subjects are laughing at an incident which occurred recently in a German Court. A man was charged with stealing some chickens, the property of the Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann Hallweg. Asked what he had to say for himself, he replied: "Necessity knows no law."

##### NEW SPIRIT.

A new spirit among well-to-do Chinese and Tamils exists in Penang to start a national paper by the name of "Malayesian". A patriotic movement indeed!

##### HINDUISM.

Hinduism is very much alive in Malaya. Temples are being built in different parts of this peninsula. Tamil coolies are encouraged. It is only a few days ago that we had the pleasure to witness the Festival of the Kudah Hindu Temple solely conducted by the liberal and sympathetic help rendered by the European Estate Managers.

##### CATHOLIC SAIVASISM.

Let the Catholics of Jaffna read that we are not behind hand to enter into a hearty discussion on Philosophic Saivism. Let him also read the treasures contained in the "Bible" published by the Buddhist Society, Chicago.

##### ENQUIRY.

A Tamilian, while appreciating the good work done by the Saiva Siddhanta Conference, Jaffna, enquires whether the lecture delivered by the president in the recent gathering, can claim the Tamil names or (257) to the names of certain places such as Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. If the answer is in the affirmative the Tamils then are not foreigners of this place.

##### TAMIL REPRESENTATION.

Speaking on Tamil Representation in the Federal Council "The Straits Times," "The Malay Mail" and "The Times of Malaya," all unanimously agree that the privilege of representation must be given to the Tamils. The latter in the course of its long Editorial referred to the fact and strongly condemned the critics who are up against communal matters and said, "It is high time that the labels were nailed to the counter, and as one of the means worthy of adoption in that direction we trust that the plea for Tamil Representation in the Federal Council will not fail on deaf ears." But the major portion of the Tamil population here seems to think that Government will lay these privileges as long as they sit easily with their folded arms. No Government has ever conceded rights or granted privileges unasked. Our Tamils must know more than most.

##### FLOODS IN KUALA LUMPUR.

For the third time in 15 years Kuala Lumpur was hit by a series of serious floods on Thursday early morning March 8, says the "Malay Mail." Government buildings were all under water. Well built bridges were wrecked. Communication was interrupted for more than two days. The estimated, the rising of the flood, to six feet in the earth surface. Loss of life is but few. Short the sceneries and fineries are indescribable.

16th March 1917.

MALAYA

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

## The War.

## THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, March 23.

A French *communiqué* reports:—A violent enemy attack on our positions before the village of Artenay, North of St. Simon, last evening, at first slightly drove our troops back, but we immediately vigorously counter-attacked and threw back the enemy as far as Grand Seracourt. There was a lively Artillery duel between the Somme and the Oise. New detachments crossed the Ailette South of the Oise. There was an intermittent cannonade in this region. We progressed again North of Soissons. It is confirmed that the enemy attacks on the Vregny Chivres front have been very violent. A whole regiment was thrown against a single point. Two French Chasseur companies, momentarily isolated from the bulk of our forces, succeeded in extricating themselves after stubborn fighting and brought back prisoners. The enemy losses in the course of these fruitless attempts have been very high. Several enemy *camps-de-main* North-West of Rheims, towards Maison de Champagne, in Avocourt Wood and in the region of St. Mihiel failed. An "Albatross" chaserplane was brought down in our lines.

COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE:  
OISE VALLEY DOMINATED.

London, March 24.

A French *communiqué* says:—Between the Somme and the Oise our troops with determination and dash carried out a completely successful offensive. The enemy, despite desperate resistance, were driven back on a wide front, the distance ranging from two to four kilometres North and East of St. Quentin Canal and North-East of Tergnier. We pushed detachments as far as the heights dominating the valley of the Oise. The Germans caused floods in this region. The town of La Fere was inundated. South of the Oise we continued to cross the Ailette in the region North of Soissons. Our troops made considerable progress towards Margival. Two enemy attacks North-West of Rheims failed under our barrage of machine-gun fire. The enemy losses are considerable, judging from the number of bodies hung up on our entanglements.

## "BIGGEST BATTLE SINCE THE MARNE."

London, March 24.

Operations between St. Quentin and Lafere have now developed. The battle is on classic lines. The French, following on the heels of the retreating Germans, forced the passage of the Canal South-West of St. Quentin on Thursday. The Germans turned on their pursuers and savagely attempted to throw back the French, who, however, not merely held their ground, but developed a great offensive yesterday, as well as clearing the Canal. The weight of the French attack seems to have been thrown in this region in which the network of Canals plays the most important part. The battle line now shows a sharp salient North of the Oise, pointing towards Lafere, the flooding of which is probably due to the French progress, which likewise continues across the Ailette in front of the great forest of Saint Gobain, on the Southern outskirts of which the French are progressing from Soissons towards Laon. The British also threaten St. Quentin from the North-West through Vermand. Thus both British and French Armies are likely to participate in possibly the greatest open battle since the Marne.

A French *communiqué* says:—East of St. Quentin Canal during the night we extended our positions very appreciably. At certain points we reached the Western bank of the Oise, North of Lafere. We also progressed on the Eastern bank of the Ailette. Our fire stopped enemy attempts against small posts in the direction of Berry au Bac, also East of Rheims and West of Morthomme.

## LAFERE FORTS FALL: ENEMY DRIVEN TO SAVY.

London, March 25.

A French *communiqué* says:—North of the Somme we drove back the enemy as far as the outskirts of Savy, where the enemy took up a position on a line of previously prepared trenches. Our troops between the Somme and the Oise, following their success, attacked the enemy who defended every foot of the ground, and drove him back a kilometre North of Grandseracourt and Giberourt. We seized the West bank of the Oise between the suburbs of Lafere and North of Vandeuil. Two advanced forts of the Lafere defences fell into our hands South of the Oise despite the floods. We made considerable progress on the East bank of the Ailette, captured several villages and threw back the enemy rearguards to the Forest of Coucy. There is little change North of Soissons. We found numerous German corpses in trenches captured yesterday North of Margival. A German long range gun bombarded Soissons. There was lively Artillery work at Berry au Bac, Rheims and Alsace. A German hydroplane flying towards Eretat was captured at sea. The occupants were taken. A French aeroplane bombed the aviation ground North of Thiancourt, wrecking sheds. French squadrons profusely bombed works at Thionville, Briey Station and Conflans.

## MORE PROGRESS TOWARDS ST. QUENTIN.

A French *communiqué* reports:—We progressed in the night North of Grand Seracourt in the direction of St. Quentin. The night was relatively calm between the Somme and the Oise. The prisoners we took yesterday belonged to seven different regiments. We advanced appreciably North of Chauny on the East bank of the Ailette and consolidated our positions there and in the region North of Soissons. We seized portions of German trenches East of Malancourt Wood, West of the Meuse. Enemy attempts on a trench in the direction of Apremont, East of the Meuse, were repulsed. Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down. German aeroplanes bombed Calais and Dunkirk. There were no victims nor damage at Dunkirk. Two civilians were killed and one wounded in Calais.

## GERMANS AT BAY: LAON PLATEAU APPROACHED.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—The enemy's apparent miscalculation of the rapidity of the French pursuit has already cost him heavy loss in men. The unexpectedly quick passage of the French across the St. Quentin Canal and the Ailette forced the Germans to turn at bay. Large masses of German

Infantry are now engaged on the whole French front, St. Quentin-Ailette. The French, advancing from the East bank of the Ailette, have arrived at the foot of the slopes leading to the Laon Plateau which is bounded on this side by the Saint Gobain Coucy forests, while troops from Soissons are scaling the steep Southern approaches to the plateau, which is a position of enormous strength and will certainly be an important feature in the Hindenburg scheme of defence. It would naturally play the part of a bastion protecting the left flank of the Hindenburg line and is therefore likely to be most violently contested. The weather is now fine, rapidly drying the roads.

## GERMANS EVERYWHERE DRIVEN BACK.

London, March 26.

A French *communiqué* says:—Our troops continued the offensive from the Somme to the Aisne. The struggle was stubborn owing to the enemy's vigorous defence, but our soldiers were inflamed by the sight of the destruction wrought by the enemy. Everywhere we drove back the Germans who sustained heavy losses. We threw back the enemy between the Somme and the Oise beyond an important position at Cassres, Assignoy-le-Grand and Hill 121. A violent counter-attack, debouching on the Esigny-Benay front, was broken by our fire. South of the Oise at various points we penetrated the Lower Coucy Forest and reached the outskirts of Folembray and Coucy-le-Chateau. The Germans moving towards Folembray were caught by our Artillery and dispersed with great losses. North of Soissons we increased our gains and repulsed two counter-attacks. Artillery was active in the neighbourhood of Craonne. Our Artillery made effective shooting on Verdun front on enemy works North of Hill 304 and North West of Bezonvaux.

## THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, March 25.

F. M. Sir J. D. Haig reports:—We occupied Roisel, seven miles Eastward of Peronne. A strong enemy detachment attacked positions at Beaumetz-les-Cambrai and obtained a footing. An immediate counter attack drove them out. We progressed on a front of 1½ mile South-Westward and Westward of Ecourt-St.-Mein and repulsed attacks, and Northward of Boiry-Becquerelle. We also carried out a successful raid Eastward of Arras and reached the enemy's second line. We entered trenches Eastward of Neuville-St.-Vaast, inflicting casualties, and dispersed an attack in the neighbourhood of Richebourg L'Avou.

## EIGHT ENEMY PLANES DOWNED.

F. M. Sir J. D. Haig reports:—We drove off a bombing attack near Baunmetz les Cambrai and improved our position West of Croisilles. We entered enemy trenches North Eastward of Loos taking prisoners, and ejected enemy raiders who entered our trenches Westward of Hulluch. Our aeroplanes bombed two important Railway junctions. There were many air fights. Eight hostile machines were brought down and four of ours are missing.

## CAVALRY TAKE YPRES:

## IMPORTANT POST NEAR BAPAUME.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—The British Cavalry have occupied Ypres, eight miles East South East of Bapaume, which had been a point of considerable resistance. Standing on a plateau, 135 metres high, it commands a fine sweep of gently undulating country North-East towards Cambrai and also a branch of the railway from Velu to St. Quentin.

## AMERICA AND GERMANY.

London, March 24.

Washington:—Government has decided on steps to meet the German situation. They include the preparation of effective aggressive warfare in addition to measures for the protection of shipping. It is not yet decided whether to send an Army to Europe, but the Army and Navy and industrial resources will be available to meet any demands. The first step is expected to be supplying money to the Allies.

## SWEEPING MEASURES.

Washington:—Government has decided on sweeping measures, following the expected declaration of the Congress of a state of War with Germany. Government is determined to provide for every emergency, preparing not for a short War. It is stated that the steps are much broader than mere attempts to protect merchant men by taking, although, as far as is known, no political alliance with the Entente is contemplated, all the Military and Naval co-operation possible and Government will be unsparing in money and supplies for the Entente. Suggestions are made that the Cabinet meeting on Friday included a five billion dollars [\$1,000,000,000] loan to the Entente.

## "ENTHUSIASM AT ITS ZENITH."

America's enthusiasm for War is mounting to its zenith. The Eastern cities are copying immediately the New York mass meeting to demand the immediate declaration of War. The Middle West has been aroused by the torpedoing of the "Heraldton" and Germany's reported expectation of War within forty eight hours is convincing all of the inevitability of War. Leading journals throughout the country are urging wholehearted action. The newspaper, the world, which is in very close touch with the administration, says—"Let us declare War." The State Department discounts the reported eleventh hour Neutral mediation, pointing out that it is not to be considered unless submarineism is abandoned. The Cabinet, anticipating the approval of Congress, of War, discussed on the 23rd measures for speeding up munitions. It is recognized that the munitioning of America's Army and Navy must not decrease the supplies to the Allies. The legislatures of New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island have demanded universal service and voted money for defence. Recruiting bodies are being formed in many cities. Public Safety Committees are being formed everywhere.

## BANKS SUPPORT ALLIES' CREDIT.

London, March 23.

New York:—The newspapers state that prominent bankers are supporting the proposed credit for the Allies. The *Sun's* Washington correspondent states that Dr. Wilson has decided to ask Congress for such authorisation. The *Tribune* shows how the financial support will immensely harm Germany and suggests an unlimited credit.

The World advocates the gift outright of a billion dollars [\$200,000,000] to France.

## THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

London, March 22.

Petrograd.—The *Bourse Gazette* states that correspondence between the Tzaritsa and M. Protopopoff has been discovered, proving the Germanophil tendencies of the late Government and confirming the reports of the efforts of the adherents of the old regime to conclude a separate Peace with Germany.

## FAITHFUL TO ALLIANCES.

London, March 24.

Petrograd.—M. Milukoff, in a statement to the journalists, declared that Russia would be faithful to all her past Alliances, which would become stronger and more cordial and sincere now that Russia possessed a regime similar to the Allies. It was Russia's duty to continue the struggle for liberty in Russia and Europe. Russia was no longer a dead weight in the Alliance, but a productive force. Henceforth all rumours of a separate Peace must vanish finally, for it would be anti national for freed Russia to come to an understanding with reactionary Germany.

## GREAT MEETING OF SOLDIERS.

London, March 25.

Petrograd.—At a great meeting of soldiers on the Riga Front, attended by General Dmitrieff and Members of the Duma, it was unanimously resolved to strain every nerve in the defence of the country. General Alexieff reports on the favourable spirit of the troops. Revelations continue to be made of German intrigues. It transpires that a former leader of the Socialist Extremists was paid 200 roubles monthly. The Government proposes to establish a monopoly of the sale of cereals and to abolish all religious class disabilities. Government meets all the financial engagements of the late Government.

## DIPLOMATIC.

Petrograd.—The English, French and Italian Ambassadors have presented their respects to the Provisional Government, Sir Geo. Buchanan was the first to address the Ministers. M. Milukoff, replying on behalf of the Government, said he had full confidence that Russia would justify the hopes and expectations of the Allies and their well-wishers.

## EIGHT HOURS DAY.

An eight hours day is being introduced at Petrograd factories and works with over time by agreement. Any irreconcilable differences between masters and men are adjudicable by a central Arbitration Board.

## SUBMARINISM.

London, March 23.

Ymuiden.—The sole survivor of the capsized "Heraldton" boat has landed.

## MORE "MOEWIE" VICTIMS.

The Admiralty announce that information circulated by German wireless Press shows that in addition to the ships sunk or captured by the "Moewe" as in the *communiqué* of January 17th the following were also sunk:—(British & French) "Prince Eddie," "Brecknockshire," "Rhodanthe," "Katherine," "Esmeraldas," "Otaki," "Demeter-ton" and "Gouverneur Jean" and the Norwegian "Staut." It is announced that the "St. Theodore," previously cabled, was definitely sunk. Some of the above named had been uninsured for the past few weeks; others had recently sailed.

## 123,100 TONS SHIPPING CAPTURED.

Amsterdam.—Berlin states that the "Moewe" captured 123,100 tons of shipping, comprising 22 steamers, and five sailors. Eight steamers were armed. The "Moewe" brought back 593 prisoners.

—The Ceylon Observer.

## NOTICE.

To

Kanapathippillai Navaratnam of Nallur, presently reported to be residing at Singapore (5th Defendant in case No. 11595 D. C., Jaffna.)

Take notice that a partition action has been instituted against you and five others before the District Court of Jaffna under No. 11595 for partitioning the land situated at Nallur called "Ampoduvely or Ayerthoddam in extent 40 Lms. V. C. together with all its appurtenances by allotting and giving to your wife Thevasavutharyamma, the 6th Defendant in the said case, 1/3 share of the said land subject to life interest in favour of her father and mother, and the action has been fixed for April 23, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for your appearance in the said District Court of Jaffna either in person or by Proctor and to answer the abovesaid claim, and that in default of your appearing, the action will be proceeded with and heard and determined in your absence.

Jaffna,  
March 27, 1917.C. RASANAYAGAM,  
Secretary, D. C.,  
Jaffna.CHELVADURAI & RAMALINGAM,  
Proctors for Plaintiff.

## NOTICE.

I, Vairavanather Valuppillai of Vidattativu in Perunkallippattu in the Mannar District, do hereby revoke the Power of Attorney dated the 12th day of June, 1915, attested by Tillaiampalam Clarke Changarappillai of Jaffna, Notary Public, under No. 1009, granted by me in favour of Murugasu Chinnathamboo of Navaly in Jaffna.

Mannar,  
24th March, 1917.வ. வைரவாணதரர்.  
(Vairavanather Valuppillai.)

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3887.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Nannappa alias Kannaniamma wife of Sinnappu Kasippillai of Vannarponnai East Deceased.

1. Nannamby Ponnampalampillai and wife  
2. Theivansippillai both of Vannarponnai East  
Petitioners.

Vs.

1. Sinnappu Kasippillai of Vannarponnai East  
2. Naganathapillai Kathiresappillai of do  
3. Alagarattam daughter of Sinnappu Kasippillai of do, minor appearing by her Guardian ad litem the 2nd Respondent abovenamed

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Nannamby Ponnampalampillai and wife Theivansippillai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Kannaniamma wife of Sinnappu Kasippillai, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Esq., District Judge, on March 19, 1917, in the presence of Messrs. Chelvadurai and Ramalingam, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioners; and the affidavit of the said Petitioners, dated February 28, 1917, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioners be and they are hereby declared entitled, as the lawful father and mother of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the said deceased, and that Letters of Administration do issue to them accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person shall, on or before April 26, 1917, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,  
District Judge.

March 21, 1917.

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