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## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3405.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Annamma wife of Kanthar Vaithyalingam of Kokkuvil

Kanthar Vaithyalingam of Kokkuvil  
Vs.  
Paramanathan Nadarajah of Kokkuvil

Deceased.

Petitioner.

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Kanthar Vaithyalingam praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Annamma wife of Kanthar Vaithyalingam, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Esqr., District Judge, on April 23, 1917, in the presence of Mr. K. Somasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated April 11, 1917, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before May 22, 1917, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,  
District Judge.

April 23, 1917.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3409.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kanagamma wife of Vaitilingam Chellatamby of Attiady

Subramaniam Cheddiar Nagalingam of Attiady  
Vs.  
Kattirappillai wife of Nagalingam of Do

Deceased.

Petitioner.

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Subramaniam Cheddiar Nagalingam of Attiady, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Kanagamma wife of Vaitilingam Chellatamby, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Esqr., District Judge, on May 1, 1917, in the presence of Messrs. Sivaprakasam & Kattirappillai, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner, dated April 18, 1917, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as father and one of the sole heirs of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to him, accordingly, unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other person shall, on or before May 24, 1917, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,  
District Judge.

May 5, 1917.

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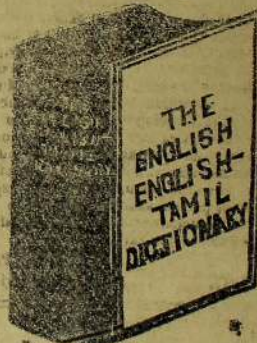
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S. H. WADIA,  
for Govt. Agent.

Jaffna Kachcheri,  
May 12, 1917.

**NOTICE CALLING FOR TENDERS.**

Sealed tenders marked on the envelope "Tender for Improvements to Pallai Rest-House", will be received by the Chairman, P. R. C., Jaffna, up to 2 P. M. on Wednesday the 30th May, 1917.

Every tenderer is required to deposit the sum of Rs. 10/00 in the P. R. C. Office, before any form of tender is issued. The tenderer whose tender is accepted will be required to furnish within one week after he is informed of such acceptance, security in cash to the extent of one-tenth of the amount of his tender and should he fail to do so his deposit will be forfeited.

All unforfeited deposits and securities will be returned to the tenderer.

For further information apply to the Superintendent of Minor Works, Jaffna.

S. H. WADIA,  
for Chairman.

Provincial Road Committee's Office,  
Jaffna, May 12, 1917.

**Order Nisi.****IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3392.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Muhammad Meera Nachchia alias Ummakany wife of Meera Saibu Muttu Muhammad of Vannarponnai West

Deceased.

1. Seyathu Ahamadu Mubideen Abdul Cader and wife  
2. Muttu Meera Nachchia of Vannarponnai West

Petitioners.

Vs.

1. Meerasaibu Muttu Muhammad of Vannarponnai West  
2. Muttu Muhammad Abdul Hamidu of Do.  
3. Ummakulthum daughter of S. Muhammad Abdul Cader of Do. and  
4. Mubideen Abdul Cader Muhammad Saripu of Do. 2nd and 3rd Respondents are minors by their Guardian-ad litem the 4th Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Seyathu Ahamadu Mubideen Abdul Cader and wife Muttu Meera Nachchia of Vannarponnai West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased, Muhammad Meera Nachchia alias Ummakany wife of Meera Saibu Muttu Muhammad of Vannarponnai West, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pierle, Esq., District Judge, on April 26, 1917, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivaprasadam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioners; and the affidavit of the Petitioners, dated March 21, 1917, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioners are the heirs to one third share of the said intestate, and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to them, unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before May 22, 1917, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pierle,  
District Judge.

May 2, 1917.

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**The Hindu Organ.**

JAFFNA, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1917.

**THE PHYSICAL TRAINING OF OUR SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

The physical deterioration of the Tamils in comparison with the English is a subject to which we have often made reference in these columns. We have quoted statistics from the official reports to show that for the years 1914 and 1915 the death rates among the Tamils of the

Northern Province were found to be increasing. There were in these years more deaths than births among the Tamils. The rate of infantile mortality also was very high. No other race in Ceylon showed such a high percentage in mortality. Apart from these statistics, other evidences of physical decay among the Tamils are not wanting. That the Tamils of the present generation are not physically what their fore-fathers of the last century were, is a fact that requires no proof. It should therefore be our constant endeavour to devise and organize measures that will remedy the evil and restore the race to its pristine physical vigour.

Devoting proper care and attention to the health of school children, has been found to be the most potent measure that a Government can adopt for the physical improvement of the subject population. This will be so especially in a country like Ceylon where compulsory education prevails and every child has to attend a school. Among the educational reforms in England for which enhanced expenditure was sanctioned by Parliament last month, "national physical training" is an important one. An un-official commission in England which enquired into the subject of educational reforms has found that "healthy well-developed bodies are an educational asset of the highest importance and that instruction and practice in physical exercise should be a necessary part of education in all schools and for students in all Universities, also there should be a fuller development of the school medical service, and that greater attention should be paid to the better nutrition of school children".

That a good many of the children in our schools are physically below the normal standard of development and that they are thereby disabled from deriving the fullest benefit of the education that is imparted to them must be admitted as a fact. It is stated that according to the last annual report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education it is found that about one-sixth of the total number of children attending public elementary schools in England and Wales were below the normal standard of physical or mental health and to some extent were unable to profit as much as they should from the education provided to them. If in Ceylon we introduce a system of medical inspection of school children and collect reliable statistics, it will be found here that the situation is worse. The revelation made by these statistics as to the health of school children in England has spurred the Board of Education in that country to take vigorous action in the matter. In spite of the enormous financial difficulties due to the war, the Government in England has found it necessary to incur additional expenditure to provide more effective means for the medical inspection and treatment of school children. In addition to the work carried on by Government in this direction, there are also un-official organizations in England like the Children's Care Committees which have been carrying on systematic work to safeguard the health of children.

The subject of medical inspection of school children has of late received increased attention in India. In most of the cities such a system prevails, and systematic measures are adopted, with the co-operation of parents and guardians, to institute periodical inspection of the physical development of, and the presence of physical defects in school children. This enables the parents to adopt timely measures, with the advice of the Medical Inspector, to nip the evil in the bud. In some of the more advanced Native States also, a system of medical inspection has been lately introduced by the Educational Department.

It is incumbent on the Ceylon Government to adopt timely measures to arrest the physical deterioration of the permanent population of the Island. A system of Medical inspection, as it is found in England and other civilized countries, should be introduced without delay in all our schools, and in all cases where the child does not put on the normal growth or shows symptoms of any incipient malady, timely and effective measures in the shape of suitable physical exercises, improvement in diet, or medical treatment wherever necessary, should be adopted. Medical inspection gives us the data not only for adopting precautionary and preventive measures in regard to the health of children, but also for encouraging physical culture among the students. Physical education, like intellectual, moral and religious education, should be made an essential and integral part of the education of every student in schools. A spirit of healthy rivalry should be stimu-

lated in every student to excel in feats of strength and endurance by means of prizes and awards to those who show a high degree of efficiency at the medical inspection.

The attention that is now paid by the educational authorities to physical education is altogether insufficient. Though physical training and drill is compulsory in all Government schools, and in grant-in-aid schools yet in practice, it is very much neglected. The subject is sure to receive greater attention if there is a periodical medical inspection of the students and a record of it is kept. Boy Scouts and Cadet Companies attached to the different Colleges afford excellent opportunities for physical training, but only a small fraction of the school going population is benefited by these movements.

In attending to the physical education of the students great attention should be paid to train them in the art of self-defence. If every one knows something of this useful art, there is sure to be a great reduction in crimes against person. A man who has been trained how to parry a blow or to dodge or ward off a knife thrust, is least likely to fall a victim to his opponent. A sense of chivalry is also developed among persons who know this art. A writer in a recent number of the "Modern Review" says of the Japanese system of physical education:—"They insist on every young man learning the art of self-defence to perfection. They teach him fencing, boxing, archery, shooting, swimming and running. All kinds of schools vie with one another in the provision they make for physical culture." It is to be hoped that in future all educational institutions in Ceylon will vie with one another in providing ample facilities for the physical culture of all the students who come under their influence.

**LOCAL & GENERAL.**

**D. C. CRIMINAL SESSIONS, JAFFNA.**—Mr. A. Kathiravelu, Crown Proctor, not being well enough, Mr. K. Kanagasabai, Proctor, S. C., conducted the criminal prosecution at the Jaffna District Court Criminal Sessions on the 10th and 11th instant. This is the second time Mr. Kanagasabai was appointed to do this work for the Crown.

**A TAMIL ENTRANCE CLASS**—will be opened at the Copay Saivaprakasa Vidyasalai on Wednesday the 23rd instant. We are requested by Mr. M. Swaminathan, local Manager of the school, to announce that students desiring to be admitted in the class should apply in person as early as possible.

**PERSONAL**—We understand that Srimath Swami Vedachalam Ayl. will leave for Ceylon on the 14th instant and that he is expected to arrive in Colombo on the 16th.

—Mr. S. Kathiravelu, Station Master, Talawakele has been transferred to Talaimannar.

**MATRIMONIAL**—Grand preparations have been going on in Colombo for the celebration of the marriage of Miss Padmavati Namastavayam, only daughter of Mr. C. Namastavayam J. P., Member of the Colombo Port Commission and Chairman of the Low Country Products Association, with Mr. Jaganathan Thiagaraja, son of the late Mr. N. Thiagaraja, Barrister at law, which is to take place on the night of the 17th instant at the residence of the bride, Ayodhya, Rosmead Place. Mr. and Mrs. Namastavayam have issued invitations to a Reception to be held at their residence on Saturday the 19th instant from 4 to 7 P. M., to celebrate the marriage. Considering the influence and position of the parties, a large and respectable gathering of friends and relatives from all parts of the Island is expected on the day of the wedding and of the Reception.

—A pretty wedding was solemnised at the C. M. S. Church, Copay, on the 10th instant at 4.30 P. M., the contracting parties being Mr. Ranganayagam Krishna Pillai, Planter, Batticaloa, second son of the late Mr. A. C. Krishna Pillai, Head Clerk, Batticaloa Kachcheri, and grand-son of the late Dr. M. Govindan, Colonial Surgeon, Eastern Province, and Miss Nallamma, daughter of Mr. J. Nagamuttu of Irupalai, and sister of Mr. J. J. Nalliah, Government Surveyor, Kuala Lumpur. From the Church the bridal party went in procession to the bride's residence at Irupalai where a Reception was held by Mr. and Mrs. Nagamuttu. The toast of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Rev. Williams and the bridegroom suitably responded. The Hon'ble Mr. A. Sapapathy also spoke a few words and wished the newly married couple all happiness and prosperity. Mr. Nalliah on behalf of his parents thanked those present on the occasion for their kind presence at the Church and Reception.

**EXCISE COMMISSION.**—It is understood that the result of the deliberations of the Excise Commission will be notified in a few weeks. The report has been drafted and is now awaiting the final consideration of the full Commission.

**FIVE LAKHS OF TWO RUPEE NOTES.**—About five lakhs of two-rupee notes have been put into circulation by the Treasury, about three lakhs being taken by the Banks, and two being issued to the Kachcheries, &c. Planters prefer them to rupees for paying their coolies. The note being printed on paper of poor quality, the present issue is expected to be called in six months, and a new stock will take its place. The new notes have eased the silver market considerably, and Government may issue a one-rupee note next year.

**ARABY VIVEKANANDA LITERARY ASSOCIATION.**—The anniversary meeting of this Association was held on the 15th instant under the presidency of Mr. C. Kumarasurior. A sham Supreme Court was staged on the occasion and the actors did their part creditably.

**COPRA BADLY WANTED IN DENMARK.**—It is surely high time that the Ceylon Government made representations at home as to the stocks of copra accumulating in this country and their value in the direction of food, of which the shortage is daily more pronounced at home, and thus secure more regular as well as increased shipments—for the mutual benefit of the colony and the old country. If there is not sufficient facility in Great Britain to cope with Ceylon shipments, re-export to Denmark might surely be arranged, on condition that a corresponding quantity of oil, &c., were sent back to Britain. That Denmark badly wants more than all the copra it can get at present is shown by news (via Australia) from Copenhagen, dated April 13th, that the "Ekstrabladet" states that the oil mill at Aarhus, which supplies all the great Danish margarine factories, may be compelled to close unless it receives early supplies of copra.

**CIVIL SERVANTS' BUNGALOW SCHEME.**—The building of bungalows in Colombo for Civil Servants, which was begun about two years ago, is still going on, and, according to the modified scheme, between fifty and sixty bungalows are to be put up. Nearly thirty have been completed and are now in occupation. Seventeen more will shortly be completed, but it is rumoured that the rest may be put off owing to the financial situation. The building and architectural designs reflect great credit on the Public Works Department. The gardens have been planned and laid out under the supervision of the Peradeniya Botanical Garden authorities, while the sanitary arrangements have been entrusted to Messrs. Walker Son & Co.

**CEYLON SANITARY CORPS FOR MESOPOTAMIA.**—The Ceylon Government is raising a Sanitary Corps for Service in Mesopotamia. Already there is a prospect of men in the P. W. D., Survey Department and in the Municipality coming forward. The Medical College and the C. V. M. C. are expected to supply a useful number, and as soon as the details of the scheme are made known, a goodly number of the artisan class from the various workshops in Colombo are sure to enlist. The circumstance of the company having a distinctive character as belonging to the Island should be a contributing factor to its success; and another circumstance to be welcomed is that the scheme has been launched on a business like footing, prospective applicants being told of the condition under which they will be employed. The scheme is in the direct charge of Mr. A. N. Hutt, Third Assistant Colonial Secretary. The command of the new company has been given to Mr. Arthur Rothwell, Provincial Engineer of the P. W. D.

**C. L. I. CAMP AT DIYATALAWA.**—All arrangements have been made for holding the annual C. L. I. Camp, at Diyatalawa this year. The Camp will commence on Saturday, the 19th instant and will run on for eight weeks. The men will go up in three batches, each consisting of about 300 strong. There will be an interval of one week between the return and going up of each party. The purpose of the Camp this year is mainly to put the men through a general course of musketry as adopted for in the Army and Territorial Corps.

**COLLEGE MAGAZINES.**—We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of St. John's College Magazine for April and Jaffna College Miscellany for the first term of 1917. Besides giving a record of the various educational activities in these institutions, the magazines also contain some thoughtful articles on subjects of social and literary interest.

**THE SHIPPING CONFERENCE.**—Shippers in Colombo were informed on Thursday last by circular from the Colombo Homeward Shipping Conference that instructions have been received from the Ministry of Shipping that priority of space to the U. K. must be given to stipulated quantities of Tea, Plumbago, Coconut Oil, Coconut Fibre and Copra, which must go forward each month. As the space in Conference steamers will not be sufficient to meet these demands, there is no likelihood of space being available for other cargoes. Another circular requests shippers, in order to assist the Shipping Conference in its endeavours to arrange tonnage, to send to its Secretary, on the 15th of each month, particulars of any cargo on Government account other than tea, which they may have for shipment during the subsequent month.



**THE JAPANESE INVASION**—While the nations in the West are so closely occupied in the business of destroying one another that their trade and commerce has been brought almost to a standstill, Japan has been shrewd enough to make the most of her commercial opportunities. At the beginning of the War Japan sent trade commissioners to India to study Japan's possibilities, and during the War Japan's trade with India has increased considerably. Artistic Japan also has been paying India her attentions. Some time ago some representatives of a firm of Japanese dealers in Japanese art landed in India with selections of Japanese paintings. There was an exhibition in Madras, and now on an extended scale they are touring the land. Japanese music and dancing, moreover, has now gone abroad. A Japanese geisha-girl, says the "Madras Times," with a complete Japanese orchestra, is now in Colombo, exhibiting her art, and has in her train a full company of Japanese performers and we may suppose that India will soon see them. Things like these are all of them signs of the times—signs of the expansiveness of a nation that until lately kept itself severely aloof. Japan is going abroad. There is much to be learned from Japan, and much that is good; and the Japanese disposition to look upon the bright side of life is particularly cheery. It is not unlikely that relations between Japan and India will develop rapidly.

—Ceylon Observer.

**INDIAN EARTHQUAKE**—Calcutta, May 11.—Severe shocks of an earthquake were felt early yesterday morning at Lahore, Simla and Dharamsala in the Kangra District. There was no loss of life but considerable destruction of houses. Two Indians were killed at Dharamsala. The Europeans are safe.

—Ibid.

**ANOTHER BRITISH PRINCE FOR WAR SERVICE**—A local journal makes some inexcusable confusion this morning between the Prince of Wales (Prince Edward), aged nearly 23, who has already been more than once referred to as seeing active service on the Western front, and the King's second son, Prince Albert, the Naval Lieutenant, who was 21 last December and has now been announced as passed for active service. The King's fifth child, Prince George, is also a Naval Cadet, aged 14, while the youngest is Prince John, aged nearly 12. The fourth is Prince Henry, just 17, who is still at Eton; while the third, the only girl, is H. R. H. Princess Mary, whose 20th birthday was on the 25th last month.

—Ibid.

**THE "INDIAN REVIEW"**—The April number of this popular journal contains as usual several well written articles on subjects of popular interest. Mr. G. A. Natesan, the enterprising editor, leads off with a scholarly dissertation on "Self Government for India." "Postwar Reforms: A Symposium" by Raja Vasudeva Raja of Kollingode, "The Maxims of Tiruvalluvar" by the Hon. Mr. Justice T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar and eight other articles by well-known writers, besides the other usual headings as "the world of books," "utterances of the day" &c., complete the interesting contents.

Y. M. H. A., CHULIPURAM.

**A READING ROOM**—A Reading Room for this Association was opened on the 7th inst. It is housed in a part of the Victoria College with the kind permission of the manager. It is intended to put up a separate home for the Association and to locate the reading room there and make it a free and public institution. Subscriptions for the building fund from friends and sympathisers will be gratefully accepted. We get the following journals:—

The "Hindu Organ" "இந்தியன்" The "Ceylon Patriot" The "Young Hindu" The "Ceylon Independent" The "People's Magazine," The "Hindu," The "New India," The "Bengalee," The "Indian Review" The "Vegetarian Messenger," The "Abkari," "சைவம்."

**A LECTURE**—A meeting of this Association was held on Thursday the 10th inst at about 4 p. m. in the College Hall with N. K. Ramachandra Iyer B. A., (Hons) in the chair. Mr. Subramaniam N. A., delivered an interesting and impressive lecture on "Bhaktism and Science." Remarks were offered by Messrs. B. Shivapadasundaram B. A., V. Muttucumaroo P. Sabapathipillai B. A. L. T., and the chairman. The meeting came to a close at about 5-30 p. m.

—Cor.

#### THE CHUNNAKAM ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the above Association was held on Tuesday the 1st of May, 1917, on the grounds of the Association with Mr. M. Sabaratnasinghe, B. A., in the chair. The following were elected office-bearers for the current year:—

President: Mr. M. Sabaratnasinghe,  
Vice-Presidents: Messrs. N. Kathiravan, and M. Kartigesan.  
Hony. Secretary: Mr. S. Ponnampalam,  
Ground Secretary: Mr. A. Chelliah.  
Hony. Treasurer: Mr. M. Thambypillai.  
Committee: Messrs. K. Saravananattu, S. Rastan, M. Kaganathan, S. Kanagaratnam, S. S. Subramaniam and K. Sivarambo.  
Play Committee: Messrs. M. Sabaratnasingam, E. Eliappah, and M. Kaganathan.  
Game Master: Mr. R. Eliappah.

The following were elected Honorary Members: Messrs. M. Soudar, S. Sapapathipillai, C. Nella.

Thamby, M. K. Tamby, M. C. Tamby, V. S. Darasingham, K. Arinagan, A. Sinnappoo, A. Tatyagaraja, K. Kailasapillai, V. Moothathambiy, S. Coelippan, M. Kandiah, S. Nallathambiy, K. Thambiah, K. Appudurai, V. Mutakristna and S. Sinnappoo.

The Association have arranged to play a series of matches with the various teams in Jaffna. The first fixture was with the Vaddukoddai Football team. The play ended in a draw each side scoring one goal.

On Saturday the 5th inst the Members of the Chunnaakam Association were "At Home" to the Members of the Point Pedro Football club. The guests arrived at 10 a. m. and were received by the Members of the Reception Committee, and were treated with light refreshment. The morning was spent pleasantly in playing indoor games. After breakfast, the party was entertained by the Members with music etc., at 4.30 p. m., the team left for the grounds to have a friendly match, at foot-ball. The match was a most interesting one, and was attended by people from various parts of Jaffna. The match ended in a victory to the Chunnaakam Association by 3 to 1.

Mr. M. Sabaratnasinghe was in charge of the whistle. After the match the players and visitors were taken to the club house, and were entertained with light refreshments. At about 9 p. m., dinner was served after which the party moved to the residence of Mr. M. Kartigesan where they stayed. A speech was made by the President of the Chunnaakam Association thanking the Point Pedro club for having responded to the invitation. It was replied to by Mr. Sangarapillai S. A., the patron of the Point Pedro Club. Messrs. S. Kanagaratnam, and Arulnathi also spoke. At 10 p. m. the guests departed. Praise is due to the committee for having secured the services of Mr. V. S. Darasingham who is an Honorary Member. The success of the function is chiefly due to Mr. V. S. Darasingham who also captained the team, in both the matches.

The next fixture will be on Saturday next, with the Point Pedro club on their own grounds.

—Cor.

#### MISSIONARY TEACHINGS.

Miss Macmillan, lecturing in Edinburgh, complained of the false impressions spread about the country by Christian Missionaries. She remarked:

If one compared the Hinduism, Muhammadanism, and Buddhism that the best scholars praised and admired with those written about in Sunday school magazines by some missionaries, one could not but be surprised at the contrast. It was as if some one came to Edinburgh, and, for a description of it, told all about its slums, prison, crimes, and vices. It was quite a task correcting such manifold false impressions.

Many Christian missionaries admitted there was something valuable in religions other than their own, but they described these elements as "Christian." Considering that these other religions, except Muhammadanism, were older than and prior to Christianity, why should the missionaries not be fair and speak of the Hindu or Buddhist elements in Christianity? —Indian Review.

#### A TRIP TO BENARES.

(Continued from our last issue.)

We started for Bellur Math at 11 a. m. on the 16th. The place had great interest for us in view of the fact that it contains the Samadhi of Sri Vivekananda Swamy and the temple of Sri Rama Krishna. We took the ferry boat which is under the management of the Calcutta Corporation at Bara Bazaar Ghat, one of the many jetties on the Hooghly, and getting down at Katighat another jetty nearly two miles distant from the first mentioned took a canoe to ferry us across the river to the Mission Home. We were received cordially by those who were present at the Home, the majority of them having gone to Calcutta that morning in connection with the birth day of the holy Mother (the relict of Sri Rama Krishna). There were in all 50 brothers residing in the Home and their work is philanthropic. The Mission conducts an out door dispensary.

We were shown the room in which Swamy Vivekananda spent his days when in Calcutta. It contains his bed, a large mirror, an alms-bowl, cutlery used by him, his clothes, chairs, a string of beads &c. We then went to the Swamy's Samadhi, the place where his remains are buried. It is a small room with a long platform about three feet high and three broad, about ten feet long built of white marble. Just over this is a representation of the Swamy in marble in a sitting posture.

From Bellur Math we proceeded to Dhaknisher temple about 1½ miles away. This is the Kali temple in which Sri Rama Krishna is said to have received enlightenment. It is a very majestic temple with a very high tower and a courtyard all round paved with large slabs of stone. On either side of the temple are six large dagaba like buildings said to be divan temples. Sri Rama Krishna was in charge of the temple in his days, and after him his nephew is at present the officiating priest. We saw the room in the temple premises used by the Paramahansa in which were his bed, a sofa, a lamp and a few other household articles. After this we returned by the ferry boat to Bara Bazaar ferry, and from there we proceeded to the College Square to hear Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal who was expected to address in English a mass meeting on Home Rule. This gentleman is considered an orator and is one of the idols of the people. His voice is indeed powerful and penetrating. He could be heard far off. Unfortunately his address that day was in Bengalee, and we had under the circumstances only an opportunity to see the gathering.

The Bengalees are a clannish lot, and their one and only desire is to do everything for the betterment of their country. You will find no Bengalee calling Calcutta by its name. He will always refer to it as "Our country." The Bengalees are loyal and chivalrous and very helpful to the needy and the distressed. They are also very obliging to strangers. When you ask a Brahmin to show you the way to a certain place, he will give you exact directions and leave you to muddle through to the place. On the other hand

when you make the same request to any Bengalee, be he young or old, rich or poor, he will not only give you the necessary directions, but also conduct you to the place, even though he may have the most important business to attend to himself. They are very simple in their dress which contains only the dhoti or tur, a coat and a shawl, with the usual slippers for the feet. The shawl is mostly of white cotton during the warm season, and of wool during the cold season. The woolen shawls are of different colours, and in the evenings when hundreds of Bengalees meet together as for instance at meetings &c., they present a beautiful picture to look upon, with their white dhotis and their varicoloured shawls. The student population is the largest in Calcutta, and there is a great future before India in the next generation.

The days of Babu English and of belittling the Bengalees are now past. We now find them well cultured and possessing the best qualities of the head and heart.

All along the coast of the Hooghly river are many mills and factories and within a distance of three miles we counted 89 chimneys on both sides of the river. The factory of the Calcutta Electrical Corporation and the Coropore Ordnance factory under Government management are among the buildings we passed.

(To be continued.)

Pilgrims.

#### TIRUVALLUVAR MEMORIAL.

A private meeting of a few gentlemen interested in Tamil Literature was held last week in Parvati Bavan, Parawalkam. Amongst those present were Dr. M. C. Nanjunda Rao, Mr. V. Musilamani Pillay Rao Bahadur S. Bavanandam Pillai, Pandit Balasaraswanti P. R. Krishnamachari, Pandit C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar, and others. It was resolved at the meeting that steps should be taken for the publication and issue of a Memorial Volume Edition of Tiruvalluvar's Tirukural, for an annual Tiruvalluvar Celebration, for the institution of a "Tiruvalluvar Lectureship" and if possible, for raising a Memorial Building and Library.

It was also resolved that with a view to realise these objects it was desirable that an Association should be formed under the name and style of "Tiruvalluvar Memorial Society" and that the same should be registered under the "Charitable Literary and Scientific Societies Act." As however the preliminaries for the formation of such a society should take sometime having regard to the need of consulting and enlisting public opinion in the matter, it was decided that as a preliminary measure a Tiruvalluvar Celebration ought to be held this year on the Full Moon day in the month of Vaisya which falls this year on 5th June. The day has been selected because there is an old tradition that it was on that day sacred to the memory of many a great prophet that Tiruvalluvar was born, that it was also on that day that during many centuries past, the festival of Tiruvalluvar has been celebrated in the Shrine dedicated to Tiruvalluvar in Mylapore which is reputed to be the birth place of the Sage. The celebration this year would be in the compound of Tiruvalluvar in Mylapore and would include also a festival and procession of the Idol of Tiruvalluvar from the Shrine. Arrangements would also be made for the delivery on the occasion of lectures on the life and work of Tiruvalluvar and for eliciting the opinion of the public on the proposed memorial to Tiruvalluvar. Dr. M. C. Nanjunda Rao, has kindly consented with the assistance of a small committee to supervise and carry out the management of the celebration this year. It is estimated that this year's celebration would cost about Rs. 500. All those interested in the movement and willing to contribute to the movement are requested to send in their donation, however small, to Dr. M. C. Nanjunda Rao, Mylapore, or to the provincial secretary Pandit C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, "Kaveri House," Govindappa Naick Street, G. T. Madras.

—The Hindu, May 10.

#### THE SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION, BENGAL.

Very encouraging are the results achieved by the Scientific and Industrial Association, Bengal, the 13th annual meeting of which was held at Calcutta on Saturday last. Within a short period of 12 years, 156 students have returned after training in foreign countries and the following accounts of their achievements will be read with great interest. Three of them have got the London D. Sc., one of the Edinburgh D. Sc., two the Berlin Ph. D. one Ph. D. of the Basil University and another Ph. D. of the Wisconsin University, 80 of the students have got the M. Sc., and B. Sc., degrees of England and America. Of the 156 students who have returned over 140 are well employed. 16 of them are professors in 13 different Colleges including the newly started Benares University, one is a professor of Chemistry in the University College of Science. Two of them have got into the superior education service, one getting the place of Dr. P. C. Roy in the Presidency College. The students have started 31 industries namely pottery, leather, soap, printing ink, canning and preserving, weaving, dyeing, cigarette, pencil, candle, sheet metal, cutlery, matches, biscuit, comb and inst. tin, printing, pharmacy, chemical works, dairy, sugar, button, bricks, printing half tone and litho engraving, electrical iron works, vulcanising works, celluloid works, spectacles and dentistry, 2 large porcelain and pottery factories, 9 large leather factories, 2 large cotton mills, one large canning factory, one large tin printing works are flourishing under the charge of our students. Owing to the war only 5 students were sent out last year, but this year the association has selected about 28 students most of whom would go to England when the war is over. A very interesting observation made by Justice Chaudhuri in the course of a presidential address deserves a prominent mention. He said "Our system of selection and absorption from lksome supervision has proved of greater value than the other system. Interference with grown up students does not yield good result. Their age and educational qualification are a sufficient safeguard." It is gratifying to learn that the agricultural settlement with 45,000 bighas of land started recently under the auspices of the association is working very satisfactorily.

—Ibid.

#### ORGANIZATION OF NON OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

We are glad to know that an organization of the non official Members of the Legislative Council of Bombay has been formed in Bombay. The *Message* says that the organisation has made a good start with all the elected and two nominated Indian Members so far. The Honorary Secretaries are the Hon'ble Mr. V. C. Patel and Sir Dinkar. Pelt and the offices are located in the Servants of India Society's buildings with Mr. Thakkar in charge. The organisation will, it is understood, serve as a Non-official Secretariat, where Members can frequently meet and deliberate among themselves on questions coming up for consideration in the Council and also determine beforehand the order and the manner in which public grievances may be ventilated. In other Provinces, Non-official Members do meet occasionally and discuss matters connected with Council work. But such consultations lack coherence, continuity and effectiveness. The official Members constitute a highly organised and disciplined body and it is essential in public interests that Non-official Members should present a united front having had among themselves full freedom of opinion and deliberation. An organisation of the kind that has been started in Bombay can achieve excellent results and other Provinces will do well to consider the matter.

—Ibid.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Sir, The other day a Non-Ceylonese, presently a resident in Ceylon and a great friend of the people, and the writer happened to be talking about Ceylon and its peoples. Having talked over a good variety of topics of both national and racial importance my friend said by way of winding up the conversation and in the envious language he could summon impromptu that many Ceylonese young men take by an error of judgment to law as profession where by natural temperament and other things that go to make up an excellent lawyer they are least fitted; and they could, in other walks of life such as Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Architecture and Commerce, score huge success.

Now, Sir, what my friend had said is true to the very hilt. It is disheartening that we don't find among Ceylonese, particularly Jaffnese, business men of eminent success. Seldom have I seen a tactful mechanic, or a clever electrician, or a smart chartered accountant. Often we look in vain for a commercial man of high eminence among the Ceylonese.

There may be individual Ceylonese who have made a mark in the business world; but the Ceylonese haven't as yet made a good attempt in co-operative business. It is the healthy spirit of co-operation that has helped the West on to the goal of success. Has it ever struck us, I ask in all seriousness, that European firms of business very successfully tap the resources of this country? Did we ever pause and think that we also, the sons of the soil, can do well in business if we direct the national or racial energy in channels where it could have unending flow? Young men in Jaffna think of Law, Medicine and the Government Clerkship as the only noble callings in life. If they fail to get into the celestial sphere they take to teaching with some despair, no matter whether they possess the requisite qualification for the noblest calling in life in the sense it prepares man for any work in life. But they consider it *infra dig* to take to Agriculture or to some industry or other. We as a race are more dependant on others for the bare necessities of life than on ourselves, simply because we discard Agriculture and Industry.

It may have occurred to others as well that the secret of our failure lies in here—parents in this country don't exercise wisdom in the choice of profession for their children. It is partly due to a low standard of education among parents. The English parent studies the life of his child closely and marks out a career for him where he is convinced by close observation that the child's powers would unfold to a very high degree. His judgment seldom fails him because he does not allow himself to be the plaything of fancy and fashion.

The case with the Ceylonese is different. I don't think it is saying too much if I say that to be a Proctor or an Advocate is a fashion these days. Many young men of doubtful ability, knowing only too well that the legal profession is simply overblowing go in still for that. Why? because there is the popular talk of a fat dowry behind it or some mysterious honour which they perceive only in law, little knowing that dignity of labour is as much a property of the King as it is of the farm labourer.

Another disconcerting phenomenon in these days is this. Some College teachers who made successful teachers have recently abandoned teaching for law. Why should there be this chop and change unless we look upon life as gambling full of freaks and accidents? The philosophy of the West which teaches that life as long as it endures is fraught with grim realities and possibilities is good enough for us in business.

It is the Eastern policy of freaks and accidents that fits us largely for a subject race. As long as we individually and collectively don't marshal our energy in the right line so long we cannot have anything like national or racial solidarity.

The Sugar Refineries in Jaffna should stimulate young men to choose the path of practical utility. The possibility for such an industry has not been considered by the indigenous brain. This is a stern lesson. Let us take it and benefit by it. Some possibilities are lurking and only earnest effort is required to unearth them.

"Arise! Awake! Stop not till the goal is reached."

Karaitivu, Yours truly,  
27th April, 1917. S. A. NATHAN.



## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

## The War.

## POSSIBLE ATTACK ON PETROGRAD.

London, May 7.  
Petrograd.—General Korniloff, Commander of the Troops in Petrograd, announces he has received reports of the enemy concentrating large forces on the Russian northern front. German merchantmen at Libau are ready as soon as the ice has melted to embark troops and under cover of the German fleet carry out a landing possibly close to Petrograd. Accordingly he orders the reorganisation of the reserves in Petrograd in order to defend the capital against a foreign enemy and consolidate the freedom won by the Russian Governments.

## CHINA WANTS WAR.

London, May 4.  
Reuter's correspondent at Peking, in a message dated May 2nd, states:—The Cabinet has unanimously passed a resolution in favour of an immediate declaration of War against Germany.

## GERMANY'S POLITICAL TROUBLES.

London, May 5.  
Amsterdam.—The Constitution Committee of the Reichstag at its first meeting considered the proposal of the Centre, National Liberals and Progressives, demanding that the Chancellor be made responsible to the Reichstag and amenable to state trial for violation of his duties, and providing the Reichstag with control of the Army and Navy and demanding that the Reichstag shall sit permanently during the War. It also considered the proposal of the Socialists, demanding Universal Suffrage.

## THE NEW RUSSIA.

London, May 4.  
Petrograd.—M. Miliukoff's Note to the Allied Government, proclaiming Russia's resolve not to conclude a separate Peace, determination to secure decisive victory and denying any slackening on its part in the common struggle, was published yesterday at Petrograd and evoked strong manifestations for and against Government. An enormous crowd assembled in front of the Ministerial offices and was addressed by the Ministers Shingareff and Rodzianko amidst enthusiastic applause. Later, when the workers left the factories and workshops, counter demonstrations occurred. The Council of Workmen and Soldiers proposed a joint session with Government to consider the situation. The joint session opened at ten yesterday. M. Miliukoff came on to the balcony during a suspension of the sitting and addressed a huge crowd. He declared that Russia must never consent to a separate Peace. Nobody must be entitled to make the charge that Russia was betraying her Allies. The Provisional Government was a sailing-ship, unable to move without the wind which was the confidence of the people. He appealed to the citizens to trust it (prolonged cheers).

London, May 7.  
Petrograd.—The Executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, by a majority of 34 votes to 19, accepted as satisfactory the explanation by the Provisional Government of Mr. Miliukoff's Note to the Allies. The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, consisting of 1,500 members, passed a vote of confidence in the Provisional Government by a majority of 85. The Duma meets today for the first time since the Revolution.

London, May 5.  
Petrograd.—On Saturday and yesterday the streets were again filled with excited crowds discussing the situation. The majority denounced the Socialist agitation. Suddenly a large band of so-called "Leninists," who are Pacifists and against the Government, appeared marching up the Nevsky Prospekt. A collision occurred at the most roads, the partisans of Government, including many soldiers, endeavouring to seize the "Leninists' flags. Some of the "Leninists" fired rifles and several of the Government supporters were killed and wounded but the "Leninists" were finally dispersed. The streets were picketed, the crowds cheering the Government.

## PRO-ALLY DEMONSTRATIONS IN RUSSIA.

London, May 6.  
Petrograd, Saturday.—There were great pro-Ally demonstrations yesterday evening outside the Anglo-French and Italian Embassies. Sir G. Buchanan appeared on the balcony. The Ambassador in a speech said it was clear to the world Britain was not fighting for the sake of conquest. She only entered the War when Belgium was overrun and the rights of other nations trampled on. It was impossible the British democracy, the oldest in the world could be suspected of opposing the freedom of peoples. The only object of Britain in the War was the solemn vindication of right and justice. Sir G. Buchanan called the Russians to support a Government which was a sincere defender of the people's interests.

## THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, May 7.  
F.M. Sir J. D. Haig says:—The enemy with considerable forces this afternoon launched a third counter-attack on the new positions Southward of the Souchez River. The first wave reached the front trenches where it was destroyed by rifle and machine-gun fire. His supporting waves were caught in an Artillery barrage and broken up. No German reached the trenches. A strong body of the enemy was caught in the open in the vicinity of Bullecourt by Artillery and Machine-guns and had heavy casualties. Six German aeroplanes were brought down on Sunday and another driven down. Three of ours are missing.

## NIGHT RAID.

London, May 8.  
F.M. Sir J. D. Haig says:—German Artillery was active, particularly between Fresnoy and Luvy. We successfully raided at night at Chamelle and Fauquissart. An enemy raid Northward of Armentieres was repulsed after a hand-to-hand fight. Another raid Southward of Armentieres was repulsed.

## A LONDON SCOTCHMAN RAID.

London, May 9.  
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports:—Last evening the London Scottish carried

out a daring raid into the heart of Bullecourt, taking prisoner thirty, mostly of the 207 Division, evidencing that two divisions of the German Guards, previously opposite Bullecourt, have been cut up and withdrawn.

## GROUND GAINED AT FRESNOY.

London, May 9.  
F.M. Sir J. D. Haig says:—We slightly advanced our positions yesterday night North-Eastward of Hargicourt. Our barrage of machine-gun fire completely broke up an attack in the evening North-Eastward of Gavrelle. Simultaneously our Artillery dispersed forces concentrating for an attack Northward of Fresnoy. Our counter-attack in the night improved the position Westward of Fresnoy, regaining a portion of the lost ground. We drove off a raid Eastward of Armentieres.

## A NEW GERMAN GAS.

London, May 9.  
Mr. Beach Thomas, writing from Headquarters, says the Germans are using a new gas, and an increasing number of long range guns, carrying eighteen miles.

## PROGRESS DESPITE STIFF RESISTANCE.

London, May 10.  
F.M. Sir J. D. Haig says:—Fighting yesterday at Bullecourt was severe and continuous. We progressed despite the enemy's repeated costly fruitless efforts to shake our hold on his positions. We advanced the line in the night by local fighting Eastward of Gricourt and Southward of the Souchez River. At the latter place we captured a portion of the German front and support lines. We drove off night raids North-Eastward of Luvy and Southward of Bullecourt. We successfully raided Northward of Givenchy Lens and La Bassée.

## THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, May 7.  
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—Craonne and Laflaux, respectively, flanking points of the plateau from whence the Germans have now been swept, are powerful positions constituting the Laflaux salient which is the cornerstone of the Hindenburg Line. They are especially difficult of access as the valley containing the Soissons-Loan Railway had to be crossed and the heights crowned. The Laflaux mill had to be stormed. Yet the positions were taken at a blow, though the Germans were continuously reinforced by a tunnel connecting the trenches with the quarries in the rear. The fighting everywhere was very hard. The correspondent watched the German counter-attack, accompanied by the most furious bombardment. The captured trenches were smoking under a rain of heavy shells as if they were on fire. Yet the French did not yield a foot. The main feature of the Craonne sector was the enemy's desperate attempts, employing the Prussian Guards, to recapture Craonne. Repeated waves of assault were mown down. When the attacks were finally broken, the French hunted the survivors from the trenches and shelters where they had assembled for attack. These were found packed with dead, 1,100 prisoners were taken here alone and as these men surrendered only as a last resort the enemy losses are imaginable. As a result of the whole fighting a gap several miles long was torn in the Hindenburg Line. This is most notable as the enemy meant to make a stand on the Craonne plateau if anywhere in France.

## 29,000 PRISONERS IN 3 WEEKS.

A French *communiqué* reports:—Last night was marked by fresh German reactions in the region North East of Soissons and on Chemin-des-Dames where we identified four new divisions since yesterday. Very violent counter-attacks, preceded by an intense bombardment, were launched against our positions at Froidefont Farm, Cerny, the Hurbet front, the heights of Craonne and Vauclerc. Desperate fighting ended in favour of our troops who victoriously resisted the most furious assaults and maintained our positions everywhere. German masses, mown down by our Artillery and machine-guns, sustained considerable losses. During these engagements we increased the number of our prisoners to over 8,200, making the total 29,000 since April 16th.

## DING-DONG FIGHTING.

London, May 8.  
A French *communiqué* records considerable Artillery activity between the Somme and the Oise. The enemy counter-attacked at night East of Vaux Aillon and on Chemin-des-Dames in the direction of Pantheon and Cerny. Our fire smashed all the German attempts. The Artillery struggle was occasionally violent further East on the Vauclerc plateau and in Craonne district. A coup de-main carried the enemy centre after resistance North of Vauclerc plateau. We took prisoner ninety. Fruitless German attempts to regain a footing in the trenches we captured yesterday North-West of Rheims and South of Berry-au-Bac led to sharp fighting ending to our advantage. We took prisoner 120 here yesterday. We captured a redoubt North-West of Prose, and repulsed a strong German attack on the crest at Teton North East of Mont Haut, inflicting enemy losses and taking prisoners.

## HINDENBURG'S RESERVES USED UP.

Reuter's French Headquarters' correspondent says that reports from Champagne show that Hindenburg was forced to utilise every available man in the trenches in Champagne and Artois. Two-thirds of the German Army is now in France, viz., 145 divisions. The Hindenburg Reserve was 44 divisions, approximately 450,000 men. Already 33 reserve divisions have been engaged, half of which are withdrawn to reform on account of losses. The German casualties in France in April were 200,000. A telegram from Paris says that nearly half of the German forces on the Western front were opposed to the British, though the latter's line is one-third of the length of the French line.

## FERCE GERMAN ATTACKS BEATEN OFF.

London, May 9.  
A French *communiqué* says:—The struggle was very keen in the night at Chemin-des-Dames where the enemy attempted at various points to turn us out of positions we recently captured. The attacks, which were made by large forces, were preceded by violent bombardments, and everywhere were repulsed. In the district of Carny-de-la-Bovelle and on Monument De Surtebise the Germans twice suffered a sanguinary reverse. A powerful effort was made further East against the California plateau. The German waves of assault were mown down by our barrage

and machine-gun fire. They renewed the attacks several times despite considerable losses in the hope of ousting us from this important position. The enemy momentarily gained a footing North-East of the salient of the plateau, but a bayonet charge hurled him back in disorder. The number of German bodies testified absolutely to the purposelessness of the enemy sacrifices. Our positions were entirely maintained. We took prisoners. We in turn attacked yesterday evening and brilliantly carried the German first line trenches on a front of about 1,200 metres North-East of Chevreux, taking prisoner 160.

## GRADUAL ADVANCE CONTINUES.

London, May 10.  
A French *communiqué* says:—The enemy at night attempted rather weak infantry actions at various points on Chemin-des-Dames, all of which broke down under our fire. A stronger counter-attack against the positions we won in the region of Chevreux met the same fate and did not prevent us from again progressing, carrying a fortified point d'appui and taking prisoners and a machine-gun. A mine operation enabled us to extend our gains on the Northern slopes of Vauclerc plateau where we took prisoners belonging to a fresh division, which has recently arrived at this part of the front. The Artillery duel continued fairly lively in all these sectors. It transpires that five German aeroplanes, previously reported seriously damaged, were brought down and two others brought down yesterday, one alive.

## London, May 11.

A French *communiqué* records cannonading North-East of Soissons, and on Chemin-des-Dames. By local operations we carried a system of trenches North of Saney. There were fresh enemy attempts to expel us from the trenches we captured at Chevreux on May 8th and they were shattered with our barrages and machine-guns. We progressed North-West of Fresnoy.

## AMERICANS FOR FRANCE.

London, May 8.  
Washington.—Nine regiments of Engineers have been ordered to be raised for duty on the line of communications in France as soon as possible, in addition to the forces contemplated by the Government's Army plans.

New York.—180,000 have already recruited by Mr. Roosevelt for service in France, largely of substantial, business and professional men aged 25 to 50 and self-supporting. This includes the ex-Secretary of War, Mr. Stimson.

## SWISS RUMOURS.

London, May 9.  
A flood of rumours has suddenly risen in Switzerland pointing to another German Chancellor crisis. It is even reported Count Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, will succeed Von Bethmann-Hollweg. It is noteworthy Hertling, who recently returned from a visit to Vienna, writing to a Bavarian newspaper, asserts Germany does not need an indemnity but Peace terms which must include the return of the German Colonies and the seized ships, and permission for German trade to continue as before the War in all overseas countries.

## THE SUBMARINE LOSSES.

London, May 9.  
The Admiralty states that the arrivals for the week were 2,874, and sailings 2,499. 24 vessels over 1,600 tons and 22 under were sunk. 34 were unsuccessfully attacked. 16 fishing-boats were sunk.

An Italian official despatch says:—In the week ended May 6 the arrivals were 464 vessels and departures 450. Italian ships sunk were seven steamers and eight sailing ships. Unsuccessfully attacked—one steamer and two sailing ships.

## GERMAN SOCIALISTS' PEACE TERMS.

London, May 8.  
Petrograd.—At a meeting of the Executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates M. Borgberg, representing the Labour Parties of Scandinavia, transmitted the Peace terms proposed by the German Socialist Party majority group, namely, the right to freedom of national development, compulsory arbitration in future international disputes, the restitution by Germany of the occupied territories, a plebiscite in Russian Poland on the question of independence or German or Russian annexation, the restoration of independence to Belgium, Serbia and Roumania, the restoration to Bulgaria of the Bulgarian districts of Macedonia, the grant to Serbia of a free port in the Adriatic and the amicable rectification of the Lorraine frontier. The minority group of the Socialists proposes more liberal terms. The Executive have promised early discussion of the terms.

## RUSSIAN TROOPS AND MAY DAY.

London, May 9.  
Jassy.—Russian troops in a demonstration on May Day cheered the speakers, urging prosecution of the War to victory.

## THE BALFOUR MISSION.

London, May 8.  
Washington.—Mr. Balfour, Admirals Bridges and De Caix were received in the Senate and had a great ovation and subsequently were entertained to luncheon by the Vice-President.

## London, May 9.

Washington.—The Balfour Mission was received in the Senate enthusiastically. Mr. Balfour in a speech said Germany blundered in thinking Great Britain and America were afraid to fight. "My confidence in the issue is redoubled since you have thrown in your lot. I do not believe Germany will win by submarines. The War will not be settled by sinking neutral ships and drowning women and children, but it will be settled by hard fighting. I do not doubt success will crown our efforts and posterity regard the Union of America, Great Britain and France as making a new epoch in civilisation."

## PRAISE FOR MUNITIONEERS.

London, May 9.  
The Press Bureau states that F.M. Sir J. D. Haig has written to the Minister of Munitions that the Army during the recent operations appreciated the efforts of the workers to supply guns, rifles, ammunition, air craft and tanks. He knows he can rely on the workers to maintain their efforts to ensure the Army lacks nothing in future fighting. The reduction in the number of "prematures" proves that the manufacture, filling and inspection has reached a high standard.

## NEW CREDIT VOTE.

London, May 9.  
Mr. Bonar Law today asks the Commons for a Vote of Credit for five-hundred millions which is a record.

In the Commons Mr. Bonar Law in introducing the Vote of Credit for £500,000,000 sterling, said it was the largest sum ever asked for in a single vote. Expenditure recently had exceeded the estimate. The average daily expenditure at present was £7,450,000 of which £2,000,000 went to the Allies and Dominions, exceeding the Budget Estimate for such advances by £1,000,000 daily. But he hoped that the Budget Estimate would still be realised owing to the promptitude of America's financial assistance to the Allies.

## THE RUSSIAN FRONTS.

London, May 9.  
A Russian *communiqué* says:—Our advance guards crossed the Dnieper North-West of Kharukh but Turkish counter-attacks compelled them to return.

## London, May 10.

A wireless Russian official despatch records intense enemy Artillery fire at Lake Madzhol and Smorgon. The enemy attacked in the wooded Carpathians Westward of Kapul mountain but our machine-gun fire compelled them to retreat.

## RUSSIA SETTLING DOWN.

London, May 9.  
A telegram from Petrograd says:—Everything is now most orderly. The situation arising from Government's Note to the Allies appears to have been cleared up. Government's firmness has strengthened their influence in the country, while the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates have shown a reasonableness unexpected by the Pacifists. The power of the Delegates is shown by the strict obedience of the people to their orders not to hold demonstrations.

## DESTROYER ACTION.

London, May 10.  
The Admiralty states that a scouting force of light cruisers and destroyers from Harwich under Commodore Tyrwhitt, while cruising in the morning between the Anglo-Dutch Coasts, sighted eleven German destroyers. We immediately closed and opened fire. The enemy immediately steamed at full speed Southward under cover of a dense smoke screen. The chase continued for eighty minutes. We engaged the enemy at long range, but were unable to overtake him. Four destroyers chased the Germans until within range of the Zebrugg batteries. The enemy were hit. Our casualties were one wounded.

## HONOURS FOR DESTROYER FIGHT.

London, May 10.  
An Honours List is issued today for services in the Naval action described on April 25th. It confers the Distinguished Service Order and promotion to be Captains of Commanders Peck and Evans. It awards the Distinguished Service Cross to nine officers of H.M.S. "Swift" and "Broke," including Lieut. Glyde; the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal on Rawley; and the Distinguished Service Medal on twenty four of the lower decks, including Stoker Charles Williams, New Zealand Naval Reserve. It mentions in despatches thirty-four officers and men. Two Engineer Lieutenant-Commanders are promoted Commanders. Four officers are noted for early promotion.

## KING'S MESSAGE TO BAGHDAD VICTOR.

London, May 9.  
The King has sent a message to General Maudo:—The series of successes achieved in defeating the Turkish forces brought against you since the capture of Baghdad reflect the very highest credit on you and all the ranks of your command. Your progress is all the more appreciated by your fellow-countrymen since they are conscious of the trying conditions under which your troops fought.

## SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

London, May 10.  
The Executive of the Labour Party, at a meeting in the Commons refused to associate in any way with the Socialist Conference at Stockholm. It declared the calling of the Conference by Dutch Socialists was irregular. The Executive is confident Russia will know how to defend her liberty against a foreign enemy. The meeting decided to arrange a Conference of Allied Labourers and Socialists in London at the June Conference.

—The Ceylon Observer.

## NOTICE.

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