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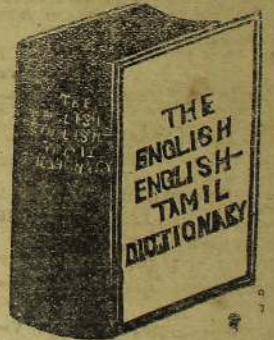
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## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8417.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kartikesar Vaitilligam of Vannarponnai East

Murugesar Muthutamy of Vannarponnai East Deceased. Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Murugesar Kantaiyah of Vannarponnai East
  2. Kantar Vallipuram of Do
  3. His wife Chellam of Do
  4. Chithamparam widow of Kadirgamar Kantaiyah of Do
  5. Venasitambai Vallipuram of Do
  6. His wife Thaiyalammai of Do
  7. Murugesar Nallatamby of Do and
  8. His wife Chinnatgachchey of Do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Murugesar Vaitilligam of Vannarponnai East, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Kartikesar Vaitilligam, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Esq., District Judge, on May 14, 1917, in the presence of Mr. K. Kanakasabai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner, dated May 8, 1917, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as an heir of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person shall, on or before May 31, 1917, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,  
District Judge.

May 18/1917.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 8415.

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Arumugam Kartigesu of Vadukkodai West Deceased.

Arumugam Vairamuttu of Vadukkodai West Petitioner.

Vs.  
Nayagam widow of Kartigesu of Vadukkodai West Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Arumugam Vairamuttu of Vadukkodai West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Arumugam Kartigesu, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Esq., District Judge, on May 14, 1917, in the presence of Mr. S. Sittampalam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner, dated May 8, 1917, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as the sole heir 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 June 7, 1917, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,  
District Judge.

May 16, 1917.

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# The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1917.

## POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The report of Mr. F. J. Smith, Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs, for the year 1916, contains very many interesting facts and figures concerning the condition of the Department over which he presides. This is the third annual report to deal with the work of the Postal Department under war conditions. "While the War", says the Postmaster-General, "has hindered the progress of the Department by dislocating trade, its effects have not been sufficient to outweigh other factors making for expansion, and in every branch of work, except mail work, where the falling off is principally in trade circulars, advertisements, &c, the returns show a healthy increase over the corresponding figures for the years preceding the war."

On December 31, 1916, 516 offices of various classes were open to the public for the transaction of postal or telegraphic business. Of these, 144 were postal telegraphic offices, 47 postal non-telegraphic offices, 49 railway offices, and 276 village receiving offices. We learn from the report that the opening of several new post offices and receiving offices which are justified had to be deferred for want of funds. We may in this connection mention that Kokuvil in Jaffna which is the centre of large trade and which has a receiving office at present has every claim to have a post office which will serve a very large population and will have larger business than in many other minor post offices.

The estimated number of articles (inclusive of parcels) passing through the post during the year 1916 was, in round figures, 43,559,000, against 46,359,000 in 1915, and 49,301,000 in 1914, the highest on record. Letters (as distinguished from post cards, printed matter, samples, &c.) totalled 29,053,000, roughly three-quarters of a million less than in 1915. Of these 22,550,000 or 77 per cent were local letters, 14 per cent to and from India, 4 per cent to and from the United Kingdom, and 4 per cent to and from other countries. Of the inland letters 6,166,000 or 27 per cent of the total were official free letters. The total number of post cards dealt with was 5,866,000, of which 4,658,000 were inland. The parcel business has increased annually since 1914 and the total dealt with in 1916 was 753,837, an increase of 5 per cent on the total for 1915. The number of Indian parcels dealt with increased by 12,286 and the amount remitted to India in payment of such parcels was Rs. 1,463,686 an increase of Rs. 256,057 over the amount remitted in 1915. The parcels sent from Ceylon to India per value payable post were valued at Rs. 43,549.

There was a remarkable growth in money order business during the year, the totals showing an increase of 54,944 orders dealt with and of Rs. 2,957,637 in value over the totals for 1915. The total value was Rs. 30,782,500 in 1916, compared with Rs. 12,557,153 in 1906, a growth of nearly 150 per cent in ten years. Inland orders account for 57 per cent of the total value. Indian orders which comprised 38 per cent of the total and were valued at 118 lakhs, showed an increase of 18,982 in number, of Rs. 931,956 in value. Of these orders issued on India were valued at over 111 lakhs, while Indian orders paid in Ceylon were valued at 6 lakhs of rupees, leaving 105 lakhs to be remitted to India by the Ceylon postal department. It is of local interest to learn that money orders of the value of about 10 lakhs of rupees are paid in the Jaffna District from the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. In addition to this a very large amount, not less than the amount of remittances by money orders, is annually remitted from those places to Jaffna by means of Hundies on Chetty firms here.

Stamps of the value of Rs. 4,275,621 were sold by the Department in 1916, an increase of Rs. 420,047 over 1915. Of this the value of stamps used for postal purposes is estimated at about Rs. 1,257,000.

At the close of the year the sum standing to the credit of 100,722 depositors at the Post Office Savings Bank was Rs. 2,578,619. While in 1914 and 1915 the

withdrawals exceeded the deposits by Rs. 1,592,006 and Rs. 423,097 respectively, in 1916 the deposits exceeded the withdrawals by Rs. 268,435. This shows that the panic which arose consequent on the war among the class of people who use these banks has subsided and confidence in the stability of the Government has been restored.

The total number of telegrams handled in 1916 was the highest on record, viz., 1,496,114 which is 2 per cent of the total handled in 1906 and 188,512 more than the number handled in 1915. Of the total, 65 per cent were inland private telegrams which showed an increase from 833,976 in 1915 to 978,666, or over 17 per cent. There was an increase of 12 per cent in the number of telegrams sent to India which totalled 139,516 while the number received from India, viz., 113,205 showed a corresponding increase. The revenue from paid telegrams was Rs. 545,582, as against Rs. 492,911 in 1915, while the value of free state messages was Rs. 36,998. The revenue of the Department is estimated at Rs. 2,883,540, while the expenditure was Rs. 2,684,204, and the apparent profit was therefore Rs. 199,336. But against this has to be set the unascertained value of train and motor transport performed by the Railway Department, the salary of the Postmaster-General, pensions of retired officers, &c., the total of which, the Postmaster-General estimates, must approximate to the apparent profit.

## NOTES &amp; COMMENTS.

We are glad to note that the new scheme of leasing Crown lands is being

availed of by plan-  
ters. The  
ENTERPRISES. Kalutara

correspondent of a daily contemporary reports that the lands applied for already under the new Leasing Scheme, in that district, total several hundred acres. The largest application for land now under consideration was made by Mr. G. H. Griffiths, J. P., U. P. M., Pimbara Estate, a thousand acres being asked for. Mr. Ingleby also applied recently for a hundred acres. We bring these facts to the notice of our readers in order to stimulate in them a desire to invest their savings in such profitable undertakings. Many of our countrymen invest their hard earned savings in their own villages, purchasing lands at fancy prices, that yield little or no net profit. Such of them as have the necessary capital may now turn their attention to profitable planting enterprises in out-stations. In order to be successful, we must organize ourselves into a body and work with a set purpose. Crown lands available in districts suitable for Tamil settlements must be definitely ascertained by such a body and advertised. Intending purchasers who live in the F. M. S. or other distant parts should be enabled to communicate with this body in Jaffna and get all information and facilities they require. A number of students with sound physique and good character should be sent out on scholarships to learn and get a practical training in planting tea, rubber, coconut, paddy or other economic products either in the Agricultural School at Peradeniya or in large Estates. If it is beyond the power of individual capitalists to undertake planting on a large scale, joint-stock companies may be started. The services of a number of young men trained in planting business will be of great advantage in starting such undertakings.

## LOCAL &amp; GENERAL.

THE WEATHER.—The South West monsoon has not yet set in. The heat is intense.

THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.—Mr Horsburgh, the Government Agent, returned from circuit accompanied by the Chief Mudaliyar on the 25th instant.

JAFFNA TOBACCO COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this Committee will be held at the Jaffna Kachober on Wednesday the 30th instant at 4 P. M. This will be the last meeting in which Mr. Scherffius will be present before leaving Ceylon. The new Director of Agriculture also is expected to be present.

CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—We learn on enquiry today that the next meeting of the Legislative Council will be held on Wednesday, June 6th, at the Legislative Council Chamber. —Times of Ceylon, May, 26.

SUGAR AND ARRACK SHIPMENT.—The Ceylon Sugar Refineries, Ltd., shipped from Valvettiturai on the 18th inst 68 tons of Sugar and 14,500 gallons of arrack.

INSPECTION OF MANDAPAM CAMP.—The Hon. Mr. F. Bowes, Chairman, Plague Committee, the Hon. Dr. G. J. Rutherford, P. O. M. O., and the Hon. Mr. T. H. Chapman, Director of Public Works, left Colombo on the 25th instant to inspect the Mandapam Camp.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.—It is stated that Mr. Morgappah will act as Registrar-General when Mr. W. L. Kiudersley goes up to Kandy to act for the Hon. Mr. Vaughan, as Government Agent, Central Province.

MATRIMONIAL.—The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place on the 30th instant at 7 P. M. at the Lady of Refuge of Miss Mary Louise Vauvicton, second daughter of Mr. A. Thambiah Vauvicton, Contractor, Jaffna, with Mr. S. F. X. Annasampillai, General Merchant, Jaffna, eldest son of Mr. S. S. Annasampillai of our Town. —Cor.

—Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. S. Appukkuddy for the marriage of their daughter Miss Selvanayagee Ammal with Mr. N. Vyrarnuttu, Station Master, F. M. S. Railways, Kelantan, on 8th June, 1917 at their residence in Pannalai. —Cor.

PERSONAL.—Mr. B. F. Scherffius, Tobacco Expert, will be going to America next month on leave.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT.—We understand that Mr. J. G. Toussaint of the Audit Office, Colombo, who was for some years the Chief Clerk of the Jaffna Kachober, is retiring from the Public Service after a long and meritorious service under Government for a period of 37 years. In view of his past service Government has been pleased to grant him full pay leave for 3 months with effect from 1st June, 1917, preparatory to retirement. Mr. Toussaint counts a large circle of friends in this District where the name of Toussaints has become a household word. By his genial and obliging disposition he won the esteem of all who came in contact with him. His brother officers are very sorry that he should sever his connection with the Audit Office, in which he has worked for so many years, and they are making arrangements to present him with a purse on the eve of his retirement. We are glad to learn that Mr. Toussaint intends spending his well-earned rest for the most part among the Jaffnes. We wish that he will live long to enjoy the fruits of his service.

KAYTS CUSTOMS.—The revenue of the port of Kayts for the first quarter of 1917 is Rs. 115,000 against Rs. 100,000 in the same quarter of 1916—an increase of 98 per cent. The revenue of 1914 was Rs. 230,000, for 1915 Rs. 257,000 and for 1916 Rs. 280,000.

COLONIAL AUDITOR GOING ON LEAVE.—Mr. W. W. Woods, Colonial Auditor, who was granted leave some time back to proceed to England, but had it cancelled as Mrs. Woods could not accompany him owing to the restrictions regarding the passage of women and children, has again been granted leave. He will be leaving Colombo about the middle of June accompanied by Mrs. Woods. Mr. F. G. Morley, Assistant Colonial Auditor, will act for him.

CEYLON SUCCESS IN INDIA.—Mr. Canagaratnam, son of Mr. Cathiravaloo, Planter, Penang, who has just completed his course in Agriculture, in the College of Agriculture, Poona, intends going to America to further prosecute his studies on commercial side of Agriculture. He is shortly leaving Poona to Penang and from there he shall be leaving for America. He intends to study the conditions of his countrymen in the Straits and F. M. S. —Cor.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—At the meeting of this Council held at Ootacamund on the 22nd instant the number of questions asked by unofficial members was one hundred and sixteen.

PLAGUE IN COLOMBO.—The Chairman of the Colombo Municipal Council made the following statement today regarding plague:—There has been an appreciable improvement in the incidence of plague since the last meeting, there having been only 12 cases of human plague, and 2 cases of rat plague, two of the human cases being doubtful owing to there not having been a bacteriological diagnosis. The total number of cases for the year is 169 as compared with 69 last year and 33 in the preceding year.

Y. M. H. A., VADUKODDAI.—The first annual general meeting of the Association will be held on Thursday the 31st instant at 6 P. M. at the Hindu English Institute Hall. The Hon. Mr. A. Sapapathy is expected to preside. —Cor.

YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION, PUOLY WEST.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Young Men's Literary Association, Puoly West, Point Pedro, held on Saturday the 19th instant at 4.30 P. M. in the Association Hall at Athiady, with Mr. V. M. Cholvathamby, student-at-law in the chair, Mr. A. Kandiah, Science Master, Hartley College, Point Pedro, delivered a lecture on "The Mission of Vedanta". He pointed out, in the course of his lecture, that it was the only religion that can lay claim to universality, built as it is on eternal principles, and that it alone would stand the onset of Modern Science. Remarks on the subject were offered by Messrs. N. Saravanamuttu and V. Sinnathamby, Trained Teacher, Hartley College, Point Pedro. A vote of thanks was proposed to the Lecturer and the Chairman. The meeting began and ended with the singing of Devaram. —Cor.

SUPERVISION OF ALIENS.—Last Friday's "Gazette" publishes the draft of a proposed ordinance to provide for the supervision of Aliens engaged in Missionary or Educational work in Ceylon.

IRON ORE FROM MYSORE.—In connection with the scheme for the working of iron ore deposits of the Babubudan Hills in the Mysore State as a result of the investigation made by Mr. Perin, of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, the Mysore Government, have decided to apply a considerable sum to instal a wood distillation plant for the manufacture of charcoal and also a blast furnace for smelting purposes. It is estimated that an output of 20,000 tons of pig iron annually may be expected. An agreement has been made between the Mysore Government and the Tata Company, under which the latter will carry on the actual manufacture of charcoal and iron, while the financing of the enterprise will be in the hands of the Government.

A COMET'S JOURNEY.—Wolf's comet, discovered in April, 1916, is now approaching us at the rate of about 1 1/2 million of miles a day. Its brilliancy is 30 times as great as at the time of discovery, and it continues to increase nightly. The comet is now an interesting object viewed through a telescope, and it will probably become visible to the naked eye in the summer months.

SANITARY CORPS FOR MESOPOTAMIA.—Though the number of applications for enrolment in the sanitary Corps for service in Mesopotamia has been pretty large most of the applicants are not of the class required. About 30 in all, have passed the necessary medical examination and are placed on the list of those whose services are required. Most of those rejected have never worn boots, and could hardly be expected to wear them and do a march satisfactorily. Mr. Hutt who is devoting much time and attention to the scheme, told a Press representative on the 23rd instant that the type of men wanted were holding back, evidently considering service outside the fighting line below their dignity. He was expecting a batch of men from the Government Factory on the 23rd instant and hoped to be able to select a few suitable men. The formation of a "bootless" section is now receiving Mr. Hutt's attention. H. E. the Governor has decided that commissions other than that of Major be reserved for Ceylonese, if possible.

A BRILLIANT YOUNG INDIAN ENGINEER.—Mr. B N Dey, B.Sc. of Calcutta and Talbot Mansions, London, a graduate of Glasgow University, has been appointed a Lecturer on engineering subjects at the Technical College, West Hartlepool, England. A young man of 24, he has proved to be a successful and popular teacher. He is a brother of Professor N N Dey, M.A., B.Sc. of Calcutta.

CEYLONESE FOR WAR SERVICE.—Mr. J. W. H. Casinader, apprentice, Government Factory and a member of the O. A. V., son of the late Mr. W. G. Casinader, of the Customs, and nephew of Muhandiram John D. Casinader and Mr. E. A. Casinader, is down here on a visit to his mother and other relatives on the eve of his departure to England on War service. He is leaving Ceylon by the first week in June. He had been a keen volunteer since Sept. 1914.—'Lamp,' May 19.

AN EXAMPLE SET BY THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.—Queen Mary has set her subjects an example which other women would do well to follow. In the Royal household at Windsor Castle, there are five potatoless days and one meatless day; war or standard bread is eaten by them and no toast is allowed on the royal breakfast table. A good deal of porridge is eaten and the humble bloater is included in the breakfast table menu. No alcoholic drink has been allowed for over two years and all the members of the Royal household and the servants have exactly the same rules in force. Guests are also obliged to forego strong drinks and wine while staying at the Castle. It is marvellous what the force of example will do, and if everyone of us enforced similar rules in our households it would go a long way towards winning the War.—London Cor., "Ceylon Observer."

GOVERNMENT PRINTED FORMS.—An interesting case, probably the first of its kind, came off on the 24th instant at the Joint Police Court, Colombo, when two boutique keepers of the Pettah, were charged with dishonest possession of some printed forms belonging to the Customs and Railway. Accused were fined Rs15 each.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.—As already stated the Government of India had decided to have a fortnightly, instead of a weekly English mail service. The Postmaster-General here, had received instructions that Ceylon too would be limited to a fortnightly service and would have to depend on Bombay for the receipt and despatch of mails. All mails will, therefore, go overland. It is not yet known when the new arrangement will come into force.

ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS CAMPAIGN AT PANADURA.—Dr. Perrin Norris, M.D. Director, Rockefeller International Health Commission in the East, with two assistants, has been treating for the last two months several thousand villagers affected with anchylostomiasis in Gorakana and other villages. He has issued specimen boxes for testing the clerks of the Kalutara Kachcheri. He is expected here in a few days. Nearly 90 per cent of the Panadura people were found to be with the disease.—Kalutara Cor., "Ceylon Observer"

INCREASING THE FOOD SUPPLY.—A problem which ought to engage the attention of every agriculturist in Ceylon now is the increasing of those food-stuffs for which we are solely dependent on India. The currys are the most important, excepting rice. The importation of rice cannot possibly be stopped, but that of the currys such as chilies, coriander, etc., might be curtailed or stopped altogether. To meet such a contingency, the Department of Agriculture through the Agricultural Society's seed store, is now distributing seeds amongst its members. Whether this method is sufficient to reach the villagers, it is not possible to say.

MALABAR SOAP INDUSTRY.—Calicut, May 19.—I understand that Messrs. Lever Bros. of England have decided to start a soap industry on this coast and that the factory will probably be located at Peroke, where a site has already been inspected for the purpose. The local Government soap factory is only a temporary one.—"M. Times."

THE CALCUTTA SWEEP.—Calcutta, May 24.—The total subscriptions to the Calcutta Turf Club Sweep amount to Rs. 732,750. This has been divided as follows:—First prize Rs. 293,100, second Rs. 146,550, third Rs. 73,275; 25 prizes of Rs. 2,931 each; 200 prizes of Rs. 500 each. The Derby having fallen through it will be drawn as an ordinary sweepstake. The drawing will take place at the Turf Club on Saturday next at 9.30 p.m. As accommodation in the Club House is limited the Stewards are unable to invite the public, but representatives of the Press will be present. The first five lakh War lottery is still open.

INDIAN RESIDENTS' GRIEVANCE.—The members of the Indian communities (other than estate) resident in Ceylon, have a distinct grievance in the regulations compelling them to obtain passports before they are allowed to go from Ceylon to India, and they have now, we understand, addressed a memorial to the Governor on the subject. The arguments in favour of a re-consideration of this matter are strong. For instance, it is pointed out that so completely is Ceylon now linked to India in all senses except the administrative that there should be no more need for persons to possess passports when proceeding from Ceylon to India than when proceeding from one Indian presidency to another. If the aim of the regulations is to prevent undesirable people from entering India, obviously the easiest way would be to exercise the strictest supervision over persons entering Ceylon. Another weak spot in the regulations is that estate labourers and Mohammedan pilgrims are exempted from the passport regulations. With such a wide gap as this for evil-doing persons to take advantage of—which they could by the exercise of a very small amount of ingenuity in the art of disguise—it seems hardly businesslike to put the remaining residents to such inconvenience as they now suffer. We are sure His Excellency the Governor is fully cognisant of the inconsistencies to which we have referred, and the only question is whether it is a matter in which he is able to exercise any influence. The question is purely an Imperial one, and pre-occupied as the Home authorities are now with the war, it may be difficult to get the matter re-considered.—The Times of Ceylon.

Y. M. H. A., COPAY.

A Sangeetha Katha Prasangam on the Life of King Kulatunga Pandyan was delivered at the Saraswati Vidyasalai Hall by Mr. Thambipillai of the staff of Jaffna Hindu College on Friday the 25th instant. Remarks were offered by Messrs. Marimutta Upathiyasur and V. Kumaraswamy, Pulavar, both of whom emphasized the importance of education of Hindu Children in Institutes established by us. At the close of the remarks the Secretary announced to those present that an initiation ceremony will take place on Thursday the 31st at the Vidyasalai Hall and proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, remarkers, and those present.

A Library and Reading Room was opened on Friday the 18th instant at the house lent by Mr. Raja Arulambalam for the purpose. Among the papers and other periodicals are, "The Ceylonese," "Hindu Organ," "Ceylon Patriot," "The Morning Star," "Catholic Guardian," "People's Magazine," "Mahamandal Magazine," "Self Culture," "Young Hindu," "Tropical Agriculture," "Indian Review" and four Tamil journals.—Cor.

CEYLON WAR LOAN.

DRAFT ORDINANCE GAZETTED.

A "Ceylon Government Gazette" Extraordinary issued on the 24th instant publishes the draft of a proposed Ordinance to authorize the raising of a War Loan.

The statement of objects and reasons runs as follows:—

A Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to consider how further assistance can best be given to the mother country for the successful prosecution of the War recommended—

- (1) That for the present the Colony should offer a contribution of one million pounds to His Majesty's Government, in addition to the million pounds for which provision is made in Ordinance No. 24 of 1915.
(2) That for this purpose a sum of fifteen million rupees be raised upon premium or bonus bonds for a sum of Rs50 each secured as a charge upon the revenue and assets of the Colony.
(3) That the whole of the loan and the interest, including the premia or bonus, should be paid off in equal sums annually within ten years from the general revenue.
(4) That to meet this charge, duties payable under the Stamp Ordinance and the rate of import duties on certain articles under the Customs Ordinance be raised.

(2) This Ordinance is introduced with a view to carrying out recommendations to (2) and (3) of the Committee, Provision is made in the Ordinance—

- (1) For the Governor authorizing the raising of the loan, or stopping its issue should he deem it advisable. (Section 2.)
(2) For the Governor directing the form and amount of the bonds, and how they shall be redeemed. (Section 6.)
(3) For the manner of conducting the drawings of the bonds for redemption and for the distribution of premia annually. (Section 6.)
(3) Ordinances amending the Stamp Ordinance and the Customs Ordinance are being introduced to carry out recommendation 4 of the Committee.

PREMIA OR PRIZES.

A further notification states:—

(a) Interest shall be paid on the bonds on the day of each year, commencing from the day of , 1918, at the rate of 3 per centum per annum.

(b) In addition to the said interest, but also by way of interest, a sum of one million two hundred and thirty thousand rupees (Rs.1,230,000) will be awarded in the form of premia or prizes as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Quantity, Rate (Rs.), Total (Rs.). Rows include 10 premia of 15,000 each (Total 150,000), 10 do 7,500 each (Total 75,000), 10 do 3,000 each (Total 30,000), 200 do 1,000 each (Total 200,000), 500 do 500 each (Total 250,000), 750 do 300 each (Total 225,000), 1,500 do 200 each (Total 300,000). Grand Total: 2,980 Total, 1,230,000.

(c) One tenth in number of the above premia or prizes will be distributed among the holders of 298 bonds out of 80,000 of the bonds drawn annually in manner herein provided, on the day of each year, commencing from the day of , 1918.

A TRIP TO BENARES.

(Continued from our issue of May 14, 1917.)

We left Calcutta at 8-26 p.m. on the 16th, and arrived at Madras at 10 A.M. on the 18th after nearly 50 hours. After breakfast in our former hotel, we went to see the High Court. One of us had an umbrella and slippers. We were requested to leave them behind if we wished to go upstairs where the different courts were sitting. It was on a standing order of the High Court judges that this novel procedure was suggested to us. We were also requested to tie our shawls round our heads as it was considered irreverent to go before the Judges with bare head. We accordingly did all these and under the guidance of a Vakils clerk went up the stairs. There were about 10 Judges, some sitting along others in twos and threes, enquiring into Civil and other matters. Before each court there were more than a score of Vakils and pleaders, most of whom were Brahmmins. Their dress consisted of long coats, trousers and turbans. There were among the Judges several Indians.

Each Judge has his own separate office and chamber, and so have the Attorney-General and other high officials of the Court. All these rooms are up stairs while on the ground floor there was the Law Library on the walls of which hung several portraits and oil paintings of former High Court Judges of Madras.

The daily lists of trials &c. are printed and hung up in important places for the conveniences of lawyers and clients.

The Light House of Madras is in the same compound as the High Court. It is a revolving light, and a fee of two annas has to be paid by anyone who wishes to go up. One of the objectives of Emden's guns was the light house, but in this the cruiser failed. A brass tablet on the boundary wall of the High Court shows where one of the shells from the cruiser fell.

From the High Court we took tram for Mylapore to pay our respects to Sir Subramanya Iyer, retired High Court Judge of Madras and the present Head of a religious society in India. He has his pleasant and picturesque residence called the "Beach House" by the side of the sea at Mylapore. It is an upstairs building, well furnished, and possessing many curios among which were huge tusks of elephants. The whole floor downstairs is paved with marble. The Brahmin knight was very pleased to see us and appointed a time the following day to receive us again. He is a Government pensioner, and except for a slight affection in one of his eyes, is quite hale and hearty. He is an unassuming noble old Brahmin gentleman and a great authority on Vedanta philosophy. There is a constant stream of visitors to his residence, all on different business. If there is an intricate point to be settled in law, or some obscure point in philosophy to be made clear, or again if some important step is to be taken by the public, the people rush to him for advice and directions which he gives them freely willingly and without any obtrusiveness. He is a gentleman worthy of being called the leader of the Madras people. His present occupation is the teaching of "Suddha Dharmas" religion to the public either personally or through correspondence. There are many secretaries under him all well educated men who are kept busy from morning till night over his correspondence. Besides these there are two men whose sole occupation is to read books for him by turn.

From Mylapore we went to Adair, the headquarters of the Theosophical Society. We saw the "Vasanta Printing Works," the Adair Library, and Mrs. Annie Besant's commodious and beautiful residence. A vast extent of land by the side of a stream is dotted with picturesque buildings and most of the workers in the Mission are giving their time and attention free of charge for the furtherance of their cause. Mrs. Annie Besant was not in Adair then having left for Lucknow for the Congress. Many others of the Society were expected to leave for Lucknow that night.

We then walked on to the Sri Rama Krishna Mission Home of Madras. The permanent building of this Mission is being rebuilt and the brothers are occupying a rented building within reach of their old Home. In front of their tem-

ple a Koni attached to it. The Head of the Mission is a Bengalis Brahmin who visited Ceylon a year ago, on a preaching tour.

On our way back to our hotel we were informed that Mr. Rama Murti the Indian Hercules was delivering a lecture in the Hall of the Christian College. We had not seen the strong man before when he visited Ceylon, and so went in to hear him. He was addressing the large gathering, most of whom were students, on "Physical Culture", and his chief admonition to all was that cocoa, tea and coffee should be eschewed. He had himself avoided these beverages, and took their plain water or some decoction prepared from oats and almonds, which, he said, would not only quench their thirst but also give them bodily vigour. The lecture lasted nearly an hour and some of his disciples helped him in his lecture by exhibiting their well formed muscles, which had been developed entirely under his direction. We were so taken up by the bonhomie and personality of the lecturer that we decided to witness his feat that night at the Circus conducted by him. Many were the feats performed by him, such as breaking a strong and thick chain, carrying a huge stone on his back, holding up one motor car, then two motor cars &c., all of which were wonderful feats and elicited our unbounded admiration for the man who by the way is a pure vegetarian. What more or better proof can we have that vegetarianism is more conducive to health than meat.

On the 19th morning we again visited Sir Subramanya Iyer and there came across Mr. Karunakaram of Ukkulvela who had himself gone to Madras to see the Knight. Both Mr. Karunakaram and we were pleased to see one another, and it was gratifying to us all that the number of pilgrims had increased by one. This gentleman was in every way a good companion and the rest of our journey was performed by us with greater enthusiasm and happiness. From the Beach House we all went sight seeing. Ripon Buildings, Pachchiyappa's College, St. Thomas' Orphanage and School, St. Bede's school for European children, the Market, the Hospital, Y. M. C. A., and C. L. S. Depot, the Chartered and National Banks were some of the buildings we saw.

(To be continued.)

PILGRIMS.

MALAYA NEWS.

HINDU NEW YEAR, A LESSON TO OUR JAFFNA CHRISTIANS.—A public meeting of the Tamils of K. Lumpur and other outstations was held on the 13th April, 1917 in the Town Hall K. Lumpur in honour of the Hindu New Year Day. It included representatives of all communities. Hindus and Christians, Indians and Ceylonese, who all graced the occasion. Subjects of communal interests were discussed. A resolution thanking the Government for having given them the privilege to volunteer in a separate platoon, was passed with acclamation. In all respects the meeting proved a complete success. A strong committee to carry on the business of the ensuing year was formed. Many a Hindu during the Christmas and New Year Holidays did celebrate the occasion by entertainments and sports. Let the Jaffna Christians take a lesson from the F. M. S. and let them live in peace with other religions.

J. P. IN PERAK.—In recognition of his many good qualities, Mr. S. Ramanathan of Kuala Kangsar has been created a J. P. for the Tamils, by His Majesty's Government in the F. M. S. Mr. Ramanathan commands great influence not only among his own community but among other nationalities who come in contact with him.

KEDAH AND ITS GROWTH.—During the short period of British Protection, Kedah has much advanced in educational, commercial and industrial matters. Tamil Schools for the education of our labouring classes are built and are patronised by Estate Managers. As there are numerous Ceylon Tamils the establishment of a Tamil school for them is keenly felt.

B. A. OR M. A.—A lady who passed the B. A. Degree was asked by a gentleman what her qualification was. She said, "according to Gender I must be called an M. A." How is it my dear! The lady explained, "when a gentleman passes a certain examination he is called the Bachelor of Arts or B. A. and when a lady passes the same examination she must be called the Maid of Arts or M. A. according to Gender."

REPRESENTATION.—This long felt want and the lengthy discussions in this connection have produced some understanding between the Indians and Ceylonese. Now the possibility of the thing depends on the ready willingness of the Indian Tamils and Ceylon Tamils to send a memorial to His Excellency the High Commissioner. "Let our Tamils in the F. M. S. awake from their slumber and let them not stop till the goal is reached."

Batu Gajah, 7th May, 1917.

REPORTER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A SERIOUS MENACE TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

Dear Sir,

Point Pedro has long been a sanatorium, and the unrestricted influx of consumptive patients in large numbers, from the metropolis and other outlying districts into this health resort, has now of late been a matter of anxiety to a thoughtful few. These patients come and reside mostly in places which are crowded. If this influx is allowed to go on at this rate, public health is bound to be seriously endangered in course of time. Therefore, in the interests of the public, I raise a note of warning and urge upon the attention of the authorities and our men of light and leading take measures to put a stop to this state of things.

Let me not be understood to be in any way hostile to the physical well-being of those unfortunate victims to this deadly disease who seek a cure here. But what I say is that these patients who reside here at all, should seek removal from this crowded haunts of a

Will our countrymen wake up to the fact and act matters right before it is too late. Yours, Point Pedro, 22nd May, 1917, V. M.

The War.

DESTROYER ACTION.

London, May 22.  
A French Naval communique says:—On the morning of May 25th a patrol of four French torpedo boats encountered a flotilla of German destroyers making towards Dunkirk. After a short engagement the enemy went at high speed to their base. A French torpedo-boat was damaged.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, May 21.  
F. M. Sir D. Haig says:—The operations between Bullecourt and Fontaine les-Croiselles were successfully continued at night. We captured support trenches yesterday evening after fierce hand-to-hand fighting and heavily beat off counter-attacks. Our massed Artillery is engaging the enemy in the open. A large number of the enemy dead were found. 150 were taken prisoner. Two German Divisions were engaged in this neighbourhood since yesterday morning. We successfully raided near Loos. We drove off raiders South-Westward of Messines.

London, May 22.

F. M. Sir J. D. Haig reports:—New positions in the Hindenburg Line, North-Westward of Bullecourt were secured today with little interference from the enemy. The severity of the German losses in the recent fighting in this area has been confirmed. Excepting in a sector of 2,000 yards in length immediately Westward of Bullecourt we hold the whole of the Hindenburg Line from a point one mile Eastward of Bullecourt to Arras. A number of successful aerial bombing raids occurred yesterday. The aeroplanes were actively co-operating with the Infantry attacking the enemy on the front line of trenches with machine-guns. Seven German aeroplanes were brought down, eight were driven down and one was shot down, from the ground. Four of ours are missing.

Rauter's Headquarters correspondent states that over 200 enemy dead were counted in the Hindenburg Line in the operation called by F. M. Sir D. Haig yesterday evening. There were 170 prisoners. The enemy has employed 160 Divisions on the Western front since the beginning of the April offensive. Nearly 100 have been pulled out again War shattered.

SUBMARINISM.

London, May 20.

Mr. Kennedy Jones, Director-General of Food Economy, speaking at Edinburgh, defended Lord Devonport's administration. He said Lord Devonport had thoroughly grasped the difficulties and dealt with the problem daily with vigour and determination. If everyone ate two slices of bread less daily, we might face the German submarine menace undismayed. Mr. Jones pointed out the difficulty of complying with the demand that all brewing should cease, mentioning that no barley had been malted since February, hence the beer brewed today involved the use of no new grain. While the Admiralty was working day and night to defeat the submarine menace, which perhaps was not so far from being surmounted as some people were inclined to think, surely we might be asked to do a little in making small individual economies. He believed we were beginning to master submarinism. Our shipping losses had decreased and not increased with the arrival of the long days which helped sea-planes to convoy foodships. Moreover the ingenuity of the Admiralty and the courage and skill of the sailors had enabled us to attack U-boats by a new method which had hitherto been successful. He thought that success would continue and Germany in the next few months would realise she could not in any circumstances starve us out. Mr. Jones condemned compulsory rationing as expensive and likely to lead to unequal distribution. So far as our stocks were concerned, we were in a better position than six weeks ago. The country had shown distinct signs of obeying injunctions and we had been lucky with wheat consignments; nevertheless the greatest economy was essential.

London, May 21.

The continued submarinings are further embittering Germany's relations with the remaining European neutrals. There is intense indignation in Sweden at the sinking of three large foodships. Government has protested, but the newspapers are demanding stronger measures. Spain has demanded from Germany an indemnity for the "Patriotic" and that Spanish ships shall not be torpedoed without warning in the safe zone. It is announced she will break off commercial relations pending a reply. Norway has inquired from Germany regarding the fate of the crews of the four torpedoed Norwegian ships. The Germans have callously replied that they have no information.

THE GERMAN CASUALTIES.

London, May 21.

The Press Bureau states that the German official list of casualties for April totalled 42,830, of which 11,979 were deaths. The total hitherto is 4,145,804, of which 1,041,029 were deaths. Naval men were not included.

U. S. A. AND THE WAR.

Washington, May 21.

Washington.—2,600 marines accompany General Pershing's Division, making with the Engineers a total of 40,000.

JEW'S APPEAL TO SOCIALISTS.

London, May 20.

Stockholm.—The Jewish Societies of Palestine have telegraphed to the Secretariat of the Socialist Conference that the Turks, in evacuating, are ill-treating and pillaging the Jews in Judea, Jerusalem and Galilee. The victims appeal to Socialists everywhere against the cruelties threatening to culminate in a massacre similar to that perpetrated on the Armenians.

Amsterdam.—A Berlin telegram admits that Jewish population has evacuated Jaffa for many reasons, including 7,000 Jaffa Jews. It is stated that as transport was inadequate and isolation occurred, distress naturally prevailed. Evacuations occurred from exhaustion, disease and other causes.

MR HENDERSON ON PEACE.

London, May 20.

The Minister, Mr. Henderson, speaking at Richmond, referred to the colossal losses of lives and property in the War and said nevertheless there was no immediate prospect of a cessation of hostilities. The severe character and prolongation of the War tempted some to ask why Peace was not attempted by other means. He replied that Germany's challenge of 1914 still held good. Lust for world domination continued and would be supported by the Kaiser and his Prussian advisers. The German Armies continued to threaten the existence of independent nationalities. The victory of Germany would imperil the future democracy of Europe. However much we should welcome Peace, we could not falter till the great act of liberation was fully achieved. Mr. Henderson sympathised with the proposed League of Nations to enforce Peace, but it must be a league of free peoples.

THE BALFOUR MISSION.

London, May 20.

Richmond (Virginia).—Mr. Balfour and the other members of the British Mission have arrived and received an enthusiastic reception.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, May 22.

Reuter's French Headquarters correspondent says Sunday's brilliant operation has given the French effective possession of the chain dominating the heights three miles long overlooking the valley of the Sappe between Auberive and Nancy. The French command of the Oronvillers group of heights threatens the stronghold from where the Germans have been hammering Rheims. The group constituted a bastion on which the enemy based the security of his extreme left in the Aisne and Champagne battlefields as the Craonne plateau buttressed his right. It was while the enemy yesterday was attempting to eject the French from the Craonne plateau that the latter captured the left buttress of the enemy line. This success may be far-reaching in its strategic consequences.

London, May 24.

A French communique says:—On Chemin-des-Dames the enemy bombarded the positions we occupy in the region of the plateau of Vauclere and California. Over 400 were taken prisoner yesterday. In Champagne enemy Artillery fire was brisk in the region South of Moronvillers. Our fire broke down an attack on High Mount.

ANOTHER NIBBLE.

London, May 23.

A French communique states:—Last evening we made an attack on three points on the front of the Vauclere and California plateaux with good results. We continued the capture of the last observation points dominating the Ailette Valley, greatly extended the positions on the Northern slopes and carried three lines of trenches in the region East of Chevreux. At night our fire smashed the counter-attack on our new positions at California plateau with heavy enemy losses. We took 350 prisoners, including eleven officers.

8,600 PRISONERS IN THREE WEEKS.

London, May 24.

A French communique says:—A German attack on Vauclere plateau yesterday evening was driven back with serious losses. The prisoners we took here on May 22nd belong to six regiments of four different divisions. We took prisoner 8,600 unwounded Germans since May 1st between Soissons and Auberive.

THE NEW RUSSIA.

London, May 21.

Petrograd.—The Premier, Prince Lvoff, made a weighty statement to pressmen. He dwelt on the necessity of reinvigorating the fighting capacity of the Army so as to enable an offensive to expel the enemy from the invaded territories and actively support the Allies. He ardently insisted it was Russia's duty to observe the Alliances with the Western democracies. He showed how serious the situation had been and explained that the Socialist parties created the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates with the idea of controlling the work of the Government, also to support the latter. The delegates, however, gradually assumed administrative powers and the Provisional Government saw itself faced with orders not given by itself. A situation thus arose which might be described as responsibility without authority and authority without responsibility. The fighting capacity of the Army was thus weakened to an alarming extent, and the question of food supplies was bringing the country to the edge of an abyss, while symptoms of anarchy everywhere were evident.

The Premier continued: "Meanwhile our Allies watch us with anxiety and our enemies eye us with malicious joy and cruelty, insulting us by alluding to the possibility of a separate Peace. However Government is now reorganised and strong in the confidence of the nation. Therefore it expects all its acts will be fully approved and executed. In speaking of Peace without annexations or indemnities Government does not mean a free Russia will consent to leave under the yoke of German militarism the territories abandoned owing to the criminal negligence of the old regime or the interests of country and the Army. Nor can it remain indifferent to those at present suffering the horrors of a Germanic invasion and under the heel of the conqueror. The existing amities at the front, which enables the German Chancellor to formulate the idea of a separate Peace, must cease."

M. Torschenko, the new Foreign Minister, also made a statement in the course of which he said the hope of the people of Alsace-Lorraine for a better future was still alive and they have the right to look forward to the realisation of their ideal. Outrage and injustice are never forgotten and violence begets hatred. Liberated Russia wishes this neither for herself nor others. Russia is also conscious of ties which bind her to the Allied Democracies and the duty these ties impose upon her. Revolutionary Russia cannot and should not weaken these ties which have been sealed by her blood.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

London, May 21.

In the Commons Mr. Lloyd George made a statement on the Irish question and said that one thing was common to the failure of the attempts at an Irish settlement, namely, that the proposals

emanated from the British Government. The Cabinet had, therefore, decided to invite the Irishmen themselves to put forward their proposals. Hitherto Great Britain had undertaken all the construction and Ireland all the criticism. Once the Irishmen were confronted with the problem, they would give due weight to the obstacles and difficulties. Government proposed that Ireland should try its own hand at framing an instrument of Government. The experiment had succeeded in Canada, Australia and South Africa and he could not help thinking that what had been accomplished in those countries could be achieved by Ireland. Government, therefore, proposed to summon immediately on behalf of the Crown a Convention of Irishmen in Ireland to submit to the British Government and Parliament a Constitution for the Government of Ireland within the Empire. The Convention must be representative of all classes and interests in Ireland, including the Sinn Feiners. It must be really representative of Irish life and activities in all their forms. It was suggested the Chairman should be nominated by the Crown and the terms of reference should be those contained in his letter to Mr. Redmond. Parties who entered into the Convention would be pledged to no conclusion, but each man would be pledged to do his best as an Irishman, a patriot and a man of honour to settle the controversy. If a substantial agreement was reached as to the character and scope of the constitution to be framed for the future Government of Ireland within the Empire the Imperial Government would accept responsibility for taking all necessary steps to give legislative effect thereto. He urged the Convention should sit in secret. Invitations would be issued shortly. Government felt a settlement would materially help towards a successful conclusion of the War. Evidence had accumulated from many quarters regarding the importance, from the point of view of the War, of getting this controversy settled. Mr. Hughes had never ceased to urge this consideration. Irishmen had a passionate love of liberty and we wanted them ranged on the side of Allies and not torn by conflicting emotions. We should need all our strength to win a triumph worthy of the sacrifices we had made. The Empire could not afford to have this uncorroborated that had sapped her vigour. He appealed to their patriotic spirit to help in the healing. (Cheers).

THE END APPROACHING.

Allahabad, May 22.

Pioneer special cables, dated London, 18th May, state:—Viscount Escher has written to the Lord Provost of Glasgow:—"We have been unable to leave France for more than a year, but our home-coming is not far off, thanks to Sir Douglas Haig's tenacity and high gifts of command, thanks to his magnificent troops, thanks to the new spirit Mr. Lloyd George has breathed into the conduct of the War in France as well as in England. The end is approaching. Nothing is more indicative of the failure of Germany's high hopes than the attempts of the ruling classes to make their peace with the people before the day of vengeance." Viscount Escher mentions having seen a letter written by a Polish officer in Berlin, which stated that the abdication by the Emperor of the Imperial Crown was mentioned at a recent meeting of the sovereigns of Germany and Austria, and that in Government circles and in public the reconstruction of the Elective Federal Empire is openly discussed as an alternative to a German Republic which would be more difficult to realise. Lord Escher concluded that here the spirit of the people rises daily, that the battles of the Somme and Artois are the decisive battles of War. No one in France doubts it.

BRAZIL WANTS WAR.

London, May 22.

Rio de Janeiro.—The President's message asks for revocation of the Neutrality decree "in consideration of the fact that the United States forms an integral part of the American Union, and the traditional policy of Brazil has always been regulated in perfect unity with the United States; also in consideration of the wishes of the great majority of Brazilians."

AFTER THE WAR AERIAL ENQUIRY.

London, May 22.

In the Commons Mr. Baird announced that Lord Northcliffe would be Chairman of the Committee of Inquiry into the aerial and civil communications after the War. The Committee will include Lord Montague of Beaulieu, representing the India Office, Sir Thomas Mackenzie for New Zealand and Mr. Schreiner, the High Commissioner for South Africa. It is hoped that Canada and Australia will nominate representatives.

GENERAL SMUTS' SPEECH.

London, May 22.

In the Commons Mr. Yeo asked whether, in view of its importance, the speech of General Smuts, delivered at the Banquet of the Lords and Commons on May 15th would be reprinted and published, and distributed to the Allies and Neutrals. Lord Robert Cecil replied that the speech had been reprinted in English as a pamphlet for the British Empire and America and translations were being prepared for the Allies and Neutrals. Mr. Yeo suggested that the speech should be circulated to the schools as it would have a good effect on the young life of the nation.

U. S. A. AND SHIPPING PROBLEM.

Washington, May 22.

Washington.—Mr. Balfour has discussed the shipping problem with the United States. The Shipping Board and British experts worked out the amount of tonnage necessary to supply the Allies. The Board has drafted a programme accordingly.

NEW U. S. A. MINISTRIES.

London, May 22.

Telegrams from New York state that President Wilson has decided to create three new Ministries, namely, of Food, Munitions and Transportation.

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

London, May 24.

An Italian official despatch says:—On the Carro yesterday after ten hours violent bombardment we assaulted and broke through the enemy's lines from Castagnavizza to the sea. While we were heavily engaging the enemy on the left our troops after carrying enemy trenches in the centre and right occupied part of the area South-

ward of Castagnavizza-Boscomalo road. We passed Boscomalo and Locate and captured Joviniano and five strongly fortified positions. The sudden onslaught surprised and non-planned the enemy who counter-attacked in the evening and were severely repulsed. We took prisoner over 9,000 yesterday, including 300 officers. 120 of our aeroplanes and ten planes participated in the battle and dropped tens of tons of bombs on enemy lines and "machine-gunned" troops. All returned safely. Ten British batteries largely contributed to the bombardment. We repulsed heavy attacks in Gorizia and captured a strong point on the North-West slopes of San Marco. We considerably progressed at Monte Santo and Yodice after severe fighting.

CHINA'S TROUBLES.

London, May 24.

The Chinese President has dismissed the Premier Tuan Chih-jung and empowered the Foreign Minister, Wu Ting-fang, to form a Cabinet. It is expected this will enable a declaration of War against Germany to be made by ending the deadlock in Parliament due to opposition and refusal to consent to a declaration unless the Premier who is regarded as the head of the Military party is dismissed. The activity of the Militarist Generals in Canton is regarded as probably precluding an armed struggle between the Militarists and their opponents for supremacy.

—The Ceylon Observer.

NOTICE.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3408.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ponnamma wife of Saravananmuttoo Maruthappillai of Vaddukkoddai West in Jaffna, late of Kuala Lumpur

Saravananmuttoo Maruthappillai of Vaddukkoddai

Deceased.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Maruthappillai Kandassamy of Vaddukkoddai
2. Sivapakkiam daughter of Maruthappillai of Do
3. Kasaledchumy daughter of Maruthappillai of Do. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian ad litem Saba-pathiar Chellaturai of Vaddukkoddai

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Saravananmuttoo Maruthappillai of Vaddukkoddai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Ponnamma wife of Saravananmuttoo Maruthappillai, coming on for disposal before P. E. Floris, Esqr., District Judge, on May 21, 1917, in the presence of Messrs. Sivaprasadam & Katirosu, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the said Petitioner, dated April 12, 1917, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled as the lawful husband of the said deceased to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to him accordingly unless the Respondents above-named or any other person shall, on or before May 29, 1917, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Floris, District Judge.

May 22, 1917.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3393.

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of Pattinippillai wife of Velupillai Ariacuddy of Vaddukkoddai West in Jaffna late of Raub in Pahang

Ehamparam Sapapatippillai of Vaddukkoddai in Jaffna

Deceased.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Valliammai widow of Arumugam of Vaddukkoddai West
2. Ariacuddy Batnasingam of Do.
3. Nagamma daughter of Ariacuddy of Do.
4. Ariacuddy Thuraiasingam of Raub in Pahang
5. Saraswaty daughter of Ariacuddy of Do.
6. Velupillai Ariacuddy of Raub in Pahang. The 2, 3, 4, and 5, Respondents are minors and appear by their Guardian ad litem the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Ehamparam Sapapatippillai of Vaddukkoddai in Jaffna, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Pattinippillai wife of Velupillai Ariacuddy, coming on for disposal before P. E. Floris, Esqr., District Judge, on May 8, 1917, in the presence of Mr. S. Sittampalam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the said Petitioner, dated March 29, 1917, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as such great grand uncle of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to him accordingly, unless the Respondents above-named or any other person shall, on or before May 31, 1917, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Floris, District Judge.

May 10, 1917.