

# The Hindu Organ.

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NOTICE.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3361. In the matter of the Last Will of the late Visuvalingam Thampippillai of Nallur Deceased.

1. Thaiyalammaipillai widow of Thampippillai of Nallur and Minor. 2. Chelliah Patmanathan of do. The 2nd Respondent is a minor appearing by his Guardian ad litem the 1st Respondent Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner Vaitilingam Chelliah of Vannarponnai East, praying for grant of Probate of the Last Will of the late Visuvalingam Thampippillai of Nallur, coming on for disposal before P. E. Fieris, Esq., District Judge, on January 23, 1917, in the presence of Mr. K. Arulambalam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner and of the witnesses to the last Will which are dated January 16, 1917, having been read. It is ordered that the Will of the late Visuvalingam Thampippillai, dated October 6, 1916, now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the abovesaid Respondents or any other person shall on or before June 12, 1917, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that Vaitilingam Chelliah is the Executor named in the said will and that he is entitled to have Probate of the said Will issued to him accordingly. P. E. Fieris, District Judge.

May 22, 1917.

NEW ARRIVALS.

I beg respectfully to inform the public that I have just received large and varied consignments of Tiles, Flats, Halves, Ridges, Ventilators, etc. from well-known houses of Mangalore such as J. H. Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co. Saldanha & Co.

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Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I have lost the donation deed in my favour bearing No. 607, dated 2nd March, 1915, and attested by K. Subramaniam, Notary Public. The public is warned not to receive the said document as security for any monetary transaction. Pulioy West, Alvapillai Subramaniam. Point Pedro, 4th June, 1917.



The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1917.

THE PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

These regulations requiring that every body entering India except "bona fide labourers" and "Mohamedan Pilgrims" have a passport, which came into force some weeks ago, took the public by surprise because of the great inconvenience and loss. There are many who are engaged in...

ness and who have to make frequent visits to their native country. The Ceylonese, especially the people of Jaffna, look upon India as their mother country, and have close and intimate connection with the neighbouring Continent, travelling to and fro as frequently as they are doing from one part of their own country to the other. The Indo-Ceylon railway connection has brought the two countries so close to each other as to be considered practically as one country, though under separate Governments, one under the guidance of the Secretary of State for India and the other under the Secretary of State for the Colonies. There have been for some years past loud and persistent complaints in regard to the quarantine regulations in general and especially in regard to those enforced at Mandapam. These are justified on the ground that they are intended in the interest of sanitation—for the prevention of the introduction of infectious and contagious diseases. But no body knows why this passport system has been introduced in respect to His Majesty's loyal subjects in Ceylon—Indians as well as Ceylonese.

It is again very curious that an invidious distinction is shown by excluding the "labourers" and the "Mohamedan Pilgrims". There is no objection to the exclusion of "labourers", if it is clearly defined who they are. But why should "Mohamedan Pilgrims" be excluded? Why should not the Hindu pilgrims who go in hundreds if not in thousands, to their Shrines in India be given the same privilege, not to speak of Buddhist and Catholic pilgrims, whose number is not so great as that of the Hindus. Geographically and ethnologically Jaffna is more closely connected with India than any other part of Ceylon. There are hundreds of Jaffnese employed in different parts of India, and a very large number of them are settled there. There have been intermarriages between Jaffnese and Indians, and the trade connection between the two countries is also of an intimate character. The Hindus of Jaffna who form the vast majority of the population here have not only almost all their most sacred Shrines in India, to which many of them pay annual visits, but a considerable number of their Priests also live in the neighbouring Continent and pay occasional visits to their disciples here. In these circumstances, it is a great anomaly and a grave injustice that the Mohamedan Pilgrims alone should have been granted a special privilege to the exclusion of the Hindus, Buddhists and Christians.

We do not know whether our Government is aware of the hardships to which people are subjected in securing the recommendations for the passport from J. P.s, Ministers of Religion, or members of Banking Corporations. The stamp fee has been, thanks to His Excellency the Governor, reduced from Rs 5 to Re. 1, which is a great relief. But photographs in every case cost them not less than Rs. 3 and in getting the forms filled up, persons who cannot do it themselves have to engage others on certain payments. But the greatest difficulty is encountered in getting the application certified, as most of the applicants are personally unknown to those who should certify it.

It turns out that these Passport Regulations are the requirements of the Indian Government and that His Excellency the Governor has addressed the Government of India to modify the present regulations with respect to the necessity for passports between India and Ceylon. His Excellency will earn the sincere thanks of the Indians in Ceylon and the Ceylonese by securing for them this concession from the Government of India.

Our Subscribers

Please Note.

The XXVIIIth Volume of the "Hindu Organ" closes with this month and the XXIXth Volume begins with the next month. The paper will be supplied to those only who pay the subscription in advance. Our subscribers will please take note of this and remit their subscription accordingly.

There are a few subscribers who are in arrears. They will note that unless they remit their subscriptions before the

30th June, 1917,

the paper will not be supplied to them after that date, and steps will be taken to recover the arrears.

The Manager, "Hindu Organ".

THE RELIGION OF THE ANCIENT TAMILS.

(By S. Sabaratna Mudaliyar.)

PART FOURTH.

THE DRAVIDIAN VIEW.

CHAPTER XL.

VALUE OF SANSKRIT TO THE RELIGION OF THE TAMILS.

The Tamils have been one of the civilized nations of the world from a very remote period, and their ancient civilization was no doubt of a very high standard. However high their civilization might have been at any time, their dependence on Sanskrit for their religion cannot be denied. Some of our educated countrymen have started a campaign to belittle the importance of Sanskrit, evidently with a view to spite the Aryans, or more correctly, the South Indian Brahmins, who try to identify themselves with the Aryans and to claim superiority over the Dravidians. I will not enter into the question here whether the Aryan civilization was at any time superior to that of the Dravidian, or whether Sanskrit has been the exclusive property of the Aryans. I can only point out that if we have any belief in our Shastras, we cannot reject the theory that Sanskrit has always been a Deva Basha, or the language of the celestials, and this theory receives great support from the fact that, so far as can be ascertained, it has never been a spoken language by the terrestrials. That language has, however, been the repository of the Srutis and the other sacred Shastras of the different denominations of ancient India. The Aryan languages may be more closely related to Sanskrit than the Dravidian dialects but the Dravidian dialects cannot be said to be altogether foreign to Sanskrit. Reserving this question to be dealt with later on, I now proceed to shew the relation that exists between Sanskrit and the Religion of the Tamils.

I must point out in the first place, that every religion has a Sruti or revelation, and no civilized nation is without a Sruti for its religion. Highly civilized as the Tamils were at one time, they cannot be said to have been without a revelation. Their revelations, according to their ancient literature, have always been the Sanskrit Vedas; and they fully recognized the merits of the Vedas and the Vedic Shastras. If the Tamils had a revelation in their own language at any time, that revelation must have had a name, and that name could never have been forgotten, even if the revelation was lost somehow or other. If there was such a name, that name would have been most carefully preserved, and handed over to us. Is there any name so handed over? None whatever. Not only the name, there would have been several fragments of our revelations collected from the memory of men and codified and handed over to us, if we had such a revelation at any time and lost it subsequently. Supposing for the sake of argument, that even such fragments were not available, some saying or other would have been invented to fill up the place of those Srutis, or at least to occupy a position next to them. Have we any such saying? Not one. It is quite clear from the ancient literature of the Tamils that they were fully alive to the necessity and importance of a revelation by God, and this view is fully endorsed by Tolappiam the oldest of the existing Tamil literature.

வினையின்கி விளங்கியதுறிவின் முனைவன்கண்டது முந்நூலாகும்.

A people who acknowledged the existence of a revelation by God would never have allowed it to die, if they had such a revelation in their own language; and even if it had died, they would not have been so very indifferent of it as not to collect and preserve the available fragments—and what is more important—they would not have forgotten even the very name! It is very clear therefore that they had no Sruti in their own language, and that they fully depended on the Sanskrit Vedas for their Sruti—and this fact is fully supported by the existing ancient Tamil literature. The only evidence available for us on this subject is our ancient literature, and while on this evidence it is quite plain that the religion of the Tamils was fully dependent on the Sanskrit Vedas and Agamas, can we reject this evidence, and maintain another theory without any evidence at all?

It is of course easy enough to surmise that our Srutis were done away with by the Aryans or that they were destroyed by some of the deluges; but where is the evidence for such a surmise? The evidence proves just the contrary. The Srutis are too important to be lost sight

of under any circumstance, and to surmise that their name itself was forgotten is too absurd to be given any credit. We should have at least some semblance of evidence either in the Dravidian literature or in the Aryan literature,—in the Dravidian tradition or in the Aryan tradition—but we have none. When we take pride in our religion and say that it was handed down to us by our worthy ancestors, it would be a great reflection on them to say that they slighted their Srutis and gave the credit of their religion to a foreign language and to a foreign nation.

I have quoted largely in Part I, from Tolappiam and other ancient Tamil works, passages that would conclusively shew that the Vedas and the Vedic Shastras were the sacred books on which our ancestors relied. It is not therefore necessary to draw the attention of the readers to those passages again. But I would like to bring to their special notice the opinions of our Tamil sages such as Granasambanthar and others whose evidence we cannot afford to treat indifferently, and without whose precious sayings we can have no religion at all. All our Tamil sages fully recognized the importance of the Sanskrit Vedas and Vedic Shastras, and they bear ample testimony to the value of Sanskrit for our spiritual uplift. They mention by names the Sanskrit Vedas in several places, and they accept their authority unequivocally. They rely on the authority of the six Vedic Angas and that of the Puranas and Smritis which are all in Sanskrit. They do not refer to any Tamil revelation anywhere, or to its existence at any time.

Sings our Sambanthar:—

“சுடையின் சாமவேதம்”

“பண்ணை முந்நூல் மறைவர்” [தகர்]

“ஆரியத்தொடுசெந்தமிழ்ப்பயனறிவினாதர்”

Sings our Vakisar:—

“நானமறையோடாறத்தகவல்லான்” [வல்]

“முந்தியதேவர்க்குமுறைமுறையிருக்கச்சொ”

“சந்தனிகொகையொர்ப்பகிணர் சாமவே” [தர்]

“முத்தமிழுநர் மறையுமாளுந்கண்டாய்”

Sings our Suntharar:—

“தக்கமொராதையமுமுறைமறைவென்கி” [மு]

“தரவொலியாகமக்கள்.....விரவியவே” [வொல]

“தரவொலியாகமக்கள்.....விரவியவே” [வொல]

“தரவொலியாகமக்கள்.....விரவியவே” [வொல]

Sings our Manikavasakar:—

“நான்குமறைப்பயிரிகளையெல்லத்தேகண்டே” [னே]

“இருக்கொடுதாத்திரியம்மயின்சொருபால்”

“ஆகமமகிளின் நண்ணிப்பான்”

Now what is the view of our Santana Kuravas whose Siddhanta Shastras are the mainstay of our religion. They unmistakably recognize the authority of the Vedas, the Agamas and the other sacred books in Sanskrit.

Says Arunantisivachariar:—

“தருமறையாகமமக்கமருக்கலைநெறித்த”

“கத்தியனுக்கோத்துரைக்குமுருகு”

“மாவயன்மாமறையறியாறாதிமார்ச்சம்”

“வேதநூலகவநூல்”

“வேதநூலகவநூல்”

Says Umapativachariar:—

“பாந்திகமுனர் சாமவேதமக்க”

“வேதநூலகவநூல்”

Tirumulanayanar, another sage of great authority bears the following testimony: “வேதமோடாகமமெய்யாயினறநூல்”

It is therefore very plain that the religion of the Tamils fully depend on the Vedas and the Agamas from its inception, and it would be a suicidal policy to ignore the importance of Sanskrit for purposes of our religion. We know what important part the Mantras play in our religion, and we will have to forfeit the benefit of these Mantras if we disown Sanskrit. The Tamil language is not possessed of the sound principles that are necessary for many of these Mantras, and we should not, in our anxiety to revenge the Brahmins of South India, throw over board the Sanskrit language.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

PROHIBITING ANIMAL SACRIFICE.—We are glad to know that the agitation against animal sacrifice in some Hindu Temples is bearing good fruit. A correspondent informs us by telegraph today as follows:—Samintha-Gurukul, Priest, Tolpram Amman Koi, prohibited animal slaughter at the Gramasanti of the Bhadrakali Koi, Chulipuram.

ANIMAL SACRIFICE STOPPED AT A HINDU TEMPLE.—The annual sacrifice which was to take place last Monday morning at Arialai Vairava Temple was prevented by moral persuasion. Several goats and cocks taken to the temple for sacrifice were removed by

scathed and those who had made vows for the sacrifice contented themselves by paying to the temple the usual fee due on each animal slaughtered. Even the unnecessary cruelty of clipping the ear of goats was not resorted to as a compromise to avoid the greater evil of slaughter.

PERSONAL.—Mr. K. S. Kandiah of the Colombo Customs has come to Jaffna on leave and is staying at his residence at Van-East.

MATRIMONIAL.—The marriage of Mr. S. Kathiravelu, Station Master, Talaimannar, brother of Mr. S. Kandiah Pillai, Manager, "Hindu Organ", with the youngest daughter of the late Mr. S. Sallappah Pillai, brother of Srimath Sapapathy Navalar, takes place at 10 P. M., tomorrow at the residence of the bride at Copay North.

—We are very much pleased to announce the marriage of Srimathi Alencobambal, eldest daughter of Mr. K. Chinnaambipillai, B. A., D. T., Professor of Mathematics, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, with Mr. V. Ramanathan, second son of Rao Bahadur K. Vaititogampillai, Presidency Postmaster, Madras, which took place last Thursday at the bride's residence. Our congratulations and best wishes to the new couple.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the appointment of Mr. Harold Creasy, anti recently Acting Deputy Director of Public Works, as Permanent Deputy, D. P. W., with effect from 1st March last. Mr. A. E. Codrict, Provincial Engineer, Western Province, has been appointed Assistant Director of Public Works and will relieve Mr. G. N. Loggin, who was holding the acting appointment.

RAISING OF IMPORT DUTIES.—Last Friday's "Gazette" contains the draft of an Ordinance to amend the Customs Ordinance for raising the import duties on certain articles to meet the charge on the proposed local War Loan. The import duty on chilies is proposed to be raised from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-25; on Coriander seed from 60s. to 75s.; on cotton goods from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5-50; on cummin seed from Rs. 1-15 to Rs. 2; on cutch from Rs. 1-70 to Rs. 2; on dates from 50c. to 70c.; on fennel seed from 70c. to Rs. 1-25; on fish dried or salted from 50c. to 75c. on Maldive fish from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2; on garlic from 65c. to 75c.; on ghee from Rs. 2-50 to Rs. 3; on dry ginger from 80c. to Rs. 1-25; on mathe seed from 55c. to 60c.; on all unwrought metals including any unwrought alloy or amalgam; iron or steel (not galvanized) (sheets, plates, joists, girders, bars, angles, tees, channels, bulbs and pigs; scrap iron; tin and zinc in cake or slab bustier and cast steel; T and channel bars, angles, plates, sheets, and rolled joists, iron or steel but not galvanized iron,—all hitherto free—Rs. 50 for every R100 of the value thereof; on yellow metal, plates, sheets and ingots hitherto free Rs. 3 per cwt; on onions from 17c. to 20c.; on perfumed spirits and bay rum Rs. 7 to Rs. 8; on perfumery from 5 to 10 80c. The duty on all other goods, wares, merchants, and machinery not otherwise charged with duty or prohibited and not comprised in the table of exemptions, Rs. 750 for R100 worth.

CEYLONESE CONTINGENT FOR WAR SERVICE.—The Contingent of O L I men, civilians and constables, in charge of Mr. A. N. Campbell, who are going on War service, was given a hearty send off. They were accommodated in the Echeion Barracks before their departure. The Civilians and policemen fell in on the Barrack Square in charge of Mr. A. N. Campbell with 120 O L I men in charge of Capt. E. W. Jayawardene with Lieuts. R. F. Morgan and C. P. Hall; and 50 Policemen under the command of Mr. Langham, A. S. P., with Inspector Doolie. The Hon. Mr. R. E. Stubbs, Colonial Secretary, representing H. E. the Governor, arrived accompanied by Mr. A. N. Hutt and his arrival was announced by the O L I Band, which was in attendance, playing the opening bars of the National Anthem. The O L I who formed the guard of honour "presented arms." Then Mr. Stubbs, accompanied by Major A. E. Andrews and Capt. Jayawardene, inspected the guard and also Police guard, Mr. Langham accompanying him. The batch of men who are going to the front was next examined and were afterwards marched to a spot facing the sailing base, where Mr. Stubbs addressed them. The men next were marched to the jetty headed by the Police band and a police escort of 50 men, when after tender farewells and good-byes, they took their departure amid loud cheers.

N. Y. K. DIVIDEND: 70 PER CENT.—At a general meeting of the shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, (Japanese Steamship Company) held at Tokyo, on the 29th instant, a dividend of 70 per cent per annum was declared for the half-year ended 31st March 1917.—"Times of India," June 1st.

MR. NAOROJI'S ILLNESS.—Mr. Dadsbhoy Naoroji is seriously ill. His ego and his services have given him a place apart in the esteem of all India, and all will join with us in expressing the hope that he may be spared to see the conclusion of this war and the opening of a new era of peace and progress. Mr. Naoroji was born in 1825; he first visited England in 1855. He was experienced in public work when most of the political leaders of to-day were still school boys. —"M. Mail."

THE SELANGOR FOOT BALL LEAGUE COMPETITION.—One of the most exciting and interesting games that have been witnessed in Kuala Lumpur, for a long time, was that played by the Tamil Union F. T. against the "Rovers" or Mr. Martin's choicest team. There is no doubt that the former played an excellent game and kept up their sportsmanlike spirit from the start to the finish so much so that even the Malays could not but join the Chinese and the Tamils in backing up the team. A Clerk's Petition: The Clerk in the F. M. S. Government Clerical Service are sending in a petition to His Excellency the High Commissioner praying for some sort of relief on account of the high cost of living caused indirectly by the War and directly by the wanton raising of the prices of food stuffs etc. by the selfish and shameless traders who try to make a profit out of this war. It is hoped that His Excellency will consider their petition favourably, but it is doubtful whether it will be possible to check these traders from continuing their wicked scheme of making money. A lecture: Mr. Isaac Tambiah, B. D., Barrister at-law, delivered a lecture on "Catacombs" on the 22nd instant in the St. Mary's Chapel, K. L. He handled the subject in his usual oratorical fashion and it is to be regretted that a good many missed the opportunity of listening to this able lecturer probably not knowing what was meant by "Catacombs." An interesting incident was the publicity of the fact that one of the gentlemen present had been actually to the catacombs of Rome of which the lecturer was speaking and many doubt whether this would not have caused the lecturer a good deal of uneasiness. —Cor.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

RESULTS OF THE JAFFNA COLLEGES.

Table with columns for SENIOR and JUNIOR, and rows for Honours, School Certi., Ceylon Certi., and Total. Columns include Central, Hartley, Hindu, Jaffna, Kilber, St. Patrick's, St. John's, and Victoria.

The following are the names of those who passed from the Jaffna Hindu College:—Senior Honours: S. B. Subrahmanyan (in English Language and Literature, and History). Senior School Certificate: A. R. Sabhapati. Senior Ceylon Certificate: C. Shivasubrahmaniam. Junior School Certificate: T. Muttasaniappillai, (distinction in History), V. A. Kandiyai and S. Thirunavukkarasu. Junior Ceylon School Certificate: M. Mylvaganam, K. V. Rasiah and M. Subramaniam.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

RESULTS OF THE JAFFNA COLLEGES.

First Division.

Chellappah Thambar, Hindu College, Jaffna and Private study, Kandiah Eliyathamly, Hindu College, Jaffna, and Thamotheerampillai Thambu, Central College, Jaffna, and Private study.

Second Division.

Crossette Thambiah Rajaratnam William, St. John's College, Jaffna, Jeremiah Gunaratnam, St. John's College and St. Patrick's College, Jaffna, Jeremiah Rajendram, St. John's College, Jaffna, Sabharatnam Chinnatambi, St. John's College, Jaffna, Seevaratnam Samuel Thambapillai, Jaffna College, Sithamparam Velauthar, Hindu College, Jaffna, Sivaratnam Carthigasam, St. Patrick's College, Jaffna, and Vanniasegaram Chellappah M. St. John's College, Jaffna and St. Thomas' College.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

In honour of the Birthday of His Majesty the King, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace:—

For the Island.

Henry Lawson de Mel and Cethirvaloe Namastivayan.

For the Western Province.

John Douglas Phillips, Lloyd Leopold Daniels, Nanayakkara Don Stephen Silva, John Edward de Zoysa.

The following is a list of the gentlemen on whom His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to confer Native Rank in honour of the Birthday of His Majesty the King:—

To be Dissava.

Sooriya Kumara Wannasingha Loku Banda Bolankulape,

To be Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate. Ambalavanar Naganathar, Mudaliyar.

To be Mudaliyar.

Suzupillai Mudaliyar Philip Vandarcken, Managaperumal Sinnatenby Kanungodan, George W. Rasiah Vallipuram, Kunkulagna Edwin Vernon Gooneratne, Edward Benjamin de Silva Gunatilleke, Meera Lebbe Markar Mestriyari Ahamed Lebbe Markar, Gabriel Alexander Fonseka Senoviratna, Muhandiram, Nathaniel John Cooke Wijesekera, Muhandiram, Handinnapola Appuhauillage Samuel Perera, William Frederick Jayasekera Gunewardhana, James Henry Peter Wijemanne and John Vincent Gomis Abeyesinghe Wickramaratna Jayawardene.

To be Muhandiram of the Gate or Guard. Vidanelage James Joseph de Mel.

To be Mohotti Muhandiram.

George Albert de Silva Abeyesiriwardene Senoviratne Goonetilleke.

To be Muhandiram.

Don Henry Kotalawala, Godwin Jacob de Fonseka, Oliver Edwin de Zoysa, Don Dieneris Werasinghe, Don Charles Jayasuriya, and Sadrin Perera.

To be Vidane Muhandiram.

Don Simon Amerasekera Jayawardene.

To be Maha Vidane Muhandiram.

Samichi de Silva Wirakoon.

To be Vanniyanar.

Sayampunathar Asaipillai.

THE LATE MR. HUDSON PARAMASWAMY, B. A.

On Monday the 4th instant at 4 P. M., the portrait of the late Mr. Hudson Paramaswamy, B. A., (Principal, Mampay Hindu College) who was connected with Jaffna College for a long period as Lecturer in Classics was unveiled at the Oley Hall, Jaffna College, in the midst of a large number of the Old Boys and friends of the College. The proceedings began with prayer by Mr. W. E. Hitchcock, M. A., the Principal of the College. Rev. J. Bicknell, S. A., B. D. J. making the opening speech dwelt at length on the character and literary attainments of the late Mr. Paramaswamy and said that the mere fact of his portrait hanging on the College wall was a stimulus to them to follow the good example left by the deceased as a good and ideal teacher. Hon. Sir A. Kanagasabai, Kt. speaking as a friend on behalf of the public referred to the interest taken by the late Mr. Hudson Paramaswamy in the Jaffna Association, in the North Ceylon Educational Association, in all Christian movements and in the cause of temperance. The speaker dwelt at length on the talents of Mr. Hudson as a Latin and Tamil Scholar which was amply testified by the high honour conferred on him by the selection made by the Madras University in choosing him to collaborate in the edition of a Tamil Lexicon which is shortly to be published under the auspices of that University. The speaker referred to Mr. Hudson Paramaswamy as a gentleman who acted up to his convictions, who knowing the responsibilities of a teacher maintained an unbiased character and proved himself an ideal Guru. The Hon. Mr. K. Balasingham, M. L. C., who spoke on behalf of the Alumni of the College paid a fitting tribute to the late Mr. Hudson Paramaswamy dwelling on his art of teaching, his popularity among the students, his whole hearted devotion to duty and his love to Jaffna College. The speaker also referred to the exertions of the deceased in seeing the Local Endowment Fund of the College a success by his personal visit to the F. M. S. in 1907 to solicit subscriptions from the Old Boys. Mr. Balasingham said that the portrait hanging on the College wall will always be a source of inspiration to the younger generation. The portrait which was presented to the College by Mr. H. Tambirajah, Proctor, Hatton, was framed out by Messrs. Plate & Co., Ltd., and was a perfect likeness of the late Mr. Hudson Paramaswamy. —Cor.

THE WAR CABINET.

Bombay, May 31.—H. H. the Maharajah of Bikanir, Sir James Meston and Sir S. P. Sinha, India's representatives at the Imperial War Cabinet, arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer today. There was a large gathering at the Alexandra Docks to give them a hearty welcome. As the steamer anchored alongside the wharf a party went on board and garlanded them. All leave Bombay, the Maharajah of Bikanir for his State, Sir James Meston for Naini Tal and Sir S. P. Sinha for Calcutta by mail via Jubbulpore.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bikanir, speaking to a representative of the Times of India, before leaving Bombay for Rajputana this evening, said that the message he brought to India was in the words of His Majesty the King-Emperor, "Hope". The War had brought India and England closer. The part India had played in the War, the splendid patriotism and the bravery of her gallant sons, had appealed to the imagination of England as nothing had done before. Everywhere in England there was goodwill towards India, and it would bear fruit in good time, when the War was brought to a victorious issue. Said the Maharajah "You can have no idea of the sacrifices and heroic efforts that England is making to win the War. Everyone in that country is occupied with the single aim of winning the War." "Amid the pre-occupations of the War," he continued, "English statesmen did not fail to show their sympathy and goodwill towards India. The British people were full of sympathy for India." The Maharajah said that the apprehension felt in some quarters in regard to the Dominions desiring to control India was not well founded. Nothing could have been better than the goodwill and sympathy which the Premiers of the Dominions showed for India. He was particularly gratified at the cordial welcome that was extended to him and his colleagues by the representatives of the Dominions.

In conclusion, the Maharajah said the Princes and peoples of India had proved that India was the most precious jewel in the diadem of the Empire. India's patriotism had given a great shock to the Germans. India's splendid response to the call of the Empire was the only reply that could give.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION, VADDUKKODDAI.

Persuant to a notice issued by Mr. K. Arumugam, B. A., of the tutorial staff of the Hindu English Institute, Vaddukkodai, and Hony. Secretary of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Vaddukkodai, the celebration of the first annual general meeting of the above Association took place at the Hindu English Institute Hall on Thursday the 8th ultimo at 6 P. M., when a large and representative gathering of Hindu gentlemen was present.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Sapapathy who had to preside on the occasion was received at a distance of a few hundred yards from the Institute, by the leading members of the Association and garlanded by Mr. A. Sitamparanapillai, Notary Public and President of the Association. In accompaniment of native music, the Hon'ble gentleman was taken in procession to the Institute Hall, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. At the entrance of the Institute, the Principal, Mr. V. Sinnadurai, received him and sprinkled rose water. Then he was slowly led to the Hall where he took the presidential chair by the side of Srimath Ambalavanavalsawamikal, the founder and Proprietor of the Hindu English Institute Vaddukkodai and Srigunasambandaswami Madam at Tinnevely, South India. He was presented with lime fruits in a silver plate by Mr. K. Arumugam, the Hony. Secretary of the Association.

The proceedings began with the singing of Thevaram by Mr. S. Sangarasapillai, a member of the staff of the Institute. An illuminated address of welcome was read by the Chairman by Mr. A. Tillainatar, Retired Pensioner and landed proprietor, Vaddukkodai.

In reply to the address the Chairman said that he was hardly deserving of the high sentiments expressed in the address and that it was his duty as a Saivite to patronize the work of the Association. He also said that all Hindus should unitedly work to stop the shamefully cruel custom of slaughtering animals in Hindu temples and to put a check to the growing intemperance among Saivites. The next item was the reading of the annual report of the proceedings of the Association by the Secretary, Mr. K. Arumugam, which was duly adopted by the meeting. The chairman then called upon Mr. C. Arulampalam, Advocate, Jaffna, to deliver his lecture on "Our duty to our religion". The learned lecturer, who handled the subject in a masterly manner, said that Saiva Siddhanta is the most scientific and cosmopolitan religion whose tenets are quite in harmony with the conclusion of the greatest scientists of the world. He pointed out that the Grace of the Almighty Shiva is attainable by every person, without distinction of caste or creed or race provided that he has genuine love for God. This was clearly demonstrated by the lecturer's references to the lives of Saints described in Periyapuranam and in the other religious books of the Saivites. The lecture over, interesting and useful remarks were offered by Messrs. S. Sivapathasundarampillai, B. A., Head Master, Victoria College and Mr. M. Sabaratnasinghe, B. A., Head Master, Hindu College, Jaffna.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed and seconded by Messrs. M. Canapathipillai, Proctor, S. C., and V. Candiah, a Vice President of the Association, respectively.

Then Srimath Ambalavanavalsawamikal, rose amidst applause and by way of thanking the chairman showered upon him the choicest blessings of God, which was seconded by Mr. K. Arumugam, the Secretary of the Association.

Light refreshments were lavishly served and the proceedings came to a close with the singing of Thevaram by Mr. S. Sangarasapillai of the Tutorial staff of the Institute.

The following is the address presented to the chairman:—

To THE HON'BLE MR. A. SAPAPATHY, M. L. C.

Esteemed Sir, We the members of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Vaddukkodai, beg to take this opportunity to offer you a hearty welcome to this scene of our humble labours, on this the occasion of its first annual general meeting.

You have indeed laid us under a deep debt of obligation by condescending to accept our invitation to preside over this little function of ours, young as we are in the stage of religious activity. Our call to you has not been in the least inappropriate, in as much as your presence here will be a source of inspiration for us in our field of work.

This Association, Sir, is particularly anxious among other things to lay great emphasis on the practical side of Religious life. We can boldly assure you that we are not uttering empty platitudes when we say that you are one of those few men who have all along inculcated to us, your darling sons, that example is better than precept and that religion is a living force which is to be manifested in our every day life. To this fact your disinterested labours as the Honorary Editor of the "Hindu Organ" for over twenty-five years in the cause of our most sublime religion, the independent and self-reliant spirit you have evinced in that you have flatly refused to be drawn into the trammels of Government service and your unwavering pursuit of that much wanted industrial life, in the expansion of which alone lies the regeneration of our country, bear ample testimony.

Well we might congratulate His Excellency the Governor for the extraordinary statesmanship and sagacity he has displayed in having chosen such an eminently fit person to represent our interest in the Legislative Council.

May Shiva the giver of all bounties, shower upon you his choicest blessings and spare many years of happy life to guide the course of our country and to mould the character of its men.

We beg to remain, Esteemed Sir, Yours faithfully, The Members, K. Arumugam, Young Men's Hindu Association, Vaddukkodai, 1917.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

BRUGES, ZEEBRUGGE AND OSTEND BOMBED.

The Admiralty states that Naval aircraft carried out several raids from Dunkirk yesterday night and dropped many tons of bombs with good results on Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges. All returned safely.

GHEENT BOMBED.

Amsterdam.—The Echo de Belge says fifteen Allied aeroplanes heavily bombed Ghent on Monday, considerably damaging the Railway Station and causing panic. They returned without loss after numerous air fights.

KAISER ON THE BRITISH.

Amsterdam.—The Kaiser, in a remarkable address to the troops on the Arras front, declared that the enemy were attempting with unparalleled supplies and munitions, finally to break the German resistance. The noble-minded Germans can appreciate the motive of the French, who are fighting to liberate their homes, but the English were fighting obstinately and tenaciously only for the enlargement of their power at the Germans' cost. Germany was fighting a holy fight, the duration of which was in God's hands. Germany's business is to hold on, however long it may last. German civilians were prepared to share with the troops every danger and distress. Meanwhile German submarines were working to cut in pieces the enemy's vital nerve.

HATS THE BRITISH.

Reuter's Headquarters correspondent, amplifying the Kaiser's speech at Arras, says he told the soldiers they must hate the British as heartily as their capacity for righteous wrath permitted them. No prisoners must be taken or mercy shown in future. Subsequently contradicting this he enjoined that all prisoners should be treated with the utmost severity and forbade all fraternisation whatsoever. The correspondent comments on the Kaiser's fury against Britain which is doubtless due to a growing insistence upon the "No Peace with the Hohenzollerns" doctrine.

GENERAL SMUTS.

General Smuts, speaking at the Russian Exhibition at the Grafton Galleries, said if nothing further happened as a result of the War but the Russian revolution, posterity would say the War had not been in vain. The Germans always regarded the Russians as barbarians. Our prayer was that these "barbarians" save the world as they saved Europe from Napoleon. He ventured to remind his Russian brethren that discipline must accompany freedom; otherwise freedom like new wine, sometimes went to the head. Germany was "ready to swallow all Russia's ideas and formulas about Peace without annexation and indemnities and swallow Russia too." Von Bethmann-Hollweg's recent speech showed that Germany longed for Peace but a Peace based on German victories. Germany, which was built on blood and iron, must go down by blood and iron. He hoped Russia would not forget the agony of Serbia and Belgium. The latter was making a brave fight, not only here, but in East Africa and Central Africa (cheers). He knew he was expressing the sentiment of the Russian and other democracies when he said "shame on the Allies if we let these small nations go under." General Smuts concluded: We have achieved what was thought impossible, namely, union of the free peoples of the world against autocracies like Germany, Austria and Turkey, and, you may add, the devil. What a combination!

CHINESE MILITARY REVOLT.

Shanghai.—The Military Governors of several Provinces have declared their independence. It is most difficult to appreciate the situation. Those in revolt command large bodies of Northern troops, but are absolutely against the Democracy. The rupture may be a big political bluff or the prelude to an attempt at the restoration of the young Emperor.

BREAD BULLETS WANTED.

Speaking on the Food Question in the City Mr. Prothero said he did not think the harvest would furnish the bread requirements of the coming cereal year, but that if economy were practised Germany could not starve us, even if the submarines managed to prevent grain or cereals coming to the United Kingdom. He asserted deliberately, calculating for the harvest plus the amount expected to be stored up in 1917, that there would be enough foodstuffs to pull us through. He dwelt on the necessity of carrying out the Agricultural programme. He said that once we had decided the food question in our favour, then Peace was nearer our doors. Once Germany's hope to starve us was defeated, what was the good of Germany prolonging the War? We had got the silver bullets, we had got the leaden bullets and it was up to the farmer to give us the bread bullets.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

F. M. Sir J. D. Haig says:—We attacked on the front Southward of Souchez River yesterday night. Already we have made good progress and taken a number of prisoners. The enemy attacked advance posts in the night South-Westward of Cherisy and made some progress. A counter-attack regained the whole of the lost ground except one post. We successfully raided Southward of Ypres. German Artillery was active at Bullecourt.

F. M. Sir J. D. Haig says:—There was fierce fighting all day with varying fortunes Southward of Souchez River. The enemy lost heavily in our attack. Subsequently he delivered a number of violent counter-attacks with considerable success, owing to which we were unable to maintain our progress made in the morning. We took prisoners in these operations. Our patrols advanced Southward of Ypres. We brought down four of ours are missing.

London, June 2. F. M. Sir J. D. Haig says:—We repulsed an enemy party last night Southward of Oppy. There was reciprocal Artillery work all day long at different points on the front. Our aeroplanes accomplished much valuable work yesterday. One German machine was brought down and six others driven down uncontrolled. Three of ours are missing.

F. M. Sir J. D. Haig says:—The enemy's Artillery was active last night against positions in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt and Vimy village. There is nothing of interest to report.

Paris.—A semi-official statement refers to a persistent Artillery duel on the British front, and frequent successful British coups de main as a prelude to the resumption of the battle.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

A French communique says:—There has been lively Artillery work at L'Haix Hurtebise and Craonne. Since April 16th the Franco-British have captured over 52,000 Germans, including 1,000 officers and an enormous quantity of material which includes 440 heavy and field guns, 1,000 machine guns and numerous trench-guns.

NINE DIVISIONS TAKEN PRISONER.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—Between May 15th and 24th the French took 31,729 prisoners of whom 28,045 were unwounded, making, with the British and Italian captures of the past eight weeks, a total of over 75,000, equivalent to a bayonet strength of nine Divisions as enemy Divisions are now constituted.

London, June 3.

A French communique says:—The enemy delivered a violent bombardment in the Craonne region all night long, after which three attacks were made on the California plateau and two on the Vauclerc plateau. Everywhere they were repulsed with important losses, especially in the Eastern portion of California where the storming troops were scattered by our fire and left numbers of bodies in front of our trenches. A number of prisoners were taken. Various enemy attempts at coups de main in Champagne and Vosges failed.

HEAVY GERMAN ATTACK.

London, June 4.

A French communique says:—Units belonging to two German Divisions participated in the attacks on the Vauclerc and California plateau. The Germans at Vauclerc made the assault in dense waves, sometimes shoulder to shoulder. The first attack retired in disorder. The second, accompanied by liquid fire, momentarily entered the advanced trenches and was immediately ejected. We maintained the positions in their entirety.

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG ON GERMANY'S AIMS.

Allahabad, June 3.

Pioneer special cables dated, London, 1st June, state:—Herr Von Bethmann Hollweg, in the organ Norddeutscher Zeitung, declares with his authority Germany wishes no increase of territory nor political or economical power. She merely wishes to defend her own territory and secure guarantees for future defence and self-protection. These guarantees are supposed to include some sort of military control of Belgium. The Daily Express Amsterdam correspondent, in sending the foregoing, describes it as a direct outcome of the failure to bring Russia into making a separate peace, and foretells it will expose both the Chancellor and the Kaiser to violent attacks by the Pan Germans and will increase the party feud in Germany to a point of chaos. The same correspondent quotes the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten as saying that the Chancellor is worried by the probable effects on the public mind of the crushing financial burdens resulting from the War, and is anxious to protect the Crown from any possibility of widespread discontent. He cannot alone take the responsibility for the coming Peace. He is endeavouring to share it by inducing Party leaders in the Reichstag to accept an Under Secretaryship, but they are unwilling to accept the responsibility without power.

OUTSPOKEN PRESS IN GERMANY.

Allahabad, June 2.

There has of late been a greater degree of outspokenness in the German Press, which some people believe is allowed in order to deceive Russia as to the possibilities of the democratisation of Germany, while others attribute it to a genuine tide of public opinion. The Munich Post is a conspicuous example. In commenting on the Chancellor's Reichstag speech it said:—It is pleasant to be told that the Military position is excellent, but it would be more pleasant to be convinced that it is as excellent as the Chancellor says and most pleasant if his confidence in the existence of a completely amicable understanding between Germany and her Allies were confirmed. With all these assertions we do not advance a step further. As for the idea that our enemies will be reduced and beg for mercy within three or four months, not even the youngest Lieutenant will believe that. Naturally all Germans desire a Peace which will leave intact the honour of our great nation and exclude the possibility of a War of revenge. At the same time the German people intend that as soon as possible a purer air shall blow in Germany, particularly in North Germany, ensuring that our political life shall become democratic. The German people intend to tell the outside world themselves what their War aims are and they will not be hindered by anyone.

BELGIAN PORTS BOMBED.

London, June 2.

The Admiralty announce an aeroplane attack on the enemy aerodrome at St. Denis and Westrem yesterday morning. Naval aeroplanes and seaplanes attacked the German bases last night at Zeebrugge, Ostend and Bruges and dropped several tons of explosives.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, June 1.

Evidence is accumulating from prisoners and other sources of the enormous Austrian losses in the recent fighting on the Isonzo. It is known that six divisions were practically annihilated in five days. Attempts to recapture Vodice alone cost the enemy a regiment dearly. One regiment

had only ten men left. The enemy's losses were even more appalling on the Carso between Castagnavizza and the sea. Two entire divisions were wiped out and three others lost dreadfully. The prisoners admit that the moral effect was considerable.

London, June 2.

An Italian official despatch records heavier Artillery work Northward and Eastward of Gorizia, in the Northern sector of Carso and Dossofatti. We repulsed an attack at night on Thursday on Hill 652 on Vodice. Two enemy attacks Southward of Crazigna and Northward of Tivoli were unsuccessful. We made a surprise attack the same night Southwards of Castagnavizza and advanced the line 400 metres on a two kilometre front. Our aeroplanes bombed Military works, aviation camps, dumps and Railway junctions from Duhna to Opicina, North Eastward of Trieste. All returned safely.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

London, June 1.

Salonica.—The Royalists are commandeering the barley crops. Thessaly is famished. The Thessalians are most indignant and are openly declaring for M. Venizelos. The local authorities are disquieted. Terrorism has been resumed. This is significant in view of the Venizelist belief that King Constantine will again flee the Allies if he gains possession of the crops from Thessaly.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN THE DANGER ZONE.

London, June 3.

The Press Bureau states that arrangements have been concluded with the German Government for the withdrawal of all British prisoners of war thirty kilometres from the firing line on the Eastern and Western fronts. Two thousand Britishers have already been withdrawn. Germany is being asked to announce when the withdrawal is complete.

THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.

London, June 3.

A Russian official despatch says:—The Black Sea fleet cruising on the Anatolian coast on May 29th destroyed munition depots, barracks, factories and other establishments at Shekirogly, Samsun, Oventi and Ordeb. They destroyed 147 sailing-ships laden with supplies and brought two schooners to Trebizond.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WAR.

London, June 2.

Salvador has offered to the United States Military aid in protecting American interests in Salvador. Thus all the Central American States have now declared for the Allies.

Rio de Janeiro.—The Senate here has passed the Bill revoking Neutrality.

RUSSIAN MINISTER INDICTED.

London, June 2.

Petrograd.—The Minister of Justice has completed the indictment of M. Sukhomihoff, who was War Minister in 1914, charging him with responsibility for the shortage of munitions and communicating information to the Austro-Germans and spies. The indictment mentions as an example of shortage 870,000 men without rifles in October, 1914.

GOVERNMENT CHANGES POSSIBLE.

London, June 1.

Several changes in the Government are probable as the result of the promotion of Mr. Barnes and the resignation of Lord Devonport. The newspapers state that Mr. Addison may be transferred to the Ministry of Pensions, Mr. Churchill possibly succeeding him. The Hon. E. S. Montagu may be appointed Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

London, June 2.

Pekin.—The situation is grave. The revolting Military Governors accuse the President and Parliament of attempting to destroy the responsible Cabinet system. They claim that the dismissal of the ex Premier, Tuan-chi-jui, was illegal. They demand the dissolution of Parliament and the reconstruction of the Cabinet. The Peking authorities define the movement as a struggle between Militarism and Constitutionalism with the object of causing the downfall of the President and Parliament. The provinces of Anhui, Shantung and Shansi have declared their independence, while Fensien and Hupeh are supporting the movement conditionally. The other provinces are doubtful.

London, June 1.

Now nine Chinese Provinces have revolted. Honan, Chekiang, Fukien and the Military Governors of Mukden have declared their independence, beside those mentioned.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

London, June 2.

Ottawa.—Mr. Cochrane, Minister of Railways, is being criticised for removing the Railway from the National and Trans-Continental Railways to send to France. It is alleged he is thus degrading the Railway which was built by the Liberal Government. Mr. Cochrane replies that the rails were necessary to standardise with those already sent. The Minister added: "I would tear the whole Trans Continental system, yes, and every other Railway in Canada out to win the War."

—The Ceylon Observer.

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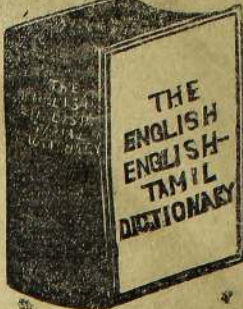
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