

# The Hindu Organ.

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### The Hindu Organ.

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### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8839.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late  
Ponnammamma wife of Veluppillai Nagalingam of  
Kockuvil West

Deceased.  
Vinasittampi Kandiah of Kockuvil West  
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Mutuppillai widow of Vinasittampi of  
Kockuvil West  
Minor 2. Rasamani daughter of Vinasittampi of do  
3. Veluppillai Nagalingam of do. The 2nd  
Respondent is a minor appearing by  
her guardian ad litem the 1st Res-  
pondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Vinasittampi  
Kandiah of Kockuvil West, praying for Letters of  
Administration to the estate of the above-named  
deceased, Ponnammamma wife of Veluppillai Naga-  
lingam, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris,  
District Judge, on September 18, 1918, in the presence of Mr. A. Modilar Velup-  
pillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and  
the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated August 8,  
1918, having been read: It is declared that the  
Petitioner is the brother of the minor heir of the  
said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of  
Administration to the estate of the said Intestate  
issued to him unless the Respondents or any  
other person shall, on or before October 17, 1918,  
show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this  
Court to the contrary.

September 19, 1918.

P. E. Pieris,  
District Judge.

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Ayodya, Rosmead Place.)



## The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1918.

### AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

Among the papers laid before the Agri-  
cultural Society meeting held on the 26th  
ultimo, over which His Excellency Sir  
William Henry Manning, our new Govern-  
or, presided, was the report of the Secre-  
tary on "Agricultural Shows in 1918,"  
which we reproduce in another column.  
Every one will subscribe to the sentiment  
contained in the opening sentence of the  
report, namely, "The benefits accruing from  
Agricultural Shows are generally admit-  
ted." It cannot be doubted that they are  
the means of encouraging and stimulating  
agriculture and all industries in general,  
whose improvement is the object of these  
Shows or Exhibitions held in all parts of  
the civilized world.

The report in question would show that  
in various parts of Ceylon there have been  
held since the beginning of the year a  
number of Shows to the benefit of the  
Agriculturists in particular and the public  
in general. The village Shows were orga-  
nised by the Chief Headmen, "assisted",  
as the report states, "by the officer of the  
Society and the Department of Agricul-  
ture, patronised by the administrative  
heads of the Districts in which they were  
held."

In the face of these facts it strikes us  
as strange that, within our memory, with  
the exception of a hastily organised Show  
held in the Jaffna District Court House  
on the occasion of the Coronation of the  
late King Edward VII, the District which  
is an important agricultural and industri-  
al centre in the whole Island has never  
witnessed a Show worthy of the name,  
either in the villages or in the Town.  
When Sir Arthur Gordon (Lord Stan-  
more) was Governor of Ceylon, expect-  
ing a second visit by that Governor to  
Jaffna, an Exhibition of the various agri-  
cultural and industrial products of Jaffna  
was organised under the auspices of the  
then Government Agent, Mr. (now Sir)  
W. C. Twynnam with Mr. John Rudd,  
Superintendent of Police and Deputy  
Fiscal, as Secretary of the Exhibition  
Committee. Everything was ready for  
the opening of the Show by the Governor.  
But Lady Gordon having suddenly fallen  
ill and Sir Arthur Gordon having been ob-  
liged to leave the Island to accompany his  
wife to England, the Exhibition was in-  
definitely postponed. It was long after the  
retirement of Sir William Twynnam and  
when Mr. J. P. Lewis was Government  
Agent of this Province, the Exhibition a-  
bove referred to was hastily organised, Sir  
William himself taking a leading part, and  
held in the District Court House in hon-  
our of the Coronation of King Edward.  
The Medals that were made for the Ex-  
hibition which was intended to be opened  
by Sir Arthur Gordon were distributed  
among the Prize winners at the Cora-  
tion Exhibition.

When Mr. Price was Government  
Agent of this Province a movement was  
made to hold an Exhibition in Jaffna  
under the auspices of the local Agricul-  
tural Society which has now become defunct.  
The then Government Agent did not take  
any interest in the matter—in fact he op-  
posed the movement when it was decided  
at the Jaffna branch of the Agricultural  
Society to hold the Exhibition. The  
consequence was the Headmen took no  
interest in the matter and the project fell  
through. The money subscribed by a  
few gentlemen who were enthusiastic  
over that undertaking was returned to them.

We were glad to learn, a few weeks  
ago, that the newly formed Social Service  
League of Jaffna was interesting itself in  
organising a Show to be held in Jaffna  
next year. Any movement for the hold-  
ing of a Show deserves the hearty co-op-  
eration and support of one and all who  
are interested in the agricultural and in-  
dustrial improvement in this District.  
We would strongly urge on all men of  
light and leading in Jaffna to take serious

action in regard to the desirability and  
necessity of organising an Agricultural  
and Industrial Exhibition here. We feel  
sure that the local authorities will hearti-  
ly sympathise with the movement and  
the Agricultural Department also will  
lend its support by a grant.

We see no reason why Village Shows  
could not be held in this District such as  
those held in the Sinhalese Districts to  
which reference is made in the report in  
question. His Excellency, Sir William  
Henry Manning is a firm believer in the  
benefits accruing to the people by the  
holding of Agricultural and Industrial  
Shows as his speech at the annual meet-  
ing of the Agricultural Society would  
show. We earnestly hope that a begin-  
ning will be made now for the holding of  
an Exhibition in Jaffna in the middle of  
next year. There can be no doubt that  
the Jaffna Exhibition, if well organised,  
will beat many other Exhibitions held  
in other Provincial capitals of this Island.

### LOCAL & GENERAL.

**THE WEATHER.**—The prolonged drought  
was, after all, broken by a few good showers  
of rain yesterday in the Northern parts of  
the District. The town parts are still with-  
out rain but there are indications that more  
rain will follow. It is generally expected  
that after a few heavy showers the fever  
epidemic will subside.

**THE INFLUENZA PANDEMIC.**—The new fever  
epidemic is called a pandemic because it  
attacks all the people. We may safely assert  
that in the whole District of Jaffna there is  
not one home where the new fever has not  
appeared. The death rate too, from this  
fever, which appeared to be at first not  
high, is now increasing. The schools have  
been closed. Reports from other parts of  
Ceylon and from India tell the same  
sad tale. The amount of misery and distress  
caused throughout the land by this pestil-  
ence and the prevailing famine conditions in  
food and clothing, must be immense indeed.  
Charity and temple worship are the only  
preventive measures which Hindus in all  
parts of Jaffna are now actively adopting.  
In almost every village Temple there is now  
held a special festival and the Deity is taken  
in procession to all the principal streets and  
lanes of the village, preceded by much sweep-  
ing and cleaning, decorations and illumina-  
tions in all houses. In every temple they  
also collect large quantities of rice from the  
well-to-do and this is cooked and distributed  
to the poor. There is also observed in most  
villages the dragging of *Kodumpani*, (the  
effigy of the accumulated sin of the village),  
which is taken round to every door and after  
much beating of breast and bewailing by some  
hired men disguised as women, is taken to  
the village cremation ground and burned.  
All these old observances are based on  
the idea that the wide prevalence of evil-do-  
ing and the consequent increase of *Manas-  
thapam* (Mental heat) among the people is  
the primary cause of all pestilence and po-  
verty. Good and charitable deeds which  
would bring general contentment and right-  
eousness to prevail among the people are  
therefore regarded as the best preventatives.

**ASSOCIATION OF CEYLON STUDENTS IN LON-  
DON.**—The monthly meeting of the above was  
held at 3.30 p. m. on Saturday, Aug 3rd, at  
43, Pennyworth Road, Ebury Court, London.  
S. W. Mr. D. B. Jayatilaka, B. A. (Oxon),  
Barrister-at-Law, in the chair. Mr. R.  
Maharajah Brito, B. A. (Cantab), President,  
A. C. S. Cambridge, lectured on "The Politi-  
cal Future of Ceylon." Messrs. J. Lionel  
O. Rodrigo, T. Rajendra, and A. W. P. Jaya-  
atilaka, the Chairman took part in the  
discussion. Thanks to the lecturer, proposed  
by Mr. O. J. O. Silva and seconded by Mr.  
W. W. Joseph Fernando, was carried by ac-  
clamation.

**A FRENCH LEVIATHAN.**—A few weeks ago,  
the largest steamer ever built for the French  
mercantile marine was launched from the  
Chantiers de France at Dunkirk. The vessel  
is nearly 450 feet long, displaces 19,000 tons,  
and will carry 12,000 tons of cargo. The  
Germans, who knew all about this ship, have  
been doing their best for more than three  
years to destroy her on the stock by bombs,  
long range guns, and shell fire from destroy-  
ers at sea. But their malicious design was  
baffled by the determination of the French  
workers, who have brought the job to a suc-  
cessful conclusion in the face of every con-  
ceivable difficulty and danger.

**BULGARIA AND OUR SUCCESSORS.**—VICEROY  
ORDERS A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.—The Viceroy  
has ordered that Monday next (the 7th inst.)  
be observed as a Public Holiday in order  
that the cessation of hostilities between the  
Alikes and Bulgaria, and the recent successes  
on the various battle fronts, should be made  
the occasion of public celebration.

**INDIAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS.**—The Press  
Bureau states:—Captain George Lloyd, M. P.,  
has been appointed Governor of Bombay in  
succession to Lord Willingdon who becomes  
Governor of Madras in succession to Lord  
Pentland.

**RANGOON RICE MARKET.**—Rangoon, Sept 28  
—The Rice Commissioner has issued a noti-  
fication that no new licences for the export

of rice to foreign countries (except for the  
present to the Straits and Ceylon) will be  
granted. This is recorded as being the out-  
come of the shortage of rice and the high  
prices existing in various parts of India. The  
Java shippers will, it is believed, be prohibi-  
ted from using licences already granted, but  
within a limited period. The market has  
been expecting a stoppage of Java shipments,  
more on account of the political relations be-  
tween Holland and the Entente than for the  
sake of relieving pressure in India. It is  
stated that the Bombay godowns are so full  
of rice that export thither is not likely. The  
quantity of paddy brought to the market in  
Barma is about 600,000 tons above that of  
the same period last year and even allowing  
for a considerable excess in the carrying over  
there is reason to believe that the available  
surplus is being used up much more rapidly  
than in previous year. The fact that the  
Rice Commissioner's needs have been met is  
a favourable one, as it means that what is  
left is wholly available for the local and  
Indian markets—"M. Mail."

**A WOMAN'S PRAYER BATTALION.**—An  
American woman who is a minister paid a  
visit to England last year and being much  
interested in the women whose men-folk have  
been so terribly crippled by this War, or have  
given their lives to it, was struck by the  
wonderful fortitude displayed by them. She  
asked how they could be so brave and too  
invariable answer she received from hun-  
dreds was always the same, "I pray." The  
look in the eyes of those English mothers  
and wives haunted her and on her return to  
her own country she resolved to call Ameri-  
can women to prayer. The New York Federa-  
tion of Churches offered her its co-opera-  
tion and today thousands of Ameri-  
can women have signed the covenant pledg-  
ing themselves to pray every day for the  
soldiers who are fighting for democracy. I  
wonder if we really realise who the prayer of  
faith effects, surely now, if ever we ought to  
pray. This is an agnostic age and this ter-  
rible War would seem "the most faith-shat-  
tering of all its cumulative events. Yet in  
France, in England, on the battle-field itself,  
the myriad faces of men and women are  
turned today in magnificent faith to  
God." Men who have never offered up a  
prayer since they were little children have  
been led through this awful horror and suf-  
fering to lift up their hearts in prayer. Let  
the women of England form a prayer bat-  
talion and pledge themselves to pray for  
these brave heroes who are fighting for their  
country and for civilisation.—"Observer."

**A FAREWELL DEMONSTRATION.**—On the  
eve of the departure from Raub of Mr. A. S.  
Small, Chairman of the Sanitary Board,  
Raub, a group photograph was taken of him  
with the members of the Sanitary Board and  
some other heads of departments. The office  
was specially decorated for the occasion with  
festoons and evergreens. On the following  
day, September 17th, the Sanitary Board  
staff (Mr. Arthur G. Lee, Sanitary Inspector,  
and clerks Messrs. K. Vythilingam and S.  
Nadarajah) entertained Mr. Small and friends  
in the Sanitary Board office. The car mo-  
ving with Mr. Small was given three cheers by  
those present on the motion of Mr. K. Tamby  
of the Medical Department. Mr. Small was  
taken in procession, accompanied by music  
as far as the town limit. The function was  
quite unique, unrivalled and unprecedented  
in the annals of Raub.—"Cor."

**Y. M. H. A. BATTICALOA.**—In response to  
the circular issued for the inauguration of a  
weekly Religious class for the members of  
the Young Men's Hindu Association, Batticaloa,  
several young Hindus of the place  
assembled at the Association's Reading Hall  
Puliyattive, on the eve of Monday, 30th  
September, 1918. Sharp at 6.30 the mem-  
bers assembled, together with the instructors  
Vithuvan A. Saravanamuthar and Mr. K.  
Arumachalam, moved to the adjoining room  
where all necessary arrangements were made  
for the meeting. When the meeting com-  
menced with the singing of Devaram, Mr. K.  
Arumachalam in a brief speech explained the  
object of the meeting and commented on the  
duties of the instructor and pupils. This  
was followed by a very vivid exposition of  
the first few pages of "Saiya Vinavidai" Part  
II one of the text books prescribed by the  
committee on the recommendation of the  
instructors. The lecture lasted for about 45  
minutes during which the whole audience  
listened to the lecturer with great earnest-  
ness and attention. Then Vithuvan A. Sara-  
vanamuthar with a few interesting observa-  
tions introduced the class to the second text  
book prescribed viz. "The Kaddalappir-  
pantham". The instructor explained the  
principle on which is based the designation of  
"Sivam" by various names, basing his argu-  
ments on Vedanta philosophy. The first few  
lines of the book were read and very lucidly  
explained. The instruction of both the in-  
structors was characterised by its simplicity,  
vividness, abundance of comparison with  
every day incidents, and last but by no means  
least by its richness of illustration. The  
meeting terminated at 8 p. m. with the usual  
prayers.—"Cor."

**OBITUARY.**—We regret to chronicle the  
untimely death of Mr. K. Ponnampalam of  
Mogal, father of Mr. P. Murugesan, Irrigation  
Superintendent, Kalmunai, and Mr. P. Velu-  
pillai, Booking Clerk, F. M. S. on 5th instant,  
at his residence at Kalmunai. He leaves be-  
hind three sons and five daughters and a host  
of relations to mourn his loss.—"Cor."



## COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

## LAW EXAMINATION RESULTS.

His Lordship Sir Anton Bartrem, K. C., Chief Justice presided at a meeting of the Council of Legal Education in the Judge's Library at 3.45 p. m. on 4th instant. Present:—Messrs. B. W. Bawa, K. O. L. M. Maertens, the Hon. Mr. Balasingham, Morgan de Saram, W. P. D. Sreerathen, F. A. Hayley and Mr. F. O. Loos, Hon. Secretary.

The passes in the last Law examination were:

**FIRST OR INTERMEDIATE**—E. M. A. L. David, O. Yoganathan, B. Manakulasuriya, N. H. Samarasinghe, W. M. Kulatilake, H. A. Bastian, B. S. Fernando, H. W. Visvignat, T. V. Arundampalam, C. E. Hepponstall, E. A. Fernando, M. A. Z. Krieger, N. M. R. Marikar, M. E. Perera, E. A. Peris, V. Poncusamy, E. Visviah, M. T. A. Akbar, C. B. Dias, A. S. Jayawickrama, C. Krishnapillai, J. F. Martyn, B. O. K. Goonetilleke, R. N. Jineendrasena, W. J. Serasinghe and J. R. Perera.

**SECOND OR FINAL**—G. H. Gratian, A. J. P. Goonewardena, K. O. W. Perera, A. Ramathan, P. A. Wadood, C. S. Mather, E. B. Wandutgala, C. V. Dias, T. B. Yafawara, Ramon de Silva, V. K. Gnanasundaram, M. B. Seneviratne, P. J. A. Adibetty, O. M. L. Pinto, E. J. S. Amerasekera, S. M. Abbo Buckner, W. G. Ponniah, L. S. Fernando, K. O. Nathan, K. V. Sinnathurai, R. Subramaniam and N. Coomaraswamy.

D. C. PROCTORS.—C. L. Wickremasinghe, H. C. Peries and W. R. M. Rupasinghe.

## SCHOLARSHIP.

Mr. E. M. A. L. David is awarded the scholarship of Rs. 240 per annum tenable for two years. —"Ceylon Observer".

## PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, N. P.

Jaffna, 28th Sept., 1918, at 11 a. m.

Present:—

The Government Agent, N. P., Chairman  
The Provincial Engineer, N. P.  
J. H. Vanniasinkam Esq.  
J. Cherubim Esq.  
W. Mudir, Mutia Walloppillai Esq.  
M. S. Ramalingam Mudir. and  
The Secretary.

(Proceedings and Resolutions.)

1. Read and confirmed minutes of meeting held on 8th August, 1918.

2. Read and approved minutes of meeting of D. B. C., Jaffna, held on 29th June, 1918.

3. Considered estimate for Rs. 364.92 for extra work at Pallai R. H.

Resolved that the estimate as reduced by the Provincial Engineer to Rs. 317.47, be passed.

4. Considered letter No. 52 of 4th June, 1918, from the Assistant Government Agent, Mullative re pension to Mr. P. R. Mappanar and further correspondence thereon.

Considered.

5. Considered estimate for Rs. 98/- for thatching the dining room at Pallai R. H.

Passed.

6. Considered estimate for Rs. 172/- for repairs to Iransuadu Madam.

Passed the estimate with the omission of the item excluded by the Provincial Engineer.

7. Laid on table.

Papers re disused lane at Tirunelvely.

Sgd. B. HORSBURGH,  
Chairman.

## DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

Jaffna, 28th Sept., 1918, at 10 a. m.

Present:—

The Government Agent, N. P., Chairman  
The District Engineer, Jaffna  
Gate Mudir, C. M. Sinnayah and  
A. Cathiravelu Esq., J. P. & U. P. M.

(Proceedings and Resolutions under Road Ordinance.)

1. Read and confirmed minutes of meeting held on 29th June, 1918.

2. Considered estimate for Rs. 188/- for repairs to Bankarattai tank road.

Passed.

3. Considered estimate for Rs. 255/- for improving the sides of Kanagasabai road.

Passed.

4. Considered report from Sub-Committee re revision of scale of salaries.

Resolved that the recommendation of the Sub-Committee in the report dated 15th August, 1918, be adopted and that the scheme of salaries with connected papers be submitted for the approval of the Provincial Road Committee.

Sgd. B. HORSBURGH,  
Chairman.

## DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, JAFFNA.

Jaffna, 28th Sept., 1918, at 10 a. m.

Present:—

The Government Agent, N. P., Chairman  
The District Engineer, Jaffna  
Gate Mudir, C. M. Sinnayah and  
A. Cathiravelu Esq., J. P. & U. P. M.

(Proceedings and Resolutions under Markets Ordinance.)

1. Read and confirmed minutes of meeting held on 28th May, 1918.

2. Considered letter No. 546 of 28th May, 1918, from the Magistrate of Velli North re Chunnakam Market rent.

Resolved that the rent on account of 1918 be reduced to Rs. 1600/- and the Renter be called upon to pay that amount.

3. Considered report from Sub-Committee re setting apart space of ground for sale of perishable articles.

## A PUBLIC RECEPTION.

The following speech was delivered by Mr. T. Arumugam, Teacher Mohandist Boys' School Kuala Lumpur at a public reception given to Mr. K. M. Coomaraswamy, Barrister-at-law, at the Town Hall, Kuala Lumpur on the 7th August last:—

Mr. President, Mr. Coomaraswamy and Gentlemen, I consider it a proud privilege to address one of the largest and most distinguished gathering that ever assembled in this Town Hall. For some years past, several public functions have taken place here, and of these, three functions occupy the most prominent places.

The first meeting was held here about three years ago for considering the advisability of presenting an aeroplane to His Majesty the King, and it was presided over by that eminent Ceylonese, Mr. Isaac Tambiah, L. L. B., the first Ceylonese Barrister-at-law of the Straits Settlements. The second meeting was held on September 23rd 1916, for the purpose of submitting the name of Hon. Mr. A. Sapapathy to the Senatorial Seat of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, and it was presided by a distinguished countryman of ours, whose masterly speech on that occasion was greatly applauded by many (applause).

Today we are having this grand function in order to welcome to our shores our distinguished guest Mr. K. M. Coomaraswamy, the first Ceylonese Barrister-at-law of the Federated Malay States. Gentlemen, as I have told you before, many functions have taken place here, but I can assure you that I have never seen an occasion in which, all the Ceylonese and Indians are united as on this occasion. I am indeed glad to see here two Barristers-at-law, several eminent Doctors of the Medical Profession, all the most prominent members of various branches of the Government Service, Auctioneers, pensioners, Bankers, Miners and Planters and this shows that in what esteem and regard our distinguished guest Mr. K. M. Coomaraswamy is held by his countrymen (applause). As all of you know Mr. K. M. Coomaraswamy was employed as a Teacher in the Victoria Institution, Selangor, the premier Educational Institution of the Federated Malay States. About six years ago, after passing the Cambridge Senior Local Examination, thinking that the teaching profession would not pay him in the long run, he went away to England to qualify himself for the Bar at a time when the Germans are sinking not only the passenger ships of the Allies, but also those of the neutrals. Now he has come here as a full-fledged Barrister-at-law in order to practise his profession here, and I wish him a bright and prosperous career, and a lucrative practice in the Metropolitan Bar of the F. M. S.

Gentlemen, Mr. Coomaraswamy bears a name that is honoured and respected not only in Ceylon but also in the F. M. S. and India. Sir M. Coomaraswamy is the first distinguished Knight of Asia, the first gentleman who opened the Bar of England for His Majesty's Eastern subjects, Hon. Mr. P. Coomaraswamy is the first Tamil Proctor of the Supreme Court who represented the Tamils of Ceylon from 1892 to 1897 during the time of Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, the benevolent Governor, who gave us the Northern Railway. Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, the present District Judge of Batticaloa, is the first Tamil who passed the Local Civil Service Examination of Ceylon, Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, the present Police Magistrate of Negombo, is the second Tamil who passed the Local Civil Service Examination of Ceylon, Mr. Coomaraswamy Kulavai is the foremost Tamil poet of Jaffna. Mr. M. Coomaraswamy, the present Chief Interpreter of the Supreme Court of the Federated Malay States is one of the recognised leaders of our Indian Community. Mr. Coomaraswamy Sastri is the present High Court Judge of Madras and our distinguished guest, Mr. K. M. Coomaraswamy, L. L. B., enjoys the unique distinction of being the first Ceylonese Barrister-at-law of the Federated Malay States (Loud applause).

Gentlemen, when you read the history of the world you will find that the leaders of all the communities in the world are Lawyers and Teachers and not Doctors and Clergymen as was remarked by one of the speakers.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier of the British Empire, Sir Edward Borden, the Premier of the Dominion of Canada, Sir S. P. Sinha, the Representative of India at the Imperial War Cabinet, Hon. Mr. P. Ramanathan, K. C., M. G., the Grand Old Man of Ceylon, Sir Ampalavanar Kanagasabai, the leader of the Tamils of Jaffna, and Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Adams, the President of the United Malay Council, are all lawyers. If we Tamils in the F. M. S. are to advance politically, socially and economically we must have a number of independent lawyers like our friend Mr. K. M. Coomaraswamy. The Malays and Chinese have members in the Federal Council whereas we Tamils who form the backbone of the F. M. S. Government service have no members in the Federal Council. When the Right Honourable Mr. Lewis Harcourt, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies was asked in the British House of Commons why there were no Tamil members of the Federal Council, he said that as the Majority of the Tamils are coolies, they did not require a member in the Federal Council. Gentlemen, had there been a sufficient number of lawyers in our midst like our friend Mr. Coomaraswamy and a public press to ventilate our grievances, Mr. Harcourt would not have passed that remark in the House of Commons. (applause).

Now I understand that Mr. Isaac Tambiah, Barrister-at-law, Penang, has an idea of starting a United Malay Tamil Association, and I earnestly hope that his efforts will be crowned with complete success, although some of them are trying their level best to discourage that idea. Gentlemen, I thank you for having listened to me so patiently, and without detaining you any further I beg to resume my seat (Prolonged loud applause).

Resolved that the space at Chunnakam Market selected by the Sub-Committee be set apart by this Committee as the space required under Section 4 of Ordinance No. 19 of 1891.

4. Considered estimate for Rs. 160/- for a temporary shed at Naval Market.

Resolved that the estimate be passed and that the lease of the market be sold from 1919.

Sgd. B. HORSBURGH,  
Chairman.

## BRITISH RED CROSS "OUR DAY," 1918.

## APPEAL FOR SUPPORT.

The Editor,  
Hindu Organ,  
Jaffna.

Dear Sir,

A telegram has been received by His Excellency the Governor from Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and the Marquess of Lansdowne, President of the British Red Cross Society, stating that the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem are making another Appeal for support throughout the Empire this year, by means of street and other collections upon "Our Day," which has been fixed for October 24, 1918. Their Majesties the King and Queen and Her Majesty Queen Alexandra are giving their gracious patronage and support to the Appeal. The money received will be devoted entirely to our sick and wounded Soldiers and Sailors from home and overseas at the various seats of war.

2. The Appeal which was made in Ceylon in connection with "Our Day" last year met with a ready and generous response, and, since the establishment of the local branch of the British Red Cross Fund in 1915, a sum of £38,549 15s 8d, has been remitted to England. The Local Committee of the Fund, in making their Appeal to the people of Ceylon this year, hope that it will meet with a success equal to that of 1917, in which year the collections on account of "Our Day" amounted to Rs. 139,259 45 in local currency and £12,395 5s in sterling cheques and drafts. Once again an opportunity is given of showing our gratitude to those who are fighting the battles of the British Empire on land and sea, and no better opportunity of giving can be afforded to those who from one reason or another are prevented from showing in a more active manner their devotion to the cause for which the Empire is fighting.

3. The demands upon the funds of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem are, as is well known, constantly increasing. At the present time the expenditure by these Societies amounts to over £80,000 a week. The needs of the Fund this year are greater than they have been since war broke out, especially at the present moment when the drain on its resources is very great; and the Joint Societies of the British Red Cross Fund and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem most earnestly hope that the people of Ceylon will again respond with their usual generosity. The Local Committee are aware that the support which has been given to the various Funds in Ceylon has been very generous; but they feel that, while we are prevented from taking an active part in the war, we can yet do something by giving generously, particularly when it is remembered that day by day more and more Ceylon men are reported wounded, and are being tended by the British Red Cross Staff, and also that the prosperity which Ceylon enjoys at present is so largely due to the protection given by the British Naval and Military Forces.

4. Contributions in local currency will, as heretofore, continue to be received by the Bank of Madras, or through the medium of the Press, or by myself, and will be acknowledged as usual in the Press.

5. Contributions may also be made in sterling, by cheques or drafts on London made payable to "The Joint War Committee," which should be crossed "Bank of England—not negotiable," and forwarded to me. They will be acknowledged in the same manner.

6. The Committee trust that you will give this Appeal the widest publicity, and do all you can to ensure its success, both personally and by collecting.

7. I shall be happy to furnish you with any Subscription Lists which you may require, and to assist you in any way I can.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

C. H. COLLINS.

Honorary Secretary, British Red Cross Fund,  
Ceylon, on behalf of the Local Committee.

## VISIT OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR TO KANDY.

H. E. Sir William Manning arrived in Kandy on the 3rd instant by special train and was accorded a fitting welcome. He was accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Trefusis and Capt. Taylor. After the inspection of the Guard by His Excellency, the Hon. Mr. Vaughan introduced the Members of the Municipal Council and read the Address by the Municipal Council.

The address was prettily got up, being the handwork of Mr. George de Neys. On the top was a fine representation of the Municipal coat of arms flanked by a Union Jack and the Sinhalese flag. On the right middle was a picture of the Dalada Maligawa and opposite it was the Kandy Lake. A drawing of the United Service Library was at the bottom. His Excellency replied.

His Excellency was conducted in grand Peralah procession to the Pavilion gates, where the Peralah turned towards Old Palao and entered the respective Dowalas.

His Excellency proceeded to the King's Pavilion where he was received by a guard of honour of the Boy Scouts of the C. P. in charge of Scout Master G. E. de Saram of the 1st Kandy Troop. His Excellency inspected the Guard. Then the Kandyans' Address was read by Mr. William Dunnville, Dissava.

The address was engraved on a polished silver plate of the size of an old leaf and encased in two wooden covers with Kandyan art painting. It was a work of art and Messrs. J. A. F. de Silva & Co. deserve no little credit for the excellent bit of workmanship. The address in English was engraved on both sides in ornamental letters. The embellishments were very cleverly executed, the engravings being very realistic. On the left side of the obverse was a faithful representation of the Dalada Maligawa and close to it was a picture of the Sun, while the Kandy Lake with the island was prettily engraved on the right side and on the left of it the Moon. Two panels flanked the wording on the reverse and in them were en-

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE PROPOSED NORTH CEYLON EXHIBITION IN 1919.

Sir,

Permit me to draw once again the attention of your readers to the appeal of the Jaffna Social Service League with regard to the proposed Agri-Horticultural, Industrial and Public-Health Welfare Exhibition, this League is trying to hold in May next. Attempts have been made by many before this time to organise a show of the type we propose to hold; but the measures took no form or shape owing to a lack of sympathy and co-operation of those for whose benefit such undertakings were concerted. This League was the first organisation in this island to realise the present depressing situation in the field of industrial development, and, with the view of stimulating interest in such undertakings decided to bring about the show at all hazards. With this end in view, I approached, in my official capacity as Secretary, the Director of Agriculture, the Government Agent, His Excellency the Officer who administered the Government for H. E. Sir William Manning and the Ceylon Social Service League, Colombo, for active co-operation and support. These parties after due consideration of my request have given me assurance to help the League to fructify its great and noble undertaking. The press too have been greatly assisting us with editorial comments on the need of an Exhibition in Jaffna when all other parts of the island are doing their best to promote industries through such means. The necessity for such undertakings is greatly augmented by the inability of the country to supply the bare needs of life which we have to import at an enormous cost from outside the island. The great maxims that "Agriculture is the mother of the state" and "Industry the wealth of a nation" have not been and are not as yet realised by the educated and wealthier classes of our citizens. The time has come when we should take an active part to lift us to the status of a nation, dependant on its own resources, instead of outside. It is high time that banners with the great inspiring words of Carlyle "Produce, Produce, were it but the pitifullest infinitesimal fraction of a product, produce it in God's name", were floated throughout the length and breadth of the land and scope be given for the launching of industries—Agricultural and Industrial. The most important and foremost step in the line depends upon the educative and stimulating value of an Exhibition of the type that we are labouring to hold. Though this vast undertaking should be entirely taken up by the administration, still, at such a crisis as this, their whole-hearted and sympathetic co-operation is ample to satisfy us that they fully realise the important factor that undertakings of great national importance would pay in the near future. It only rests with us now as children of the motherland to give an unreserved and warm response to the appeal of this League and to contribute the mite they could spare to promote the success of our noble effort. I hope that you would not fail to sympathise with us and endeavour to incite through your editorial columns the necessity of active and pecuniary help to contribute to the success of the Exhibition.

Thanking you,

I am, Yours faithfully,

N. PARAMANATHAN,

Hon. Secretary.

J. S. S. League,

Jaffna, 4-x-18.

graved the names of the signatories to the address. These panels were ornamented with coconut trees. Two swans with their necks entwined graced the bottom flanked by a coconut palm and an elephant.

## HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency—in reply—said:—

"Chief of the Province of Kandy, I first of all must thank you for your very kindly welcome to me today on my visit to this ancient and historical town, the beauty of which I know is world renowned. I have also to thank you for the manner in which you have received me today, and for the loyal welcome you have given me. I fully appreciate the importance of your various offices. I know well you care to assist the Government and the Governor of the Island by your loyal and dutiful services, which I am convinced you will always give readily in these days, in these serious days of the Empire, in these days when the Empire calls upon her sons to give of the best they can for the good of the Empire. I shall expect that you Chiefs will do all that lies in your power to further the noble cause. As you know, the Empire is engaged in a terrible conflict, a conflict on which depends the future of the world. I know what this island has done in the past to help the Empire; how it has sent forward its sons and how it has liberally given of its means towards the great cause. I believe and trust the end is not far off, and I hope you will uphold that great cause for which the Empire is striving. I trust my term of office in this country may be one of peace and prosperity and one which I myself may be able to look back upon with unalloyed pleasure and pride; and if it is so, I shall look back upon the services that you will render me in the governing of this Colony with thankfulness and with pleasure. I trust I may have many opportunities of spending many days in this most beautiful place, and likewise that I may have in the future many opportunities of meeting you here and becoming more closely acquainted with you. I thank you again for the kindly way you have received me and for the loyal and beautiful address you have given me on this occasion."

—The Ceylon Observer.



## AGRICULTURAL SHOWS IN 1918.

The benefits accruing from Agricultural Shows are generally admitted; but their tendency to become mere carnivals has to be guarded against. Not that a Show programme should be restricted severely to a display of Agricultural products, but that while the proceedings are enlivened by every means calculated to make things pleasant as well as profitable for the visitors the main objects of a Show should not be lost sight of, and the "business" allowed to be eclipsed by the amusements.

Large Shows held at intervals in the bigger towns are useful from an educational point of view to people who from their vocations and associations have little or no opportunity of realising what progress is being made in agricultural and other rural industries.

But it is the village Show that appeals to the cultivator and the artisan, where every man is known to the other. It is the proper sphere of the industrial worker who is, so to speak, out of his element at an Exhibition in a big capital town.

But even at village Shows it is necessary to eliminate the individual who is only the exhibitor and not the producer of articles sent for competition; and this is one of the abuses which the Society is endeavoring to suppress, so that the real objects of rural Shows may not be defeated, and the true owner of an exhibit may reap the benefit of his labours and be encouraged to do better each year.

Village Shows were fairly common in the Island before the war, but within the past 4 or 5 years the holding of these Shows was temporarily suspended, and with the exception of the Annual Exhibition held in Nuwara Eliya, no Shows took place during the first three years of the war.

But the need for giving an impetus to the cultivation of food crops at the present juncture by every possible means, suggested the advisability of reviving the village Show with a view, for one thing, to ascertaining to what extent the distribution of seeds by the Society helped to increase production, as well as to induce the goya to give more attention to good cultivation.

In a memo. submitted by the Organising Vice-President to the Board of Agriculture held on 26th November, 1917, definite proposals for holding village Shows during 1918 were put forward, and a sum of Rs. 750 was voted for organising Shows in connection with Co-operative Credit Societies. Subsequently, in view of their popularity, a further sum of Rs. 500 was added as a supplementary vote for promoting Shows.

The first Show of the series was held at Beligammana near Mawanella on the 25th and 26th February, organised by Boyagoda Ratemahatmaya of Galboda and Kinigoda Korales.

The next was held at Ruanwella on the 8th and 9th March, organised by Medeniya Ratemahatmaya of the Three Korales and Lower Beligama.

The third was held at Mawatuwa on the 16th and 17th March, organised by Mapitigama Ratemahatmaya of Parama Kuru Korale.

The fourth was held at Nildandahena on the 11th and 12th May, organised by Alawagoda Ratemahatmaya of Walapane.

The fifth was held at Dedigama on the 18th and 19th May, organised by Nugawela Ratemahatmaya of Beligal Korale.

The sixth was held at Wadduwa on the 1st June, organised by Peris Mudaliyar of Kalutara Totamane.

The seventh was held at Wewita on the 29th June, organised by Gate Mudaliyar Wirasinghe, Bayigam Korale.

The eighth was held at Weligama on the 27th July, organised by Ilangakoon Mudaliyar of Weligam Korale.

The Shows still to be held are those at Pinnewala fixed for the 16th and 17th December, organised by Boyagoda Ratemahatmaya of Galboda and Kinigoda Korales, and at Hinduma on 14th December, organised by Weerasingha Mudaliyar of Hindumudu Pattu.

Other Shows held during the year, which the Society assisted financially and otherwise, was the Kandy Public Welfare Exhibition held from the 22nd to the 24th August, organised by Mr. W. Molegoda, Senior Agricultural Instructor; and the School Garden Produce Show held at Tiagoda on the 6th and 7th July, organised by Perera Mudaliyar of Gangaboda Pattu.

All these Shows were enthusiastically undertaken by the organisers, assisted by the officers of the Society and the Department of Agriculture, recognised by the administrative Heads of the Districts in which they were held, and evoked the keenest interest on the part of the villagers. They were largely attended by and appealed strongly to the children attending village Schools, who brought numerous exhibits from gardens attached to their Schools and homes.

Altogether the money contributed by the Society has been well spent and the objects with which the Shows were conceived fully served; and similar expenditure in future years would be fully justified.

Peradeniya, C. DRIENBERG,  
26th Sept., 1918. Sec., C. A. S.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

## The War.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, Sept. 30.  
F. M. Sir D. Haig says:—Despite the weather and strong resistance we made important progress on the St. Quentin-Cambrai battle front. The First Division Southward of Bellelis resumed the attack in the morning and gained the high ground about Thourgnay and captured the village and East end of the canal tunnel at Le Tronquay, taking many prisoners. Here they joined the Thirty Second Division, who during the night carried the tunnel defences on the Eastern side and captured Le Tronquay. Continuing the advance today the 32nd Division progressed on the high ground North-Eastward of the Tronquay and Eastward of Nauroy. On the English left the Australians attacked Northwards along the spur from Nauroy to Gouy. We advanced with great determination aside the Hindenburg system and

overcame strong resistance and captured the greater part of the high ground Southward of Gouy, taking many prisoners. Further North the English recaptured Villers-Guislain and also the spur South-Eastward of the village. Before midday we took Gonnelle and reached the Scheldt Canal along the front from Vendhuile Northwards. New Zealanders cleared the West bank of the Canal as far North as Crevecoeur. English troops after hard fighting at Rumilly and Northwards established themselves along the Rumilly-Cambrai road. Northward of Cambrai the enemy again resisted strongly, considerable forces counter attacking frequently and violently. Despite his efforts the Canadians further progressed, taking prisoners and inflicting heavy losses. In successful minor operations the English this morning advanced the line to the West bank of the Lyes river between Neuve Chapelle and Picantia. We also progressed South Westward of Fleurbaix, taking 50 prisoners in these enterprises.

London, Oct. 1.

A French communique says:—Our advance was resumed this morning between the Aisne and the Vesle. In Champagne our troops pursuing the enemy attacks have completed their success. Yesterday evening on our right we carried out an important advance in the valley of the Aisne and captured Binarville, Conde-le-Sautry and also many prisoners and considerable material, including 20 railway trucks. Since Sept. 26 we have taken over 13,000 prisoners between the Suipe and Argonne and also 300 guns, including a large number of heavies.

London, Sept. 30.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing this morning, says the Belgians and our Second Army are making splendid progress in Flanders, where the situation has become fraught with intensely dramatic possibilities. The Germans have received some reinforcements in the shape of two tired Divisions, withdrawn from the Somme fighting on the 25th. Consequently resistance has stiffened somewhat, but was nowhere sufficiently formidable to arrest the general advance. The Belgians got into Dixmude by a smart flanking movement. They went swiftly through the town in spite of street fighting. A large party of the enemy held out obstinately in the Hotel de Ville, but were eventually all killed or captured. King Albert's troops are fighting with a vehemence born of their many tragic wrongs, and the Germans opposite them are having a very bad time. One German Regiment, the 100th Infantry, which took part in the sack of Dinant in the early days of the War, was identified and the Belgians hailed with glee the chance of paying off some of the score. An entire battery of 150 millimetre howitzers was captured in Hout-hulst forest.

The Press Bureau says:—The King has sent a message to the King of the Belgians:—"I heartily congratulate you on the victory by the combined action of your brave troops and my Second Army under your supreme command, whereby the enemy was expelled from positions in Belgian territory sacred to the memory of so many heroic lives."

London, Oct. 2.

F. M. Sir D. Haig says:—After maintaining strong pressure earlier in the day the 32nd Division successfully attacked in the afternoon in the centre of the German defensive line from Fonsomme to the neighbourhood of Beaurevoir. We captured Seghehart and Presselles and breached the Fonsomme Beaurevoir line. Northwards we cleared Juncourt of the enemy. Australians completed the capture of the enemy's defences Southward of Le Castelet and Gouy. Southward of Cambrai a fierce struggle all day long terminated by a successful attack by dusk by which New Zealanders, English and Scottish drove out the enemy from Crevecoeur and Rumilly and established themselves on the high ground Eastward and Northward of those villages. There were several hundred prisoners taken in these operations.

London, Oct. 2.

F. M. Sir D. Haig says:—The enemy strongly attacked this morning North Eastward of St. Quentin with fresh troops and succeeded in pressing us back from Seghehart where we stopped him. Local fighting Northward of Crevecoeur and Westward of Cambrai occurred with no material change in the situation. The Canadians as the result of operations yesterday and at night in the neighbourhood of Cambrai captured the suburb of Neuville St. Remy and high ground Westward of Ramillies. The enemy early in the morning commenced to withdraw on a wide front Southward and Northward of the La Bassée Canal. We are following up closely, and have taken prisoners.

London, Oct. 3.

F. M. Sir D. Haig reports:—The Allied offensives in Flanders and before Cambrai and St. Quentin, combined with the enemy's heavy losses in endeavouring to resist the Allies' successful attacks, has compelled the enemy to undertake an extensive withdrawal of his line. From Lens to Arras the enemy is evacuating highly organised positions held since the commencement of trench warfare, hitherto defended with the utmost resolution. This movement, which was expected, is being closely followed up by our troops who are maintaining touch with the German rearwards, inflicting many casualties and taking prisoners. On the front of the retirement we have already reached the general line Cite St. Auguste Douvrin, East of La Bassée, East of Aubers and West of Bois Grenier and our advance continues. Last evening we repulsed an attack Northward of Cambrai, taking prisoners. We renewed our attacks Northwards of St. Quentin this morning.

During September the Allies in France and Belgium have taken 2,844 officers, 120,192 men, 1,600 guns and over 10,000 machine guns. The Allies from July 15th to Sept. 30th have taken 5,618 officers, 248,494 men, 3,660 guns and over 28,000 machine guns and several hundred mine-throwers.

A French communique says:—The enemy was completely ejected from St. Quentin, the whole of which we occupy, also the suburb of Oise. Southward we advanced towards Hancourt and carried May despite the tenacious resistance of the enemy. North of the Vesle the advance continues. Roucy, Guise, Bouffignieux, Villers Franquet and Camoy were captured. Our lines reached the Southern outskirts of Comy and Lohve. Further South we skirt the Western bank as far as La Neuville. We captured Courcy. We improved the position in Champagne

South-West of Orfeuil. We gained a footing on the heights South of Mont Hols.

An American communique says:—A partial count shows that the captures in the past week were 120 guns of all calibres, 75 trench-mortars, 800 machine-guns, 100 heavy tank guns, thousands of shells, and hundreds of thousands of rounds of ammunition.

A French communique says:—North of Vesle, continuing the advance, we captured Lohve. In the region of Neuville a violent German counter-attack was without result. In Champagne the fights begun yesterday afternoon continued till the evening. We captured Challerange. The Germans made powerful efforts to throw us out of woods South-East of Orfeuil where we penetrated. Thrice their assaults were shattered against our lines. We maintained all gains and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The number of prisoners was still further increased during these fights. The attack was resumed at day-break this morning.

A French communique says:—We have captured Challerange.

London, Oct. 2.

Reuter learns that news received early this afternoon from the Western front shows that the advance between St. Quentin and Cambrai, where the enemy's lines have been broken, is threatening his line of retreat from the Oise and St. Gobain. In view of the loss of St. Quentin and the lines Northward, the retirement of the enemy on a fairly large scale is probable. This is all it is prudent to predict at present.

London, Oct. 3.

A Belgian communique says:—Notwithstanding the enemy's stiff resistance, the Belgian Army improved their position by local thrusts at different points. Plumer's Army, after severe fighting, made an important advance in the direction of Menin by capturing Gheluwe. North of and close to Arras Plumer captured Bizet and Henque Farm, North of Houplines. British aviators destroyed nine aeroplanes and two balloons.

London, Oct. 2.

F. M. Sir D. Haig says:—It was fine and cloudy on Oct. 1st. Our lowfliers were very active, machine-gunning the trenches and parties of troops, bombing and stampeding a gun team. We took more than 1,700 photographs and dropped thirty tons of bombs in the day and 16 tons at night. We heavily attacked railway junctions at Valenciennes, Aulnoye, Busigny and set on fire two. There was much air fighting on the German side of the lines. We destroyed 21 aeroplanes and drove down eight out of control. Fifteen British are missing.

## A GERMAN AND THE KAISER.

London, Sept. 30.

The Times publishes a remarkable appeal by Professor Nicholas of Berlin University, who fled to Denmark on account of persecution by German Militarists. Here Nicholas warns his countrymen that they must upset their present rulers if they wish to restore the German Constitution, which the Militarists have trampled upon. He is convinced that millions of Germans share his views.

## BULGARIA ACCEPTS ALL ALLIED CONDITIONS.

London, Sept. 30.

Paris.—It is officially announced that an armistice has been signed at Salonika. Hostilities are suspended. Bulgaria has accepted all the Allied conditions.

Mr. Bonar Law, in a speech at the Guildhall, announced that the Convention with Bulgaria gave the Allies complete control of the Bulgarian Railways which meant control of Bulgaria.

Reuter learns that the Bulgarian Armistice comes into operation immediately. It provides for the immediate evacuation of such parts of Greece and Serbia as are in the hands of the enemy, the immediate demobilisation of the Army, and the handing over to the Allies of all kinds of transport, boats and railways. Moreover the Allies will control all arms, which will be collected in stores. The Allies will have a free passage through Bulgaria and will occupy points of strategic importance. This occupation in Bulgaria will be carried out by the British, French or Italian troops, while the Greek districts will be occupied by Greeks and the Serbian districts by Serbians. The arrangement made is the most complete military surrender of Bulgaria. The results will be very far reaching. Political questions are deferred to the ultimate general Peace Conference. It is thus hoped to secure a permanent Peace to the Balkans and the Allies can now hold out a better prospect of an ultimate friendly solution of the Balkan problems than by any other scheme.

Amsterdam.—The "Vossische Zeitung," writing before the Bulgarian capitulation, predicted that such an event would lead to the capitulation of Turkey, the reunion of the Entente and Roumania, and finally to the capitulation of Austria-Hungary.

London, Oct. 1.

Paris.—M. Jonecu, the Roumanian ex-Minister, interviewed on Bulgaria's surrender, emphasized the importance of the events in Roumania. The entire nation, he said, detested the Central Powers. He foreshadowed that the Roumanian Army would have a fresh opportunity of fighting the common enemy.

Washington.—The American Consul-General in Sofia, who accompanied the Bulgarian Plenipotentiaries to Salonika, had no instructions to participate in the negotiations and probably acted as an observer.

Amsterdam.—A message from Vienna states that Austrian troops have arrived in Sofia.

## PALESTINE.

London, Oct. 1.

Palestine (Official).—By the evening of Sept. 30 our cavalry had established themselves Northward, Westward and Southward of Damascus. From rearwards disputing the advance all day long 1,000 prisoners and five guns were taken.

London, Oct. 3.

Palestine.—A communique says:—Australian mounted troops on Oct. 2 captured an enemy column in the vicinity of Kubbet-as-Safir, 17 miles North-East of Damascus, taking 1,600 prisoners, two guns and forty machine guns. Aeroplanes heavily bombed an enemy aerodrome and railway establishments at Rayak.

## THE BULGARIAN ARMISTICE.

London, Oct. 1.

Paris.—According to a message from Salonika Mr. Murphy, U. S. Consul-General at Sofia, has arrived in Salonika, and states that as a result of a Crown Council held on Sept. 23 King Ferdinand appealed to Berlin and Vienna for immediate help, which Austria and Germany refused. King Ferdinand then appealed to the Entente because he realised that in order to keep his throne and life it was imperative to have a foreign Military force in Bulgaria, where a revolution was already making progress. Extremist Bolshevism was the order of the day in Sofia. The workers and soldiers held meetings, made laws and demonstrated before the Palace, frequently alluding to the assassination of Tsar Nicholas.

London, Sept. 30.

Amsterdam.—A telegram from Sofia says that the Tsar Ferdinand has pardoned all the politicians who were imprisoned at the time of Bulgaria's entry into the War, and is restoring the civil and political rights. Ferdinand has sent a message to the Emperor Charles, assuring him of his loyalty to the Quadruple Alliance.

London, Oct. 1.

Reuter learns that Roumanian circles are elated at the opportunity of liberating the country from German tyranny, and most interesting developments are expected. The Allied command is now occupying the necessary points of strategic importance as provided by the Armistice, in which connection Dobruja Province and the Constantza railway are receiving due attention. Northwards of Constantza railway the Dobruja is under a condominium of Austrians, Germans, Bulgars and Turks, but the territory South of the Railway was ceded to Bulgaria by the Treaty of Bucharest, which the Allies do not recognise.

## PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS IN BERLIN.

London, Oct. 1.

Reuter learns that news has been received in London of Peace demonstrations in Berlin on Sept. 28th. Cheering crowds assembled in front of the Bulgarian Legation. The Police eventually intervened, but the rioters got entirely out of hand and committed various excesses, including the destruction of a number of statues.

## THE SERBIAN RISING.

London, Oct. 2.

The Press Bureau says:—A Serbian semi-official message states that the news of the rising of the Serbians, Croats and Slovenes should be received with great reserve. It is feared the Austro-Bulgarians are inducing the Police to excite the peaceful inhabitants to furnish a pretext to confiscate their property, and imprison them in Austro-Hungary.

## GERMAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

London, Oct. 2.

Paris.—The Junker organ in Germany says panic and chaos (sic) give no alternative, but a dictatorship. Socialists, Radicals and some members of the Centre Party see salvation only in a popularly-elected Cabinet. All agree on one point, that the Germans' Military and political policy has failed.

London, Oct. 3.

Amsterdam.—According to the "Cologne Gazette" the new Government's programme will provide for the settlement of the Eastern questions, giving the border peoples the right of self-determination.

## BRITISH STOCK EXCHANGE BUOYANT.

London, Oct. 2.

There was a feeling of greater buoyancy in the Stock Exchange this afternoon than for a long time. Consols advanced, and also Russian minerals and oils.

## THUNDERCLAP IN GERMANY.

London, Oct. 2.

The news from Bulgaria came like a thunder-clap in Germany and caused the greatest dismay. On the Berlin Bourse there has been no worse panic since the outbreak of the War. A slump occurred in all industrial stocks. Germany will be at her last quarter-of-a-million men in a few months. The people are growing with discontent and her Allies are deserting her or are paralysed.

London, Oct. 1.

Reuter understands that, according to reliable news received in London, Bulgaria during the Armistice discussion indicated that she was not averse from attacking Turkey. It is emphasized in this connection, however, that Bulgaria could only act in Military co-operation with the Allies.

## BRITISH FLAG HOISTED AT SPITZBERGEN.

London, Oct. 2.

Copenhagen.—The British flag has been hoisted at Ebelshaftharbour, Spitzbergen where the German wireless installation has been destroyed.

—The Ceylon Observer.

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