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JAFFNA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1918.

EDUCATION IN MUSIC.

We publish in this issue a report of the speech delivered by Sir A Mukerjee at the Convocation of the University of Mysore. Our reders will find in it much that will be of help towards the development of education in Ceylon on national lines. The educational system of a nation must be such as will be helpful to supply the national wants and defects and will promote national advancement in the most effective way. A system that was designed for the needs of one people cannot supply the needs of another. Even an educational system which has been specially designed for one people, cannot be permanent for any length of time, as it may require change to suit the changing conditions of the times. We need hardly say that the educational system of our Island has many of such defects. We have on many previous occasions pointed out the backwardness of Ceylon in education, literary as well as scientific and technical Great as these drawbacks are, they are nothing when compared with the sad neglect in which the religious and aesthetic education of our children is allowed to remain If education on national lines is the watchword of the age, we may assert that the religious and aesthetic education of our our children is allowed to remain If education on national lines is the watch-word of the age, we may assert that the religious and aesthetic education of our children, as it is imparted in the schools conducted by proselytising agencies to which most of our children resort, is misdirected, rather than neglected. The children are here taught to depreciate the worth of their ancient and indigenous religion and culture and are induced to forsake them in favour of another which is exotic. It must be heartening to all lovers of our nation to note the reaction that is now proceeding against this process of denationalisation. This is more strongly active in India where the educated Indians, whether they are Hindus or Mohamedaus, Christians or Parsis, most zealously preserve and cultivate their ancient heritage in spiritual and aesthetic ideals. In music, painting and soulpture, there has been a renais sance of the ancient Indian ideals, and organized efforts are being made to accelerate progress in this direction.

In our last issue we republished an article from the "Madras Mail" or Indian

rate progress in this direction.

In our last issue we republished an article from the "Madras Mail" on Indian Music which refers to the measures that have been undertaken for its cultivation. The fact that a memorial has been sent to the Vicercy of India to plead the cause of Indian music in the general scheme of education is distinctly encouraging. The days when it was thought that there was nothing worth preserving in the Indian arts are gone, and all Europeans and Indians who have made investigations in these subjects are emphatic in the opinion that the ancient arts of India have a valuable contribution to make to the aesthetic culture of the world.

The Government of India and the Go-

The Government of India and the Government in many of the Native States accord liberal patronage to the Indian arts. In the construction of the new Delhi, Indian style of architecture, sculpture and paintices are to be given sufficient encouragement. Though Indian music has not been given a recognized place in the curriculum of studies in Indian schools, it is patronised in the schools of some of the Native States. In Bombay there is a College for Indian Music called the "Gandharva Maha Vidyalayam". The "Indian Music Journal" of Mysers, and eminent Indian musicians like Sir Surendia Mohan Tagore are said to have done much to reduce the Indian ragas to the European system of notation, and thereby facilitate its study to some extent, though, it is impossible to represent by symbols in full all the subtle variations and gradations in tores that must accompany the rendering of an Indian raga. As Sir C. V. Stanford, who is reputed to be a great musician says:—

"These ragas have been gradually evolved with a very delicate sense of melodic expression. No one who has heard an Indian song finely rendered can have failed to appreciate its infinite (tonal) subtility".

The Coulor Coulombian and the Coulombian subtility of the Coulombian subtility.

an song finely rendered can have failed to appreciate its infinite (tonal) subtility".

The Ceylon Government and the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society have done a good deal to preserve the ancient Sinhalese Art. But in the direction of facilitating the cultivation of these arts in the education of the children, little has been done. Music and painting are taught in many of the Girls' Colleges in Ceylon, but the indigenous arts are not taught. Western music and painting are good in themselves, but for Eastern students it will be more heloful to their culture, to be trained in their own indigenous systems and ideals in these fine arts. Music and the other fine arts are said to be the language of the soul. Tarough music it is possible for one to augment his spiritual perception as well as to induce such perception in others. Music can also be employed for evil purposes, but there is no force or power in the economy of nature which cannot also be turned to evil purposes. But those who are in search of true happiness which be turned to evil purposes. But those who are in search of true happiness which can be found in spritual mindedness alone, will never stoop to employ these subtle forces for evil purposes.

alone, will never stoop to employ these subtle forces for evil purposes.

For the Hindus, music is an intimate handmaid of religion Its influence on the human mind are manifold, varying with the various ragas and tunes. No religious education is complete where the student is not versed in music. No learned words or elaborate explanation can convey to the mind of a student that spritual experience which one undergoes when he sings, or hears, another singing, to the right tune, a few lines from Thevaram or Tiruvachakam In the path of devotion, the emotions are more important than the intellect, and to awaken the emotions there is no force more powerful than music. It is, therefore, important that in our schools and colleges, greater attention should be devoted to the education of the students in music. What we call national and political awakening in our country will be of no value to our true advancement, if that awakening is not stimulated by spiritual and aesthetic culture founded on our ancient ideals. The Hindu Educational agencies in our Island should make a joint representation to the Government to include Tamil Island should make a joint representa-tion to the Government to include Tamil music as one of the subjects for the award of Government grant. Examinations in of Government grant. Examinations in Western music is held in Colombo and other places, and it will not be impossible to arrange for similar examinations in Tamil music, both vocal and instrumental.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

The Weather — Rain fell yesterday in the Pattah and Kacheneri side of the Town. There were some drizzles in Vannarponusi.

The Legislative Council —The first meeting of the Legislative Council under the presidency of His Excellency Sir William Henry Manning will be held on the 13th

RESULTS OF ADVOCATES' EXAMINATIONS —A meeting of the Council of Legal Education was held on the 28th instant in the Judges' Library, and was presided over by the Chief Justice The following were present at the meeting besides His Lordship. The Hon. Mr. H. O. Gollan, K. C. o. B. Mr. Justice Ennis, Mr. Justice de Sampayo, Mr. I. M. Maartent Z. A. D. J. Mr. B. W. Bawa, K. C. the Hor. Mr. Balasingham, Meests. F. A. Hayley, F. Dornhorst, K. C. A. St. V. Jayewardene and F. C. Loos. The results of the Advocates' examinations held in September were announced The following have been successful in the examinations. Intermediate — J. H. V. Slayawickreme, E. Navaratanam, M. A. Samarskoon and R. R. W. Selvadurai Final—N. E. Westasooriya, T. D. Perera, V. L. St. O. Swap, S. Kumarsawamy, M. K. Sankarapillai and U. P. Weerasinghe.

A. New Advocate—Among the candidates

and U P Weerasinghe.

A New Advocate.—Among the candidates who have come out success in the last Advocates' Final Examination, we are giad to note the name of Mr S Kumaraswamy B. A. of Kandermadam, Vannarponnai Mr. Kumaraswamy comes of a family well known for its religious charities, and is himself a sound scholar and a wealthy man We wish him success in the profession and a bright career of public usefulness.

KATARAGAMA PILGRIMAGE.—It is notified in last Friday's "Gazette" that may person proceeding to Ruburu Maba Kataragama Dawale during Eliela and Ilmaha Kachohi feetivals without a permit from the G A or A G A of the district is liable to a fine of B1 000 or to rigorous or simple imprisonment for one year. The Ilmaha Kachohi festival this year is limited to two days—New 17th and 18th

East Africa — Mr. R Tamby Rejah, Gaehler, "Times of Ceylon", was to leave the Island on the 29th instant to take up an appoinment in the Political Department, East Africa.

B A & B So Examinations—The London B A. and B So. Examinations commerced on the 28th lost at the Government Technical Schools, and 15 students took up the Examinations. Eight candidates sat for the B A. Examination Six for the B So. and one for the B So. in Etonomies.

the B. A. Examinations. Eight candidates sat for the B. A. Examination Six for the B. Sc. and one for the B. Sc. in Economics.

An Ordinance to Amend "The Notaries Ordinance is published in less Friday's "Government Gazette". The object is to amend the principal Ordinance on three points. First, it seeks to modify the limitation amposed in subsection (2) of section 11 of the principal Ordinance, or the corresponding provision in subsection the cases of certain notation whether appointed under section 6 of the principal Ordinance, or the corresponding provision in the Ordinance No. 2 of 1877. The areas contemplated in section 6 of the principal Ordinance are either situated in unbeathy parts of the Island, or such as yield but a puor income to a notary practising in them. It is fet desirable that a notary who has practised his profession in such areas for not less than the period named in this Ordinance might be given an opportunity of working under less unfavourable circumstances. (2) It is the common practice for notaries and clients to agree upon the fee irrespective of the scale under section 3 of the principal Ordinance. But this practice is not quits in secondance with the provisions of section 34. The amendment seeks to legalize this practice (3) It having been brought to the notice of Government that the fees in Schedule III are inadequata, a Committee was appointed which considered the subject. The new schedule contains the fees recommended by that Committee.

Personal—Mr. O. Canapathipilla; of the Fiscal's Office, Juffina, has on the recommendation of the principal ordinance.

PERSONAL—Mr C Canapathipillai of the Freal's Office, Jaffina, has on the recommendation of the Director of Public Works in whose office he was employed prior to his transfer to his present office, been granted a merit promotion to Class II Grade II of the Clerical Service.

Clerical Service.

Reform Confehence—The Organizing Committee of the Reform Conference met at its Office, 12 De Soysa Buildings, Colombo, on Saturday (26) at 9 30 a m, and in consultation with Delegates from Provincial Associations discussed the subjects and resolutions to be submitted to the Conference at the Public Hall, Colombo, on 13th and 14th Dec. A representative Reception Committee has also been formed. Many delegates are expected to participate in the Conference. Others, who wish to should join a Political Association and communicate with the Hon: Secretary, Mr. D R Wijswardene or Mr. M A Arulanandan at the above address.

Sale of Steamer and Motor Launches.

Sale of Steamer and Motor Launches.—
Messrs, Bartieet & Co, Auctioneers, will sell by auction a small steamer and motor launches, &c., by order of the Chairman of the Port Commission, on Nov 4, at noon at the Harbour Works premises, Colombo.

Port Commission, on Nov 4, at noon at the Harbour Works premises, Colombo.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SHOW FOR KARLINNAI —A meeting was held in the Wesleyan Mission English School on the 22ud instant to consider the advisability of holding an Industrial and Agricultural Show; it was decided to do so. Mr. Stanley Green, JP, UPM, presided. Mr Abdul Majid, Vanniah Mudaliyar, was Secretary (pro tem). Present:—Rev. W. C. Bird, Rev. Father Boury, Rev T. S. Vethavayagam, Messrs. H. E. Keeh, D. E., O. Sittampalam, M. O. Kanthappodi, Vanniah, Somanather, Head. Clerk, Irrigation, Johnson, Fiscal's Marshal, S. Ratnasingham, Superintendent of Estates, Arthur de Silva, Saultary Inspector, V. Ramanathan, Agricultural Instructor, and others. The Office-bearers obcsen were:—Patron—The Government Agent, E. P. President—Mr. Stanley Green, JP, UPM; Hon, Treasurers.—Mr. J. Cotton and Rev. Father Boury; Hon. Secretary.—Mr. V. Ramanathan, The Committee will meet on Nov. 6th. Thanks to the chair ended the meeting.

—"Ceylon Observer."

Ship Building in Calcutta.—Calcutta, Oab. 24—The steamship "Prosperous." built

Thanks to the chair ended the meeting.

"Ceylon Observer."

Ship Building in Calcutta.—Calcutta,
Oat 24 —The steamship "Prosperous" built
by Mesers. Burn and Company for Mr S N
Roy of Chittagong, was launched this afternoon from Howrah. She is 153 ft long and
about 24 ft in despth. There is accommodation for 12 first class and 300 deek pessengers and the carrying capacity is about 500
tons. This is the first vessel built in India
under the rules, and she tock the highest
classification as a sea-going ship. Every
part of the vessel has been manufactured
from imported raw materials, mostly American. She will run from Calcutts to Colombo
and back touching Akyab on the way.

"M. Mail."
Ceyloness for Mesopotamia.—Mr. D

CEYLONESE FOR MESOFOTSMIA—Mr. D. Rutnam, late Mansger, Gampola Transport Agency and Motor Works, has received an appointment in the Civil administration in Mesopotamia and will be leaving by the Talsimanner train on the 29th instant.

Talsimannar train on the 29th instant.

Domestic Science in Ceyton Schools—
At a meeting of teachers of girls' achools in
the island at the Director of Education's
Office on Saturday it was decided to proceed
with the scheme of introducing domestic
science into girls' schools in the island.
Present:—Mr. E. B. Denhem (Chairman),
Mrs. Evans Miss Choate, Miss Carter, Sister
Letitia, Mrs. W. A. F. Halliley (Matara) and
representatives of the Methodist College,
Kolinpitiya, B. Bridget's Convent. Holy
Family Convent, Bembalapitiya, the Galle,
Kegalla and Kunnegala Convents and the
Wesleyan Girls' High School, Kandy.

MRS BESANT YUNG "MADRAS MAIL" FOR R100,000 — Mrs. Annie Besant files a plaint in the High Court on Tuesday v, Mr. D S Bronner, Editor, "Madras Mail", claiming damages for alleged defaunation in the issue of the 18th Ostober, 1918. "Now that Bolsheviem, as displayed in Russia, is proved to have been a hugo G rman conspiracy, a new term of abuse nuits be found for Home Rulers, sava a "Local Extremist Journal." We fail to follow the argument. The so called Home Rule movements the San Francisco trial, the Reversions of the Rowlast commission and the admissions contained in the Chelsmford — Montagu R port serve to place beyond doubt, e. joy a very real, if subterranean, cooraction with Germany. Bolshevism, as a term descriptive of the kind of rule the "Home Ruler" would set up in India, is therefore, as appropriate as ever One carrot touch pitch and not be defied. Plaintiff charged that defendant meant that Home Rulers, members of the Home Rule League, are traitors and dis oyal subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor, and are guilty of High treason by associating and connecting themselves with the enemies of their King and Country, the people of Germany. The quotation from a 'Local Extremit's Journal' is from plaintiff a newspaper, "New India." The plaintiff charge: that the words suggesting that the same "enjoy a very real, if subterrancean connection with Germany' as false and malicious and intended to discredit and injure plaintiff in her personal and public capacities. In consequence she has aftared and is likely to suffer throughout the world in character, and is reputation and estimated the damage at R10.000.

—"M. Times, Oct. 24"

Indian Passa Defutation — London, Oct. 11.—The Indian jurnalists have arrived and will pass a week in Local

Indian Press Derutation — London, Oct.

11.—The Iedian j urnalists have arrived and will pass a week in London, in which they will visit the clocks and aeropiane factories. They will be entertained by the Institute of Journalists, by Lord Northeiffe at the Ministry of Information and a reception will also be given in their honour at the India Office. They will have an addence of the King, and afterwards they will visit the flest, the Clyde and then the Western front.

DELH'S APPLICATION.—In consequence of the severe is fluenza epidemic prevailing at Delhi, it has been decided to postpone indefinitely the Conference of Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India, which was to have taken place in that centre at the beginning of November.

November.

The Theunelvely Hindu School Association Jaffna—The members and others interested in the above Association will be gisd to note that the second Annual Government Examination of the Hindu School has taken place and the result is quite satisfactory as 70 students in all became successful out of 79 presented. It is regretted that many more students who are eligible to appear for the Examination were not presented as they, being laid up with the new fever, were unable to attend the Examination. We congratulate the Staff of the school and the Association for the best work done by them during the year and hope they will exercise their utmost to scoure a still better result next time.

—Cor.

C. T. C. ANNUAL MEETING.

The second annual General Meeting of the Ceylon Turf Cirb was held at the Turf Cirb, effice Colombo on the 26th instant. Present:—The Hon. Mr. F Bowes, c M. G. (in the chair), Sir Solomon Dias Bandaraesike, c M. G., Meesrs W B Bartiet, Wilton Bartiest, E L F de Soyss, A R A Heath, G L Lyon, P G Cooke, D H Williams, J M S Barlow, Christis Seneviratne, O E Goonetilieke, A Thorp, W R Atkinson, J G Abeydeere, Fred Abeysunders, Wace de Netse, Eustace de Saram, B F de Silva, O H Z Fernando, Stanley Obeyesekers, A S Berwick and G R Whitby (Acting Secretary).

ACCOUNTS.

The Chairman—said their actual profit was not R43 000 odd, but R109 000 odd, They had paid R53 000 odd to War Charities and R11,000 odd was spent in capital expenditure. With these exceptions, the accounts were quite clear. He formally moved their adoption

Sir S D Bandarana'ks-seconded .- Carried. SPLENDID DONATION TO WAR FUNDS.

Splendid Donation to War Funds.

The Chairman—said the next motion was:

"That out of the profit of the past sesson's racing the sum of R75,000 be devoted to War Charities." The figure clearly showed the policy the Committee had adopted since the beginning of the War. They had met there that day when there was considerable local distress and it had been suggested by certain members of the Committee, and he (the Chairman) thought that that would be the opinion of all these present, that it would be considered if the Caylon Turi Club out of its prosperity give something towards the local Relief Fund. (Hear, hear) He therefore, suggested, that R5 000 be voted, not out of the sum proposed for War charities, to help the distressed, not only in Colombo but in the whole Island. The Secretary would take the utmost care that the money would be spent in a proper mannar. He moved, as and dittional motion, that R5,000 be voted for that purpose. The motion was carried.

THE PROPOSED ORIENTAL COLLEGE: AN APPEAL.

The resolution passed by the Saiva Maha Samajam at a public meeting in the Jaffina Hiedu On ega Hall, on 1.618 to establish an Oriental Gollege in Jaffina for the education and training of Saiva Samaya Priosis is sure to have been received with great satisfaction by the whole Saivite community in and out of Jaffina.

A Partyl adding is: "A good mark should

sure to have been received with great scale faction by the whole Saivite community in and our of Jaffoa.

A Tamil adags is:—"A good work should be done as speedily as possible." As a rule, proorastination is a source of great misebief.

Nobody would deny the supreme necessity of this institution; and its establishment should have precedence over the claim of every other raigious act of charity. It should not be forgotten that the future of our Saiva Samayam largely depends on the right solution of the preb em of reforming its priesthood. Unless an iostitution like this priesthood. Unless an iostitution like this priesthood. Unless an iostitution like this priesthood with and conducted on enlightened and orthodox flues, our priesthood will remain a diseased limb of our religion and a source of weakness to it.

It is unthinkable that the educated Saivite public do not understand all this and it is therefore all the more surprising that they are tolerating hims state of things.

The Oriental College Committee earnestly appeal to all our Hindu brothers and sisters both in and out of Jaffoa to render their best help towards this proposed institution and make it an accomplished fact.

Om Snantin Shanth Shanthit.

J T. Sadasiva Ivee,

M. Sabaranasinger,

Joint Secretaries of the Oriental College Committee.

Joint Secretaries of the Oriental College Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MALAYA LETTER.

MALAYAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—There is a Tamil piakoon in me M. V. I. composed of about fifty Coylon and Indian Tamil young mea which is acknowledged to be in first class condition as regards efficiency. Besides the platoon more are some Tamils in the mixed companies of the M. V. I.

fity Ceylon and human Tamil young ment which is acknowledged to be to first class condition as regards efficiency. Besides the platoon Lacre are seener Tamils in the mixed companies of the M.V.I.

During their camping in Siegapore the Tamil platoon and the Tamils of the mixed companies were entertained by the Mindu Association and Ceylon Tamils' Association of Singapore on two off days. At the Hindu association sea Dr. N. V. Samy eulogised the young Tamil soldiers for their loyal efforts to serve the king. The Ceylon Tamils' Association gave the Tamil platoon an inseresting game of football which was wanded by H.E. Brig. Genl. Ridout G. O. C. and saff after which the visitors went to the Association were "At Home". Mr. M. V. Pillsi, B. A. L. L. B. the President, welcomed the guests in a brief speech after which refreshments were served round while a party of musicians enlivened the occasion. Then some members of the G. T. A. spoke congretulating their compatriots from the States and wishing them well in their noble efforts to which Bergeant Thambiah of the Tamil Platoon, M. V. I. suitably replied. Then the assembly was engaged in friendly chit-chas, during which new friendalips were made and old ones renewed.

At 9 o'clock that night Mr. S. Muttucumare, Coursector, gave the visitors a dinner in the C. T. A. Hell. It was close on miningth when the Tamil 'man is Khaki' returned to the barracks. We hope the Tamils of dingapore wil soon take steps to get permission to form a platoon here.

Nores at Bandout,—Sometime ago I wrote about the experiments which were conducted in England. This is welcome, news and there are good times ahead for Malsya are going on as merrily as ever, same price same vize as before the war. And in these trying times when Government departments which were conducted the price, the newspapers of almost every other place have other reduced the size or increased the price, the newspapers of almost every other place have other reduced the size or increased the price, the newspapers of almost eve

of paper. Is it because our country is full of "lalang"!

**

They have peculiar ways in Hong Kong. News comes that a well known European resident, of that Colony one day received a neatly wrapped parcel through the post, which, being busy himself, tha addresses ordered his peon to open. That man found a ciger box under the covering brown paper, on opening the lid of which out darked at him a huge snake of a deadly variety whose bits is said to produce instantanous death. No doubt the lid was closed in time, and the addresses having saked the Postsi Authorities for an explanation the C. I. D. are busy unravelling the mystery of the "deadly parcel", which it appears had been handed in as the G. P. O. by a Chinese boy as a packet of flowers from a lady!

**

"J.snha", I mean the word, seems to become popular with our countrymen here. Some years ago I cannounced the opening of a dispensary in Inch by that name, and only a few days ago 'Lannounced honour of the occasion. Not far away is the Lanka Ayurvedic Medical Hall. Near the Ballway Sukhon is the Lanka Hotel. Now may I not feel rightly proud!

**

The words "Laté Railway Rest" under the sign of "Lanka Hotel" are a 'Italy unjust to the local railway whose trains are not needlessly late, as a rule!

Singapore.

20th September 1918.

TRUST IN THE DIVINE.

்கேன்ற விருந்துவ டெர்து எடர்து இன பென்றன் வென் முளினே. பென மஞ் வென முளி

"Oing in faith, love and reverence to Him."

"Ging in faith, love and reverence to Him."

In weal and woe as well is at all other times pray we must, heart and soul, to God with insense love and devotion—the path of devotion being the most natural religion. Religion is the satest and surest means by which we can reach the goal of life, the only autidate for the world's miseries and sufferings. The wise have said that religion is the best, first and foremost remody for grief. Think for a moment of the prosent crisis and see how we are hard pressed and surrounded on all sides by the dire enemies of dearth, drought, favor and war. When we cannot help ourselves out of them we must not fail to be profited by the thought that nothing human, but something infinitely superior, (i.e. Divine), can truly help us. Let us all then unantimously resise our hearts voices and pray to the Divine wish telenaty of devotion and sincerity of purpose. We can give nothing to the Divine better than the tribute of prayer and praise which is so justif due.

There cannot be a greater joy than that resulting from our bands.

nothing to the Divine better than the tribute of prayer and praise which is so justly due.

There cannot be a greater joy than that resulting from our happily dedicating and resigning everything unreservedly to God's will. Whatever we do, casting or fasting, giving gitts, praying or sacrifizing, we must do as an offering unto him. By claiming the authorship of action to cursolves, exerting our ARAM (e.g.), we murp, as it were, God's place and thereby become subjected to minories and sufferings and are therefore unable to attain to that sweet and transcendent atte of eather repose which is ANANDAM or bliss, proceeding from within. Prayers serve as knocks at the doors of our hearts to have them opened and enable us to enter into the repository of blies. A fervent prayer with child like simplicity pouring forth our hearts into an abiling and all surrendering love to, a constant rememberance and repetition of the holy name of, and an implicit faith and trust in, the Divine—these are the things that take us to taste the Bliss Divine.

"More things are wrought by prayer than this

"More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of."

"To have prayed well is to have studied well".

"With one consent let all the earth To God sheir cheerful voices raise, Glad homsge pay with awful mirth, And sing before Hun songs of praise".

And sing before Hun songs of place.

"There lives a Master in the hearts of men
Maketh their deeds, by small pulling-strings,
Dance to what ture He will. With all the soul
Trust Hun, and take Hin for thy succond. SoOlly so-shalt thou gain, by grace of Hun,
Th'usmost repose, the Electual Abode".

"Vain, very vain, my weavy search to find That bliss which only centres in the mind. *

To ourselves in every place consigned, Our own felicity we make or find". CARUNANAND.

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

SIR A. MOOKERJI'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

Mysore, Oatober 20,—The Convocation was held yesterday in the temporary pavilion in Maharajah's Collegs. On the dais were seated H. H. the Chancellor, H. H. Pro-Chancellor, Sir A nutosh Mookerjee, Dowan, Members of Council, Visa Chancellor and members of the Syndicate. The dats had a beautiful canopy and was decorated with yellow sinks and the insignia of, the University.

Visitors were seated on the right side of the pavilion, graduates to the left and students in the gallecy. They numbered about 1200. Special accommodation had been provided for zenana and lady visitors. There were a good many of them.

The procession of the Sanate which was in the order of ordinary Fellows, members of the Senate, two Deans (Mesers, T. Denham and E. P. Metcalle) Vios Chancellor, H. H. Pro-Chancellor and H. H. Chancellor was solemn and entered the pavillion at 12-30 P. M.

at 12-30 r. M.

The function began with the reading of an address to H. H. Chancellor by Vice-Chancellor, Next came the presentation to His Highness the Chancellor of the candidates for degree—Mr. N. S. Subos Rao, Principal, Maharaja's College presenting arts graduates and Mr. E. P. Metcafte Principal, Control College presenting those for scleme. The presenting principal put on the hood personally on the candidate presented and the diplama was presented by H. H. Chancellor, himself.

himself.

Of the graduates mention may be made of the only lady graduate—T. Kanakalakahamma—who received an ovation as the received her diploma and those graduates who received medis. Under Arts M. K. Venkatarama Iyer received Ramann-jatengar Medal and Wair memorial medal, H. Yoganarsatham received Sir P. N. Krishna Murti medal and Naviram Ramanujachaya medal and H. Schitvasa Rao received Sir Shoshadri Iyer medal. Under Science, H. Bhavani Shankara Rao got Ramanujachaya medal, M. Obokkamma got Navinam Ramanujachaya medal and M. Thimmayya received Sri Litshmidovamma's Gold medal.

After conference the January and Arter conference the January and M. After conference the January and J

medal.

After conferring the degrees and signing the register, H. H. Chancellor made an inspiring address which was received under deafening cheers.

The Address.

cheers.

The Address.

H. H. Chancellor next called on Sir Ashutosh Mookevjes to deliver his address. Sir A. Mookevji made a soul stirring apsech which was punctuated by loud and prolonged cheers. He said:
Your Highnesses, Mr. Vice Chancellor, Ladies and centlemen.—Do not imagine for a moment that I shall be so unwise as to hazard a definition of a University, a bask which has bailed many an acuse scholar and cultured administrator. They have asked, from hime to time, what is a University, and have found themselves as son. Is it a set of fined buildings? I at an execution allocitation which has beneficent patrons and has secured the gift of a million? Is it an aggregate of four families? Is it as associaty of Masters? Is a transcreamed to grant degrees? Is it a corporation of individuals who investigate the unknown, but neither teach

nort test? Is it a combination of colleges with our religion? Is it an accordance of teaching institutions without a carriculation of teaching institutions without a carriculation? Must it posses all or any of these characteristics? Or is it, as Bannel fobson, lespited, perhaps by his boundless knowledge of things account and modern, holdly enunclased in the first edition of his famous dictionary, as a school where all the acts and faculties are taught and shidled. Or is this morely a samulating but impossible deal formulated by that profoundly learned Dactor? Blame on not, if I deem it needless, for our present purposes, to seek a definite solution of these puzzles.

purposes, to seek a definite solution of these puzzles.

Lat us provisionally assume as correct the description that a University as a corporation of teachers and students, banded together in the pursuit of learning and for the expansion of the bounds of knowledge. A University thus continues the visible menifestation of the assumes of the Saste in the domain of the highest grades of education for the benefit of the people. From this standpoint. We realise the supreme importance of two fundamental principles. In the first place, a University can achieve the complete fulfilment of its purpose, only it at the time of its foundation, it is adapted to the special needs and circumstances of the people whom it is designed to serve. In the second place, a University will retain its visibly and usefulness unimpaired, only if it ever continues to be wisely assiculated to the true requirements of the community, if its governors sentileusly watch the ever varying needs of the people from time to time, from generation to generation, mould and develop their institution accordingly. These principles so formulated, cannot be successfully oballenged, and may almost boar the semilance of unimportant platitudes.

But though it has been often asserted that all

almost bear the semblance of unimportant platitudes.

But though it has been often asserted that all Universities cannot be expected to be uniform in character and cast in the same mould, yet, in this consinent, when a new University is created or an existing University is reconstructed, the attempt is repeasedly made to model it on the patient of a University in another country, organised under very dissimilar conditions and flurishing in entirely different surroundings. The ofs repeated axiom is, in this sphere, apt to be ignored or overlooked, that you cannot completely westernise the East any more than you can inadamentally chaternise the West. The domain may thus legitimately be made that when Universities are constituted in India—said we anxiously look forward to the day when they multiply in number and increase in vigour—they will not be unicalligent and uncitical imitations of educational institutions elsewhere. Explere the conditions patiently, sympathetically, dispassionately, and then frame your constitution with courage, even though the result be nolite ancient and venerable foundations which shed lustre on other climes.

But when the Universities have been so constituted the result of independent enquiry and increase the conditions.

ancient and venerable foundatious which shed lustre on other climes.

But when the Universities have been so constituted the result of independent enquiry and judement, their utility would be seriously affected, nay, their purpose would be ultimately defeated, if they were to love their elasticity and assume a form stereotyped for ever. Fetters they have notimposed upon them in their inception: shackles they shall not forge for themselves in their career. The history of many a famous university, however, affords convincing proof that the daugers of extreme conservatism are by no means imaginary. Universities, as they grow, acquire traditions, sometimes the product of centuries, which tend to enchain them to the past. The imperative dall of the ever changing needs of the people who cannot escape the operation of world forces, doubtless compels the universities from time to time to review their ideals, to revise their methods, to review their ideals and a reluction of progress but the general tendency has been a pathetic advance to old ideals and a reluction of the claims of the instant present.

recognition of the claims of the instant present.

This has favoured the creation of new and potens equiational agencies, the foundation of new universities, in response to new demands of diverse kinds—that scope and character largely shaped, the lines of their activities deeply influenced by the circumstances which call them forth into existences, Proclumes of compulsory Greek and obligatory Sanskrit seem vertually insoluble, while the modern sciences, which have silently revolutionised the life of humanity, and profoundly affected its hopes, ideals and aspirations, patiently await academic patronage in the anti-room.

Will you now patiently bear with made.

silently revolutionised the life of him unity, and profoundly affected its hopes, ideals and aspirations, patiently await academic patronage in the anti-room.

Will you now patiently bear with me for a while, as I rapidly sketch a very imperfect outline of educational policy which it is my dream may be decuned worthy of trial, at no distant date in an Indian University? The time at my disposal will not allow me even to touch the fringe of the wast area of secondary education, elementary and advanced, and I shall premise the existence of a net work of well organised schools training pupits for real university education, which is a development, an amplication, and, in many respects, a complement of school education. Such pupils, when they suck admission into the University, should be required to pass a fairly searching test, but the standard need not be ideally exacting; and undoubtedly neither caprictions nor arbitary. It is requisite at this stage of the career of student, than his powers of expression, reasoning and observeaison should have been adequately developed. He should in the first place have a thorough command over his vernacular, which, under normal conditions, would be, up till then, the chief, if not he exclusive, medium of acquasition of knowledge; he may be reasonably be expected to possess an accurate knowledge of its grammatical structure, and a fairty wide acquaintance with the best specimens of its literature; he should also have regularly onlivated the art of composition and be able to express his ideas with ease and elogance, clearness and precision. In addition to this, he should, for obvious reasons, have acquired a working knowledge of the Binglish language, distinguished English literature, and his critical facility should have been charpuages. In the second place, his power of reasoning should have been developed by a prolonged by a reprimental, as well as theoretical. In the third place, his power of observation should have been developed by a prolonged training in arithmetic, algebra

England, and, if possible, also by a rudimentary knowledge of Modern history. A student, of average ability and nodestry, who has had proper training in such a course—in a large measure through the medium of his Vernacular—has by the age of seventees, been "quipped with the aloments of a liberal education and amoud be fully qual fird to receive the liberal benefits of a three-year course for the first degree as a University.

Here comes the all-important point that a student of this description, on his charance into the University, should have the choice of a three-year course for the first degree as a University.

Here comes the all-important point that a student of this description, on his charance into the University, should have the choice of a rich variety of courses. All courses of knowledge must be open to all students as they want them. Ample provision should be made for liberal, for protessional and for co-called useful attities, ander the guidance of first rate teachors, the most uninent, the most carnest, the most independent in their work, for it is 4 e eagle alone that is fit to teach the eaglets. Ver must realise that an institution of University rank must am at a sphere of study and of consequent influence as wide as the whole domain of human activity; we may printably that a leason from the momentous decision of an asistic Potentart, in the Land of the Hiring Sun, half a century ago, that knowledge shall be sought for throughout the world. In this progressive age, a University cannot with satery confine its activities to some special department, and degenerate into a school of letters, or a College of commerce or an assemblage of laboratories and workshops. It must frankly recognise the kinahip of the article and professional instruction by organic connection with arts and letters. I can knagine no step mode nawise for an Indian University to take than to give exclusive prominence to studies peculiarly Indian. Do not misunderstand McCintine, Indian Art, indeed, all the monuments of Indian cultur

Review for a moment the characteristics of this age, anongo I have no dears to appraise the relative vision of the different civilisations, competing in the great struggle to lead humanity. During the last half a century, the civilisad world has witnessed with cambration the ggamtic strides made by the intellect of man in the conquest of Nature; the developments have been as assonishing in eneracter as they have been rapid in multiplication, the discoveries and appliances of the physical and natural sciences have facilitated the establishment of technological institutions and the promotion and enlargement of all departments of industries. To them we owe those remarkable inventions, which substitutes the sinews of nature for the muscles of men and animals in the works of production; that wonderful facility of transport and distribution which makes the most precluse products of each clime the source of comfort of every people; and that marvellous system of communication which has almost annihilated time and apsace and which enables each living man to at in his chamber and converse with all other men in whispers. But these achievements of physical power, whether we regard them as means of destruction or as instruments for preasoration, are but the product of the educated mind; they are under the absolute control of ideas, and whether they shall really promote or destroy civilisation depends entirely upon the wise or unwise discretion of that omnipotent communder; they have not employed that in any previous age, that these role mankad, and it is not individuals, not kinge, not emperors, not armies, not leads, and wrold themse did forms.

Let me ask, then, what course shall we choose while the world all around os is making gigantic vice the circuit of the child the control of ideas which oversum established gyestems and revolutionies social forms.

get, that meas the manufact, and it shot indicates, not ideas, not ideas, not ideas, not emperors, not armies, not fleets, out ideas which overarm established gystems and revolutionise social forms.

Let me ask, then, what course shall we choose while the world all around os is making gigantic strides in the path of progress, ever seeking to gain mastery over the forces of Nature. We cannot disentangle ourselves, even if we wish, from irresistilite world currents, and six on the lovely snowcapped peaks of the Himslayas absorbed in contemplation of eur glorious past. It is most emphatically true that the community, the people, the nation, the race, which like the Greek philosopher will live in his own tub, and ask the conquering powers around is to move away from its aunshine, will soon be enveloped in elected dark most, the object of derision for its helplessuess and of contemplation of earliers of its helplessuess and of contemplation of the first helplessuess and of contemplation of the most move or be overwhelmed, we cannot waste preclous time and strength in defense of theories and cystems which, however, valuable in their days, have been swept away by the irresistible avalanche of worldwide change. We can live neither in nor by the defeated past, and if we would live in the conquering future, we must dedicate our whole strength to shape its course and our will to discharge its disless, the most preasing question of the hour for the people of every race is, not what they had determine to be hereafter, not what their fathors were, but what their fathors were, but what their children shall be. The past is of value only in so far as it illuminates the preason, the present is of value only in so far as it illuminates the preason, the present is of value only in so far as it illuminates the preason. The present is of value only in so far as it illuminates the preason. The present is of value only in so far as it illuminates the preason of the outset of value only in so far as it illuminates the preason. The pres

ated when I realize the enormous extent to which the products of our inexhaustible natural resources are carried away to foreign countries by advanturous exploiters, the masters of educated industries elsewhere, who apply to them their skill and art, freight them back as manufactured articles, re-sell them for our use and profit by the multifold increase in value. What more telling illustration could one imagine than the manufacture of sandal oil which, to the infinite credit of your Government, is now carried on within your territory and under the exclusive supervision of the children of the soll This, however, is not a solitary, and isolated example. When my countrymen have been adequately trained and have been afforded free and full opportucity to employ their isolates, what they can accomplish in the way of utilisation of our boundless natural resources of diverse descriptions, is amly illustrated by the achievements of Sic Beshadri Tyer and Sir Visveswaraya who have played a distinguished part in the organization of pigantic works of public uit, its which have extored the admiration of unfriendly critics. It may consequently be asserted without lear of contradiction that if we are to live if we are the urriver this age of sirugale we must kneep pace with the treatile that if we are to live if we are to urrive this age of sirugale we must kneep pace with the treatile that it is a fatal mistake to make igcorance the primal law of labour. For there is no labour which skill cannot elevate and improve. I us bonour and educate labour, and train our children to business and callings other than those that have hitherto monopolised the appallation of "learned profession".

I do not propose on the present occasion to detain you with the examination of another highly controversial question, the burning question in dead of the age, namely, whether University triving so develops the character as really to bein man for their work in the momentous conduct of ife. It is sufficient to state that in my judgment it is impossible to emphasias too strongly the elementary truth that the formation of character is of infinitely higher consequence than the absorption of knowledge. Though the circumstances of the time have compelled me to devote the main portion of my address to what may be called the intellectual and material side of our activities, I do not underrate the supreme value of the spiritual element. But I feel convinced that in an Indian University, addressing an Indian audience, it is superfluous for me to impress upon my young friends the paramount importance of the 1-seon that whether we turn our eyes to the unfathoured depths of the sex or the boundless regions of space, beyond the things that are seen and eternal.

H. H. Chanceller next declared the Convocation

H. H. Chancellor next declared the Convocation dissolved and the return procession of the Senate started. It was in the order of H. H. Chancellor, H. H. Pro Chancellor, Vioc Chancellor, two deans, members of Senate and ordinary fellows.

Visitors stood both when procession entereds turned and when H. H. Chancellor made i

Arrangements were excellent owing to untiring work of Mr. T. Denham, Registrar, students of Mahsraj's College acted as Volunteers and did much useful service.

— The Handa.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Head, narters, wiring yesterday, says:—General Debetoy's advance between the Oise and Serre threatens to take in rear the enemy powerful position ased on the Oise which is impassable for tanks, he whole of the enemy's first line has been capured on a front of sixteen miles. Derkness incrupted the attack.

A French communication

terrupted the attack.

A French communique says:—On the Oise front at night we repulsed two enemy attempts. East of the canal between Longchamps and Noyales. Thus norming we sgain began to press the enemy East of Sissons. East of Rethel we carried the village of Amblyfloury between the Canal and the Aisne despite the determined enemy defence, We took 100 prisoners and a number of machine curs.

guns.

F.M. Sir D. Haig says:—We captured Vendegies-sur-Ecsilon on Thursday afternoon and progressed on the high ground Eastward. We succoastally repulsed a counter-attack in the neighboarmood. Fighting recommenced in this sector
a an early hour in the morning. The enemy's
resistance at Maing was overcome last evening,
the village remaining in our hands. Elsewhere
we pushed forward at different points.

Renter's correspondent at the British Head-quarters, whiting today, says:—Yesterday's victory by the Third and Fourth British Armies is infini-tely greater than is expressed by the big hauls of pictoners and guns. It is merely a question of time before Valentennes is isolated. The weather is favouring us. An East wind is drying the ground.

London, Oct. 26.

the ground.

London, Oct. 26.

An American official despatch says:—On the Verdun front on Friday evening the enemy extended to the West side of the Messe the efforts to wrest from us the gains of the preceding days in the region of Bantheville. After half an hour's Artillery fire the enemy attacked positions between Bon-des Reppes and Bois de Bantheville and was repulsed with heavy losges, our line remaining everywhere unchanged. Northward of the Afre waste established in positions on the Saubacru portion of Bois de Bourgogoe on both bantes of the Men waste established in positions on the Saubacru portion of Bois de Bourgogoe on both bantes of the Men waste established in positions on the hattle which is being fought by our First Army today enters its second month, continuing wish increasant asvertly frequently rising to extreme violence. On the entire front of 25 miles the enemy is offering determined resistance. We book over 20,000 prisoners on this front since Sept. 28th and over 150 gains, 1,000 trench mortars and soverally thousand machine guins.

An American communique says:—The battle on the Verdus front continued most violentive. East of the Meuse we occupied Bouront Wood law evening. The Germans today counter-at-acked repeatedly between Bormont and Datraye Wood and were repulsed with the heaviest losses. Only in Ballu Wood the enemy by a fifth attack forced.

us to withdraw so the Elestern part of the Wood.
We advanced West of the Meuse and North West
of Grandpre in the face of determined resistance
and entered Bourgayne Wood.
London, Oct. 25.
Amsterdam.—According to Antwerp refugees
German residents have been ordered to leave the
otiv.

German residents have been ordered to leave metry.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Head quarters says:—Our First, Third and Fourth armies are wearing down the enemy's resistance. We are now nearing the great Mormal Forest, North of Landrecies. The Forcet is infested with Germans and machine guns. Our Artillery are devesting great attention to it with high explosive shells and great. Our patrols in this zone are moving in the direction of Mons. The enemy has lost 150 gons since Wednesday. The weather is dry, but overcast.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY.

London, Oct. 24.

Washington.—The Secretary of State has forwerded through the Swiss Charge of Affaires the following reply to German's Note:—Having received the soleum and explicit assucance of the German Government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of Peace laid down in his Address to the Congress of the United States on the Sib of January 1918, and the principles enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address to the Thin of Sentember, and that it desir is to discuss the details of the application, and that this wish and purpose emanates, not from those who have hithert dictated German policy and conducted the present War on Germany's behalf, but from Ministers who speak for the majority of the German people; and having received elso the explicit promise of the present German Grovernment that the humans rules of civilized warfare will be observed, both on land and sea, by the German enued forces, the President of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated, the question of an Armistice. He deem it his duty to say again, however, that the only Armistice he would feel justified in submytting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the Powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into, and in make a renewal of healtities on the part of Germanty impossible. The President has, there one which should leave the United States and the Powers essociated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into, and to make a renewal of hontilities on the part of Germany impossible. The President has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German sutherities to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is as occased as a belligerent, with the suggestion that it those Governments are disposed to effect Peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their Military advisers and the Military advisers of the United States will be asked to submit to the Governments associated against Germany the necessary terms for such an Armistice as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved, and cosure to the associated Governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce details of the Peace to which the German Government has agreed, provided they deem such an Armistice possible from the Military point of view. Should such terms of Armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of the Peace from which the whole action proceeds. The President would deem himself lacking in candour did he not point out, in the frankest possible terms, the reason why extracrdinary safeguards must be demanded, Significant and important as the Constitutional changes seem to be, which are spoken of by the German Foreign Secretary in his Note of the 20th of October, it does not appear that the principle of a Government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out, or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of the principle and of the practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent.

The conclusion of President Wilson's reply states:—Moreover it does not appear that the

tempiation that the alterations of the principle and of the practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent.

The conclusion of President Wilson's reply states:—Moreover it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that further Wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present War has not been and it is with the present War has not been and it is with the present War that we are dealing with. It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the Military authorities of the Empire is unimpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany. Feeling that the whole Peace of the world depends now on plain speaking, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words; that the endions of the world do not and cannot trust the words of those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany now have hitherto seen the masters of Germany policy and to point out once more that, in concluding Peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this War, the Government of the United States cannot deal with any but the veritable representatives of the Germany people, who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulege of Germany. If it must deal with the Military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German Empire, it must deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German Empire, it must deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German Empire, it must demand, not Peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this executial thing unsaid. Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration. (Signed) Robert Lansing.

Accept, Sir, the renewed a squrances of my high consideration (Signed.) Robert Lansing.

London, Oct. 25.

Sir E. Carson, speaking at Oxford, drew aftention to Germany's minimum demands when she thought she was top dog. They included the surrender of Malta, Gibralar, the Suez Canal and other points. He heartily concurred in President Wilson's Note today. Our armistice terms must be equivalent to Germany's terms in 1870, when replying to the request for an Armistice, she agreed, provided that all the German guns were placed advantageously on the road to Parls so that city could be taken at her pleasure. Anything less now would invoice disassee.

Reuter is informed on reliable authority that the Allied Governments cordially approve President Wilson's Note which generally represents the views of the Allies, who in spile of appearances of deliberately leaving the brunt of the negotiations upon the President have been acting in complete accord with the United States throughout. President Wilson now, however, having submitted the question to the Allies definite concreted action will be taken, and the Naval and Military terms

raccommended by the respective Governments will be pus forward by joint terms of all the associated nations who are firmly determined to act con-jointly.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS DRAFT.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. David Davies, Lord Robert Ceil stated that the Government were trying to reach an Agreement with the Allies and the United States, which would enable a detailed scheme for the League of BRITISH vivos

BRITISH FIRST TO BREAK HINDENBURG LINE.

LINE.

London, Oct. 24.

Renly to Mr. Houston, Mr. Maccherson confirmed the fast that he proud distinction of being the first to break the Hiodenburg Line belonged to the British Army. (Cheers.)

PALESTINE.

Syria.—A Palestine fficial message says:—Our advance Cavalry and armoured cars occupied Aleppo in the morning of Oct. 26th after overcoming slight opposition.

THE ITALIAN FRONTS.

London, Oct. 27.

A British Italian official despatch says:—Under the Cavana command the Indian Tenth Army commenced an astack across the Piave in Gavedipapadopoli area at 6.45 this morning. The Italians on the right overcame strong resistance, while the British on the left, advancing satisfactorily, reached the first objective, also overcoming strong resistance.

CONDINIONA

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam.—It transpires that the vote of confidence in the Chancellor, adopted by the Reichstag after the Chancellor's recent speech, was not unanimous. The figures were 190 against 52. There were 23 abstentions.

JEWS DEMAND SELF-DETERMINATION.

London, Oct. 26.

A Jewish National Council, representing three million Polish Jews, has been established in Warsaw, and demands the right of self-determination.

PEACE. Dondon, Oct. 25. Lord Robert Cecil, speaking before the International Association of Journalists, said the Peace achieved must be such as to perpetuate the increase of the friendship prevailing between the present Allies. The War had brought nothing we valued more than the increase in Anglo-American friendship.

Washington.—Colonel Honee, the personal representative of the President, and Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, have arrived in Paris and will be present at the United States armistice deliberations.

London, Oct. 26.

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London, Oct. 26.

Amsterdam.—The German papers are now more pessimistic about the Wilson Note. The "Lokalanzeiger" says:—Germany cannot accept the Armistice, which would make her defenceless. The "Cologue Gazette" says:—President Wilson's demands are arrogant.

Amsterdam.—Hundenburg appeals greater fairt.

demands are arrogant.

Amsterdam.—Hindenburg appeals against faintheartedness which would accept humiliating
conditions. Germany must, he says, have an
honorable Peace or fight to the utmost.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" sees in President Wilson's reply a plain hint to the Kaiser, and hopes that the latter will make a wise decision soon.

London, Oct. 27,
Amsterdam.—The "Nieuws van den Dage"
Berlin correspondent says the Kaiser is expected
to make a declaration which will clear the atmosphere. Rumours of his abdication have been
revived.

TWO MILLION AMERICANS.

London, Oct. 25, Washington.—It is officially announced that over 2 000,000 American troops have been sent

-The Ceylon Observer.

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F. J. SMITH. Postmaster General

Colombo, General Post Office. 25th October, 1918

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