





"Arise! Awakel and stop not till the goal is reached."

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

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(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

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TANJORM.

AUCTION SALE OF A COCONUT ESTATE.

Under decree in case No. 12685 D. C. Jaffna, entered in favour of the plaintiff Valuppillai Kandiah of Jaffna Town, against the Defendant Christopher Marcus Brito of Colombo, and by virtue of the order issued for the recovery of the amount therein stated the undermentioned five blocks of land forming one coconut Estate situated at Vempodukerni in Pachchilaipalai in Jaffna will be sold by public auction at the bungalow situated in block No. 2, commencing at 2 P M on Saturday the 14th day of December 1918.

An extent of 121 acres, 3 roods and 10 perches, called "Sadaikadu".

2. An extent of 49 acres, 2 roods and 22 perches, called "Kalvalavu" and "Talachchiatoravu".

3. An extent of 71 acres 1 rood and 27 perches, called "Kurudypanaiyilkadu".

27 perches, called "Kurndypanaiyilkadu".

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The sale fixed for the 16th November 1918 was postponed as the day was a public holiday.

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THE SECRETARY.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8665.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chinusppacheddy Appavucheddy of Van East Deceased. Varathappacheddy Chinnappacheddy of Van-

Vs.

1. Vadivammah widow of Chiunappacheddy Appavucheddy and
Minor 2. Kovinthammah daughter of Chiunappacheddy Appavucheddy of do. a minor
by her guardian ad litem the 1st
Respondents.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Varathappacheddy Chinnappacheddy praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Chinnappacheddy Appavacheddy of Vannarpone East, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Doctor of Letters, District Judge, on October 29, 1918, in the presence of Messrs. Sivapragasam and Katiresu, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner; the father 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 December 3, 1918, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Navarbar, 5, 1919

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that Chavakachcheri—Thanankalappu road will be closed until further notice for wheel traffic owing to flood damages.

P. C. NICHOLAS MUDALIAR,

for Chairman. District Road Committee's Office, Jaffas, 29th November, 1918.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8767.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ampalayanar Muragasapillai of Vadduk-koddai Eags

Deceased. Murugasapillai Kanapathipillai of Vadduk koddai East

Vs.
Chellamuttu widow of Ampalavanar Murugasapillai of Vaddukkodési East

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Murugasapillai framapathipillai of Vaddukkeddai East, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Ampalavanar Murugasapillai, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Doctor of Letters, District Judge, on November 20, 1918, in the presence of Mr. A. Mudir. Velupillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated November 20, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to fine setate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before December 3, 1918, show sufficient cause to the saitsfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,

November 22, 1918.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF BADULLA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. B. 547.
In the Matter of the Intestate Estate of V. S. Dharmalingam Kangany late of Coccawatta Estate, Lunugala

V. S. Dorasamy Kangany of Lunugala Petitioner

Vs.

1. V. S. Muttamma of Karuppatilpathi
Puducottale
2. V. S. Muttish of Lunugala
Respondents.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before John Radley Waiters, Ergy, District Judge of Badulla, on September 14, 1918, in the presence of Mr. S. Suppramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Patitioner, V. S. Dorasamy Kangaoy of Lunugala and the petition and affidavit of the said Petitioner dated September 18, 1918, having been read:

It is ordered that the said V. S. Dorasamy, Kangany, be and he is hereby declared entitled to have letters of Administration to the estate of the shovenemed deceased issued to him as brothered the abovenamed or any other person or persons interested thall on or before November 6, 1918, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. R. Walters,

September 14, 1918.

J. R. Walters, District Judge.

September 14, 1918. The date for showing cause is extented to December 11, 1918.

J. R. Walters, D. J.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8702.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Thankamma wife of Suppar Selliah of Kondavil Deceased.

Ramoe Sinnathamby of Kondavil
Petitioner.

Vs.

Rasamma daughter of Ramoe Sinnatamby of Kondavil

This matter of the Petition of Ramos Sinnathamby of Kondavil, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Thanksmma wife of Suppar Sellish of Kondavil, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Doctor of Letters, District Judge, on November S, 1918. In the presence of Mr. K. Sivapirakasam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the allidavit of the Petitioner dated November 6, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the father of the said Intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before December 3, 1918, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,

P. E. Pieris, District Judg 1,

November 18, 1918.



Che bindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1918.

FOR THE UPLIFT OF CEYLON.

The most devastating war in the history of the world has practically come to an end. The world has passed through a period of the most terrible suffering. It will be foolish to suppose that all this was brought about by the all-wise and almighty Providence for no good purpose. From the very outset of the war the leading statesmen who have been conducting the Government of the British Empire have been reiterating in unequivocal terms what the victory of the allies will contribute to the progress of humanity. This has been highly emphasized by the declaration of the var-aims by President Wilson. We have published from time to time these important declarations of British Statesmen on the war aims as they are worthy of study and reflection by every Ceylonese. They indicate the cardinal principles for which the Ceylonese, in common with the rest of the Empire, have contributed and are still contributing their share of suffering and sacrifice. The question of the hour is—how far would the Ceylonese be benefited, spiritually and in material advancement by the great victory.

A favourable answer to this question depends entirely in the extent of our

A favourable answer to this question depends entirely in the extent of our endeavor and ability to utilise the fruits depends entirely in the extent of our endeavor and ability to utilise the fruits of the victory for our national advancement. External aid will come to a nation and will be usful to it only when it deserves it as a reward of its own exertions and earnest longing for a higher and fuller corporate life. The close connection between one's desert and destiny cannot be denied. If the individuals of a nation exert themselves successfully to cultivate the spirit of unity self-reliance and just-dealing, and are imbued with an earnest desire for progress, there is no power on earth which can keep them down. Righteousness exalteth a nation. If a nation is backward and dependent it is certainly owing to its evil Karma in the past which must be wiped out and expiated by present national reformation. It now depends entirely on every Ceylonese whether he will utilise the fruits of the war, the most important of which is the sacred promise given by the high and mighty powers of the world to assure freedom and justice to small nations, so as to enable them to work on their own initiative and self-exertion for the much needed reforms in their national fife.

Circumstanced as we are the problems of our national advancement require

ative and self-exertion for the much needed reforms in their national fife.

Circumstanced as we are the problems of our national advancement require special consideration and treatment. Fortunately for us, at a period of national disruption and anarchy in our past history, the all-merciful God had in his infinite wisdom provided us with a guardian in the British nation, which was found by Him to be the most trustworthy, liberty-loving, and politically competent to discharge the difficult duty of guiding our national development in directions most suited to our national genius. If we love true progress we should not get impatient or irritated at a control exercised by our rulers who our political guardians. We should work with united earnestness and selfless devotion for the reforms we are in need of. At the same time there should be absolute confidence in the justice and goodwill of the British Government and in its readiness to grant us political liberties when it becomes convinced of our cana-

will of the British Government and in its readiness to grant us political liberties when it becomes convinced of our capacity to utilise them to our best advantage. The past conduct of the British Government in her own Colonies as well as in India and Ceylon fully justifies our confidence in her high moral and political motives.

motives.

Ceylonese of the present generation have a most favourable opportunity to secure the uplift of their motherland. Governments in all countries are becoming more and more socialistic in their functions. Inequalities among the citizens, in wealth and in social status, established by long standing custom as well as by legal and political conditions, are now levelled and equalised by modern principles of faxation, and by the supply of free education, free medical aid, old age pensions, the system of profit-sharing between capital and labour, and similar provisions introduced by democratic Governments of the present day. For the uplift of a

nation political freedom is therefore more necessary than anything else. Human progress necessarily involves the freedom to learn things by experience. Continual subjection to another's will, whether it is enferced or voluntary, must eventually enervate and enslave human nature. This is an axiomatic truth. But at the same time a sudden transition from a state of subjection to absclute freedom is also harmful. Russia and the Empires of Central Europe are now reaping the bitter fruits of this sudderly sprung freedom in the bloody massacres and revolutions under which they are now writhing in agony. As we have stated before, it is the good fortune of India and Ceylon that they need not pass through such excruciating experiences. But that does not mean that every good thing in this good world will fall in their lap from heaven and they have only to lounge and loll in idle-luxury and in selfish enj-yment. No. Heaven helps only those who help themselves. If under modern conditions political freedom is necessary for our advancement, and if we are fully assured that such freedom will ultimately be granted to us through successive stages, we must work hard to prepare the way for it. Love and sacrifice are the two principles of life. We must learn to love our fellow-countrymen and evolve national unity from it. We must learn to sacrifice our narrow, limited, individual self for the broad comprehensive national ideal and evolve national consciousness in us He who prehensive national ideal and evolve na-tional consciousness in us He who values these truths lives and grows in a happy state and he who neglects these declines and suffers the penalty.

Among institutions that were designed by man to aid him in the development of these qualities of love and self-sacrifice, the most important are found in the Parl aments and in the Councils for local Parl aments and in the Councils for local self-government which are found among all civilised nations. There are such institutions in Ceylon but, as they are at present constituted they are ill-adapted to aid the people in the development of their moral and civic virtues which are the offspring of the two life-giving qualities we have noted above—love and self-sacrifice. These Councils are not now representative of the people or responsible to them for their actions. Indians proved their capacity to work such representative institutions through the long and continuous working of the National Congress and Provincial Conferences and the numerous other unofficial organizations. gress and Provincial Conferences and the numerous other unofficial organizations designed for the uplift of India. The political prestige and efficiency of these unofficial Indian organizations were so high that it is one of the past Presidents of the Indian National Congress who was appointed by the Government of India to represent that country in the past two Imperial War Conferences and who has been now appointed to the still higher and more responsible position of India's Representative at the World's Peace Representative at the World's Peace

Representative at the World's Peace Conference.

The second Ceylon Reform Conference which is to meet on the 13th and 14th instant gives the Ceylonese a fine opportunity to display the pessession of the qualities of love and sacrifice for advancing and consolidating their national life and to show their earnest attachment to political progress. Issues of the most vital importance to the national uplift of the Ceylonese depend on the success of this year's Conference. It is therefore the duty of all educated and patriotic Ceylonese to muster strong at the Conference and register the united national will, and prayer to the Imperial authorities to give them the promise which has been given to India, viz., to work towards the progressive realisation of Responsible Government in Ceylon, and to grant reforms in the Government as the first step to that goal. The subject of communal representation in India has not been settled yet. If our Sinhalese brethren cannot view this question from the same standpoint as the Tamils of the North the question may be left open, to be settled by the Government following the precedents set up in India.

Important Notice to Our Subscribers.

As we are reprinting the Addresses of Subscribers, and as we understand that there are some cases in which our paper is sent to wrong addresses owing to the failure of some of our Subscribers to notify to us the change of their address, we invite them to communicate to us instances of such mistakes so that we may amend them.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

The Weather and Public Health—Since the floods of the 17th ulimo the weather has been for the most part clear. Probably as a consequence of the recent floods there is a striking increase of mosquitoes which invade all houses at night and attack the inmates. The poor, especially, who cannot provide themselves with the necessary protection from this pest, suffer most. If this portends a general out-break of malaris in the District, we hope the authorities will take the necessary precaution and promptly introduce prophylactic measures to avert the impending calamity. Free distribution of quisine through schools and other means and advising the people to take semili does of it as a preventive, the compulsory cleansing of wells and dweiling comp unds, and other preventive measures which may be found necessary should be introduced by the Government. A fire-pan kept at night in the old style and fed with fungating sub-tances such as benjamin, husks of margosa sceds, margosa leaves &c acts as an effective and cheap disinfectant and mosquito preventive.

FLOOD RELIEF WORK—The subscription relief and the subscription relief.

cheap d.sinfectant and mosquito preventive.

Flood Relief Work—The subscription raised in Jaffna for flood relief comes to about Rs. 5000. In addition to this the F N S has donated Rs 1000, and liberal subscriptions are expected from Colombo. The Government has so far given Rs 2000 for relief work. All the timber required to re build the destroyed houses will be given free by the Government and the committee have engaged a contractor to cut and deliver the timber from the crown lands at Pooneryn. Large quantities of rice have been donated by several gentlement to relieve the distress of the many who have been flooded out of their houses and been left starving. The Relief Committee with the G A at their head has done a great 'deal to reduce the distress caused by the flood.

The Hindu College Boarders' Literary Union —The annual meeting of this society came off on Staurday. In the morning atheletic sports were held in the College grounds, and it was witnessed by a large number of people. In the afternoon there was an exhibition of Kolattam and fencing by the students. The former especially was highly admired by the visitors for its comprehensive usefulness. It gives good exercise to all limbs in the body. At the same time, the drill, the rhythmic motion and singing which form part of the exercise he p to davelop the aesthetic faculties of the students. Every one present praised the College authorities for helping to revive these national exercises which have now almost gone lete oblivion. The visitors were then lavisbly served with light refreshments by the bearders in the upper hall, after which the meeting commenced Mr. N Selvadurai, the Principal of the College, presided. Various resitation exercises were gone through by the students Rev. Bloknell of the Laffina College and the President then delivered interesting addresses to the students. THE HINDU COLLEGE BOARDERS' LITERARY

P'ersonal —Mr. D C Vairakiam of Genu ang Estate, Johore, who was here on six months' furlough, has left Jaffna to Colombo on the 4th November to bid good bye to his only brother Dr. S V Vairakiam. From there he will go to Madras to take up his Boat to the Straits.

Boat to the Straits.

New Commercial Class in 1919.—It is proposed to hold Commercial Classes from January under special qualified Masters in English, shorthand, typing, book keeping, accountancy, methods and machinery of business, Commercial Geography and Arithmetic (including tota) at the Tachnical Schools in preparation for London and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce, Clerical, &c., examinations. Fees R 5 term per aubject (except English and Arithmetic R 3) or R 12 50 a term. If three subjects are taken, R 15 for four subjects and R 17 50 for five A special charge may be made for use of typewriters. No students will be admitted to any Class who does not satisfy a test in English.

Rice From Calcutta.—The "Botanist"

RICE FROM CALCUTTA.—The "Botanist" which arrived on the 29th ultimo from Calcutta, has brought 26,000 bags of rice for Colombo.

INDIAN EDITORS—London, Nov. 21—A reception was held for the Indian Editors at the India Office yesterday evening Mr. Montagu being present Sir Thomas Holderness received the gueets, who inspected the historical treasurers of the India Office.

The Piece Goods Market—In view of the present state of the cloth market and the writings in the Press on the subject the opinion of Mr L V Gelder, travelling Agent of the business house of Gohen, London, now staying at the Bristol Hotel, is interesting. To begin with Mr Gelder stated that people who think that the price of cloth would go down in the near future did not know what they were talking about. It was madness to think that prices will ever go below what they were before the War, as was suggested in an article in a morning paper which he had read. He said that just now prices in Manchester were rough higher than those in Colombo for the same material. It was the work of seme speculators in the market that brought down the prices. They were forced prices due to the dumping of the goods on the market, speculators selling them below cost price. He said that prices would never fall

below pre war prices because labour can never possibly be so cheap. Formerly, a labourer was paid £2 a week but now he was paid £6 £8 it may be possible to bring the figure down to £4 or £5 but never below that. Mr. Gelder said that the impression that prices will go down is disastrous to shop-keepers and those who were propagating such an idea were doing mischief unknowingly. Mr. Go-der stated that the demand for piece goods was great in England. As the soldiers were not going to be demobilised inmediately their clothing would be a problem. He said that it was true there had been some speculation by the Chetties. They had boped to profiteer and they deserved to lose. But the impression that the prices will go down when facts do not permit such a belief was barmful. Even if it was assumed that prices in Manchester would fall suddeely, it would take fully six months for the local market to be effected, where the cloth that has been stocked will be sold at the high prices which were paid for them.

Indian Women and Home Rude.—Calcut-

Indian Women and Home Rule.—Calcutta, Nov. 24—The Ladies' Home Rule League, Ahmedabad, has adopted resolutions: that a deputation should be sent to Englard to secure for the women of India the same rights as the men of India in the coming Reforms. Also that Bombay and District Municipal Acts should be amended to remove the disqualifications imposed on women.

—"Oeylon Observer."

The Late Mr. J. A. Setukavaler.—It is with the deepest regret we have to record the death of this gentleman, Proctor of the Supreme Court and Member Local Board, Batticaloa which occurred in that Town on Saturday last of pneumonia, as the result, we think, of an attack of inducing. He was the eldest son of the Rev. R. N. Setrkayeler, M. and a nephew of the late Mr. R. W. Allagacoon, C. U. S., Police Magistrate of Point Pedro. Mr. Setukayaler occupied a most prominent position in Batticaloa and was highly esteemed and respected by the public of account of his sterling chalaster, and public spirit. His death is a distinct loss to Batticaloa. We offer our heartfeit condolences to his aged father and mother and other relatives at the irreparable loss they have sustained. THE LATE MR. J. A. SETUKAVALER .- It is

have sustained.

The Late Mr. S. Murugasu or Karaitroe.—There passed away a few days ago at Karaitroe Mr. S. Murugasu a retired Government servant of the Strate at an early age of about 35. He retired some five years ago from tervice owing to ill-health but after a time was himself again. Karaitroe and for that matter I may say Jaffra, is poorer today for his death because he was a quiet but none the less ardent worker for the public good. The Hindu English School at Karaitroe after a chequered period of well nigh quarter of a century despared of Government recognition partly due to inefficient stail. It was Mr. Murugesu in the Stratts who bent to the wheel at the psychological movement and saved the school. In this matter his tenacity of purpose is well worth record and imitation. How obserunly he bors it sending mouth after mouth till the Government beig came, his own money which could easily run into a few thousand ruppee,, to kaep a graduate at the head of the school. No public matter lacked his support. His sympathy towards the poor and the needy was only matched by his saint-like pationes under difficuties and rists. It will not be far wrong to say that it is not easy to find another tor the virtue of patience. His was a life of constant usefulness to the public in his unobstrucive manner. Mr. Murugasu while in the Strate took particular peasure in helping the young men to find work. I know of many young men to find work. I know of many young men to find work. I know of many young men to find work. I know of many young men to find work. I know of many young men to find work. I know of many young men to find work. I know of many young men to find work. I know of many young men to find work. I know of many young men to find work. I know of many young men to find work. I know of many young men to find work. I know of many young men to find work. I know of many young men to find work. I know of many young men to find work. I know of many young men in the F M S who were helped to get work by this good man. The

OBITUARY,-We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. S. Swammathen, Retired Chief Clerk, P. W. D., Jaffna, which took place at his residence at Chunnakam on Tuursday last. Messrs A Ponnaiya, Asst. Inspector of Schools, Jaffna, and A Appathurai, Proctor, are the sons-in-law of the do-ceased. We offer our condolences to the bereaved relatives and others at the loss they have sustained.

-We regret to announce the death of Mr. — We regret to ancounce the death of Mr.
O Pennampalam of Tumanag Estate, Batu
Anam, which took place at Singapore on the
28th October. He was the only son of the
late Mr. Coomaravalu of Chunnakam, a well
known native Physician. The late Mr. O
Pennampalam was an old boy of the Hindu
College.——Cor. College.

THE CHILAW ASSOCIATION.

The Chilaw Association met on Nov. 22nd.
Present: Mr. C. E. Corea (in the chair), Rev. B. K.
Ponniah (Vicar of S. June's, Chilaw), Rev. J. S.
B. Mendis (Wesleyan), Advocate Rajaheriar.
Mosera F. Tambyah Prector, Shelton Store, W.
Wijekoon, J. A. Corea, Johathen Goonewardene,
Juneaux Corea, and Dr. Corea (Hon. Secretary.) Resolutions were passed.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Rev. S. K. Pouniah:—

Rev. S. K. Pouniah:—

"That this Association desire to offer, on behalf of the people of the Obliaw District, their leyal congraturations to their Sovereign and the Empire on the visiony of the the nobe and righteous cause for which England and her Ailies fought namely, to secure the recognition of the principles of nationality and self-determination, the freedom of small nations and their hieration from race domination by subscratic or bureauerasic Government."

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Rev. J. S. B. Mendis:—

Rev. J. S. B. Mendis:—

"That this Association sees no reason for the reduction of the expert duty on subber; but if there is to be a loss to revenue by such reduction such less, the Association insubains should be made up not by taxation which touches the poor, such as increase of death duties on small estates, of stamp duties on land transactions, etc., but by increased levies on all imported luxuries, not eigerettes slone, luxuries, manuly such as jewellery, silks and brocades, tweeds and brocacloth hats and shoes, wines and spirits, eigers and tobacco, household furnishings, equipages, race borses, etc. Proposed by Mr. J. A. Corea and seconded by

Proposed by Mr. J. A. Corea and seconded by Mr. Storer:—

"That all estates up to R2,500 in value should be exempted from death duty and that Testa-mentary proceedings should in all cases be free of stamp duty or charged at a much lower rate than at present."

Mr. Rejakarier and Rev. S. Pouniah spoke in

Proposed by Rev. Mendis and seconded by Mr. Geonewardene: —

"that this Association trusts that the Govern-ment will use its influence to obtain a reduction in the fright charged on rice at least till there is an appreciable drop in the present high prices."

Proposed by Mr. Proctor and seconded by Dr.

Orea:—
"That this Association notes with regret that
"That this Association notes with regret that
official reports of efforts towards increased food
productions are without foundation as regards
this District; and maintains that the one and
only means of arresting the decay of paddy cultivation is to give tree pasturage, free seed and
free irrigation."

All the resolutions were unanimously carried,
—Jas. A Bruest Corea, Hon. Secretary Chilaw
Association.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DEATH DUTIES.

The Hon. Mr. Tillokeratne—gave notice of the following motions;—

To move that Government be so good as to procure and table a return of all the rubber in stock in Colombo in the nands of Reensed rubber buyers on the 18th November 1918, showing the lotal quantity in the hands of each buyer.

buyers on set total quantity in the hands of each buyer.

To move for a return of testamentry cases in the District Court of Colombo filed during 1917, omiting names of parties and giving the following particulars:—(1) Testate or intestate, (2) total value of estate, (3) value of immovable property, (4) total liquid assets, (5) total mortgage debts, (6) total unsecured debts, (7) total duty paid on probate or letters, (8) costs of administration as per final accounts, (9) whether any property sold to pay debts, if so, she value, (10) what security administration has given, (11) number of heirs in each suit, (12) number of custide legatees, if any, if so, total value of legacies,

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS REFORMS, The Hon. Mr. Ramanathan—gave notice of the

results of the desire of the following questions, namely:—(s) Reform of the Exceeding and the Legislative Councils; (b) a more effective policy of control on the Municipal Councils and other local Councils with elective Chairmen and majorities of elected members; (c) the filling of the higher offices in the Ceylon Civil Service and the other branches of the public service with a larger proportion or competent Ceylonese.

(II) To move that in view of the acuteness of the situation of food supplies in Ceylon, Government do appoint a Food Commission to take immediate measures and procure sufficient importations of rice and flour on favourable terms and to place the same for sale throughout the Island at reasonable prices, with the help of an Advisory Board to be also appointed by Government.

PLIGRIMAGE TO KATARAGAMA.

place the same for sale throughout the Island at reasonable prices, with the help of an Advisory Board to be also appointed by Government.

Phemisage to Kataragama.

The Hon, Mr. Sapapathy—moved:—That the Government be pleased to place the pligrimage to Kataragama temple on the same footing as pligrimages to other strines in the Island by the removal of the special restrictions imposed on the former.—He said the temple was a very ancient one, held in veneration by the Hindus, and every crithodox Hindu considered it the most meritorious religious act in his life to go on pligrimage to Kataragama. The majority of the worshippers were Hindus, while the trustees were Buddhist. Until the year 1873 there were no restrictions at all imposed on pligrims. That was during the time when the North Road was the cooly route from South India. The vales procession used to go in tacse days from Columbo to Kataragama, but since the passing of the Ordinance No. 16 of 1873, owing to the outbreak of infectious diseases during the season of pigrimage restrictions were imposed. Conditions at the various stopping places were ineanitary and the surroundings of the temple being insanitary, infectious diseases broke out. But things had changed considerably since and the sanitary conditions of the different parts of the island were imposed on the pligrimages to Madin, 8. Anne's, Annardhapura, or Tisamaharama. In view of the altered circumstances he moved that the Kataragama plagrimage should be placed on the same tooung as other pligrimages.

Morion Ecconom.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Meedenlya—seconded.—He said Kataragama was one of the 16 great hely temples of Ceylon. It was dear to Buddhists and Hindus alike, and he asked that the privileges which were executed to other pligrimages be allowed in the case of this temple doe. He urged that all restrictions be removed.

Non believer in Picerimases.

The Hon. Mr. Balasingham—said that personally he did not believe in pilgrimages, and wish the spread of education these things will scon be things of the pask, but as instress shood at present many Christiane, Hindue, Buddhists and Mohammedsus did teriave in it. Is was their duty to respect their feelings. It would be invidious to put members of one religious persuadion in a more disadvantageous position than others. The restrictions came to be imposed solely for the purpose of prevening the spreading of epidemies owing to insanitary arrangements. The Government could easily make the nuccessary arrangements and, if nucessary, a very smill fee could be charged for the tickets issued, say 10 or 25 cents. Government would be well advised if it accepted the motion.

Suppost from Mr. Bamanathan.

charged for the tockets issued, say 10 or 25 cents. Government would be well advised if it accepted the motion.

Suppost from Mr. Ramanathan.

The Hoa, Mr. Ramanathan—supported. He expressed his supprise that the previous speaker had said he was not a believer in pilgrimages, and that with the spread of education, those things would soon be things of the past. He said the religious sentiment was not known to worldly minded people, who trusted their five senses only and did not allow for the instinctive perceptions of the spilit. It was well known from the earliest times that every one was a great bellever in God, the great Radeemer. The present Government, barring a few noble exceptions, did not appear to adhere to religious principles. Without trust in God what would happen so then?—the same thing that had happen so then?—the same thing the pilgrimage regulations. His grandmother, a cultured oil hady, had told him that sae made the pilgrimage regulations. His grandmother, a cultured oil hady, had told him that sae made the pilgrimage regulations. His grandmother, a cultured oil hady, had told him that sae made the pilgrimage regulations. His grandmother, a cultured to large of the same said the way on foot in her young days, while the army of others who formed the party knawled in palanquins. It was a very great tufflinent of one's religious desires to go on a pilgrimage. It fact, it was like a man going to the War, -forsaking all home comforts, and undergoing

would be no fear of any epidemic breaking out.

Symathetic Consideration from Government.

The Hon, the Colonial Secretary—in replying said—what were those rules, to which such strong objection was taken? They dated from the year 1861, and had been amended in 1891.

Mr. Ramanathan had said that it was the duty of the Police to see to the necessary arrangements. He quite agreed; but what was to be done when they had no machinery to operate? The rules were quise simple. He read them out. The difficulty about the pilgrimage was that it took place in a lonely spot and it was not easy to improve accommodation and sanitation. Some years ago, endeavours were made to induce the temple authorities to carry out the necessary arrangements. When asked whether they would bear any part of the expenses, they replied in the negative, so Government had to take up all the expenses. Two or three years ago it was announced that any one who could obtain a ticket could go, but he had first to establish his indentity, and show what part he had come from, whether infected or not. Can it be guaranteed that a pilgrim to Kataragama was not going to spread disease on his return from pilgrimage. He was in sympashy with those who went on pilgrimage, but the pilgrim, while doing his religious duty, should not infect his neighbourhood with any infectious disease, owing to the insanitary conditions which prevail during the pilgrimaga. There were difficulties in the way of ensuring a clean and sanitary condition in an out of the way place like Kataragama where water was scarce and accommodation seasoer. There was no particular danger last the additions and the supposition made by Mr. Rah. Asception for the part of the supposition made by Mr. Rah.

suggest would leave of our meeting, he would lead Press for the date of our meeting, he would find that the same proposal had been advanced by him (the speaker) and everybody denounced it! Government had no objection to say pligrimages, if the ordinary sanitary arrangements were made, there swould be no restrictions. Bules had not been framed by him or any member present them was not on the Exceutive Council at the time. However, Government would go into the whole thing carefully and sympathetically again. Would that satisty Mr. Sapapashy?

His Excellency—enquired if the mover would withdraw his motion on that assurance?

The Hon. Mr. A. Sapapathy—withdraw his motion and thanked the Government.

motion and thanked the Government.

The Dreats on Taxation: A Breeze,
Announcement by H. E. the Governor.

H. E. the Governor said:—Before the Hon.
Members speak, it may possibly be desirable that I should make a remark in connection with this ordinance to further amend the Stamp Ordinance of 1909 in view of a desire in some manner to improve its conditions. I think it would be advisable that a Select Committee on the Ordinance, further to amend it, should be appointed. Before proceeding to the further debate of the Bill—which will, as a master of fact, be waste of time because the amendments proposed will greatly vary the Bill as it now shand—before the Council debate upon the Bill as it stands, I propose with the permission of the Council, that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee and that the Select Committee.

His Encellency and Me, Rananathan.

HIS EXCELLENCY AND MR. RAMANATHAN. His EXCELLENCY AND ME, RAMANATHAN.
The Hon, Mr. Ramanathan:—May I rise to a point of order? I believe—
H. E. the Governor:—I must ask the Hon. Member to sit down. There is no point of order.
The Hon, Mr. Ramanathan:—May I say—
H. E., the Governor:—No, Sir, when the President of the Council is speaking—
The Hon, Mr. Romanathan:—Well, may I say consisting—

something

H. E. the Governor; —No, Sir, there is no point of order. I am speaking.

The Hon. Mr. Ramanathan having finally-sat

The Hon. Mr. Ramsbarnan arrival down.

H. E. the Governor—added that if Members of Council were of opinion that such a Select Committee was undesirable, they could say so and continue the debate.

The Hon. Ramsnathan:—I meant to say that it was the Intention of Hon. Members on this side of the house to oppose the Bill in toto, on the

adjourned debaie, because it is our epinion that these duties are not required for any purpose and if Your Excellency would allow Hox Menhess on this side to express their opinion upon tans question freely, we shall be very thankful. I beg your pardon for interrupting you, but I thought that then was the proper time to stand up and say these words.

H. E. the Governor:—The object of my remarks was, as I explained before, that there should not be a debate upon the Bill in its present form, since it is considered desirable by the Governomant that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee and certain pro online will deatically alier the whole form of the Bill as it now stands.

The Hon Dr. Fernandom-said has like activation.

The Ron. Dr. Fernando—said he did not quite follow His Excellency e ruling.

His Excellency repeated what he had said, adding that if, after what he had said, it had been said the council still preferred to proceed with the debate on the second reading, they could do so.

to,420,000."

He estimated that owing to the War and other orditions the real sable value of these a sets was to much more than R4,000,000 and then he proceeds to state that

conditions the real scale value of these assesses we not much more than R4,000,000 and then he proceeds to state that

"in ordinary circumstances and in the absence of abnormal conditions obtaining or likely to obtain I should have been consent to submit to you the Ceylon Budget thus balanced for the coming financial year."

But the conditions were more highly abnormal than was the War, the riot compensation and the further contribution of an Imperial nature, the consideration of providing one million sterling as a contribution from Ceylon towards the war expenditure. You will see, that the condition them was a trying one; Sir Robert Chaimers, whose financial experience and acumen were of the highest order, was content to expend all the available resources except the invested funds before he attempted to raise new revenue by further faxation. To sum up, his formula of financial policy may be thus stated; normal expenditure ((War and Leans, etc...) from available sources other than permanent investments before new taxation is undertaken. Last August during the discussion of his year's Budget she whole stration was again surveyed and my Hon, friend, the Treasurer, who land down another formula much more stringent than the one accepted by even such an eminent financial authority as Sir Rebert Chalmers for our guidance. That formula runs thus; normal plus abnormal expenditure budgeted for, to be met by normal revenue and, in there, eight million rupees of liquid assets apart from Items earmarked for special purposes to be held in reserve against unforescen contingencies.

These conditions, stringent though they were we accepted as reasonable and our Budget was out the requirements of those conditions, But, Sir, in your address to us on Wednesday last, you wated that came to an unexpected de-net of a subner formula, and the proposed to many pour and the proposed to make proposed to make procedure. last, you stated that other to an unexpected dehold store is unbloom contributed unexpected dehold store is unbloom contributed to an enterprise of the
database of the most last addition so that reluctance proposed to meet last addition so that tellutance proposed to meet last addition so that tellutance proposed to meet last list to most land
tion. I may say, bit, that it is to meet land
unforceseen deficits that we played its coologifree in the hands of the Hoo, the action and
that from the account of the state of the research
that from the account of the state of the research
to the last of october, which the Hoo, the Treasources are much more extensive than the eight
mullions which he held in August last. At that
macting, the Treasurer gave us the cheering information that our surplus was something like
R37,000,000.

Mr. Senore and Power

meting, the Treasurer gave us the cheering information that our surplus was semething like R37,000,000.

Mr. Senior on a Point of Order.

The Hon. the Treasurer—rose to a point of order. The figures he had given were distinctly stated to be approximate only and he could not rely upon those figures.

The Hon. Dr. H. M. Fernando—continuing—said: Weil, Sir, I will take them as approximate figures, but the figures that I am going to give are of such a nature that they can be relied on. The Hon. the Treasurer said that on October 1st, he held at his disposal about 6; millions in the local banks, 2; "millions in the Madras Bank in India and 7; millions in the hands of the Crown Agents in England, and 1; millions in his own hands as till money. In August last the money in India as the Hon. the Treasurer rightly said was ceramaked on outpost duty. It had to guard our exchange difficulties with India lu. as the Hon. Members are aware the exchange problems in India have altered with dramatic suddonness during the last three months. The balance of Indian trade has been reversed. The Exchange Banks are no longer begging for Council Bills in London, but can obtain sterling drafts from the Government of India on London. With this change in the exchange situation and the fact that peace conditions will hereforth prevail there will be no necessity either at prevent or in the near future to hold Ceylon money in Indian Banks. Then Sir, we have a much larger sum yes, R7,500,000 in the Orown Agent's hands. This sum has gone on increasing rapidly for veasons I need not explain in debal as they are known to Hod. Members, but it is a sum not needed to be held in London, This sum has gone on increasing rapidly for veasons I need not explain in debal as they are known to Hod. Members, but it is a sum not needed to be held in London, This sum has gone on increasing rapidly for veasons I need not explain in debal as they are known to Hod.

for Additional taxation is the one that we are bound to discharge our promise as regards the War contribution. I yield so none in this house in my eageritas be discharge that duty and that obligation; but why have we any fear for such a comit gency when the Crown Agents are as present to possessions of sume exceeding our obligations for over 2½ years. To sum up, in these we have liquid assets now lying idle to the extent of not signs but 18 millions and with this large sum in our heards are we frightened to face a deficit of such a small amount as 8½ millions? In the domain of public finance to my mind bir, nodule passimiam and mentculous caution are evils as great as baspless optimism and senseless extravagance. I have examined the situation, hir, as closely and minutely as the opportunities as my disposal have afforted up. Teams a bright view of the situation, glancing at our policy in the past and viewing the curtook of the future, I cannot help thinking that the present policy of the Government is unduly pessimistic and that the time has not come to inaugurate new texation. In view of Your Excellency's rulling and the promise that the Bill will be changed drastically. I postpone further discussion.

FURTHER OPPOSITION FLOW MR RAMANATHAN.

The Hon, Mr. P. Ramanathan—said: I shall be short, Sir. As regards the amplian area different.

The Hon. Mr. P. Rambonshan—eald: I shall be short, Sir. As regards the surplus, according to my non-friend the first Slobalese member, it amounts to about eighteen millions. I think the present Government as forgotten the good old doctring very well emphasized by the Secretary of Sate and the Governors from 1866. It was laid down by the Secretary for the Colonies in 1866 that if surplus belances existed, the first thing to be done by means of such was to remit oppressive and burdensome taxes. Mr. Chamberland of the same. As regards Governors, Sir, Governor Kidgeway in 1897 spake of the paramount days of remitting saxes by means of surplus revenues. Now considering that that was the policy we have been used to, we were rather more than emprised to find that, instead of remitting taxes while we had a surplus of at least 18 millions, a new tax is sought to be imposed on us. Now, Sir, I was very pleased to read in Your Excellency's address that it was your desire to improve Education and Agriculture; and when Your Excellency read out that passage all the usofiled immembers cheered you. I understand the position to be this: having come new to the Colony, Your Excellency was told that the rubber tax would have to be reduced and that such reduction would produce a gap of 12,760,000, and if these amount coeffi be supplied by means of taxation, your Excellency would be able to make considerable improvements on our food supplies and on Education—a most worthy object. The points which are being emphasized on this side of the house is this: Your Excellency's desire will be gradified even if the reduction intended to be given to the rubber planters is carried out, out of the surplus revenue and not from the existing revenue. And Your Excellency knows that we have acceded to certain items of taxation already assented to during the last week, and that brings the revenue to nearly six million rupees. What does the Hon the Treasury in the existing circumstances of the Colony, Your Excellency would have noted, last year, or this

My hoo, friend the Colonial Secretary is Laugh-ing as me.
The Hon, the Colonial Secretary No. no.

The Hon, the Ramanathan, Perhaps it

bright.

My hoo, friend the Colonial Secretary. In Laughing at me.

The Hon, the Colonial Secretary. No. no.

The Hon, the Colonial Secretary. No. no.

The Hon, Mr. Ramanathan. Carhaps the laugh will be as ineffected as the Laugh which he had at me some time ago.

The Hon. Mr. Ramanathan—said that the Colonial Secretary might say anything but he (Mr. Stubes) would live to see what laughing at his (the speaker's) expense was. Continuing, the speaker said that events, especially political, events of a most important character were ushered into the world one after another with such rapidity that men even failed to grasp the reality of the situation. It is the unexpected that happens, and he could say, looking into the condition of the surrounding countries, they might fairly expect a much larger revenue in Coylon than that calculated on paper. Finding that an important policy was being reversed at the present day, namely, that while they had a big surplus of many millions of money, they did not use that for the remission of taxes, but insisted upon fresh taxation, he would say he could not silently accode to a reversal of so important a policy. He did not think that his official friends on the right knew exactly that doctrine. What was the excess for imposing that at axiston in the circamstances already represented that day? Well, they were very thankful to His Excellency, although they opposed the proposed taxation in toto, that His Excellency, lateing the Bill go before a Select Committee.

No Depart on Provisions of Pille.

No DEBATE ON PROVISIONS OF BILL,

No Debate on Provisions of Bills.

His Excellency—informed the Caylonese Member that there should be no debate on the provisions of the Bill as it stood at present. The proposals that imphibe made would go before the Select Committee which would radically after the Bill. General remarks, therefore, might be made by members.

PREFARED TO DISCUSS THE BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Vanderwall—said: —I have come prepared, slir, to discuss the Bill. If this is not to be the debate on the Bill, I would reserve my remarks. I wish to emphasize that I do not concede the principle of this Bill.

His Excellency: —The Bill itself?

The Hon. Mr. Vanderwall: —The Bill itself. We are against increased taxation. But if it is the are against increased taxation. But if it is the should be reconsidered with the object of having important changes made in the construction of the Bill, then I do not think it is necessary that there should be any debate upon "e" Bill as it is now before the Ceuncil.

Mr. Balasingham on this Bill.

MR. HALASINGHAM OF THE BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Balandgham—and?—I do not think, Sir, that I can approve of this Bill. In the first place I do not see the need for more revenue. In the second place the death duties many of the amilicrative predict in the Bill. I shall not speak on the least two operation in the Finance. Act of amilicrative point in the Mill. I shall not speak on the least two operation in the work of the fact that the Bill is to go before a Bill of the state of the second duties, graduated according to the second duties, and further it has been introduced to expect the second duties and further it has been introduced to expect duties and the second duties and pudd by the foreign consourse. Nevertheless the second duties and before the second duties and to the second duties and the second duties and to the second duties and the second duties and to the second duties and to the second duties and the second dutie

whe do not think there is any harm in raising the death duty on large estates. Those who accumplate large sums of money may then have the satisfaction of knowing that a fair proportion of the money which they as a role obtain from the sweat of the poor will at length on their death pass into the public exchaquer to be employed for

the common good. But the proposal to increase this duty in the case of smaller estates is oppres-sive."

MR. WILLIAMS AGREES IN PRINCIPLE

Mr. WILLIAMS AGRES IN PRINCIPLE.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Williams—said:—I do not propose to address you at all on the form in which this Bill in at present presented before the Council. Your Excellency has referred it to be considered by a Select Committee when drastic siterations will be made in its form. I wish merely to state that I am entirely in accordance with the main principle which underlies the Bill, namely the substantial increase of the death duties. The imposition of the death duties if reasonably and properly applied appear to me to be a very fair method of collecting revenue and I think it is clear that whether the reduction of the rubber export duty is to be continued or not, a considerable amount of revenue will have to be found. Several members seem to think that because the Armistice has been signed a financial millennium has arrived. I am afraid, in the course of the next year or two, they will find that they are very greatly mistaken on the point. Considering, therefore, that the imposition of the death duties is a fair means of raising the revenue, I think, under the circumstances, we might consider the matter, as there are other matters such as agriculture and education for which under all circumstances, money will be urgently required.

The Attorney General in Reply,

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL IN REPLY, The Hon. the Attorney General—replying to the previous speaker—said:—I think that many of the utterances, which have been made today are a wonderful tribute to the genius of the late Charles Dickens because many of the speakers seem to have drawn their inspiration very largely from Mr. Micawher. The prevailing idea seems to be that if we will only wait, something is bound to turn up to make taxation unnecessary. Now, my friend, the Lowcountry Sinhalese Member has divided the world into two classes—the optimists and the pessinists and, apparently, if you are not an optimist you must be a pessimist. Is he not taking rather a restricted view of the position? Is there not such a thing as business like caution which deals with facts when you come to deal with fluance and leaves children and imagination severally to themselves and to lady novelists. Now we are dealing with facts. As Your Excellency has pointed out, as a result of the policy approved by this Council, there is every probability of a defict of some R8,600,000 to be met. The proposals of the Government are that in the ordinary. Is it not the way that deficit should be represented by hard cash to be raised by new taxation legislation. Now, what is the answer in the main made to the proposals of Government? Is it not the represented when the represented with the company fresh money by taxation? When you come to consider what those facts are, you realise the extraordinary divergence of pinion between the Ceylonese Member and the First Low-Country Sinhalese Member should be suggests a surplus of some R18,000,000. Now, I propose to take the lower figure, because I think the Ceylonese forms the suggests have may more or less consider the possibility of a surplus of R87,000,000. With a modesty that becomes him the First Low-Country Sinhalese Member, because the lower figure is sufficiently great to make it an argument worth considering if the arguments of the Hon. Members are well founded. Pat shortly, his opinion is this:—that there are these R18 000,000 of li

DRALING WITH THE BILL ITSELF.

DRAING WITH THE BILL ITSELF.

The Hon, the Attorney General—said members had been inclined to speak of it as representing a new principle altogether. The fact was that the principle of the Bill was one which had been repeated in at least two other Ordinances. The only question which could be raised, therefore, was one of degree. He for one would never suggest that taxation was anything but an unpleasant operation. It was no nicer to be taxed than to so be a dentict and have one's teeth pulled out. With regard to making more out of the liquor licences, the suggestion of Mr. Balssingham if carried out, he thought might destroy that kind of texation altogether.

Finally, the Attorney-General moved that the Bill should be sent to a Select Committee.

The question as to whether it was to be read a second time was raised.

H. E. the Governor—suggested to the Attorney-General that he should move that the Bill be read a second time and then referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon. the Attorney-General—did so, His Excellency—put the motion to the meeting and declared "I thing the Ayes have it."

The Hon. Mr. Ramanathan asked for a division. Council divided as follows:—

Ayes.—Messrs. Williams, Eliot, Chapman, Bowes, Dr. Rutherford, Messrs. Hellings, Yaughan, Fraser, Senior, Pagden, Gollan, General MacFarlan, Mr. Stubbs, H. E. the Governor.

Noes.—Messrs. Till-korathe, Bappathy, Meedeniya, Dr. Fernando, Messrs. Abdul Cader, Vander Wall, Balasingham, Ramanathan.

Ayes 14—Noes S.

The Select Committee.

THE SHLECT COMMITTEE.

The following Select Committee was appointed to consider the Bill:—The Hon. Mesara. K. Balasingham, C. Vander Wall, Dr. H. M. Fernando, the Hon. the Treasurer. and the Hon. the Attorney General. —The Ceylon Observer, Nov. 28.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

ALLIED SQUADRON TO PROCEED TO GERMANY.

TO GERMANY.

London, Nov. 24.

It is understood that the battleship "Hercules," and ten British destroyers, commanded by Admirel Browning, and also French, Italian and American squadrons are going to Wilhelmehaven and Kiel to superintend the disarmament of the German warships. It is reported that Admiral Beatty demanded from the Germans another Dreadnought to replace the one being repair in Germany and another destroyer to replace that mined, while en route to Great Britain. An additional 29 U-boats surrendered today in the presence of Sir Eric Geddes, including a number of the largest cuiser submarines. One of them is 350 feet long and carried a crew of 91. Another is the "Deutschland." Another is fitted with 59-inch guns, luxuriously furnished and fitted withics machines.

London, Nov. 25.

The total of the surrendered U boats is 87. A further 14 are expected to arrive on November 25th. The leave sheet found on one submarine showed that in recent cases the Officers' shore leave was signed by members of the crew.

A flotilla of mine-sweepers left the Forth this morning to clear a passage for the British squadron which is proceeding to Kiel and Wilhelmshaven to superintend the disarmament of the German warships.

FREMCH WEAD.

FRENCH FEAR A GERMAN TRAP.

German warships.

FRENCH FEAR A GERMAN TBAP.

London, Nov. 25.

Paris, Nov. 24.—Havas' Agency states that the French continue to be sceptical concerning all the German professions of weakness, and are resolute in their determination to enforce the Armistice terms. Thus we find the Under-Becretary of State for War uttering a grave warning in the Chamber of Deputies against any relaxation of vigilance on the part of the Associated Powers, as Germany has not yet begun to demobilise, and she is a treacherous enemy. Hindenburg's acknowledgement that Germany is powerless to reopen hostilities even against the French alone is viewed in the light of trick to loll the Allies into a sense of false security, and make them believe that all is over except the signing of the Peace Treaty. It is emphasized that this would indeed be a dangerous trap to fall inte. Moreover the Germans are displaying signs of reluctance in the complete execution of the Armistice terms, and are daily raising objections to all clauses. It is pointed out that Peace will be in sight only when Germany fully carries out the Armistice conditions. The spirit of France is reflected in the stirring rejoinder made by French women to the appeal for mitigation of the Armistice terms made by German women who are reminded of the fact that during four years of German ortimes they remained silent. French women emphatically refuse, therefore, to intercede on the German women's behalf.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

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London, Nov. 25.

The Election campaign is now in full blast. The number of candidates is swelling hourly, even embarrassing the agents. Rival Coalitionists are standing in some constituencies. It is expected there will be 200 unopposed returns as far as can be judged at present. Glasgow is likely to provide the key to the Elections. Manchester provides a curious spectacle, not possessing an official Coalitionist. The candidates of all local parties are, therefore, preparing for a furious battle on the old-fashioned lines. The position of the Labourites in the Government is still somewhat obscure, but it is practically sure that only a minority of eight Ministers will stick to the Government. It is note worthy that at Cannock the Labourites decided to support Mr. Parker, the Labourites Junior Lord of the Treasury, as a Coalitionist. Mr. Lloyd George's Wolverhampton speech is generally approved by the papers except the "Daily News," especially on land questions. It is pointed out, however, that there can be no question of Britsin being independent of overseas supplies. Replying to attacks against the Coalition, the "Daily Chronicle" voices a renewal of the view when it says that reforms must be carried out; that neither the Unionists nor the Liberals are able to cope with them alone; hence the Coalition is the only way.

JEWS WANT AUTONOMY.

Stockholm.—A meeting of Jews in Berlin de-manded the abolition of the Jewish restrictions and autonomy in internal Jewish affairs.

THE GERMAN.

THE GERMAN ARMADA.

London, Nov. 25.

Today an advanced unit of the British Fleet set out for Kiel from the great mine sweeping and boat hase at Granton (Edinburgh). It consisted of the "Hunt Class" of mine sweepers, comprising the flagship "Muskerry," the "Gottesmore," the "Gottesmore," "Tad. "Cotswold," "Pytchley," "Holderness," "Tad. worth," "Garth" and "Haythorp." These yessels

will sweep a passage to Eistnere Sound and for bigger ships from the Baltic to Kiel Bay. Meanwhile the Inspection of the interned German Armada is proceeding rapidly. The German destroyers today followed the battleships to Scapa Flow. It is expected that by tomorrow the Forth will be nearly clear of German ships. They are generally in a poor state through neglect and lack of paint for years. Rust has disfigured the sides and funnels while the masts and bridges are blackened with soot. The German salors presented an unseamanlike appearance, their clothes being dirty and nondescript. The only ship in decent trim was the "Darffinger". To the inspecting British Officers German Lieutenants attempted to be affable. One smart fellow who keenly felt his position, said: "This deplorable surrendor will ruin the German Navy for all time. It had no sea traditions to live up to like the British fleet. Now we have only a dishonourable record and no man will want to serve in a disgraced service." The internal state of the battle-ships was on a par with the external. They smelt wentilation.

THE LAST VICTIMS OF THE U-BOAT

ventilation.

THE LAST VICTIMS OF THE U-BOAT CAMPAIGN.

London, Nov, 25.

Stockholm.—The last victim of the submarine campaign was the Christiania ateamer, "Ener," which was torpedoed on the evening of Nov. 11th, thus after the beginning of the Armistica. The crew, who were landed at Bergee, said that a German submarine on Nov. 11th destroyed a British transport on route for Archangel with 3,000 troops.

ALLIED DIGGOMERCE.

ALLIED DISSATISFACTION WITH THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT.

THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT.

London, Nov. 28.

Paris, Nov. 26.—Havas' Agency states that several times of late the Allies have had to make diplomatic representations at The Hague to the Dutch Foreign Minister on account of certain acts of the Dutch Government, viz., the passage of the German troops through Limburg, the hospitality shown to the ex-Kaisex and the internment in Holland of German torped-boats and tugs contrary to the clauses of the Armistice. The Dutch Logation in Paris has issued a Note replying to these protests, and saying that the passage of German troops through Limburg was arranged in agreement with the Belgian, French and British Ministers. A French semi-official denial is issued to this statement, it being pointed out that, far from being consulted, the Allied Ministers were confronted with a fait accompli. The whole French Press emphasizes the dissatisfaction of the Allied Powers with the Dutch Government.

A number of large Paris Hotels have been requisitioned by the delegates to the Passe Congress. The "Majestic" and the "Astoria" have been taken over by the British Mission. The "Crillon" by the Americans, the "Louvre" by the Italians and "Lutetia" by the Belgians.

BRITISH WARSHIPS IN THE

BRITISH WARSHIPS IN THE BLACK SEA.

London, Nov. 25,
The British cruiser "Liverpool" and two British destroyers are going to Novonossisk, Pott and
Balum, while the British cruiser "Sentinel" and
two destroyers are going to Trebizond, Samsun
and Sinope.

and Sinope.

HEARTY WELCOME AWAITS KING GEORGE.

4 London, Nov. 27.

Paris, Nov. 26.—Paris is now prepared to give H. M. King George a heartfelt welcome. The King's mission is to convey to President Princare in person his congratulations on the great victory of the joint arms.

Paris, Nov. 26.—It is stated that the German Mission, which will take part in the coming Peace preliminaries, will not be lodged in Paris, but in the environs of the capital.

THE BAVARIAN DISCLOSURES.

London, Nov. 26.

London, Nov. 26.

The French Press scathingly comment on the Bavarian Legation disclosures, and declare that so orime in the history of the world was ever prepared in a more cold-blooded and deliberate manner. Beside the little group of plotters in Berlin and Vienna Napoleon at the worst appears a white man. Even the German papers are shocked at the revelations, and advanced Becialist organs in Berlin demand the arrest of Herren Von Bethmann-Hallweg, Von Jagow and Zimmermann.

THE EX-KAISER.

London, Nov. 27.

London, Nov. 27.

Paris.—Havas' Agency states that the eminent
Law Professor, M. Berthelet, states that the exKaiser can be extradited on the ground that the
acts of War authorise by him come under the
heading of crimes against Common Law.

-The Ceylon Observer.

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