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(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3686.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Mutupillal wife of Mungesar Vaitilingam of Vannarpannal West

Murugesar Vaitilingam of Vannarpannal West

Vs.

Pakkyam daughter of Vairilingam
Vairilingam Muttuccumeru
Pillsylner Murtuccumeru
Pillsylner Murtucear of Vannarpennai West
of whom the 1st and 2nd Respondents
are minors appearing by their guardianaa litem the 3rd Respondents.
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Mora esar Vati-Alignm of Vannarpannai West praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenanced deceased Muttopillal wife of Murug sarVatilling am, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pleria, Doctor of Letters, District Judge, on October 16, 1918, in the presence of Mr. M. Canapathypillay. Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the fetitioner detail O tober 16, 19.8, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of has aid Intestate issued to bim unless the Respondent or any other person stall on or before December 10, 1918, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,

November 28, 1918.

The Lanka Commercial Stores Ltd.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8678. In the Matter of the Estate of the late Muncou wife of Mohamadu Sultan of Van-narponnal East

Mohamadu Sultan of Vannarponnai West Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Meydeen Bawa Usupu Sahib of Vannarpoonai West
2. Monamadu Mutalipoo of do.
Respondents.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Mohamadu Sultan of Vannarponnai West, praying for Letters of Administration to the setate of the abovenamed deceased, Munocu wife of Mohamadu Sultan of Vannarponnai West, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Doctor of Letters, District Judge, on September 27, 1918, in the presence of Messre. Chelvadural and Ramalingam, Proctors, on the part of the P. tisioner; and the stificavit of the Petitioner, dated September 27, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband 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 18, 1918, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,

November 30, 1918.

P. E. Pieris, District Judge

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF BADULLA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. B554.

In the Matter of the Intestate Estate of Mookan, late of Haputale

Karuppale of Pita Rajmalie Estate in Hapt-

Petitioner.

Vs.

Rengammah, a minor, by her Guardianad litem 2. Kadiraic of Pita Ratmalie
Estate in Haputale

This matter coming on for disposal before John Ladley Walters, Eegr., District Judge of Badulla, a November 22, 1918, in the presence of Mr. St. appramaniam, Proton, on the pare of the February, and the affidavit of the Petitioner Karupsie of Pita Ratmalle Estate in Haputale having sen read:

been read:

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad litem over the lat Respondent, unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other person or persons interested thall on or before December 11, 1918, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the abovenamed deceased, and as such she is entitled to have letters of Administration to his estate issued to her accordingly, unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary.

J. R. Walters, November 22, 1918.

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Che Bindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1918.

HOW TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE PEOPLE.

There is one consoling fact that feeds our hope and sustains our optimism amidst all the troubles and tribulations which the people of India and Ceylon have undergone during the war-period and are likely to undergo for a considerable time to come. It is the assurance of getting freedom, equality of status, and equality of opportunity within the Empire. The most intelligent, educated and capable among the people will be given under proper safeguards and limitations the opportunity to initiate, foster and guide the development of their Mortherland and to elevate her to a position of equality among the other units of the empire. And as time passes and as the native statesmen and administrators grow in experience and political capacity,

it is proposed to relax the safeguards and limitations by increasing the number of Government Departments under native control and by providing native candidates increasing facilities to secure for themselves the higher appointments in all Departments of the Government. These political boons have already been promised to India, as our readers know, in the most solemn and binding manner possible. But in the case of our Island promised to India, as our reasons many, no the most solemn and binding manner possible. But in the case of our Island there is no reason to suppose that the people here will be denied the same freedom and opportunities to grow and develop into an efficient nation, as will be given to India. In fact, political concessions may be given to the Ceylonese with less caution and reserve by the British Government as the Ceylonese are more advanced in general education and more homogenous in national composition. And, moreover, we expect that, in future, the claims of small and weak nationalities will not suffer, but will receive equal justice and considerate treatment at the hands of the statesmen who are entrusted with the work of Imperial reconstruction.

The assurance of greater freedom to

work of Imperial reconstruction.

The assurance of greater freedom to the Ceylonese with the conclusion of peace must naturally lead to the devolution of greater responsibility on the people. The devolution of greater responsibility demands the development of the capacity and efficiency of the people to such a degree as to befit them to discharge that responsibility in a worthy manner. And there is no more effective means to increase the efficiency of the people than by education, under a comprehensive system of the most modern type. In the provision of facilities for education, India is more advantageously placed than Ceylon. The absence of a well equipped University is a crying want in our country. absence of a well equipped University is a crying want in our country. A National University specially adapted to our local requirements in the literary, scientific, commercial, and industrial lines of study is a long felt want. We are glad to note that the Government too, appear to recognise the justice of our complaint, and are taking steps to supply the want with the least possible delay. Ample provision should also be made for post-graduate studies and research works that will be helpful to national growth and for the expansion of the industries of the country. As it is done in other civilised countries, private munificence should also be forthvate munificence should also be forth-coming in the shape of liberal endow-ments in support of special branches of study that may be undertaken by the University.

University.

The following lines from the Convocation Address delivered by Sir Thomas Holland to the Graduates of the Madras University on the 21st ultimo gives special emphasis to the importance of a University in helping the work of reconstruction, both industrial and political, in the present time. He said:—"The time, as I have said, is now ripe for very special and definite step forward. The great war has cut off the finest among our men who would have been ready to come out and assist in the developgreat war has cut off the finest among our men who would have been ready to come out and assist in the development of India. We want you young men to take their places in the services, in industry, and in business. Those of our young Englishmen who have come through the great ordeal alive, will be wanted for the task of reconstruction at home. It is for you, therefore, whose security has been purchased by the lives of others, to show that you can undertake a share in that industrial regeneration of India which is necessary to make the political advancement effective, permanent, and secure." It is evident from the foregoing words of Sir Thomas Holland that as a result of the war there will be larger demand placed on the Ceylonese to supply efficient men not only for the work of political, commercial, and industrial reconstruction at home, but also for the needs of the other Asiatic and African possessions of the Empire. The establishment of a University and the encouragement of higher education by other means such as foreign scholarships, etc, are the most important as the establishment of a University is the enlargement.

for increasing the efficiency of her sons. Equally important as the establishment of a University is the enlargement of the educational influence of Vernacular Schools in the general progress of the Island. The vernacular literature of the land should be improved by new additions in agricultural, commercial, industrial, scientific, and political subjects. Knowledge on these subjects, even of an elementary character, should be imparted to all students, boys as well as girls, through the medium of the vernaculars. Provisions should be made for the opening of public libraries and reading rooms and for the delivery of

graduated coarses of popular lectures which should be open to all people, for enlarging their general education and efficiency in their after life.

The concluding portion of Sir Thomas Holland's Address emphasises the necessity of increasing the efficiency and educational opportunities of our students to meet the requirements of the new era of progress that is now opening before us. Sir Thomas says:—

To make your country richer and stronger is an object worthy of, your best effort. We want our students to be assets, not liabilities in the national balance sheet, "Our grand business" as Carlyls said, is not to see what lies dimly at a distance but to do what lies clearly at hand," not to dream political dreams, but qualify for public responsibilities.

bilities.

The essance of the lessons which I wish to impress on you to-day is this: India is on the eve of a great move forward; the country is about to undertake new political privilege which necessarily earry with them corresponding responsibilities. The most obvious practical need of the country is now young Indians in greater numbers capable of undertaking administrative duties as well as industrial enterprises. Administrative work requires an apprenticeship and training as much as any technical art while all modern industries are based on a foundation of science and technology.

If the Universities retain the mobility that

If the Universities retain the mobility that should characteries every healthy organism, they will recognise in time and will arrange to provide the kind of training that is most necessary for young men to serve their country and the Empire efficiently.

efficiently.

The new political privileges foreshadowed will necessarily remain barren and ineffective unless supplemented by equally important industrial reforms. The Universities, recognising this, should provide greater facilities for practical training in science and for post graduate work in scientific research, especially on the raw materials of the country. The taste for science must, however, be formed in the schools and colleges; but there is obviously something wrong with a system which results in the annual presentation, through affiliated colleges, of more than twice as many candidates as the examiners find to be suitable for degrees.

It is the duty of all who are responsible for the education of our young men to meet the new requirements and responsibilities necessiated by the new reforms which every true patriot wishes to make a success.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.—As previously announced in these columns a public meeting of the inhabitants of Jaffna was held at the Ridgeway, Hall on Monday the 2nd instant at 4 p m. The Government Agent presided. There was a large attendance including leading men from different parts of Jaffna. The meeting manimously resolved to accord His Excellency the Governor a most hearty and loyal welcome on the occasion of his visit to Jaffna. A strong General Committee with the Hon. Mr. A Sapapathy as Secretary, M S Ramslinga Mudaliar as Joint-Secretary, and Mr. K Kanagasabai, Proctor, as Treasurer, was appointed to earry out the objects of the meeting. Sub-Committees were also appointed with special functions such as decorations, illumination, presentation of address, repeption, finance, &c. As announced already His Excellency arrives here on the 15th January. On that day at 2 p. m. three Addresses will be presented to him at the Ridgeway Memorial Hall—one from the General Public, and one from the Jaffna Local Board, one from the General Public, and one from the Jaffna Hoadmen. His Excellency will leave Jaffna on the 18th January and will visit Iranamadu on his way to the metropolis.

Maniagar of Karronechi.—Mr. M J Pilli-H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT .- As pravimetropolis.

MANIAGAR OF KARAOHCHI. -- Mr. M J Pilli-MANIAGAB OF KARAGHGH.—Mr. M. J. Phin-nayagam, assessor of the Jaffaa Local Board, has been appointed Maulagar of Karachuhi, in place of Mr. Chelliah who has been ap-pointed Maniagar of Pachohilaipalai.

pointed Maniagar of Pachobilaipalat.

DISTRESS IN JAFFRA AND H E THE GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY.—We thank the Government Agent for sending us for publication the following telegram received by him from the Private Senretary to His Excellency the Governor:—"H E hears with great regret of the damage caused by floods in Jaffoa districtional wishes me to convey his sympathy with the sufferers. Chaque for your fund follows by post." We are sure that this kind and considerate act of His Excellency will be received with gratitude by the Jaffna public.

PERSONAL—Mr. P. Arulambalam. Appo-

Personal —Mr. P Arulambalam, Appotheoary-in-charge, Chempiannatu was transferred to Chavakachoheri Dispensary and now he is acting for the Medical Officer there.

DISTRESS IN JAFFNA AND THE KANDY TAMILS' ASSOCIATION—Persuant to a notice signed by Mr V M Szravanamutku, President Kandy Tamils' Association, a meeting of the Kandy public was hold at 6 p m on Saturday the 30th ultimo, at the Tamil Home, Kandy to consider what steps should be taken to afford relief to the distressed in the Jaffna Peninsula on account of the recent floods. Mr. V M Saravanamuttu was voted to the Chair and Mr. A Vijayaratnam was elected Secretary (pro tem) The Chairman briefly explained the hardships that the people of Jaffana are undergoing for want of mosal's and habitations owing to the floods and urged the necessity for immediate collection of funds for the relief of the distressed. It was unanimously decided to raise subscriptions in Kandy and in its outlying dis-

triets to be sent to the Government Agent, Northern Province as they are collected to be utilized by him for the purpose. A representative committee of all communities was elected for the purpose and they are:—Messra E Boven, J D Jonaias, E L Wijsyagoonawardena, Mudaliyar Abdul Rahaman, J O Rahwatte, OS Rajartabam, A Perera, F A Obeyasekara, W B Goonawardena, Y O De Silva, P B Rambuk wela, A V Perera, G E oe Silva, J S Nicholas, Dr. N Ponniah, Messra K Tomotharampillai, P Samugathiram, A Arudpiragasam, N P Kanagananyagam K Sanmugam, A Kanapathipilisi, S Perlyatamby, S Sellaturai, Rev. G D Lenorolle, Messra L H S Pierrs, J S D Silva, D Jemes, E Sellappah, S Anandasundaram, P Thambiah, N Sampanthar, M Ramslingam, and the Office-bearers and committee of the Kandy Tamils' Association with power to said to their number. A working committee was appointed consisting of hiessrs. V M Sarawanamuttu, Proctor S C, S Sellappah, S Sivaguanasundaram, A Vijayaratnam, K Shanmugam, and M Ramalingam, with Mr. J N Vethavanam, Advonate, as Secretary and Treasurer and Mr S Ratnam as Assistant Secretary.

A Osylonese I. C S.—Mr. T C B Jayaratnam (University Scholar from the Reval

Tressurer and Mr S Katham as Assessant Secretary. —Cor.

A Chylonese I. C S.—Mr. T C B Jayaratnam (University Scholar from the Royal College in 1913, and a brother of Dr. G F Cocks), who was recently appointed to the Indian Civil Service, is allotted to the Central Provinces and has been granted permission by the Secretary of State for India to pay a short visit to his home in Ceylon before joining his appointment. He leaves England early this month.

Isbigation Department.—Mr. C Muttuvelu the Irrigation Superintendent of Kinveddy leaves his station on 1st December on a six weeks furlough and Mr. IN Jayasakera I S I attached to the Head Office Trinoomalia will be acting for him during his absence.

Regulation of Rice Superix.—A "Govern.

REGULATION OF RICE SUFFLY.—A "Government Gazette" Extraordicary was issued on the 30th ultimo with regulations made by the Governor forbidding the removal or transport of rice by sea from the Eastern Province and by rail from the Southern Province except under permit to be issued by the Government Agents of those Provinces. Any person who contravenes the provisions this regulation shall be guilty of an offerce, and shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding R 1,500, or to both. These regulations came into operation on November 28th.

LECTURES IN PHILOSOPHY BY MR W.

LECTURES IN PHILOSOPHY BY MR. W T STACE, C C S — The Education Department has arranged the above in Greek and Modern has arranged the above in Greek and Modern Philosophy. The lectures will be delivered on Mondays and Thursdays at the Government Training College from Jan. 6th at 5 30 pm. The sectures will probably occupy one year, i.e. three terms. The fees are fixed at R 10 per term. Names and fees should be sent to the Education Office on or before December 20.

before December 20.

INDIAN REFORMS — London Nov. 22.—Mr. Lloyd George's and Mr. Bouar Law's joint manifesto contained the following reference to India:—"The people of this country are not unmindful to the conspicuous services rendered by the Princes and people of India to the common cause of civilisation during the War. The Cabinet has already defined in unmistakable language the goal of British policy in India to be the development of responsible Government by gradual stages. To the general terms of that declaration we adhere, and propose to give effect."

The Rice Situation.—Two more ship.

The Rice Situation.—Two more ship-ments of rice have arrived in Colombo: the "Calcutta" from Calcutta, with 40,000 bags and the "Mandalasy" from Rangoon with 26,000 bags.
EUROPE TO INDIA BY ARROPLANE.—Delhi.

Nov. 28.—The long talked of astempt to reach India by seroplane from England is understood to be maturing and arrangements are being made in New Delhi to receive the aviators.—"M. Mail."

aviators.—"M. Mail."

ENGLAND TO INDIA FLIGHT AND INDIAN AIR Mails.—In connection with the recent statement that the Government of India had under consideration the question of establishing the aerial postal service in that country, a representative of a leading firm of aeroplane manufacturers is now in India in connection with this question. An interesting development, which may shortly be expected, is an experimental aeroplane flight from England to India.

experimental aeroplane flight from England to India.

"Strake" at the Colombo Oil Mills.—Some slight exoftement was caused in Grandpass on the morning of the 2nd instant, when it became known that the workmen of the Colombo Oil Mills had "struck" work and refused to resume unless their "demands" were met. But these were not actually the faots The men (about 300) did not start work a usual. They represented to the menagement that owing to the high cost of rice they we unable to continue on their present was Alter a "taik" the men went back work We understand the management the men's request very reason promising to consider their wages, and as stoppage was almost entirely due to the creased cost of rice, they would, like of thems, supply them with this commod certain rates till the situation had impression of the control of the commod certain rates till the situation had impression of the control of the commod certain rates till the situation had impression of the control of the control of the commod certain rates till the situation had impression of the control of the c

Y. M. H. A. CHUMPURAM — At the week y meeting need on Suntay the 1-s instant in the Association hall Mr. S. Rasiah, one. Treasurer Association hall Mr S Rastab, the Treasured of the Association, delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on "Bakt Mahathuyam of Peccan Sampan" in Tamil The lecture was highly appreciated by the audience. — Cor.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.
THE KATARAGAMA PLORIMAGE.

The Kataragama Phonimage.

At Wednesday's Council Meeting the Hon. Mr. Bapapathy in moving that Government be pleased to place the pilgrimage to Kataragama Temple on the same footing as pilgrimages to the other strines in the Island by the removal of the special restrictions imposed on the former, said that the temple as Kataragama was a most anotation to Coylon, held in the highest veneration not only by the Hindus of Ceylon, but also by the Hindus of India. To an orthodox and devout Hindu the most meritorious act of his life was to go on a pilgrimage to Kataragama. It was also a temple held in veneration by Buddhists. The connection of that temple with Buddhism was such that although the vast majority of worshippers and pilgrims were Hindus, its trustees were Buddhists. The connection of that temple with Buddhism was such that although the vast majority of worshippers and pilgrims. For worshippers and pilgrims, were Hindus, its trustees were Buddhists. Till the year 1878 there were no restrictions imposed on those pilgrims. It was a time when Cholera prevaled to an adarming extent in the Island on account of the cooly immigration via Mannar. It was also a time when Chekins carried on their Vet procession from here to Kataragama, and it was accompanied by a vast concourse of people, mostly Indian Colles from isfected parts of Ceylon. The long journey on foot and the insanitary conditions of the stoppages on the way and also the masnitary condition of the surroundings of the temple resulted in outbreaks of cholera and other infectious and contagings to materagama' imposing restrictions on that pilgrimage. But, thanks to the British rule, the sanitary condition of Ceylon was undergoing a complete change. Cholera or small-pex no longer broke out in epidemic form, and when cases did occur they were stamped out by the prompt measures adopted by Government. That immunity the Island and give out to the restrictions placed on the pilgrimage, but to the general sanitary improvement of me Island and the precautionary im (Continued on page 172.)

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION.

A Convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees was hald in the Senate Hopse yesterday at 4 30 p. m. H. S. Lord Peutland, the Chancellor accompanied by his Private Secretary, Military Secretary and Ade-de Camp drove in state to the Senate House escorted by a deatchment of H. E. Body Guard under the command of Lt. Douglas's Smith. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows assembled in the cld Senate Room at about 4. p. m. The Fellows having taken their seat the reports of the examiners were presented to them.

to them.

The Graces of the Senate on behalf of the candidates for admission to the several degrees were supplicated and passed. Then the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows proceeded in procession to the Half in which the degrees were conferred. The candidates wearing the gowns and hords pertaining to their respective degrees were scated opposite to the Chancellor. On the procession entering the hall, the candidates rose and remained standing until the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows had taken their seats. Then the Chancellor said:—

This Convocation of the Senate of the Univer-

Vice-Chancellor and Fellows had taken their seats. Then the Chancellor said:—

This Convocation of the Senate of the University of Madras has been called to confer degrees upon the candidates who, in the examinations recently held for the purpose, have been extilied to be worthy of the same. Let the candidates stand forward.

The usual questions were then put to the candidates stand forward.

The usual questions were then put to the candidates stand forward.

The usual questions were then put to the candidates stand forward.

The chancellor and answered. The candidates were presented to the Chancellor by the several gentlemen selected for the purpose. The Chancellor adultsted them to their respective degrees and authorised them to wear the hood ordained as the insignia of their degree.

After signing the record of degrees the Chancellor called upon Sir Thomas Holland K.C.S.I., F. R.S., to deliver the Convocation Address.

The address being ended, the Chencellor dissolved the Convocation and proposed three cheers to the King-Emperor which was loudly and cheerfully responded to. The Band played National Anthem. The gathering then dispersed.

One thousand two-hundred and five candidates in all took their degrees at this Convocation: M. R. G., B. L. —176, M. B. and B. S. —8, L. M. and S. —20, B. E. —8, L. T. —88, M. A. 74, B. A. (Honourr)—86, R. A. —622. Oriontal Tibles—40, "In Absentia" Degrees—77.

LADY GRADUATES.

Twenty lady candidates took their degree amidst the thundering applause of the audience.

L.M.S.—1, L. T.—4, B. A. (Hone)—1, and B. A. (—The Hindu.

THE UP-COUNTRY GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Minutes of the Fourth Annual General Meeting of the above Association held at "Portswood" Office on Saturday the 16th November, 1918, when Mr. K. D. H. Disanayake, the president of

the Association occupied the Casir, and these present were:—Mesers, D. A. Weersko, P. B. Baudsranayake, J. P. Ampslavarer, B. Ardi anantram, Reg. Wise, A. Asirvatham, T. Simathamby, P. B. Mullegama, S. W. O. Couranayakam and S. R. Sathaseevan (Scoretary).

Notice convening the meeting having by the minutes of the third Annual General held on the 15th September, 1917, wer confirmed and signed.

The next business in the agenda was to receive the Report of the Managing Committee and the Audited Statement of Accounts to end of 30th June, 1918.

In proposing the adoption of the Report and the Audited statement of Accounts as circulated, the Chairman said:—

the Audited statement of Accounts as circulated, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen, I have a test pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report which has been in your hands for some time. I consider this to be a most favourable occasion in the history of our Association. We are celebrating the Fourth Amula Mesting of this Association and when I turn back to lock behind over the four years we have completed, I see, that our work hitherto was an uphill one. Unfortunately for us with the opening of our Association the great European War, the greatest in the history of the world, broke out. Needless for me, gentlemen, to say how much the War has hindered and obstructed the growth of our Association. In one occasion I was so much depressed and worried over the affairs of the Association that I even suggested to our energeit Socretary that it would be bêtter for us to liquidate and close it. The Secretary being full of hopes my suggestion did not take any shape. Today gentlemen with the dawn of Peace, the prospect of a bright future before us, and with your co-operation and support, it is needless to prophisy that a most prosperous future for the Association with Immence possibilities for every success awaite us. I do therefore move that the Report and Statement of Accounts be adopted and passed.

Mr. S. W. C. Coonanayakam in seconding the resolution said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen. I

Rejort and Statement of Accounts be adopted and passed.

Mr. S. W. C. Conannyakam in seconding the resolution said:—Mr. Chairman and Gertlemen, I as one of the original promotors of this Association, have great pleasure in getting up at this auspicious time to second the resolution that has been so ably proposed by our Chairman. I cell this auspicious time for reasons more than one. Fortunasely for us it so happened, gentlemen, to celebrate our anniversary in this day, which is a special public holiday in honour of the victory gained by the Britain and her Allies over the wicked but powerful enemy. In the ordinary course of events our anniversal enemy. In the ordinary course of events our annual celebration should have taken place somewhare in July or August. But unfortunately for us then, but fortunately as I should think now, owing to the prevalence of Influenza Pandemic which has been spreading in the District, and other minor inconveniences the celebration stood postponed until now. As our Chairman said, this gave us an opportunity of celebrating the occasion along with the Peace Celebration. I should not miss here to express our great joy and united congratulations to His Majesty the King for the splendid success our Army and Navy have had and the magnificient victory achieved. (Loud and continued applause)

Another point I wish to mention is, that in spite of the disadvantageous period we have just

victory achieved. (Loud and continued applause)

Another point I wish to mention is, that in a spite of the disadvantageous period we have just completed our Association has done splendid work as may be found by a careful study of the accounts. I may tell you, gentiemen, that today if the Managing Committee choose they can declare a dividend of 5 % on the invested capital of the members as profit earned by way of investment &c. But the wisdom of the Managing Committee reserves it for a future time to be dealt with handsomely. Is this not a sure sign of substantial growth, prudent management, and capable investment, for the benefit of all those concerned.

Without tiring you with a lengthy speech. I

Without tiring you with a lengthy speech, I would now second with pleasure the adoption and confirmation of the Report and accounts. Carried warningsty.

The followed the election of Office-bearers and e Managing Committee for the current season d resulted as follows:—

nd resulted as follows:—
Chairman:—Mr. S. W. C. Coonanayakam.
Treasurer:—Mr. P. B. Bandaranayaka. reelected.
Secretary:—Mr. S. R. Sathaseavan. re-elected. MANAGING COMMITTER 1918-1919.

Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary and Mesers. K. D. H. Disanayake, Everard Bartholomeusz, R. Arulanatham, D. D. B. Ehelamalpe, D. A. Weera-kooa, J. P. Ampalavanar, P. B. Mullegama and A Asirvatham.

kooo, J. P. Ampalavanar, P. B. Mullegama and A Asirvatham.

Hox. Auditor.—It was proposed by Mr. S. R. Sathareevan and seconded by Mr. Reg. Wise, that Mr. A. J. Volum of Court Lodge be elected Honorary Auditor. Carried.

Resolution.—With the unanimous consent of all the membera present at the meeting Mr. J. P. Ampalavanar brought forward again the subject amending the existing Application form. This subject was well threshed out, and prepased by Mr. Aupalavanar and seconded by Mr. R. Arulanantham and carried unanimously:—"That the medical certificate in the existing Application Form A be suspended for a year in the event of members joining the Association being unable to produce one and in such cases to authorize the Managing Committee to accept certificate & for recommendation from one or more members of the Association and to amend the Application form to suit the purpose."

tion and to smend the Application form to suit the purpose."

Vore or Thanks.—Votes of thanks to (1) Mr. R. F. Megginson the Honorary Auditor for the valuable services rendered to the Association for the past three successive seasons, (2) to the Retring Managing Committee and (3) to that Ceylon Frees who published the proceedings from time to time were passed; and the meeting ter-minated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

S. R. SATHASEEVAN. Hony. Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S FORTHCOMING VISIT TO JAFFNA.

As one of those present at the public meet-ing heid last Monday to consider the steps to be taken to accord a fitting reception to His Excellency Sir William Manning on his visit

to this District next month, may I be provided to say that there was a general impression among those present against ape ding a large sum of money is required to relieve the scute distress being felt in the country.

We have to consider this II.

We have to consider His Excellency's We have to consider His Excellency's visit in two aspects. He comes to us, in the first place, in the capacity of the sole representative, in this Island, of His Majesty the King As such representative he is extilial to all marks of honour which can be abown by us, particularly whom he makes his first official visit

by us, parkentially whose he makes his nearofficial visit.

In the second place he comes to us as an
administrator in whose hands' lies much
power to promote or retard the welfare of
the people. Administrators are concerned
with efficient and orderly government. To
carry out administrative measures efficiently
and so as to promote public welfare requires
a first-hand knowledge of the people on the
part of the Governing Authorities.

Particularly, as is the case with us in Ceylon, where the ruling Authorities belong to a
race which is different in traditions, customs,
and modes of life from the races ruled, there
is the greater necessity for the ruling Authorities to move among the people and see
them as they live their workaday life.

When public we'comes are given to Ad-

them as they live their workaday life.

When public we'comes are given to Administrators there is the danger t'a' the festive aspect will take precedence of and even blot out of view the utilitarian aspect. This has to be guarded against. It is to be hoped that when His Excellency makes his visit to us, steps will be taken to acquaint him with the real conditions of the people of this District. As was pointed out by you, Jaffan has suffered more than one disaster in the recent past in the form of the i-fluenzal pandemic, heavy floods, and a searcity of and an unprecedented rise in the price of foodstuffs. There is also the possibility of a virulent malarial epidemic breaking out within the next few weeks.

in the next few weeks.

There is much distress in the country, and There is much distress in the country, and hundreds of families are dragging out a miserable existence. If His Excellency makes a personal visit round the District, and sees the people in their every-day life by making a visit to their homes without previous intimation he will be impressed with the hard conditions under which the people live.

It is to be hoped that the public address which is to be presented to His Excellency will give a true picture of local conditions, and draw his attention to such matters as the necessity for improving the drainage of the District, food control et cetera.

When His Excellency leaves this District after his visit he should carry away with him not only a pleasant memory of his visit but a correct knowledge of local conditions.

Yours truly, C. Arulambalam.

JAFFNA FOOTBALL

Will you allow me, Sir, to write a few lines about 'Jaffna Footbali'? I call it 'Jaffna Football' as this game is played in Jaffna in a peculiar and an amusing way. I have had the misfortune to witness some of the matohes played at Jaffna in cornection with cup competition, and they have impressed we most uncomfortably with their oddities, that I would fain relieve my mind of them

by writing.

Shoving a player away from the ball is called 'shouldering' as the shoving is expected to be done with the nelp of the 'shoulders But I saw Jaffna boys 'shouldering' not with their shoulders, but they brought other fleshy, parts of their anatomy to bear on the opponents' abdomans, which often resulted in their getting unconsciously into the leapfrog' position, thus leaving their victims in an uncertainity as to their intention.

Once I happened to go into the Esplanade

once I happened to go into the Esplanade after the match started, and found something at the furthess end from me on all fours. As I was short-sighted I was in doubt as to whether that 'something' belonged to the canice species or to the human as it looked half like a boy and half like a secred bitch with its tail between its lege, when that 'something' itself gave proof of its idendity by biting the leg of regimeness boy. When I looked round in horror for explanation, my nearest neighbour shouted in my ear "that 'crack' has done it again:"

Once a boy was most uncomfortably rolled on the ground; but when he sufficiently recovered himself and got on his 'stumps', he landed a tight slap on his opponent's face and coolly gave it as his opiniou to the Referee that it was not a 'foul' as the ball was then 'doad'.

On another occasion a boy who was throughly ingged out at the close of the game deliberately used his hands to grow the ball and ween the Referee pulled him up he said that he would be gind if an opportunity was given to him to use his hands as his legs were stiff as lamp-posts.

I won't take any more space; but, in con-clusion, I sincerely hope that such incon-gratities will be despensed with in the inture, However amusing that may be, one should not sacrifice correctness of play for amuse-ment of spectators.

CCLOMEO FOOTBALL 2nd Dea 1918.

ELE TIONS FOR THE ROAD COMMITTEES.

Sir.

The Triencial District Road Committee Elections came off on the 27th makens. The conditions came off on the 27th makens. The conditions came off on the 27th makens. The conditions of the conditions of the conditions of the conditions of the conditions. The Chairman acting under the Ordinance disqualitied all the three candidates on the ground that they are residents of the Town. Ever since the Destrict Road Committee came into existence in Jeffer, it has been the practice to elect candidates who are residents of the town. Even after the establishment of the Local Board in 1907 this practice had been followed. Probably the previous Government Agents were not aware of this interpretation of the provisions of the Ordinance relating to the qualification of the candidates and voters.

I understand that the nomination of members for the Provincial Road Committee comes off at the end of the year. Applying the principle followed by the Chairman of the District Road Committee it would be only fair that the members for the Provincial Road Committee also should be sought for from residents outside the Local Board limits. Fritunately there are several respectable, cultured and experienced gentlemen outside the Local Board limits. The Crossette, Principal Manipay Hindu College, Prof. J. V. Chelliah, Gate Mudalivar, Mr. T. H. Crossette, Principal Manipay Hindu College, Prof. J. V. Chelliah, Jaffoa College, Rev. J. K. Sinnatamby of Chark Rocheheri, Prostor S. Subramaniam of Point Pedro, Prof. Allen Abraham of Jeffoa College, would I am sure be willing to serve and prove themselves to be acceptable to the Committee.

I also take this oppoprientity, sir, to point out to our Government Agent that out of the three moultaide members of the Same family being close relations fiving within a few yords of each other within the Local Board limits. I I doubt whether this fact was ever brought to the notice of our Government Agent.

It seems also that one of the nominate members has now been in the Committee for several years. Hour

Jaffaa, 30th November, 1918. I am Sir, Yours, "Ratz Payes."

LOCAL LORE.

The outlook of the Jaffar man for the rest this year and next is most disappointing, what with damage to crops, cattle and other property cancel by the recent floods, the inflaenza epidemic still on, the prospect of malarial fever as the rosult of rains, the famine prices of foodstuffs, and a host of other malortunes. Now those floods could have been avoided had government seen to it that the country was provided with decent drainage, and if there had been no floods we would not have so wall today over many another misfortune. And as regards famine prices the impression is abroad that government could have prevanted these bloated prices and prevended scarcity. Government should see that it is a healthy sign to let such impressions get abroad among a peaceful population. If the general belief of the people as to "cornering" of foodstuffs is false it will be to the credit of the government to disabuse their minds of this false belief.

to disabuse their minds of this false belief.

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Is there nothing in this place to control persons of unsound mind. I have met three such apparently incane persons in three different localities during the past week and as far as I have seen these unfortunate persons are at liberty. Not all of them are exactly dangerous to the public, indeed, ne of them is even entertaining with his singing, proposities, if annoying, but another person near Maruthanamusdam appears to require control. One day he was seen brandishing a Mamotic belonging to road coolies, and dancing and gesticulating. Now should not this unfortunate man and others of his ilk be under somebody's control?

somebody's control?

If I may make a suggestion to the public without consciously offending them I would request them to consider the usefulness of each wing all pomp and display from the reception to H. E. the Governor next mouth. To deprive the occasion of all semblanes of "show" and make it as simple as possible would be quite in keeping with the times and circustances, and no one who looks upon such a simple reception with clearness can upon such a simple reception with clearness can say that it will be less respectful than if it was attended with all the pourp and circumstance that otherschesies such functions and for which we of Jaff as have acquired a strange facility, and even fame!

even fame!

*

I may be wrong, but I felt on reading above the last fireworks display in Columbo that there was something akin to childis! see in the evident glo with which the edity of I ex Kniser was burned publicly. One reporter added the remark that the last throes of the burning affligy were in the form of a mean accomplished by some mechanical contrivance. Now this manner of calchatting the signing of the armistice may be peculiar to Europe or America or Africa or Asia or any other part of the world, but, to me, humble me, it looks childish, Perhaps I am mistaken!

Perhaps I am mistaken!

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To is all very well for the government to raise the railway fares but one would expect them to be at least ordinarily allve to the needs of the travelling public. There may be trasons which no body not connected with the railway may see, that require that the bulk of the stations on the Northern line should have uncovered platforms, but can the Government give any reasonable reason for leaving such as important. Station as Madawachiya Juncion without a reaffed platform. Any ordinary person will see that a station where passengers have to stay a couple of hours at dead of night should allwed shelter, if not as yalue for money paid at least as an act of charity towards humaning. Bhould it rain during these two frightful hours at Madawachiya where are all the passengers to run to with their luggage fif they are minded to have shelter. Would the General Manager and his family with their luggage repend three minutes on the Madawachiya platform during a rainy night without swearing at something or somebody.

Lanka

LANKA

lating to pilktimage. But the fast remained that year after year for the last half acantury or so some restructions were being imposed to the great diseastifaction of the Hindu commonity, while all other pilgrimages of the Island comined uninterlered with even when infectious and contagious diseases prevailed. He did not desire that Government should similarly interfore with other pilgrimages such as the great Catholic pilgrimage to Annirad Government was that those pilgrimage to Annirad Government was that those pilgrimage to Annirad Sauna also be placed on the same footing as pilkrims to other shrims. These was a time when thovernment regulations till recervely, limited the number of pilgrima allowed to go J. Kataragama. But the same thing was now done in an indirect way by requiring on pain of heavy penalty that all passengers must go armed with tickets obtained in a kachcheri. (The speaker here read the restrictions published in the Government "Gazette" of the 25th October, 1915) He asked whother there was any other temple subject to such restrictions for such a long number of years, not only in Ceylon, but also in any other part of the British Empire. He submitted that there was no longer any need sairly in the public interest to put restrictions on that pilgrims, Sc. Now the days of the Vel feesival were gone and it was a weit-known fact that the ordinary pilgrims were a very clean out of people; and there could be no objection raised on that score. Under the present instructions issued to the Kachcheri, the pilgrims should obtain the tickets personally. Even respectable ladies were required to come and obtain tickets personally by leaving their thumb marks of identification. Well, most Hindu Islaies did not go even before Hindu strangers and how thou could they be expected to go to the Kachcheri and submit themselves to such jexamination at the hands of the Government Agent and between the found that the could not secure a ticket. The state of his feelings under such criminations and was ready to start w

THE HON, MR. MEEDENIYA.

The Hox. Mr. Merdeniya.

Mr. Mesdeniya seconded the motion. He said:

—I rise, Sir, to second the motion of my Honorable friend. It is well-known that Kataragama is one of the Solosmastana, or 16 Holy Shrines of Ceylon, so it is as dear to the Buddhista as it is to the Hindus. It is also renowned for miracles. The officials and tenants of the temple are mostly Buddhists and to be present at the festival of the Kataragama God is one of the greatest events in the average Buddhist layman's life. These people have generally a vow to register or an offering to make at the festival in connection with their tomestic efficiency and troubles, and when the ajority of them are debarred, as they are now, an performing what they think to be a secret and an imperature duty, they feel the disappointment keenly and mix to themselves very miserable indeed; and attribut all the lift and mistortunes which follow to the failure to register their vows or make their offering in person. The Sanitary and Madical arrangements are now very much better than they were in the past, In these circumstances I would strongly urge that the Government should treat the Kataragama pilgrimage in the same manner as it does the Roman Catholic St. Anna's pilgrimage and remove the present restrictions. It will be a great act of consideration and reitsf which will be welcomed by thousands of Buddhises in all parts of the Island. I have pleasure, Sir, in seconding the motion of my Henourable friend.

Hon. Mr. Balasingham.

Mr. Balasingham said:—Fersonally, Sir, I do not believe in uigramages. With the spread of Eduction these things will soon be of the past. But at presert, as the matter stands, Hindus Buddhist and "Johammedane do have faith in pilgrimages, and is is our duty to respect their feelings; and I think it is invitions that any particular religious personaion should be placed in a more "alsad vantageous position than the others. I know it is not the instantion of Government to do so. These restrictions are pisced solely for the purpose of preventing sydemics spreading owing to the insanitary arrangements in the place. I think the Government can easily make arrangements for the sanitary requirements of the place and recoup itself, if necessary, by levying a small tax of about 26 cts. from each person. The requirement bang one of saulisation, it can be sauly attended to, and I thick Government will be well advised if it accepts this motion.

Hon, Mr. Ramanathan.

Mr. Ramanathan said:—I was fairly surprised, Sir, to hear my Hon. friend on my leit exp ess his disbelief in pilgrimages, and hoping that with the progress of education such supersitions will be things of the past! Well, I can only tell him that if he had a larger experience of the world and history in general and of human nature, he would not have given utterance to this remark, because, Sir, the religious sentiment is a sentiment that is unknown to the worldly minded people. To the worldly unined the only thing that is real is that certified by the five senses and the interferences, inductions and deduction of the mind. It is purely spiritual transcending the five senses and deduction and inductions of the mind. The religious sentiment is altogether a thing that is associated with the spiris or the soul of man. It is well known from the earliest times up to the present age that every one who believes in God and who believes that He is the great rewarder and punisher of our acts, will continue to be devoted to God not withstending all the pains and panalities that may be imposed upon them for the practice of their beliefs. Who has not heard in ancient history and modern history of martyrs tied up to the poets and burnt alive because they would not surrender their God and their notions of duty towards God? I was pleased, Sir, to see a letter written by Father Matshew (sic) in which he depreades matters of this kind being ventilated in the papers, and he gave it as his own experience that religious processions had had an immediate effect upon what seems to be incurable diseases. He certifies to the fact that those who believe, and those who have faith in the interpositions of God, will be cured in the way they have sought and in the manner they have expressed their devenion to God. That is a mysterious Principal of human nature, which my Hon, friend on my left does not know, and which he has yet to learn. Well, Sir, I am straid that the present Government barring certain noble exceptions, s

great journeys on foot are didertasen by the pilgrims in order to express their devotion to God. Mr. Ramanathan, continuing, said that his grand-mother, who was a fine scholar in many respects had told him that when she was 25 years of age she went all the way from Colombo to Kataragama on foot. There were palanquins and carriages but she did not use them. That was the feeling that was pulsating the hearts of men and women at the present day. That made people more loyal to Government because they believed that Government was the appointed authority in the realm, which presented God and was allowed by God to rule the country. Otherwise what would happen would be what had happened in Germany. Now according to the Ordinance a man who was prone to prayer and worship was branded as a criminal and exposed to the punishment of one years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

"Sir, where are we?" asked the speaker. "Are we

"Sir, where are we?" asked the speaker. "Are we living in mid-Africa? I am sure people living in mid-Africa are more religious than many a man here in beautiful Ceylon. Are we living in Germany? No, Sir, we are living in beautiful Ceylon full of philosophy, full of religion."

many? No, Sir, we are living in beautiful Ceylon full of philosophy, full of religion."

Continuing, Mr. Ramathan said in reference to the restrictions that he never saw anything so supremely barbarons and anybody who took part in the making of that rule was really a person whom he (the speaker) could not support in that Council or outside. Government was an organised body with all powers existing by the senction of God only to see that effective measures were taken for the safety of the people and to satisfy their needs. Anybody who had an idea of public duty would not have given utterance to the doctrine that 'it is not possible to arrange for order and sanitation in regard to processions. It was undoubtedly the duty of the Governor of the Island and the Government of the country to call upon their officers to do their level best to existly the needs and wishes of the people in regard to worship and in regard to the maintenance of religious principles, and to see everything done towards order and sanitation during the course of a procession. It seemed as if they were lapsing into a rule of barbarism. He remembered that he presented to the Council last year an important petition, and the answer he received was tast every obstructive rule in regard to Kataragams had been repealed and that the pilgrims to Kataragams would be theated exactly in the same way in which other pilgrims were treated. But now he heard that the restrictions were in force still.

In conclusion the speaker said: — Well, Sir, you are new to the country, and this shows hear every one procession in the same way in which other pilgrims were in force still.

In conclusion the speaker said: — Well, Sir, you are new to the country, and this shows how cautions you have to be. I know Your Excellency means to do the right thing at the right time, and I hope that even now something will be done to gratify the religious needs of the people.

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary.

The Colonial Secretary said that the regulations had never been altered eince 1861 when they were first introduced. Most of those responsible for the regulations belonged to the previous generation, and they were now probably resting in their graves.—He did not object to pilgrimages. His own private belief was like Mr. Balasingham's but that did not induce him to deny anybody, facilities. As regards the charge of 10 to 25 cts. for tickets, if Mr. Balasingham would look back upon the Hansard of 2 years ago, he would find that when precisely the same proposal was advanced by him (the speaker) it was denounced as barbarous and scandalous. If the temple authorities would only make the ordinary sanitary arrangements, there would be no restrictions. But they would not. However, the Government would go into the whole matter carefully and sympathetically to see its way to the revision of the rules if necessary.

Mr. Sapapathy thanked the Government for the promise of sympathetic consideration of the subject and withdrew his motion.

—The Ceylon Daily News.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE WORLD HORRIFIED.

THE WORLD HORRIFIED.

London, Nov. 28.

Paris.—In the course of a debute in the Chamber of Deputies the Under-Secretary for War declared that Allied War prisoners in Germany had become more pitful than ever before since the Armistice was signed. The Germans had become more and more colius as they realized the magnitude of their defeat. The world would be herrified when the reports of the Spanish and Swiss Missions were published. Tortures were systomatically perpetrated, and included ill treatment, starvation and confiscation of letters, while eighty per cent. of all the parcels despatched to the prisoners in Germany had been pundered, necessitating their stoppage. The Germans should pay for this and Marsual Foch had sent a protest as vigorous as the British. All the necessary steps were being taken to put a stop to this evi idong.

GERMANY/AND THE INDEMNITY.

GERMANY AND THE INDEMNITY.

Paris.—The Municipal Council intends to propose a motion that Germany shall be required at the Peace Conference to repay the War Indemnity eight millions sterling, paid by the City of Paris 1871. This sum, with interest, would now represent about eighty millions. The Seine Council is taking similar action on behalf of the Department of Seine from which the enemy also extracted War contributions.

THE DOVER BARRAGE.

THE DOVER BARRAGE.

London, Nov. 27.

The Dover barrage has been removed. The barrage formerly consisted of nets between the British and French shore in order to guard the entrance to the Channel and prevent the entrance of the submarine. This was a difficult business as it was necessary to keep the passage partially opened for the metchant shipping. The nets alone did not fulfil the object and the barrage of mines and other buoyed obstacles was fixed up in 1917 and constantly guarded by armed trawlers and differs. These were constantly subject to attack by enemy destroyers from the Belgian ports in their effort to destroy the barrage.

THE KING IN FRANCE.

THE KING IN FRANCE.

THE KING IN FRANCE.

London, Nov. 19.

The Press Bureau states:—The King, speaking at the Elysee Banques, spoke of his pleasure to be a guest midst the great nation with which the British had mingled sorrows and joys for four years, now triumphantly crowned with overwhelming victory over the common enemy. Thanks to the bravery of the spiendid French Army and Marshal Foch's skilful strategy, repeated desperate German efforts to reach Paris were defested. The enemy was hurled across the frontier and compelled to sue for peace. "I congratulate the noble French nation on the great victory in which British Armies are proud to have participated. The Anglo-French peoples during a life and death conflict have learned to appreciate each other, and their respective ideals. They have crested a union of hearts, and identity of interests which I trust will over grow closer and contribute materially to the consolidation of Peace and the advancement of civilisation."

London, Nov. 28.

Havae' Agency states:—Yesterday Parls put the finashing touches to its toilet in readiness for H.

London, Nov. 28.

Havae' Agency states:—Yesterday Parls put the finishing touches to its toilet in readiness for H. M., King George's arrival today, which the entire nation is eagerly awaiting. 2,000 captured cannons line the Champs Elysees, neatly aligned, and banners are flying from every mast and window. The day is intended to celebrate Great Britain's share in the War. The splendid reception prepared for King George is proof of the sympathy uniting the two great nations of Western Europe, and the Alliance has survived all the efforts of 15 years of German intrigue. King Edward laid the foundation of a close understanding between Great Britain and France and the official visit of King George is more than an event of State. It is a solemn consecration of the Alliance which will endure in Peace as in War.

GERMAN FRONTIER REACHED ON

GERMAN FRONTIER REACHED ON WHOLE BRITISH FRONT.

London, Nov. 29.

London, Nov. 29, F.-M. Sir D. Haig in a communique says:—Advanced troops reached the German frontier on the whole front from just Northward of the Duchy of Luxenbourg to the neighbourhood of Eupen.

GERMAN NAVAL SURRENDER.

London, Nov. 27.

27 more German submarines surrendered at
Harwich today, making a total of 114.

THE ELECTION.

London, Nov. 27.

One of the cutstanding features of the elections is the part which women are playing, both as candidates and voters. The former include Miss Christabel Pankhurat, who is contesting a Division of Birmingham, Mrs. How Martyn at Hendon and Mrs. Hope who oppose Mr. Asquib at East Fife. The pro-Government Election authorities declare that 80 per cent of the soldiers on the Western front are expected to vote. while East Fife. The pro-Government Licetich authorities declare that 80 per cent of the soldiers on the Western front are expected to vote, while the Liberal organs estimate 30 per cent: The Coalitionist nowspapers admit that it has been actical missake to antagonise patriotic Labour by putting up Coalition candidates to oppose certain Labourtles who worked zealously during the War. The papers forcehadow a number of Coalition with irawals. Election meetings, being held throughout the country, demonstrate the intensity of feeling of all classes as regards the future exclusion of the Germans from Great Britain, the surrender of the ex-Kaiser and the punishment of other enemy criminals. This is the definite test question which is being put to the candidates. The feature of the election in Ireland is the campaign of the Sinn Feiners who are running 100 candidates for 105 seats, not only Roman Catholic constituences, but they are fighting every seat in Protestant Ulster. The Sinn Fein leader, De Valera, has been nominated for four constituencies, including Messra. Dillon's and Devlin's. THE KING IN PARIS.

THE KING IN PARIS.

London, Nov 28.

H. M. the King and T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Prince Altert had a most, enthuriastic reception in Paris this afternoon. Long before two o'clock, the time for His Majesty's arrival, lyoge crowds gathered all along the royal route which was lined by steel-helmeted poilus and 2,000 captured gons. The British and French flags were dlying everywhere. The last sand bag protecting the monuments against air raids and bombardments was pulled down. The farede Triomphe regained its Peace time elegance when the King and Princes came, accompanied by M. Poindare, the Presidents of the Chamber and Senate, and all the Ministers who had greeted them on arrival. The train speared beautifully decorated outside. At the Bojs de Boulogne Station the crowds raised a cheer such as Paris had not heard for years. The French ories of "Vive l'Angleterre," "Vive le Rex" were mingled with the horrahs of many Britons and the "Rah, Rah" of American troops who were in possession of all the vantage points und as the tops of the guns and the highest branches of the ness. The King had an ovation all the way to the Qual d'Oray as he drove along in the carriage with M. Poincare. The Princes, who were in the second carriage, were also heartly welcomed and M. Clemenceau was cheezed to the echo. The day's programme includes a visit by the Princes to the Army and Navy Club, a reception by the President at the Elysee and a banquet in the evening at which the King and the President will exchange toasts.

London, Nov. 29.

Paris.—M. Poincare, replying to the King's

which the King and the President will exchange toasts.

London, Nov. 29.

Paris.—M. Poincare, replying to the King's Speech, after reviewing the fruitless Anglo-French effort to prevent the outbreak of War, said it was then that to a history of so rich and magnificent in it pages Great Britain had added an incomparable chapter, not only of Naval and Millitary glory, but moral strength and human greatness. She realised immediately that the hostilities would be long and would demand of the British Empire the gradual formation of a powerful Army and the creation of enormous quantities of material. The enormousness of the task did not frighten her in the least. She called to the work of War all her D. minions and Colonies and from one end of the world to the other the cry of Love was the reply. He did not know a finer spectacle than that of the peoples, scattered over the face of the earth, raing at the same moment, with the same spirit, to fly to the Mother Country's aid. What a noble recompense has the spirit of liberty, which always inspired the administration of the British Empire, received in this universal fidelity? Enlarged by all these contingents, the Armies of Great Britain during the War gained experience, improved their tactics of warfare and paved the way by more and more striking successes for that marvellous series of victories which had compelled the enemy to solicit an Armistice.

Paris.—M. Poincare replying to the King's Speech, paid an elequent tribute to the spirit determining Great Britain's entry into the War. He referred in glowing terms to the response of the Dominions and Colonies to the Mother Country's appeal. Most of the Paris papers regard the speeches of the King and M. Poincare at the Elyses as foreshedowing a permanent Auglo-Franch Alliance. H. M. the King this morning received at the British Embassy a number of British and learned are evening. After visiting the British troops the King and the two Princes are going to Brussels to visit T. M. King and Queen of the Belgians.

are going to Drussers to vibre 1. In Amy sing Queen of the Belgians.

Parls.—Havas' Agency states:—In compliance with the desire of the British Government M. Clemenceau will be accompanied on his visit to London by Marshal Foch.

Parls, Nov. 30.—Havas' Agency states that this morning King George left Paris to visit the Armies and the scenes of the recent victories. At the dinner given last night at the British Embassy the King conferred on Marchal Foch the Order of Merit, saying that it was the highest honour it was in his power to confer on the great Commander of the Allied Armies.

M. Clamanceau and Marshal Foch, will arrive

M. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch will arrive in London tomorrow afternoon. They will be accompanied by Baron Orlando and Ccl. House.

THE EX-KAISER.

London, Nov. 29.

Amsterdam.—The ex-Kaiserin has arrived at
Maarsbergen near Utrecht on the way to join the
ex-Kaiser.

ex Kaiser.

Paris, Nov. 30.—Havas' Agency states that the French papers continue to emphasize the need for immediate action regarding the Kaiser, urging that Holland should be forced to hand him over. It is rumoured that the Kaiser is contemplating an early return to Germany. The papers sugest that as a temporary measure the Kaiser and Crown Prince should be sent into Allied territory pending a final decision as to their fate.

BRITISH SQUADRON FOR GERMANY.

London, Nov. 28,
Copenhagen.—The British squadron of six
ornisers and 20 destroyers and mine-aweepers
have arrived.

LUXEMBURG.

LUXEMBURG.

London, Nov. 28.

Amsterdam.—A message from Luxemburg states that the abdication of the Grand Duchess is expected shortly. The Chamber must decide between the creation of the Luxemburg Republic or joining with Belgium. The majority of the Luxemburg people favour the latter, which course is opposed by the Germans and pro Germans.

THE GERMAN INDEMNITY.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking pt Dundee, said that Germany would be compelled to pay to the utmost limit of her capacity for the Wardamage which certainly would not be less than £2,000,000,000 sterling. However, if Germany collapsed into Bolshevism, nothing would be got out of her.

-The Ceulon Observ

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