The Hindu Organ.

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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION — ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

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NOTICE.

The Hindu Organ.

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Notice.

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Jaffna

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3706.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Nallammah daughter of Vissuvalingam Valupillai of Vaddukkoddai West

Deceased.

Vissuvalingam Valupillai of Vaddukkoddai West

Petitioner

Vs.

Marutagamachchi widow of Nannitamby of Moolai

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Vissuvalingam Valupillai of Vaddukkoddai West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Nallammah daughter of Valupillai, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Doctor of Letters, District Judge, on November 20, 1918, in the presence of Mr. S. Cumarasurier, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated November 19, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is one of the heirs 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 17, 1918, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,
November 26, 1918. District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3659.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sinnattamby Kandar of Karadivu East

Deceased.

Arumugam Kanapathipillai of Punnalai

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Teywanai widow of Sinnattamby Kandar of Karadivu East and
2. Ratnam daughter of Kandar of do. The 2nd Respondent is a minor by her Guardian-*ad litem* the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Arumugam Kanapathipillai of Punnalai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Sinnattamby Kandar of Karadivu East, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Doctor of Letters, District Judge, on October 29, 1918, in the presence of M. A. Arumugam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 19, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the creditor 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 19, 1918, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,
October 30, 1918. District Judge.

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NOTICE.

The Jaffna Hindu College Old Boys' Association.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Association, will be held on Saturday the 28th December, 1918, at 3 30 p. m., at the College premises.

Business:

1. Presentation and Adoption of the Secretary's Report and the Treasurer's Balance Sheet.
2. Election of Office bearers and Committee.
3. Amendment of Rule No. 3 *re* ordinary Members by the interpolation of the words "and all Members of the Teaching Staff of the College" immediately after the word "Principal"—Proposer Mr. K. Kandiah.
4. Amendment of Rule No. 7 *re* subscription by the substitution of the words "One rupee" in place of "Two rupees and fifty cents" and the interpolation of the word "Minimum" after the word "Annual".
5. Any other business of which notice may be given.

Jaffna, R. SIVAGURUNATHER,
December 12, 1918 *Acting Secretary.*

NOTICE CALLING FOR TENDERS.

Sealed tenders marked on the envelope "Tender for the lease of Kaikula Bazaar" from 1st January to 31st December 1919, will be received by the Chairman, Local Board, Jaffna up to 12 noon on Saturday the 21st December 1918.

For further particulars apply to the Secretary, Local Board.

P. C. NICHOLAS,
For Chairman L. B.

Wanted

A trained teacher as Headmaster of the Tondaimanar English School, which is a branch school of the Jaffna Hindu College. Tondaimanar is a very healthy village by the sea side. Free quarters will be given. Apply before the end of this month, stating salary required to the Manager of the school

Hon'ble Mr. A. SAPAPATHY
Jaffna, JAFFNA.
16th December, 1918.

School of Tropical Agriculture, Peradeniya

The next course of two years' instruction will begin in May 1919 and end in March 1921.

No scholarships are awarded. Up to twenty students may be selected. All particulars and forms of application may be had from the Registrar. The closing date for applications for admission will be February 1st 1919.

F. A. STOCKDALE,
Peradeniya, Director of Agriculture.
12th December, 1918.

Ceylon Government Railway.

REVISION OF FARES AND RATES BY PASSENGER TRAINS.

The following revision of Fares and Rates by Passenger Trains will come into operation on and from

Wednesday, January 1, 1919.

All Single Fares and all Rates now being charged for the conveyance of Passengers and of Parcels will be increased by 12½ per cent, provided that the maximum Fares and Rates laid down in the Schedule to the Ceylon Railways Ordinance of 1902, as amended by the Ceylon Railways (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 2 of 1904, are not thereby exceeded, and that the increases will not affect the existing Through Fares and Rates between Ceylon and India *via* Talaimannar, nor Season Tickets.

No Return Tickets for the conveyance of Passengers will be issued, except at Double the increased Single Fare provided for in the preceding paragraph, less One Cent per Ticket.

The Rates now being charged for H. C. and D. Traffic will be increased by 25 per cent.

G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

General Manager's Office,
Colombo, December 11, 1918.

NOTICE.

All Old Boys of the Jaffna Hindu College resident in Ceylon and elsewhere are requested to kindly communicate their names and present addresses to the Principal.

R. SIVAGURUNATHER,
Acting Secy., J.H.C.O.B.A.

Jaffna,
December 12, 1918.

The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1918.

THE REFORM CONFERENCE.

There can be no doubt that the Reform Conference held in Colombo under the presidency of Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam on the 13th and 14th instant was a great success. The Presidential Address and most of the speeches delivered were worthy of the occasion. This Conference undoubtedly marks an important epoch in the history of Ceylon. It reflects great credit on those who organised it and they deserve well of their countrymen. When the educated classes constitutionally and persistently ask the Government that they should be given larger share in the Government of their country, in common with other parts of the Empire and particularly India, their demands cannot long remain not granted.

As is to be expected in every national organisations there cannot but be moderates and extremists. In this Conference also there were among the speakers one or two whose utterances were not in harmony with actual facts. One of them went the length of saying that the two Tamil Members of the Legislative Council misrepresented the feelings of the Tamils in stating in the course of the debate in the Legislative Council on the 11th instant that their community should be represented in the reformed Legislative Council by a number of Representatives in the same proportion of the existing Sinhalese and Tamil representation. As the President explicitly stated it was in deference to the feelings of this community the fourth Resolution was passed in a revised form. If he had known anything of the communications that passed between the Secretaries of the Jaffna Association and the Secretaries of the Organising Committee of the Reform Conference in regard to these matters, and also of what the Jaffna Association stated in their Memorial to the Secretary of State on Council reform, he would not have made such a baseless statement. It is utterances like these which stand in the way of cordial co-operation of all sections of the community in the common object of securing greater political privileges to the people. Under territorial representation in Ceylon the race which forms the majority of the Ceylonese community will undoubtedly be in a more favourable position than others. It is, therefore, natural that the community which is numerically inferior should safeguard its interests by stipulating for larger representation than it is entitled to by its numerical strength. When the majority uncompromisingly insists on a method which gives them advantage over others basing their arguments merely on theoretical grounds, distrust is created to the detriment of public interests. The leaders of the Conference, therefore, have done well in respecting the feelings of all minorities, and especially of the Tamils of the Northern and Eastern Provinces and amended the fourth resolution as it was finally adopted.

Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasagra claims to be the most consistent politician among the Tamils. He was for territorial representation when he was vice-President of the Jaffna Association and is still a firm believer in that principle while Mr Sapapathy who was then Secretary of the Association and other leaders of this Association have now turned renegades to that principle. That was the burden of the preliminary portion of his speech at the Conference in moving one of the Resolutions. We do not grudge to give Mr. Sandrasagra that distinction. But the Jaffna Association and those who now guide its policy were obliged to reconsider their former decision and seek greater safeguards in the interests of their community after the experience of the first Reform Conference at which a scheme of Legislative Council reform was adopted which under the territorial system provided for 13 seats in the Sinhalese Districts while Tamil Districts were given only 4 seats, and the request of the Jaffna Association Delegates for an addition of one more seat for the Eastern Province found no seconder and was rejected. A prominent Sinhalese gentleman who is an organiser of the Conference in the course of a discussion of these matters in Colombo to bring about a settlement of the differences between the Jaffna Association and the organisers of the Reform Conference stated that the blunder committed at the first Conference was due to Mr. Sandrasagra. The Sinhalese gentleman said that the Jaffna Delegate expected Mr. Sandrasagra to support the proposal for an additional seat to the Tamil Province above referred to, that Mr. Sandrasagra, however, instead of supporting the proposal condemned it as a very unjust and unreasonable one which should not have been introduced at all and that after that the Sinhalese leaders found it impossible for them to go to the help of the Jaffna Delegate.

The Jaffna Association exists to promote and safeguard the interests of the people which it represents and not to parade its consistency alone, to their detriment. If it had found by experience that a principle which it held required modification in the interests of its constituents, it had every right to do so. It is not opposed to territorial representation but only claims that the exerting proportion of Tamil representation should be maintained. The leaders of the Conference having in some measure conceded that principle, the Jaffna Association sent up its Delegates to the Conference and everything went on most satisfactorily to all parties concerned, and there is no doubt that future Conferences will be marked by even greater cordiality and co-operation on the part of the Tamil community. The time may also come for the Jaffna Delegates to ask the Conference to hold one of its sessions in this Town.

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 GOVERNMENT AGENT.—Mr Horsburgh the Government Agent is expected to return from circuit today.

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION, COLOMBO BRANCH.—A general meeting of the Jaffna Hindu College Old Boys resident in Colombo was held at the Vivekananda Society Hall on Saturday the 14th instant at 5 30 p. m. Mr. N Selvadurai the Principal of the College presided. A resolution was passed offering the congratulations of the Association to His Excellency the Governor, on the glorious success of the British and the Allies in the great war of justice and liberty. The following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—Vice-Presidents: Messrs. C Perumalpillai, S Somasundram and V Thamby; Secretary: Mr. Tillainathan; Assistant Secretary: Mr. T Thiagaraja; Treasurer: Mr. M Chelliah; Managing Committee: Messrs C Murugasu, N Thambiah, V K Gnanasundram, G Veeravagu, and S Thamby; Auditor: Mr. K VSomasundram. The meeting terminated at 7 30 p m with a vote of thanks to the President.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS' FREE X'MAS PASSES.—It has been decided to issue free Railway passes to Railway servants and other Government Officers during the Christmas Vacation. This concession had been withheld since the outbreak of War owing to the restricted train service.

INCREASE OF RAILWAY FARES BY 12½ PER CENT "SEASONS" EXCLUDED.—An Official advertisement today notifies the increase from Jan 1st of passanger and parcel rates on the Railway, by 12½ per cent except on Season tickets and through fares and rates between Ceylon and India *via* Talaimannar H C & D. Traffic rates will be increased by 25 per cent. —this is for livestock and vehicles carried by passenger trains at mileage rates.

GEM TRADE AT KALUTARA.—A small sale was held at the Gem Traders' Association hall at Katukurunda on Saturday. A lot offered was inferior. Several pounds of crude stone from which white sapphire is got changed hands at between R 250 and R 300 per lb. The demand was a special one created by an American order for uncut and unpolished stuff. A few parcels of very light blue sapphires were withdrawn.

NORMAL TRAIN SERVICE RESUMING NEXT YEAR.—The Authorities are endeavouring to resume early next year, the usual train service on all lines. The curtailment a year or more ago caused great inconvenience. The travelling public will welcome the impending change.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON STAMP AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.—This Committee met on the 17th instant, in the Council Chamber, the Hon. Mr. Mr. H C Goonan, the Attorney-General presiding. Present:—The Hon. Messrs. Bernard Senior, E R Williams, K Balasingham, Chas. Vander Wall and the Hon. Dr. H M Fernando.

THE RICE SITUATION.—Some of the rice importers in Colombo received telegrams from Calcutta, stating that the authorities there will not permit rice to be imported unless the Ceylon importers obtain a license from the Principal Collector of Customs, Colombo. Importers who received such telegrams applied for licenses on Saturday. As Mr. Bowes had received no official information, he wired to Calcutta. Two big shipments are expected from Rangoon in about eight days' time. "Observer."

IMPORTATION OF RUBBER TO U. S. A.—Telegraphic advices received on the 16th instant by the American Consulate, Colombo, state that all restrictions on the importation of rubber to U S A. have been rescinded.

THE STRAITS AND GERMANS.—At a crowded public meeting at which all classes of British citizens were represented, a resolution was unanimously passed representing to the Government that for the purpose of safeguarding the decencies of life and preserving good order and government no German subject, for at least ten years after peace, be allowed to land, reside, or trade in the Colony of the Straits Settlements or in the Federated Malay States.

EMPLOYMENT OF INVALIDED OFFICERS.—The Government has circularised several of its departments calling for particulars regarding the existing vacancies which it is desired should be filled by appointments from Europe in the immediate future. The step is the outcome of a despatch received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies which states that he has under consideration the question of filling of vacant appointments in the service of the Colony during and after the war. It is proposed to give employment to the increasing number of invalided officers available for Colonial appointments. The posts to be filled exclude cadetships and police probationerships.

NEW 1-CENT STAMP IN JANUARY.—Government will be issuing a new Postage Stamp probably in January, value of one cent of the same design as the current issue. The stamp has been on order for a month and if promptly carried out, the first shipment should arrive early in January and replace the present surcharged one cent stamp.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—The next meeting of the Board of Agriculture has been fixed for Jan 29th, at the Planters Hall. H E the Governor will probably preside.

LORD WILLINGDON MEMORIAL MEETING.—Bombay, Dec. 11.—For the Willingdon Memorial meeting to be held at the Town Hall, people began to muster from 6 a m. By 10 the footpaths in front of the Town Hall were packed. Mr. Vincent, Commissioner Police, with Superintendents, constables and armed policemen came to the spot. There was great enthusiasm. At 10 they were allowed to go in, soon it was packed to the utmost. The Sheriff, a few prominent requisitionists and anti-requisitionists had also arrived. Outside the Police had difficulty in maintaining order. Even the people in the hall were very excited. Shortly before 5 30, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, arrived. As each prominent requisitionist entered, he was vociferously cheered and hissed at. At 5-30 Sir Dinshaw Wacha, amidst a great uproar proposed Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy to the chair. This was opposed by Mr. Horniman, but there was such a noise in the hall that neither could be heard. Sir Jamsetjee then got on the table and as President read the following resolution:—This meeting of the citizens of Bombay desires to place on record the deep sense of gratitude entertained by them for the eminent services rendered to the Presidency by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, who by their untiring efforts and self sacrifice have enabled this Presidency to help prosecution of the War to victory and who by their constant and genuine sympathy for the legitimate aspirations of the people have endeared themselves to all classes in Western India; this meeting resolves that a lasting memorial of public utility be raised in Bombay to Their Excellencies and that a Committee be appointed to raise subscriptions and to give effect to the above resolution. After the resolution was read, he declared it passed and dissolved the meeting, the whole proceedings not taking more than two minutes. The situation all the while in the hall was tumultuous. Soon after, the hall was taken possession of by the Commissioner of Police, but simultaneously scuffles took place between requisitionists and anti-requisitionists. Never has Bombay witnessed during recent years so large a crowd in such an excited mood.

—"M. Mail."

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—The Government of India will shortly take up the question of re-opening recruitment for the Indian Civil Service. It is difficult to estimate the the exact number of candidates required to keep up the strength of the cadre, but it will undoubtedly be considerable under the Chamberlain Act of 1915 The majority of the appointments will go to those who have distinguised themselves in the War; the balance, probably not less than one-fourth, will be thrown open to competition.

CAIRO TO CALCUTTA.—Calcutta, Dec. 16.—There is great excitement in Calcutta to see the decent of the Handley-Page aeroplane tomarrow (Tuesday at the Calcutta Race Course at 2 30 p. m The Generals making the flight from Delhi are Generals Salmond and Borton, beside Capt. Rose Smith of the Australian Flying Corps, two air mechanics and the Australian Sergeants Shires and Bennett. "Observer"

Y M H A CHIVFATERU JAFFNA.—At the weekly meeting of the above association held on Saturday the 14th instant at 6 30 p m, at Sri Parvathy Vidhyasalai Chiviateru Jaffna a public lecture on "Malaria" was delivered by Dr C Candiah M. B. C M, House Surgeon Civil Hospital, Jaffna Mr C. Arulambalam Advocate M. L. B., Jaffna the vice- president occupied the chair. The chairman introduced the lecturer in a brief speech. Dr. C Candiah being called upon to speak rose amidst applause and explained at great length how malaria was caused and how it infected men. He quoted many scientific examples and proved that it was mosquito that carried the disease to a great extent. He spoke of the different kinds of mosquitos and said that it was the female mosquito that carried the fever Among the preventions described, one, which was easily possible for all, was burning of tobacco put in Kerosine oil just after sunset Further he said that Malaria always spread in Jaffna after rain-fall, for which the cause was the stagnation of water, there using no proper drainage system. The lecture lasted for more than an hour and was listened to with rapt attention The meeting came to a close at about 8 p. m with a vote of thanks to the lecturer, ably proposed and seconded by Messrs. R Subramaniam and P Candiah, the Hony. Secretary. —Cor.

PULOLY BOYS ENGLISH SCHOOL, POINT PEDRO.—The school was vacated on Friday, the 13th instant for Christmas holidays. A meeting of the Teachers and students of the school was held in the school hall sharp at 3 p. m. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Manager the chair was occupied by Mr. J S Kumarasamy, the Headmaster. The usual preliminaries being over the quarterly reportslips were given to the students. Then Mr. K Sivappiragasam one of the senior members of the staff, rose up to address the audience on "What holidays mean and how to spend them." Mr. V A Kumarasamy rose up and spoke on "Scouting during holidays." Remarks were offered in Tamil by Mr A Somasundarampillai, Tamil pundit another senior member of the staff. The chairman then rose amidst deafening cheers and addressed the house both in English and Tamil. At the close of his short and pithy speech, he formally announced to the boys that the school will close on the 13th and reopen on the 30th December Then the Boy Scouts called for three hearty cheers which was replied to by the incessant "Hurrahs" of the eager throng. The meeting terminated at about 4 15 p. m Subsequent to the meeting at the school there was a tea-party held at the residence of the Headmaster, the guests being the Manager of the school the members of the staff, the scoutmaster and the two patrol leaders. The tea-party took the form of a purely Hindu social gathering Speeches were made by Messrs. V A Kumarasamy, K Sivappiragasam, K O Nathan and V Kanthappar. The guests were entertained with music. —Cor.

THE REFORM CONFERENCE.

The Second Reform Conference organized by the Ceylon Reform League and the Ceylon National Association met at the Public Hall yesterday at 2 p. m. Long before that hour delegates, visitors, and members of the general public began to assemble and as the hour of the meeting arrived a very large gathering filled the body of the Hall and extended even to the gallery. The delegates from the political associations of the various provinces were accommodated in the fore front of the Hall. A good number of ladies were also provided with reserved seats. The lower portion of the Hall was set apart for the accommodation of the visitors who came in great force. Sir Ponnampalam Arunachalam, on his arrival was received by Mr. James Pieris, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and other members of the Committee who escorted him to the platform. The entrance of Sir Ponnampalam into the hall was the signal for prolonged and enthusiastic applause. The Hon. Dr. H. M. Fernando also occupied a seat on the platform, where also sat some members of the Reception Committee.

Mr. James Pieris in his capacity of Chairman of the Reception Committee was the first to speak. After welcoming the ladies, the delegates and the visitors to the meeting he proposed Sir Ponnampalam Arunachalam for the Chair, a suggestion which met with a loud burst of cheers and applause.

Sir P. Arunachalam then occupied the Chair.

The Chairman announced that he had received a large number of letters and telegrams from gentlemen who were in sympathy with the movement, but who regretted their inability to be present at the Conference. He did not think it necessary to read them.

Sir Ponnampalam Arunachalam then moved the first resolution in the following terms.

I thank you for the honour you have done me in electing me to preside over this great National Conference. The first duty we have to discharge to day is to submit to the Throne our sentiments on the glorious success of the British and Allied arms in the desolating war which has just reached a happy ending (applause.) Words fail to express our relief and joy (cheers) Our hearts are so full and the occasion so solemn that any language would be inappropriate and paltry. The hundreds, of thousands of gallant men who have fallen, the still larger number that have endured agonies worse than death, in championing the cause of righteousness and freedom, and the right of all peoples, small and great, to self development and self-determination, have not died and suffered in vain. The Central Powers have been shattered for ever, and the world's Peace and Liberty have been made safe. The monstrous brood of Imperialism, Militarism, and Capitalism, which have long oppressed the earth, culminating in the deluge of blood, have received their death blow. We are on the threshold of a new and a better world. In the words of Mr. Asquith, the Allied victory guarantees to all nations security against sinister and predatory ambitions and the full right of self determination; or, as President Wilson has put it, the interest of the weakest is in the eyes of the Allies as sacred as the interest of the strongest. Small nations may now breathe freely and may unmolested live their own lives, work out their own development and make their own contribution to the world's Civilisation and happiness. Ceylon is proud to have borne her share in this crusade of imperishable glory. The memory of the achievements of this war will be an inspiration to generations yet unborn and will live for all time as a treasured possession of humanity. It is meet that we lay our loyal devotion and congratulations at the feet of the Sovereign, who is the symbol of a free united and unconquerable Empire. The motion which I am privileged to submit to you is as follows:—I have no doubt you will pass it enthusiatically and with acclamation:—

"This Conference tenders its loyal homage to His Majesty the King and respectfully submits its joyful congratulations upon the success of the British and Allied arms in over throwing the Central Powers and in upholding the British ideals of liberty, self-development and self-determination for all peoples, great and small."

At the request of the Chairman the motion was passed by all standing amid much enthusiasm.

(To be continued.)

—The "Daily News," Dec. 14.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

COUNCIL REFORM.

(Continued from our last issue.)

DR. H. M. FERNANDO'S VIEWS.

The Hon. Dr. H. M. Fernando—in seconding the motion—said that after the lengthy discussion of the whole subject by his Hon. friend the Ceylonese Member, he would try to be as brief as the late hour required. The policy of the British Government on the subject of constitutional reforms in the East was to be found stated in the announcement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the British Parliament on the 25th Aug., 1917. That statement was as follows:—

"The policy of His Majesty's Government, with which the Government of India are in complete accord; is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

That Sir, is the historical pronouncement of August 26th, 1917. That pronouncement marks the end of an epoch and the beginning of a new one. The question of interest to us is whether and how far the policy laid down for India is applicable to Ceylon as well. I do not think any sane man who has studied the question can answer such a question in the negative. My hon, friend has dwelt on the relationship of the people of Ceylon with that of India and I need not follow him at length on that point. Every consideration which renders such a policy possible and wise in India bears with greater force on its applicability to Ceylon. I will not discuss this point further, as I do not want to take up your time unnecessarily. That being the case, the application of the policy to Ceylon necessitates fundamental changes in the constitution of the Executive and the Legislative Councils of Ceylon.

The outstanding points in the policy are the increasing association of Ceylonese in every branch of the administration with a view to the gradual development of self government. These points must be constantly kept before our eyes in dealing with the suggestions that are put forth and we must examine each and every one of them from this stand point. It is obvious that if such be the goal mere addition to the members of the unofficial side of the Legislative Council or the addition of two or more unofficials to the Executive will fall short of our goal. Such a policy will only end in a blind alley. The experiment has been tried in India and has failed altogether for the simple reason that all such additions and alterations in the proportion of unofficials and officials will not enable the representatives of the permanent population to acquire the experience in administration necessary to reach self-government in the end, and the objection that we are not acquainted with the work of the administration will remain. In these and other reasons, which have been elaborately set forth in the Report of the Indian Commission on Reforms the Indian proposals are fundamentally different in character from the reforms granted by Lord Morley. Let me now approach the motion from the point of view of the observations I have already set forth. The suggestions for the reform of the Executive Council contain two fundamental changes. The addition of two Ceylonese to the Executive, and the alteration of the constitution of the Executive Council to assume the form of "Council Government" which prevails in India. Reasons for the addition of two Ceylonese are obvious. They were set out very fully in the Reform Memorial of 1910. And I may add that Sir West Ridgeway himself urged this step upon the Secretary of State, who was then Mr. Chamberlain, after they were passed unanimously by this Council and it was refused by the Secretary of State only on the ground that the elective principle should be introduced first. The contentions against these principles are groundless. They were stated in Sir Henry McCallum's despatch on the Reforms in 1910 but I need not answer them as they have been amply met and because those objections were taken now nowhereelse,and,being singular to that Governor, they cannot any longer prevail. Recent events have proved over and over again the necessity of having some members connected directly with the people of the country and representing the interests of the permanent population to the inner Council of the Government. But the second fundamental alteration of the constitution of the Executive Council is to my mind even of greater importance. The Indian form of Council Government is described fully in all the text books on the Indian Constitution. It represents the highest achievement in the domain of administration which the experience of governing India has yielded. John Stuart Mill, whose knowledge of this form of Government was unique, describes it as "one of the most successful instances of the adaptation of means to ends which political history, not hitherto prolific in works of skill and contrivance, has yet to show." Without going into the details of its working I want to emphasize one essential feature of "Council Government." Its members are not merely Heads of Departments. They are Ministers of States, with portfolios, each controlling a group of departments with a permanent-Secretary attached to each Minister. In India, this form of Executive Councils has been adopted to assist the Viceroy and the Governors of the largest Presidencies. It is now proposed to extend it to all the Provinces. I may incidentally point out that this is the one suggestion that has found unanimous acceptance. It has been extolled by the Anglo-Indian Association. And I may here read a sentence or two from the Montagu Chelmsford Reform Report. [Read.]

The speaker spoke of extension of Council Government in India and said Council Government is valued by Indians,because of the opportunity it affords for taking an Indian element into the administration itself. To our minds, however, there is an over-riding reason of greater importance than any of these. The retention of the administration of a Province in the hands of a single man precludes the possibility of giving it a representative character. Our first proposition therefore, is that in all these Provinces, single handed administration must cease and be replaced by collective administration. That is one of the chief objects with which this concession is asked for, and unless this type of Council Government is adopted, no opportunity can be afforded to the Ceylonese to acquire an intimate knowledge of the working of the machinery of Goverment. Without it the main object of the Reforms will fail to be realised. But, Sir, I do not propose this change on these grounds alone, although to my mind those grounds are in themselves sufficient. But I believe that the time has arrived in Ceylon for the adoption of Council Government on considerations other than these, namely on considerations of efficient administration. The time is long past when we could afford to let the whole work of Government be concentrated in the hands of one man. My friend the Colonial Secretay is one of the hardest worked men in the Island, like you, Sir. The Colonial Secretary and the Governor of this Island are probably the hardest worked men in it. It is impossible for the Colonial Secretary to exercise supreme control over the whole machinery of Government and over all the departments in person, and the result is that at present the Colonial Secretary's Office forms a short of bottle-neck through which all the correspondence between the various departments has to pass before it reaches its destination. This may have been satisfactory fifty years ago but there is no justification for that sort of thing today and the work is now far too great for any one man to bear upon his shoulders, however experienced and devoted he may be, with the expansion of the colony and the increase in the number of departments as well as in the amount of their work, this leads to failure in efficiency. The result is stagnation, delay and the absence of that intimate control over certain departments especially those of a technical nature. The only issue out of this is to endow certain Heads of Departments with plenary power, which is not sound policy. But the most marked defect in this system is that we forfeit the advantage of bringing about the continuity of policy which is indispensable to efficient administration. Each new Head of the Department is either ignorant of the policy of his predecessor or indifferent to it, and the policy changes and there is no certainty. Instances of this defect are not far to seek. Nor is it rare to find a Head of Department not only departing from the policy once settled by the Government, altering it according to his own ideas, and in this way it happens that there is lack of continuity and even obstruction and consequent non-fulfilment of the pledges of Government. Another important consideration, in the present state of affairs, is that under the present circumstances, no "team work," as it is called, can be effected by several departments working together, even where their work ought to be correlated. They cannot be made to work together in harness without undue loss of time and waste of energy. Take the question of land settlement. There is much delay in the purchase of land from the Government, and it has been brought often enough to the notice of Government. There have been many applications for land made to Government during the past many years. This is a matter in which several departments must work together. The revenue portion of the Irrigation Department, the Land Settlement Department, the Survey Department have all to work together. But correspondence gets delayed by the time it passes through all the various departments concerned and it is often a matter of years before the land is ready to be sold. The result is that the capitalist, the investor or the land prospector cannot get the land he wants under two years, often more, after his application has been sent in. My Hon. friend the Rural European Member, as well as my Hon. friend the Urban European Member, will bear witness to this and they will tell you that the rapid advance that has been made in the Federated Malay States is due to the fact that although large parts of land are available for cultivation and development in Ceylon, which planters might have taken up, our own Ceylon planters found it better to leave this Island and to seek what they wanted in the Malay States, because there they could get their requirements attended to more quickly. The result is that Ceylon has lost what the Malay States have gained. I could easily name other instances where there have been inordinate delays, where two or more departments have had to work together to produce results in common. Our experience proves that there is invariably delay. I will now deal with the suggestions for reform of the Legislature. We in Ceylon have inherited a most unfortunate legacy. Our representation was constituted on that unfortunate foundation known as the racial basis as a principle of representation and ever since its inception, the Council has rather accentuated than diminished this racial basis. This system is a most unfortunate one, because it is opposed to the necessity of fostering of that spirit of citizenship which is essential to the successful working of democratic institutions. That is a point that has been very carefully considered in the Indian Reforms Report. Nine years ago, this country sent us numerous representations to the Secretary of State praying for the introduction of the elective principle, settled on a territorial of

(Continued on page 188)

CORRESPONDENCE.

BY THE WAY.

Floods, famine, and fever have conspired to kill the activities of many of our Branch Associations. A few friends however have been stirred to greater endeavour. It is time we returned to our normal work. Let us not forget the lessons which have been brought home to us in the midst of the general distress. For one thing we realized that our Government Agent is our friend in need. Our leaders were aghast and before they could recover from the shock of the devastation wrought by the floods, the G. A. had formed the Flood Relief Committee and despatched relief to the distressed area. I wonder why our leaders could not organize and give relief to our countrymen. Where was their public spirit, where was their influence, their popularity, their vaunted devotion to the interest of the voiceless masses? With the best intentions a Government Official, and the an Englishman can accomplish but little in the way of affording relief in a country like Jaffna where people placed their self-respect much higher than their stomach. Officialized charity can go about in motor cars and do things in a noble fashion much too repugnant to the silent sufferer in the village. The G. A. has necessarily to depend for information and assistance on his subordinate officers and it is no wonder that his best intentions remain untranslated into action. The Udaiyar and Vidhan are never noted for their public spirit and we cannot help if the course of charity took short cuts so as to reach the immediate circle of friends, relatives, and dependents of the headmen entrusted with the duty of dispensing relief. Respectable villagers who are in sore need of assistance will stand at a distance from the centre of official distribution of rice and will not have the heart to walk up and receive charity doled out by well-fed Vidhans. How much we could have co operated if we had an influential organization in our midst with men devoted to the service of the country. Several members of the Y. M. H. A. have done splendid work in this connection and I feel proud that they are anxious that their names should not be published. During the last few strenous months we have learnt our complete economic dependants on India and the lack of public spirit among ourselves. I would humbly suggest to the relief committee to buy rice and sell at a little less than cost price in the areas affected by the floods. The idea of receiving rice gratis is abhorrent to the poor but respectable man, and it will be cruel to shut him out altogether. Early steps should be taken to import cattle from India and free pasture lands should be given wherever possible.

BRANCH CONFERENCE.—At the social held last month there was present a representative gathering and important questions were discussed. Our friends would be interested in the suggestion that a small committee should be appointed to study the working of the irrigation ordinance and the hard conditions under which our bretheren in the wanni are forced to eke out a living. Taxes, rates and fines grind down the Wanni cultivator and the exorbitant rates of interest he has to pay on the advances he obtains to start cultivation, leaving at the end of the harvest much the same as he was before it. There is hardly any agency to which they can appeal for counsel or guidance. A strong committee well posted in the circulars rules and bye-laws issued under the irrigation ordinance and which can give informed advice to the Wanni cultivator will be a boon to the community.

THE CAMP.—It has been resolved to postpone the camp to April when a few leaders in the cause of National Education in India are expected to visit the Island. The religious Examinations will be held in the 3rd week of February.

THE YOUNG HINDU.—Owing to financial stress we are unable to bring out the issue now due. We have every assurance that in future no delay will occur.

It is our pleasant duty to announce that it has been resolved to convert the "Young Hindu" into a monthly journal after the model of the Indian Review. A summary of all religious and educational activities will appear each month and special articles on topics of permanent interest will be contributed by well known writers in India and Ceylon. We shall make ample laments for our past short comings. Mr. James H. Cousins—writes to say that he finds "time so short, that I must reluctantly postpone (not abandon) my proposed visit. Getting a passport takes some weeks, and I have now only got the necessary application form and photographs. I am almost certain to be in Ceylon early in April." Mr. J. M. Nallasamypillai is expected to visit Jaffna in the early part of January.

YOUNG DURAISINGAM—of Karathaivu is acting a romance. Looks as if it going to be a comedy. My readers, might well recall his pitiful situation at the camp last year and I believe he is gathering materials for another eye-opener meant this time for a larger audience. More of him in my next.

THE NUNAVIL HINDU SCHOOL—started by the Y. M. H. A. will be opened by Swami Sharvananda on Sunday the 15th instant. This is the second School to be opened by the Swami during this year.

THE INNER CIRCLE—is growing popular.

13th Dec. 1918. M. S. ELIATAMBY.

provincial basis of representation. But the Government of that day was not sympathetic. On the contrary, it was blindly, even vehemently opposed to the principles which have since been adopted and confirmed in India. They did not want the elective principle at all and under their representations, the Secretary of State did indeed introduce the elective principle, but restricted it to two seats, so far as the permanent population was concerned, and then accentuated the old bad principle of racial representation by adding more members selected on that basis. The result is this defect in our system of representation was exaggerated, instead of being mitigated, and it has naturally engendered the evils anticipated. I will, however, not enter into that aspect now at any great length.

The question before us today has been stated by my Hon. friend the Ceylonese Member, who has insisted upon a large accession to the number of members elected on the territorial basis of representation. I do not, in following him after his lengthy speech, propose to enter into all the details the more so because I strongly believe that the best and only way of settling all those points of detail and of deciding how these different constituencies will be demarcated, will be to appoint such a Commission or Committee as they did in India, to hear all the evidence collect the views of all sections and communities concerned and after weighing the matter carefully, to arrive at a settlement of the whole range of details. Here, I should only like to dwell in passing on a few of the main principles. The first desideratum, of any reform that is to be successful and permanent, is that there should be a substantial unofficial majority in the Council. In India, this is a familiar feature of the Legislative Councils. There is a majority of 13 in the Legislative Council of Bengal and of 10 in the Council of Bombay. It is now proposed largely to extend that majority in most of the Council and to adopt it in other Councils. But the essential point is that it is only to give opportunities for representation of minorities. The speaker went on to say that another device recommended by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State into India was the case of minorities which had to be given a plural vote with certain provisions.

Continuing, he said:—Another point was that dealing with the matter of members of the Legislative Council being broken up into various Committees to serve as Advisory Committees to various Departments and being thus given opportunities of studying the working of various departments—merely as advisory bodies. That was not a novel feature in this Colony, because there were already advisory bodies, some doing practically little or no work at all, while others were doing a considerable amount of work. But it was unfortunate that such Committees were not formed mainly or chiefly out of members of the Legislative Council. There was, for instance, the Port Commission where the Principal Collector of Customs worked with an Imports Committee. That Committee, he thought, would be all right if they had a Port Trust. The members had very little initiative; they could not urge anything in that Council and, on the other hand, they would always make importunate demands on the Revenue of the Colony. Therefore, he thought that that would be a very useful way of aiding the work of members of Council. It was not, be repeated, a novel feature, while he also thought that such Committees existed in France and some of the Continental countries.

The speaker then dwelt on the procedure of asking questions in Council. Lord Morley had referred to the matter at length in his report. Dr. Fernando concluded by reading a paragraph in which these contentions were met by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy.

SUPPORT FROM TAMIL MEMBER.

The Hon. Mr. Sapapathy—said:—It was an important motion, in fact, it was one of the most important motions ever brought before Council. It concerned the interests and welfare of all communities in the island. The mover and seconder had exhaustively dealt with the subject of the motion, yet it was his duty to state his views also on this question, representing, as far as possible, the views of the educated and intelligent portion of the community which he represented. The constitution of the Executive and Legislative Councils in their present form was granted in 1833 as the result of the report of a Royal Commission appointed by King William IV. At the time that form of Government and Legislature was established, the population of Ceylon was under one million. It had now risen to more than 4 millions. The revenue and expenditure of the island were respectively about R4,000,000 and R3,500,000. They had now increased to fifteen times those amounts. The commerce and wealth of the island and the literacy of the people had also correspondingly increased. But this constitution of the Executive and Legislative Councils remains as it was in 1833, with slight modifications in the composition of the Chamber. The number of Unofficial Members has been increased from six nominated members to ten, of whom four are elected members, including two European Members, as against 12 Official Members, including the Governor. There is, therefore a strong feeling in the country among the educated classes in Ceylon that to keep pace with the progress of times, Unofficial representation should be introduced into the Executive Council, and that changes should be made in the constitution of the Chamber with a majority of Unofficial Members, mostly elected by the people themselves, on a wider franchise than they had for the election of the Ceylonese Member. That was due to a legitimate and natural desire among them as British subjects for further political progress, and to no other cause, much less on account of any hatred against the Government. Ceylon has so advanced since the establishment of this Council 85 years ago that there would be no dearth of fit and proper persons to be elected as members, if unofficial seats are doubled or even trebled. When unofficial representation was first introduced into Council, there were at that time no Sinhalese and Tamil gentlemen out of Government employ, qualified by English education to become members of the Legislative Council, and the then Governor Sir Robert Wilmot Horton was obliged to pension his Sinhalese and Tamil Interpreters to become Legislators. Coomaraswamy Mudaliyar became the first Tamil member. What was the condition of the present day? For every Sinhalese and Tamil seat which falls vacant about a dozen qualified candidates come forward. The Ceylonese seat, with a high elective franchise, was given in 1910 as an experiment. If this franchise were widened a little to include men who could read and write not only English, but also one of the vernacular languages of this Island, with certain property qualifications, or who possess some educational qualification alone, the increased elected seats could be allotted to Provinces or Districts or to Communities, as circumstances require. The Sinhalese and Tamils are agreed with regard to the general principles of the reforms required. There are only slight differences among them with regard to certain details.

The claims of the Tamils to maintain a larger proportion of representation than they are entitled to by their numerical strength and the reasons for those claims are fully set forth in paras 10 and 11 of the Memorial of the Jaffna Association to the Secretary of State, dated 2nd Jan. 1918. In almost every country containing diverse races and communities important minorities are accorded favoured treatment in regard to their representation in the Legislature. The Sinhalese leaders are not opposed to the demands of the Tamils and would concede to the latter a larger number of representatives than their numerical strength would justify. In the absence in this Council of a Representative of the Indians in Ceylon, the vast majority of whom are Tamils with very large interests here, I consider it my duty to mention that the claims of this community for representation in the Reformed Council are deserving of the favourable and sympathetic consideration of Government. If the Government concede the general principles of the Reforms of the Executive and Legislative Councils, as pointed out by the Hon. the First Sinhalese Member, a strong and representative Committee would be able to settle the details as it was being done in India. He concluded thus: -All movements for constitutional reforms in Ceylon were till recent times under the leadership of Englishmen. The names of Dr. Elliott, Mr. George Wall, Mr. Martin Leake, Mr. A. M. Ferguson, Mr. John Ferguson and others too numerous to mention, are cherished with feelings of gratitude and veneration for their services to the land of their adoption. I feel sure that the race of such large-hearted and noble-minded Europeans is not extinct and I am not without hope that the legitimate aspirations of the Ceylonese for additional political privileges will have the sympathy and support of the European community.

H. E. the Governor—said:—I have listened with very great interest to the remarks of the Mover and the seconder of the motion and I have to thank the former for his very historical and widely-thought out suggestions, but I am not prepared at this moment to make any pronouncement in regard to what I have heard today. I have been only about three months in this country, and it is not my intention to attempt to make any report upon this supremely important subject until I have had the fullest opportunities of judging what is best for the country, and until I have had the fullest opportunities of getting in contact with those who are able to advise me to know all classes and shades of opinion. You can understand—I believe the Hon. the mover will agree with me—that it will be far better that, before I make any report to the Secretary of State, I should be in a position to be able to do so, knowing that I have had the opportunities of discussing the matter with men of all classes of the community and of all races and with all grades of opinion, so that I shall be able to place before the Secretary of State something that will be thoroughly representative of the opinion of this Council and of the country at large. There is just one point in connection with this matter, and that is that the first useful reform that we need is not Constitutional Reform, but a reform of this house itself. It is with the utmost difficulty that I am able in these debates to catch what members say, and I am sure that the members of the Press find it even worse. We require something to improve the sitting arrangements here. [The concluding part was inaudible, but His Excellency was heard to say that.] Very much as he desired to catch every word which the members said, he very often found it impossible to do so, even after straining to hear, owing to the acoustic properties of the hall. He hoped, however, before the next meeting of the Council to make experiments to improve the state of things, and he would go on making improvements until they were better able to hear each other. If his experiments were not successful, other arrangements would have to be made to hold the Council meetings elsewhere.

—The "Ceylon Observer," Dec. 12.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

London, Dec. 14.

Paris.—A wireless, message from the "George Washington" says that replying to invitations from Herr Ebert and Herr Kurt and Herr Eisener that President Wilson should visit Germany, Mr. Wilson replied that long years of patience would be necessary for Germany's redemption from her crimes, and for her to give proof of sincerity. Therefore, no true American could think of visiting Germany at present unless compelled by purely official considerations. Hence he declined all the suggestions.

The Ministers of Marine and Foreign Affairs and others, accompanied by Mr. Sharpe, American Ambassador, General Pershing and Colonel House, are proceeding to Brest on the 12th to welcome President Wilson on the 13th who is disembarking at midday and reaches Paris on Saturday morning, where he will be met by M. Poincare and M. Clemenceau at the station. Later he will be entertained to luncheon at the Elysee. In the afternoon of the 14th an official reception will be held in the Hotel de Ville.

New York.—A wireless message from the "George Washington" says that President Wilson will probably not sit at the Peace table, but will be represented by delegates while remaining in close contact with the heads of other nations.

London, Dec. 13.

According to a telegram from Lisbon the "George Washington" passed within sight of the Azores on Tuesday.

President Wilson will land at Brest at 3 p. m. on Friday.

RUSSIAN GOLD.

London, Dec. 12.

The 520 million francs worth of gold, which the Germans received from the Russians in conformity with the Brest Litovsk Treaty, has actually reached Paris, and has been deposited in the Bank of France for the joint use of the Allies.

THE COTTON STRIKE.

London, Dec. 13.

As a result of a Conference in London between Mr. Lloyd George and representatives of the Cotton Spinners basis for settlement of the strike has been reached. The Court of Arbitration awarded the Lancashire weavers 50 per cent increase on the standard piece price lists.

ARMISTICE EXTENDED.

London, Dec. 14.

Copenhagen.—A message from Treves says:—The Armistice has been extended until 5 a. m. on Jan. 17th and will be renewable after that until the conclusion of the preliminary Peace, subject to the consent of the *Entente*.

A message from Treves says:—The Armistice prolongation stipulates that 2½ million tons of shipping lying in German ports must be placed under the control of the Allies to supply Germany with food stuffs. The ships are to remain German property.

The British have demanded the surrender of the battleship "Baden," instead of the uncompleted cruiser "Mackensen." Herr Erzberger has protested, but the demand has not been withdrawn.

London, Dec. 15.

Paris.—Herr Erzberger has read an Armistice Commission declaration, complaining of the increased severity of the Allies' conditions and their failure to revictual Germany, demanding the raising of the blockade and the liberation of War prisoners and the immediate opening of the Peace negotiations.

London, Dec. 14.

Paris.—The *Echo de Paris* says the Armistice Commission at Treves is not being dissolved, but will continue to regulate Franco-German relations until the preliminary Peace conditions have been signed, after which the Commission for the Administration of Occupied Territories will be appointed, to which German representatives will be accredited.

Herr Erzberger's demand regarding the prisoners in East Africa will be examined by Marshal Foch and a reply given in a few days. The Allied Command reserves the right, if it be advisable in order to obtain fresh guarantees, to occupy the Neutral zone on the right bank of the Rhine North of Cologne bridgehead and up to the Dutch frontier.

Amsterdam.—A message from Hamburg says:—All the interned British merchantmen in German ports will be assembled at Kiel where they will be manned with German crews and proceed to British ports.

THE EX KAISER.

London, Dec. 11.

Paris.—A number of mothers in Lille have jointly initiated proceedings against the ex-Kaiser on the ground it was under his orders the German Army leaders in April, 1918, forcibly carried off their daughters who were minors, and subjected them to odious treatment, mixing them with prostitutes and distributing them among the German soldiers.

GERMANY.

London, Dec. 15.

Amsterdam.—A Berlin message says that the Spartacus group programme includes disarmament of all the non-Proletarian forces, the formation of a workers' Militia and Red Guard, the abolition of all Officers and N.-C.O.'s; the former *regime* by representatives of the Soviets; abolition of all Parliaments and Councils and the election of a central Council which will elect and control the Executive Council; the cancellation of all public debts above a fixed amount of subscriptions; expropriation of all landed estates, banks, coal mines and large factories; and the confiscation of all fortunes above a fixed amount.

THE EX GERMAN COLONIES.

London, Dec. 11.

In the course of a speech at Oxford Mr. Walter Long, giving his reasons why the ex-German Colonies should be retained by the British Empire, recalled the German atrocities upon the natives, especially the disappearance of 80 per cent. of the Hereros of South-West-Africa under German rule, and read a statement from five Chiefs of the Cameroons—to the effect that, after their experience of German occupation and after two years of British occupation, they wish to remain for ever under the British flag, and begged an assurance that the Germans would never be allowed to return to carry out the horrible threats of vengeance they made when the British drove them out.

London, Dec. 14.

President Wilson arrived in Paris this morning. The guns thundered a welcome. The Military Bands played National airs. M. Poincare was the first to receive Dr. Wilson who, when he appeared outside Bois de Boulogne Station with Madame Poincare on his arm, was the recipient of a great ovation from a vast crowd.

President Wilson has accepted H. M. the King's invitation to visit London.

INDIAN DELEGATES ARRIVE.

London, Dec. 15.

The Indian delegates to the Peace Conference have arrived in London.

THE ELECTION.

London, Dec. 11.

The Election campaign grows generally keener with the near approach of the Election day. The subjects which most interest electors are: "Who is going to pay for the War?" "Will Conscription be abolished?" "Will the Kaiser and Crown Prince, be tried for their crimes?" "Will the perpetrators of the tortures on prisoners be brought to justice?" There is a deep feeling that Germany should be made to pay to her utmost capacity the costs of the War, while the feeling is, if possible, stronger on the point of bringing the German War criminals to trial and ousting enemy aliens from Britain. Of the non Coalitionist Parties Labour is making the biggest effort, and is probably the most enthusiastically supported. It possesses no daily newspaper, but is making effective use of substantial space placed at its disposal by the "Daily News," "Daily Mail," "Evening News" and "Star." It alleges today that the Coalitionist assurance, that Conscription shall cease, is hypocritical. It also maintains that private Capitalism has broken down under the strain of the War, and cites a recent statement by Mr. Bonar Law in the Commons that State control of Railways has saved the country many millions as an argument in favour of national ownership and control of industry. It can scarcely be said that the Election has up to the present aroused much excitement or bitterness. Indeed there is a good deal of apathy. A feature of the Election meetings in the London constituencies has been the smallness of the attendances. As regards the result of the Election, experts continue to predict a substantial Coalitionist majority.

—*The Ceylon Observer.*

Notice.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3696.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thiyakarasah Kurukkal Sabapathy Kurukkal late of Kuala Lumpur

Deceased.

Kadiresa Aiyar Kumaraswamy Aiyar of Arali West

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sabapathy Kurukkal Sivasubramania Aiyar of Arali West
2. Sabapathy Kurukkal Thiyakarasah Aiyar of Do.
3. Puvanasupariammah daughter of Sabapathy Kurukkal of Do.
4. Amminy Ammah widow of Murugasa Aiyar Paramasamy Aiyar of Do. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents are minors by their Guardian *ad litem* the 4th Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kadiresa Aiyar Kumaraswamy Aiyar of Arali West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Thiyakarasah Kurukkal Sabapathy Kurukkal, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Doctor of Letters, District Judge, on October 30, 1918, in the presence of Mr. M. Canapathipillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated October 30, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the father-in-law 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 January 9, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,
District Judge.

December 10, 1918.

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