

The Hindu Organ.

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HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3696.

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

Decedent.
Kadiresa Aiyar Kumaraswamy Aiyar of Arali West

Vs.
1. Sabapathy Kurukkal Sivasubramania Aiyar of Arali West

2. Sabapathy Kurukkal Thiyakarassah Aiyar of Do.

3. Puvanasupariammah daughter of Sabapathy Kurukkal of Do.

4. Amminy Ammah widow of Murugan 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 above-named deceased, Thiyakarassah 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. Ganapathipillai, 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 decedent and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said decedent 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.

December 10, 1918. P. E. Pieris, District Judge.

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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. SIVAGURUNATHAR,
Acting Secy., J.H.C.O.B.A.

Jaffna,
December 12, 1918.

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.

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. SIVAGURUNATHAR,
December 12, 1918. Acting Secretary.



The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1918.

COURAGE AND SYMPATHY.

The title of our article consists of words made memorable by Lord Curzon. The occasion which called them forth was one of very great interest and importance. Appointed in England as Viceroy of India, he arrived in Bombay where he was accorded a grand, warm, and enthusiastic reception. Responding to it in a generous spirit, he assured the teeming millions of India that his watchwords throughout his administration would be "Courage and Sympathy." He compared himself to a Knight just donning his armour for the purpose of facing a mighty struggle, and the time for congratulating him, he said, was not when he was putting the armour on, but when, on the successful completion of his task, he put it aside.

Who would deny that these are grand words uttered on a grand occasion? They contain truisms which all might profit by. The comparison of a ruler who has just begun holding the reins of Government to a Knight facing a fight is a most happy one. The proposition that a Knight should possess courage and sympathy in the highest degree and that the public judgment should be passed on him, not at the commencement of his fight, but at the end of it, is one that cannot admit of any dispute whatever.

Associated with Knights, the words courage and sympathy bring two ideas prominently up in the mind, namely, first, that sympathy wells up not on behalf of those who, being already strong, do not need it, but on behalf of those who are weak, and therefore need help, relief and succour, and secondly, that his courage flashes forth in beating off the opposition of those who stand between the Knight and the relief he brings for those who need it truly and sadly.

Coming down to present day politics, one fact stands in bold relief. Asiatic subjects of His Majesty King George V are filled with high political aspirations; they are longing for political advancement as nations within the glorious British Empire; they are strenuously endeavouring to obtain from the freedom-loving British democracy the concession of democratic institutions, Government for the people by the people, self-Government such as it obtains in Australia, Canada and other Colonies. Even if they cannot hope for it at once, even if the British public do not see their way to grant it immediately, they hope and pray that quick steps would be taken to reach it at no distant date. They build their hopes, as they firmly believe, on sure foundations, namely, the inborn love of freedom of Britishers, the utterances of the most prominent British statesmen during the War, and the sincere attempts at Reform made by Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu in the case of India.

Like India, Ceylon also is looking for substantial concessions of political privileges; larger association of the Ceylonese in every branch of administration. They hope that even an advance would be made on the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of reforms. Their hearts are throbbing with high hopes of realising their ambition. Now who would be their Knight if any opposition (of which there is no indication now) was to spring up from expected or unexpected quarters? We need not say that the Knight who, they fervently hope, would fight their battle and win it for them is His Excellency Sir William Henry Manning, our new Governor. On him all Ceylonese rely.

THE FLOOD RELIEF.

Splendid response has come to the appeal made by the Government Agent and by the local press for flood relief in the Jaffna District. The amount already collected is about Rs. 20,000, of which about Rs. 9,000 came from the Straits and P. M. S. The greatest asset of Jaffna is our countrymen in those places. They continue to remit subscriptions collected by them in various centres on hearing of the great loss sustained here by the floods of last month. The Hon'ble Mr. A. Sapapathy alone has received Rs. 3,947-30 in five remittances, Rs. 850 from Klang, Rs. 500 from Ipoh, Rs. 1,000 from Tapah, Rs. 1,000 from Port Swettenham, and Rs. 597-30 from Ulu Selangor, with instructions to utilise the amounts in most needy cases in the villages. He hopes to receive more as some of the remittances indicated that they were first instalments. Mr. Sapapathy has drawn these amounts and deposited them in the Kachcheri with the Treasurer of the Relief Fund and hopes to see that the object of the donors is realised. At a meeting of the Relief Committee held in the Kachcheri on the 20th instant under the presidency of the Government Agent a strong Sub-Committee was appointed to visit the villages and to afford relief to those who are not in a position to rebuild their houses without subsidy from the Relief Fund. This Sub Committee meets today at 2 p. m., to concert measures to carry out that work.

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 us the change of their address, we invite them to communicate to us instances of such mistakes so that we may amend them.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER—has been fine for the last four days. Except in places where the floods have destroyed the paddy crop, in others the plants are coming up well.

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE—has been closed for the Thaipongal holidays on Friday last and will re open on the 18th proximo.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 42-10 from Mr. V. Candiah of the P. W. D., Dandagamawa being the amount collected from the P. W. D. hands of the same place towards the Flood Relief Fund, Jaffna. We have forwarded the same to the Treasurer of the Flood Relief Committee.

THE JAFFNA COURTS.—Mr. S. Kanagasapal, Advocate, has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Jaffna, Kayts, and Mallakam, vice Mr. A. E. Christoffels, from December 23, 1918, to January 3, 1919, or until the resumption of duties by that officer. Mr. S. Subramaniam, Proctor, has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri, vice Mr. P. Vythilingam, from December 24, 1918, to January 2, 1919, inclusive, or until the resumption of duties by that officer.

BATTICALOA KACHCHERI.—Mr. S. R. Muttukumar, Chief Clerk, Batticaloa Kachcheri, has been appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Extra Office Assistant, Batticaloa Kachcheri, for six days from January 3, 1919, during the absence of Mr. C. E. de Pinto on leave, or until further orders.

THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to re-appoint the following gentlemen as Members of the Provincial Road Committee, Northern Province, for the year 1919:—Mr. J. H. Vaniyasinkam, Mr. J. C. Berubim, Mr. W. Mudr. Muttu Welipillai and Mr. M. S. Ramalinga Mudr.

LONDON MATRICULATION EXAMINATION RESULTS.—By oversight we left out the name of Krishnaaswamy Choodamany brother of Mr. E. K. Sivasubramaniam, B. A., among the passes.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MINOR WORKS, JAFFNA.—Mr. P. Sishamparapillai who has been Superintendent of Minor Works, Jaffna, for the last 5 years or so having resigned his office, applications have been called for, to fill the vacancy. We need hardly point out that this is a very important and responsible office and that in the selection of a successor to Mr. Sishamparapillai due regard will be had to the qualifications, and character of the candidate. It is only right to say that Mr. Sishamparapillai performed his duties satisfactorily in regard to the maintenance of the minor roads of this District. They had never been in a more satisfactory condition.

PERSONAL.—Mr. N. Salvadurai, B. A., Principal Jaffna Hindu College, who went to Colombo to attend the Reform Conference has returned to Jaffna.

—Mr. S. Vythilingam, B. A., of the Registrar General's Office Colombo, has come to Jaffna, on leave, and is staying at his residence at Vaddukoddai.

—Mr. N. R. Ponnambalam, Apothecary in charge Palpitigama who has come to Jaffna on a month's leave is staying at his residence at Nalur.

THE CEYLON PASTEUR INSTITUTE COLOMBO.—Treatment at the Pasteur Institute is free for pauper patients, who may, however make voluntary contributions of small amounts as at Government Hospitals and Dispensaries. For those who can afford to pay, the charges vary from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100 per patient. The amount payable in each case will be fixed at the discretion of the Director of the Institute.

POSTAL AERIAL SERVICE.—Rangoon, Dec. 19.—The Postmaster General of Bengal and Mr. Forde of the Handley-Page Aeroplane Company have arrived in Rangoon from Akyab, where they were investigating the sites for an aerodrome for an aerial mail between Calcutta and Rangoon. They are to spend ten days here on a similar quest, their requirements being a piece of land not less than 600 yards square within a reasonable distance of Rangoon, and beyond the possibility of being flooded in the rainy season.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.—The Government Gazette announces that foot and mouth disease has broken out among the cattle in that part of the tobacco experimental grounds to the west of the Jaffna-Pallai road and declares that area infected.

SWAMI SAHJANANDA, THE GREAT PANCHAMA PREACHER AND REFORMER.—Swami Sahjananda, the popular Tamil orator of South India, will deliver a lecture on "Kuruloga Sangamangal" in the Gintupitiya Theatre Hall at 5.30 p. m., this evening under the auspices of the Ceylon Saiva Paripatana Sabha. Mr. C. Namasivayam, J. P. Vice-President of the Sabha, will preside. Considering the Swami's popularity as a reformer of the depressed classes, and his oratorical skill, a large gathering is expected.—"C. D. News."

A FAREWELL FUNCTION—will take place at the Ridgeway Hall on the 24th instant in anticipation of the departure of Mr. H. N. Wood, Asst. Superintendent of Police.

A BOAT—worth about Rs. 1000 belonging to the Co-operative Credit Society, Columthurai, which disappeared mysteriously a week ago, has now been found lying two miles away from its usual place.

ANOTHER ENGLAND INDIA FLIGHT.—London, Dec. 14.—An aeroplane with a crew of six left Ipswich yesterday on a flight to Karachi and Delhi.

NEW LAND LEASING SCHEME.—It is understood that there is a proposal by Government to lease lands to cultivators free of charge for a term of two years with the object of increasing the output of foodstuffs in the Island. This scheme is chiefly with a view to encouraging *asswaddimising* all irrigable lands and thus increase the local rice supply and eventually be independent of India and Burma for our wants. Government intends giving every encouragement to the cultivators, as a lease holder is given the option of buying outright the land he held on lease at the expiration of the term at the appraised value, before the granting of the lease. With such easy terms there should be a great demand for land which are irrigable and now neglected.—Kandy Cor., Dec. 19.

—The "Ceylon Observer."

ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS CAMPAIGN.—The Anchylostomiasis Campaign will be started in Badulla in January under Dr. Fitzroy Keyt, Director, who attended the last Badulla P. A. meeting to make arrangements. He will reside at "Rosbank" Badulla, and the Office will be near Judges' Hill. The "Anchy" Ward of the Badulla Hospital is detached from the main building, but has a zinc roof which during the hot season causes discomfort to patients. A Mana grass or straw roof would have been better. The new districts starting next year are Haputale, Maskeliya and the Kelani Valley which will be completed by the end of the year. The new districts to be taken in hand early next year are Dimbulu, Lindula, Agrapote, Passara, Numanakula, Gampola and Pussellawa.

—The "Ceylon Observer."

THE PEACE CONFERENCE INDIAN DELEGATE ARRIVES.—London, Dec. 10.—The Maharaja of Bikaner, Sir S. P. Sinha, Mr. A. Hamilton Grant, and Sir E. and Lady MacLagan are expected in England on the 13th.

—"M. Times"

BENGAL BUDDHIST VIHARE STONE-LAYING.—The foundation stone of the first Buddhist Vihare in Bengal to enshrine the relic promised by the Government of India will be laid in Calcutta on Monday next. The Vihare is of the Ajanta style and built in Obanur stone at a cost of about Rs. 80,000.

—"M. Times," Dec 15

ALL-INDIA MUSICAL CONFERENCE.—Delhi, Dec. 14.—The second All-India Musical Conference was held at Delhi, at Congress Hall today. H. H. the Nawab of Rampur presided. Amongst those present were Sir James Meeson and the Chief Commissioner, Delhi. In the course of his speech, the President gave a brief historical survey of Indian music. Indian music was said to be of divine origin and Brahma revealed to Veda, the last Shram Veda dealing with music. Mahomedan music was in a flourishing condition in the 12th and 13th centuries. Sultan Alauddin Tuglak was very fond of it and gave great encouragement. He appealed for raising the standard of musical education and emphasised the scanty opportunity for its studies. He regretted his inability to be present all through the sessions and hoped his cousin, who was endowed with great musical talent, would afford the valuable guidance during the deliberations of the Conference. A resolution to establish a National Academy of Music for the systematic study of Indian music at Delhi was adopted, and a Provisional Committee was appointed to raise funds for the erection of building and for endowments. A practical demonstration is being given tonight.

—"M. Times"

CASTE DISPUTE CASE FROM JAFFNA.—Mr. Justice Shaw had on the 18th instant a Jaffna D. C. case. Karapiah and eight others were charged with unlawful assembly, rioting robbery and hurt—a caste row. Accused collected and molested men of the barber caste. The D. J. acquitted the 1st and 7th, and the rest, on counts 1 and 2, got six months' rigorous each. He also gave a year more to the 2nd, six months to the 3rd and a year to the 4th—for robbery. Sinnappan and five others appealed; Mr. A. St. V. Jayewardene for the 4th, Mr. E. W. Jayewardene for the 8th, and Messrs. Joseph and Ari-anandan for others; Mr. V. Grenier, C. O. for the Crown. Only the sentence of the 8th was set aside; other appeals were dismissed.

MURDER FROM LAND DISPUTE.—A Murder is said to have taken place at Puloly South on the 2nd instant, result of a land dispute.

SUICIDE.—A married man of Alaveddi is reported to have thrown himself on a pile of firewood he had himself brought together and set fire to. As a result he was burnt to death. It is supposed that the man was mad.

THE LATE BRAHMA SRI T. SAMI KURUKKAD.—There passed away in Vannarponnai at about 4 p. m. on Monday last Brahma Sri Subbarama Iyer, well-known throughout Ceylon as Sami Kurukkal. His reputation as an Agamic and Sanskrit scholar was high. Born in the family who were brought over from Tiruvartur for officiating as priests in Vannarponnai Vytheeswaraswamy temple, he was for many years the chief Priest in Ponnambalaneswary temple, Colombo. He was throughout his life held in great regard and esteem by the learned and illiterate, by the rich and poor alike. He was about fifty five years old at the time of his death. The Hindu world is indeed the poorer for his loss. Our sincere condolences to the family of the deceased.

THE REFORM CONFERENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from our last issue.)

SIR PONNAMBALAM'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

I now proceed to the main business which has brought us together. It is a great satisfaction to those who have organized this Conference to see so large and representative a gathering drawn from all parts of the Island in spite of day-to-day engagements and attractions elsewhere. This, the second Annual Conference, well, I trust, put the seal on the work of the first, which was held last December and over which it was my happiness to preside. The usefulness of these conferences in co-ordinating public opinion and political thought and work is now so obvious that it is proposed to ask you before you separate to provide a permanent organization for convoking a National Congress periodically and carrying into effect its resolutions. At the last Conference, which was attended by 144 delegates, a public Memorial was adopted, asking for much-needed reforms in our constitution and administration. The Memorial was duly forwarded to the Secretary of State. You may remember that, two months earlier, in October, 1917, he informed us in reply to a joint cable from the Ceylon Reform League and the Ceylon National Association that he proposed to discuss personally with His Excellency Sir John Anderson, during his forthcoming visit to England, the whole question of the constitution of Ceylon. That meeting unfortunately did not take place. The Governor's illness prevented him from leaving Ceylon, nor did he live to complete his report on the reforms to the Secretary of State. His beneficent administration was cut short before the close of its second year. He died on the 24th of March last to the infinite sorrow of our people. Their feeling about him was well expressed in a resolution of the Ceylon Reform League, which was forwarded to the Government—

"The Ceylon Reform League desires to place on record its grief at the death of His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Anderson, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., its sense of the great loss sustained by the people of Ceylon, its admiration of his character and personality and heroic discharge of duty, its gratitude for his wise and beneficent administration distinguished by courageous justice and impartiality, by sympathy and self-sacrificing devotion to the people's welfare. The League begs to express to Captain and Mrs. Anderson and other members of His Excellency's family its sincere sympathy in their bereavement and to assure them that his memory will be cherished in the hearts of a grateful people."

Immediately after the funeral, at a representative Ceylonese meeting, it was decided to raise to Sir John Anderson's memory a fund for the promotion of higher education and research in the Island, and a sum of two lakhs of rupees was subscribed on the spot. The scheme, when it becomes an *fait accompli*, will be a memorial in every way worthy of that great Governor. It will go some way towards supplying a crying need and will I hope, rouse the Government from its apathy in regard to higher education.

The political atmosphere has since June last changed for the better by the publication of Mr. Montagu's and Lord Chelmsford's Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. The Report is the fruit of exhaustive personal investigation and careful consideration by the Secretary of State for India in concert with the Viceroy. It recommends the immediate grant of reforms in pursuance of the policy announced by His Majesty's Government in the House of Commons on the 20th August, 1917—viz., the policy of "the increasing association and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire." These recommendations, which are supported by arguments of irrefutable force, have been the subject of much discussion and criticism, and a large volume of Indian public opinion holds that the pledges of the Imperial Government have not been fully redeemed in these recommendations and that they must be amended in many respects before they can be acceptable to India. However that may be, we in Ceylon feel, and feel most strongly, that the reforms offered to India are not adequate for Ceylon and that the reforms for this Island should be of a more liberal character to suit our conditions. Resolutions on these lines will be submitted to you.

As Ceylon History is for the most part excluded from our schools and, where taught, ignores or belittles the achievements of our people and takes scanty notice of our institutions and customs and traditions, ideals and aspirations, and of all that is best and characteristic in our civilization, it will be news even to many of our educated classes to hear that Ceylon was for over twenty centuries an autonomous country i. e. was governed by the natives of this country, even where for considerations of public policy it was deemed necessary here, as in many other countries East and West, to invite royal princes from neighbouring land to preside over the national government. The government, it is true, was not democratic in the sense that it could be called to account by the masses of the people and replaced by another if they were not satisfied. But democracy in this sense is a recent development even in the West.

Take one of the most advanced of western lands, the England with which we are most familiar. It is a common place of English history that, until the Reform Bill of 1832, the Government was practically in the hands of the King sometimes one with little or no English history or speech and of a few noble families. The number of parliamentary voters in the first quarter of the 15th century was exceedingly small, and what with pocket boroughs and rotten boroughs and wholesale bribery and intimidation, the land-owning aristocracy had it all their own way. Even Gladstone, in spite of his transcendent abilities and of being a wealthy merchant's son, could not enter the House of Commons save through a pocket borough of the Duke of Newcastle who priced himself on "doing what he liked with his own." The nobles jealously guarded their power and gave a reluctant assent to the Reform Bill, compelled by the rising tide of popular wrath and violence which seriously threatened civil war. Under this Bill, which increased the number of voters by nearly half a million, the middle class began to exercise influence and to share in the

administration in their own right. But the nobility still retained the lion's share of the power and the prizes.

Not till the Reform Bill of 1832 was anything approaching a popular franchise introduced, again under the pressure of mob violence. Then for the first time the artisan in the towns received a vote, and about a million names were added to the roll. As he was ignorant and it was necessary to train him for the exercise of the franchise, or (as a Cabinet Minister of the day, Mr. Robert Lowe, put it) as "it was necessary to educate our masters," a scheme of popular education was passed, the first attempt of the kind in English history; a sad but eloquent testimony to the welfare of the people whose destitute were entrusted to their care. Such lack of interest can hardly be charged against our rulers of old, who maintained here for centuries a wide-spread system of popular education through the monasteries. In 1872, the British voter was given the protection of the ballot against intimidation and undue influence.

In 1884, the franchise was extended to the agricultural labourer, and about 2 million additional voters came on the roll. The full benefit of these liberal measures has not been reaped by the labouring classes, owing to the lack of unity and organization among them and their inability to cope with the devices of the oligarchies which play a predominant part in selecting and financing parliamentary candidates and are under the control of the upper and middle classes. Of late, however, the Trade Unions have learned to organize effectively, and Damos has become a power to reckon with. During the present year under the pressure of the war the franchise has received an immense extension, so that there is universal suffrage for men and for the first time, suffrage for women.

Under this new Reform Bill of 1918, which is regarded as the people's great Charter of emancipation and governs the elections now being held, the electorate of 1884 has been nearly trebled and contains close on twenty million voters, of whom about eight millions are women. Only now it is possible for the masses of the English people to make their voices heard and felt. Democracy has at last come to its own, at least in the bigger affairs of government. But much remains to be done to make its influence prevail in local administration which, after all, is of greater importance to the average citizen, and especially to the poor man, as it is inter-twined with his life at every turn. He is now practically divorced from the local administration, especially in the rural districts.

The Local Government Act of 1884, which established rural councils in the hope of securing his co-operation, has not succeeded in its object. The peasant takes little part or interest in the administration of local affairs and remains a drudge and a hireling, very unlike what he was in the earlier periods of English history, before king and nobles and a servile parliament robbed him of his lands, private and communal, and condemned him to life-long, ill-paid toil, with the work house and a pauper's grave often at the end. This war has, however, revealed him to the world as having something of the true stuff of heroes. His experiences have no doubt given him new ideas and a new spirit, which will make him rather a difficult person for his late masters to deal with.

Now with this state of things compare Ceylon. Here, as in most parts of India, the administration of affairs was under the native kings mainly in the hands of the people through councils; rural and urban (apart from caste and trade panchayats, of which the nagarams of the Nattukottai Chetties in Colombo and elsewhere are specimens), and was carried on without interference from the King's officials unless it was invoked by the people or became necessary through their inability to protect themselves from aggression or to pay the taxes due to the state from the village. The vast majority of the population being agricultural, rural councils were naturally more numerous. Lord Metcalfe, Governor-General of India, giving his evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, 1832, said:

"The Village Communities are little republics, having nearly everything they can want within themselves and almost independent of any foreign relations. They seem to last when nothing else lasts. Dynasty follows dynasty, revolution succeeds revolution. Hindu, Pathan, Moghul, Marhatta, Sikhs, English, are all masters in turn. But the Village Community remains the same."

It was an organized autonomous, self-acting group of families, complete in itself, exercising a common proprietorship over a definite tract of land, cultivating the domain on a common system, sustaining itself by the produce and providing by a more or less complete staff of functionaries for internal government, for police, for administration of justice, for appointment of taxes and public duties, and for protection against the aggression of its neighbours.

In Ceylon every village (*grama*) had its council (*gansabhawa*) for the administration of its affairs. The village council has survived through all the vicissitudes of twenty four centuries and is part of our modern constitution though greatly shorn of its power and a mere puppet in the hands of the Government Agent and his subordinates. Each village council sent its delegates to a District Council (*Rajasebbhawa*) which continued to exist within living memory. Above these stood the Supreme Council of the Ministers of State, and the King who was considered the elected Supreme Magistrate. The form of election of the King was gone through even in the most reactionary times and down to the last of Ceylon's Kings a hundred years ago.

The actual working of these institutions has been revealed to us by a number of inscriptions ranging in date from 800 to 1100 A.D. during the administration of South India by the Chola Kings whose empire, you may remember, included Ceylon, for about half a century up to 1065, as one of its provinces with Polonnaruwa as the capital. These inscriptions which are published in volumes III of the South Indian Inscriptions show that the village council was the sole government of the village or village union (*Kurama*) in all its departments. It was divided into committees of "great men" elected for each year. There was (1) the central committee of general supervision and management, including the collection of taxes and appointment of revenue and duties; and smaller committees (2) for the administration of justice, (3) for irrigation works and irrigation funds, (4) for supervision of gardens, (5) for fields, (6) for wards, (7) for the administration of temples and charities' and also other committees,

subject to the supervision of the King's Officers (*Ubbikaras*). These officials moved through their royal revenues, examined accounts, made all needful returns to the council, to be spent at their discretion. Elaborate rules were given as to the election of committee men, their qualifications and disqualifications, and their selection by a mixed procedure of election and lot on something like the old Athenian model. The tenure of office was made strictly annual, in order to give every villager the chance of acquainting himself with the work of administration and making the general committee of supervision efficient in the control of the smaller committees.

It is interesting to observe that women were eligible for election and that a woman was a member of a committee of justice. The village council was absolute proprietor of the village lands; when fresh clearings were made, it became the proprietor of the newly acquired lands; when lands were thrown out of cultivation, the council took them over and gave them to others who would pay the stipulated taxes. It was the council's business to see that the actual cultivator was not molested in the possession of his holding; failing in which duty, the committee man for the year was liable to be fined by the general committee. The council had its own treasury; received deposits of money and grants of lands for charitable purposes and administered them by a board appointed from year to year; recovered all taxes and granted lands tax free for purposes of charity and could waive all or any taxes; could take over lands for default of payment of taxes. When the council deemed it necessary, it sought instructions from the central authority and resolved them through the King's Chief Secretary (*Ula-nayakam*).

The jurisdiction of the council in the matter of the administration of justice was equally ample. It tried cases of homicide and had power to impose the capital sentence. In three instances disclosed by the inscriptions death being found due to accident or carelessness, heavy fines were inflicted. In one of these cases the King's officer took cognizance of it first, but did not find himself competent to proceed without the council; the two other cases were dealt with by the council without a reference to the King's officer. Great interest appears to have been taken by the council in the discharged of their manifold functions, as the many references to the council having met "without a vacancy" would show.

We are fortunate in having this authentic information of the ancient system of administration in the Chola empire of which Ceylon was for sometime a part. While this autonomous administration by popular councils has almost entirely died out in India, in Ceylon we have the institutions lingering still, a shadow of their former selves and exercising at least nominally some of the old powers. Their decline began during the troublous times in which the people of Ceylon had to fight for their existence against European invaders, and was accelerated and completed under British rule. Under such a system of popular administration as I have delineated, the character of the King and his officers was not of very great consequence to the masses of the people. Ceylon had no doubt her share of bad kings, nobles and officials throughout her long history, which goes back earlier than the Roman Empire. But the average compared very favourably with that of other countries, ancient or modern. On the whole, our kings had a high standard of duty and made it their pride to follow in the footsteps of their great model, the Indian Emperor Asoka of the 3rd century B. C., whose inscribed rocks and stone pillars, still found from Cashmere to Mysore, bear testimony to the extent of his empire, the righteousness and wisdom of his rule and the nobility of his character.

It was this system of administration, rising from village and district councils to the Great Council of Ministers of State and the King, that the British Government pledged the continuance of (but with the substitution of the King of Great Britain for King Sri Wikrama Rajasinha) to the people of Ceylon at the great Convention of 1815 at Kandy. Six years earlier, when only the maritime districts were under British control, Sir Alexander Johnston, Chief Justice and first member of the King's Council in Ceylon, after making a careful inquiry at the request of the Governor into the history and conditions of the people, recommended to the Secretary of State *inter alia* the creation of a Legislative Assembly, including representatives elected by each province. These recommendations were accepted by the Secretary of State, and would have been given effect to but for a change of Government in England. The failure to adopt these recommendations has been disastrous to us. Their adoption would have been in the spirit of the pledge given at Kandy.

It may be said that we have had peace and prosperity since. No doubt certain classes among us have prospered greatly; the merchant, the broker, the lawyer, the capitalist, the big landowner and others. But the peasant and the labourer, who produce the Island's wealth, have had little share of the prosperity and find the daily struggle for life more and more arduous and bitter. If for them, and for all, there were a tenfold more plentiful harvest of material wealth and comfort, could it, or anything, compensate us for the dwarfing and stunting of our powers and capacities, for the loss of virility and self-respect, inseparable from the present system of administration.

This feeling is intelligible to every true Englishman. A distinguished military officer with long Indian experience, Sir Frank Youngusband, said recently in a letter to the *London Times*, and his remarks apply equally to Ceylon: "If we never accustom Indians to bear burdens, their muscles will become atrophied through disuse, and this is precisely what has been happening till now. We have established order and made administration immeasurably more efficient than it was before. But I am not sure that the net result has not been to sap the virility of the Indians and blunt the keen edge of the nerve that is in them. Through doing things ourselves in order that they may be well done, and through letting the Indians lean upon us, as they are wont to do in times of stress, we may have withered the development of their native wit and fibre. From every point of view, it is desirable that Indians should grow upon their own legs strong, healthy and erect. The stronger India becomes, the more capable of governing herself she grows and the less dependent on us, the better for the whole Empire. Instead of being a strain and a drain, India might become a source of strength and a model for every other Asiatic country."

(Continued.)

THE RECENT REFORM CONFERENCE

Sir,
That the recent Reform Conference held at Colombo had a successful session no one will gossipy. But it has to be said that the language used by some of the Sinhalese speakers, particularly by Mr Hubert Fernando, when the principle of territorial representation was under discussion, was calculated to disturb the feeling of cordiality which the Tamils have towards the Sinhalese.

It is clear from the speeches of the Sinhalese speakers that they wanted to have the principle of territorial representation pure and simple adopted, whether such representation adequately represented the interests of the minorities or not. It was not true to say that the resolution with regard to the election of members of the Legislative Council on a territorial basis was amended merely in deference to the wish of the two Tamil representatives in the Legislative Council referring obviously to the Hon Mr. A Sabapathy and Hon Mr. K Balasingam, who, to use the words of Mr Hubert Fernando "misrepresented the Tamils in Council."

The amendment had the full sanction of the Tamil community or at any rate of the greater portion of them. The Tamils form a substantial portion of the population of Ceylon. As regards intelligence, education, and culture they are not behind the Sinhalese. Is it justifiable to expect them to allow themselves to be swamped by the Sinhalese, as will be the case if the principle of territorial representation pure and simple is adopted. It is to be regretted that the Jaffna Association delegates who took part in the Conference did not protest against the language used by Mr Hubert Fernando as unbecoming.

If we are to consider the question of territorial representation on its merits we might say that in the present state of Ceylon it cannot work satisfactorily. That it is the ideal towards which we ought to work will be admitted by all. But practical politicians will have to take facts as they are. What are the facts? The people of Ceylon are divided into various races Sinhalese, Tamils, Burghers, Moors, Malays etc, each of them having its own traditions.

Territorial representation pure and simple will work well only among a homogeneous people or among a people tending to be homogeneous. The Ceylonese do not form a homogeneous people nor is there any tendency manifest for them to become homogeneous in the near future.

One of the speakers at the Conference said that in the United States, where there are several nationalities such as the Poles, the Germans etc, none of the nationalities wants special representation. But are conditions in the Ceylon similar to those in the United States? Do the Sinhalese, the Tamils and other communities freely intermarry among themselves as the nationalities in the United States do? The social and cultural agencies at work in the United States are such that the different nationalities there, in a short time, after they acquire the American citizenship, lose their individual characteristics and merge themselves in the American nation. Can we say that a Ceylonese nation is in existence? We may speak of the Sinhalese nation, the Tamil nation etc. but not of the Ceylonese nation in the same way as if we speak of the American nation.

To use a term borrowed from India, Ceylon is only a geographical expression and Ceylonese are a Conglomeration of non-homogeneous peoples.

The Tamils have no racial jealousy towards the Sinhalese but they have to safeguard their present interests and cannot be expected to sacrifice them for the sake of an ideal which does not and cannot exist under present conditions, although it may materialize in the distant future.

Jaffna, Yours truly,
19 12 1918 C. ARULAMBALAM

Sir Ponnambalam, continuing said:—Education is the most vital question with us, but the apathy and indifference of the authorities in regard to it is reminiscent of the spirit of the ruling classes of 100 years ago in England towards the masses of the English people. In Ceylon primary education, inefficient, ill organized, advanced slowly and languidly. Secondary education is in a worse state and higher education is non-existent though twenty years ago Mr. Joseph Chamberlain declared that "money spent on higher education is the best of all possible national investments." Instruction in science and manual arts is generally crude and feeble and vocational training wholly absent. The University College, which was decided on a dozen years ago by Sir Henry M. G. Calum and was to be the preparation for a University, is still in the future. The latest official pronouncement, if I have understood it right—I sincerely hope I have not—is that, if we by private subscription find the money for erecting the building for a University and for endowing it, the Government will do its share. (Laughter). It is not clear what share will then remain to Government except fixing the Curriculum and appointing the Professors to be paid by us. This is not the encouragement and support we have been led to expect from solemn declarations of previous Governors, nor will it help to discharge the obligations of the Government to the people.

(To be continued.)
—The "Daily News," Dec. 14.

A FOOD PRODUCTION CO WITH
R 500,000 CAPITAL

A Committee meeting of the above was held at No. 29, Chatham Street, Fort, Colombo, on Tuesday (17th) at 4.15 p.m. Present: Mudaliyar Rajapasee (Chairman), Mr. H. L. de Mel, C. B. V. (Vice-Chairman), Dr. C. A. Hewavitarne, Messrs. O. P. de Silva, C. E. A. Dias, C. Namaivayam, A. C. Abeyewardene, W. Sathasivam, A. B. Gomes, Clement P. Wijeyeratne, R. J. V. de S. Wijeyeratne, and N. D. S. Silva (Hon. Secretary). Resolutions were received from Messrs. A. W. Bowen and L. W. A. de Soysa.

RICK SITUATION.

This was discussed. It was felt that an appeal should be made to all owners of paddy land and other land suitable for food crops to make efforts to bring them under immediate cultivation; and that bona fide cultivators should be given facilities and every encouragement to produce food in and around estates.

It was also agreed to ask Government:

- (a) To make grants of free lands to bona fide cultivators.
- (b) To cause all village tanks to be forth with restored for conserving the present rainfall.
- (c) That transport facilities be provided.
- (d) That purchasing depots be established under Government control and
- (e) That Agricultural Instructors be appointed in food-producing areas.

The Chairman—urged that Joint Stock Company be floated. After discussion, the following were agreed to:—That the capital be Rs 5 lakhs in shares of Rs 100 for the special purpose of producing food for local consumption by the co-operation of capital and labour; and that (2) Shares to the value of Rs 1 lakh be first subscribed.

The following were entrusted with the drafting of the necessary papers on the lines suggested: The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Dr. Hewavitarne and Hon. Secretary.

FUTURE SALES OF COPRA.

In response to a circular issued to members, there was a strong approval of the proposals made therein, and it was resolved:—“All copra be sold as from 1st Jan, 1919, at a net price per catty irrespective of export duty, which duty, if any, shall be payable by the buyer.”
—The “Ceylon Observer.”

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

GERMANY WANTS OCCUPATION AREA EXTENDED.

London, Dec. 12. According to the “Matin” the German delegates at Treves not only asked for an extension of the Armistice, but for the extension of the area occupied by the Allies in order to assist the German authorities, but the Allies refused the latter request which, it is pointed out, was intended to induce the Allies to embark on a much wider military scheme with resulting complications and difficulties. The “ECHO de Paris” utters a warning against the German assertions that the Allies contemplate occupying the whole of Germany and points out that the German Government would have much to gain from the difficulties which would result for the Allies.

London, Dec. 16. A Kiel message says that it is reported that Admiral Browning intimated that Germany must be prepared for the British to occupy Heligoland unless the Naval terms of the Armistice are carried out.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT ASSASSINATED.

London, Dec. 15. Lisbon.—The President, Sen Paes, was assassinated at midnight while going to a Railway Station en route for Oporto. Three revolver bullets hit Sen. Paes. The infuriated crowd lynched the assassin. Sen. Paes died at the ambulance station.

London, Dec. 16. Their Majesties' deep regret at the assassination of Sen. Paes has been conveyed to the Portuguese Legation. The Legation announced that a Provisional Government was formed under the Presidency of Sen. Castro, Minister of Marine and Foreign Affairs. Parliament is meeting.

Lisbon.—Sen. Antonio Paes, brother of the murdered President, was wounded by a sabre in the confusion after the assassination. It is believed the assassin belonged to the Young Republican League. It is understood Sen. Barboza, Minister of the Interior, would temporarily succeed Paes. The whole city continues agitated. Both Chambers have been summoned. There is a strict censorship of news.

BELGIUM TO USE THE SCHEDEL.

London, Dec. 16. Brussels.—The Belgian Government has notified Holland that War material and provisions for military workers from France and England will be brought to Belgium via the Scheldt, and says Holland cannot object in view of the Dutch permission for the retreating Germans to travel a Landweg.

GERMANY.

London, Dec. 16. The statement of Herr Haase, made yesterday, with reference to the Crown Council of Potsdam, was made in the course of an interview with the Danish newspaper “Politiken”. The interviewer asked: “Do the documents throw light on the mysterious Crown Council in Potsdam?” Herr Haase replied that the whole question was dealt with. Herr Haase declared that the present Govern-

ment would not recognise the Reichstag. The German workers wanted a Socialist Republic, but could not be established immediately. Whatever the composition of the new National Assembly was, Germans would not desist. Regarding the Spartacus group Herr Haase said that their power would grow only if the economic position became aggravated. Speaking on the results of the War Herr Haase declared that Germany was wholly impotent and in complete dependence upon the Entente. “We have no strength to renew the War. Even a non-Socialist Government would not entertain that idea.”

London, Dec. 17. Amsterdam.—Herr Ebert, in a speech in Berlin, said the economic political situation was serious. He protested against the very high Allied demands. He announced the establishment of a new National Defence Army which would protect the National Assembly.

Amsterdam.—A Berlin message says that the Imperial Congress of Soviets has opened in the Prussian Dist. building. The tribune was draped and wreathed with red. Herr Ebert and other Government members were presented. Herr Ebert appealed for unity and declared that the Government would be regulated by the Soviets until the National Assembly met. The Soviet by a large majority decided to exclude Herr Liebknecht and Frau Rosa Luxemburg. Herr Liebknecht's followers angrily demonstrated outside the building and threatened to overthrow the National Assembly.

THE CROSSING OF THE RHINE.

London, Dec. 15. Renter's correspondent with the British Army, telegraphing on December 12th from Cologne, describes the British Cavalry's crossing of the Rhine as one of the most impressive ceremonies of the War. A guard of Lancers was drawn up on the left side of the Hohenzollern bridge, and opposite. Generals Plumer and Jacobs and their Staffs took up their position under the bronze equestrian statue of the Kaiser. For two hours Brigades of Lancers, Dragoon Guards and Hussars, together with Artillery, armoured cars and transport sections, flowed over the bridge. At the saluting point the band played, and as the first Cavalry detachment swung past the Band struck up “Rule Britannia” and the Union Jack was hoisted by the side of the statue. It was a magnificent spectacle, the men and horses being in perfect condition. Large crowds assembled to watch the procession, but there were no demonstrations. The absolute docility of the Germans in the presence of authority was strikingly demonstrated. Only a few Military Police regulated the crowd who were told to keep on the pavement and none stepped off. Many of the spectators were demobilised German soldiers still in uniform. They could not withhold their admiration at the splendid condition of the men and horses, for in space of a few days they witnessed the passage of two Armies across the Rhine, one a defeated and the other a victorious Army. The contrast must have been amazing. The political situation is quiet, but the movement favouring separation from Berlin grows. It seems inevitable that Rhenish Prussia will separate from Berlin. Travellers from the interior state that great fear of Bolshevism prevails. Therefore Herr Ebert and Scheidemann are strongly supported everywhere and the Liebknecht Party is rapidly losing ground except in the centres where unemployed demobilised soldiers are gathering.

ONE OF THE GREATEST EVENTS IN HISTORY.

London, Dec. 16. French and British newspapers hail President Wilson's visit to Europe as one of the great events in history. “The Times” says the entry of the United States into the complex politics of the old world and her assumption of the duties which this step involves are incomparably the most important events of our times. Other newspapers echo M. Poincare's hope that a sight of the enormities, deliberately and systematically perpetrated by the enemy, will affect Dr. Wilson as it affected the American troops.

The “Manchester Guardian” makes a strong plea for the policy of full publicity of the differences between the Associated Governments, not that reporters will attend the Peace Conference, but that the main differences can only be overcome by being forced into the light, thus compelling extravagant and unjust claims to be definitely stated and openly defended, and bringing public opinion in the great nations in the world to bear on them. It follows from this that the first need is the abolition of the Censorship.

THE DOVER PATROL.

London, Dec. 13. Vice-Admiral Keyes, Commanding the Dover Patrol, in a speech, revealed a number of secrets by which his greatest successes against submarines were achieved. He explained that the Channel barrage consisted of two lines of specially built ships, able to ride at anchor throughout the stiffest gale, and provided with powerful searchlights. One line ran from Folkestone to Grianz and the second extended across the Channel seven miles Westward. Scores of drifters and small craft, which patrolled the intervening interval of darkness, were so thick that it was impossible for anything to pass on the surface. Below were masses of anti-submarine devices and the duty of the patrol was to attack and prevent submarines passing on the surface and drive them down to hidden perils below and drop depth charges. The measures were so successful that in September, 1917, submarines gave up the Channel passage. There was definite enemy proof of this.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

London, Dec. 13. Washington.—Addressing the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives Admiral Badger of the General Board of the Navy urged the granting of appropriations sufficient to make the American Navy in 1925 as large as any other. He declared that if America had fought the present War alone, her lack of ships would have proved fatal. America would pay Great Britain £10 sterling for every American soldier transported Overseas in British ships.

AMERICAN CORN HARVEST.

London, Dec. 13. New York.—It is officially announced that the corn yield is the smallest for five years.

RUSSIA.

London, Dec. 17. Stockholm.—Members of the Danish Legation, who have arrived from Petrograd, state that the situation there is becoming rapidly worse. The Bolsheviks intend to evacuate Petrograd owing to the action of the Allies and increase the Red Army from one to three millions.

AEROPLANE SERVICE TO THE EAST.

London, Dec. 13. Mr. Handley Page, in an interview, stated that as soon as the embargo on civilian flying was removed, he would start a Flying Service to India and the East for passengers and freight.

INDIA AND AVIATION.

London, Dec. 13. The newspapers are giving prominence to the official account of Major-General Salmund's flight to India. “The Times” publishes a column article on the great opportunities for aerial enterprise in India. by a correspondent, who states that undoubtedly an experimental flight from England to India will be accomplished in the near future. The Aerial League of the British Empire has already been guaranteed a large sum for prizes and other expenditure for a flight to Australia via India, which it is organising. The statement of the Aerial Transport Committee, regarding the possibility of sending mails aerially, will be regarded as based largely on the investigations of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, who represented the Secretary of State for India on the Committee. Lord Montagu after close investigation, concluded that there is nothing in the weather conditions of either monsoon which constitutes an insurmountable bar to regular flying between India, Mesopotamia, Syria, Arabia and Egypt and storms at other periods of the year should not be a formidable obstacle. Lord Montagu is proceeding to India in a few days to pursue his investigations. The correspondent emphasizes that India has provided a remarkably large proportion of the personnel of the Royal Air Force and a two-squadron Air Force has been very useful on the North-West Frontier. It only from the point of the readjustment of India's position in the scheme of Imperial Defence, aeroplanes are bound to be an important factor and India must not lag behind the standards of Western countries as she has as regards other means of communication and transport. Emphasizing the value of an aerial mail service to India, the correspondent points out that, assuming an average air speed of only 70 miles an hour, the journey from Bombay to Calcutta will occupy only 17 hours, compared with at least 46 by rail. The journey from Bombay to Simla will take 14 hours, instead of two days and the journey from Karachi to Delhi ten hours instead of 48. A postal service between Delhi and Simla is an obvious field for beginning an experiment. The complaint of the isolation of Burma will be rendered obsolete by the establishment of an aerial postal service from Bangalore to Calcutta via Monday and Chittoor. The advent of the aeroplane as a regular means of communication must also enormously reduce the practical inconvenience of the system by which the Governments go to the hills in hot weather. From every point of view, commercial administrative and strategic, it is important that India be equipped as soon as possible with an adequate supply of aeroplanes and pilots.

KING OF ITALY TO VISIT FRANCE.

London, Dec. 17. Arrangements for the King of Italy's visit are similar to those made for King George and King Albert. His Majesty will occupy apartments at the Quai D'Orsay.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

London, Dec. 14. The latest batch of German newspapers received in London shows that certainly the more educated classes have no doubts that Germany has been utterly defeated. In this connection an article in the Conservative newspapers, “Kreuz Zeitung,” by Professor Hotzsch, is worth quoting as expressing the views of this well-known German student of Foreign Affairs on the results of the World War. After saying that the political centre of gravity is shifting more and more from Washington to London, Hotzsch proceeds to refer to Great Britain's solid Alliances. He thinks that Japan must strive earnestly to secure Britain's support in differences with the United States about China. On the other hand Britain becomes of greater value to the United States because of the American antagonism to Japan. Hotzsch thinks despite America's importance as regards finance and ideas, the decisive power, as a result of the total defeat and breaking-up of Central Powers, has shifted to England. After quoting a review the “New Republic” who regards England as more powerful in the world now than after Waterloo, Hotzsch says:—This is true as against Germany as against Europe and also for an immense part of the world. The German fleet, German trade and German Colonial power are destroyed. England's World Empire, which can be very little affected by the application of Wilsonism and the right of self-determination in Ireland, South Africa or India, stands firm: this year, England has won in East Africa, Arabia and Mesopotamia the connection of Egypt and India. She dominates in the Eastern Mediterranean the entrance to the Dardanelles and the Black Sea and thereby the approach to South Russia and the Caucasus and her connection with Persia and her position in the Western Mediterranean remains unshaken by her victory in Belgium. The English domination in the Channel is secured absolutely by means of the Kiel Canal and by her influence upon Norway and Denmark she secures her connection with the Baltic where she will secure her influence upon the Russian Hinterland.
—The Ceylon Observer.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

A coconut Estate at Eluthumaduval, 1 1/2 miles from Eluthumaduval siding and three miles from Palai Station. 10 acres four years old (4) and 20 acres 1 1/2 to two years old. The estate is fenced with five rows of barbed wire and close to Kathirathur Estate. Apply to: K. V. Sivacolumbu, Opeta Estate, Kahawatte, or to R. Candiah, P. W. D., Bandarawella. Particulars can be known from K. V. Sinnadurai, Proctor, Vannarponnai East.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8722.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Tangam wife of Veeravaku Kanapathippillai of Arali North
Deceased.
Sinnathamby Murguesampillai of Arali Petitioner.
Vs.
1. Sinnathamby Kandiapillai
2. Sinnathamby Tharamalingampillai of Arali North and
3. Veeravaku Kanapathippillai of Arali North, presently of Talavakkolle Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of Sinnathamby Murguesampillai of Arali, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, Tangam wife of Veeravaku Kanapathippillai, coming on for disposal before P. E. Parris, Doctor of Letters, District Judge, on November 30, 1918, in the presence of Mr. A. Balasabapathy, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated November 28, 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 Respondents or any other person shall, on or before December 19, 1918, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
December 5, 1918. P. E. Parris, District Judge.
Order Nisi extended for January 7, 1919.
J. Homer Vanniasingam, Acting District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8786.
Class I.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Valliammal wife of Ilaiyattampi Sampantiar of Colombuturai
Deceased.
Thillaiyampalam Sabapathy of Colombuturai Petitioner.
Vs.
1. Sivagampillai widow of Thigar Sabapathy of Colombuturai and
2. Ilaiyattampi Sampantiar and Kavutharimunal Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of Thillaiyampalam Sabapathy of Colombuturai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, coming on for disposal before J. Homer Vanniasingam, Esq., Acting District Judge, on December 9, 1918, in the presence of Mr. B. R. Nalliah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated November 29, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful brother 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 13, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
J. Homer Vanniasingam, Acting District Judge.
December 13, 1918.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3743.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Subramaniam Swaminathar of Puloly West
Deceased.
Kunna Arumugam Valupillai of Puloly West Petitioner.
Vs.
1. Chinnappillai wife of Kunna Arumugam Valupillai of Puloly West
2. Kanther Murguppillai Subramaniam of do Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of Kunna Arumugam Valupillai of Puloly West praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, Subramaniam Swaminathar of Puloly West coming on for disposal before J. Homer Vanniasingam, Esq., Acting District Judge, on December 11, 1918, in the presence of Mr. V. T. Swaminathan, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated December 5, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is one of the two heirs of the said intestate and the husband of the other heir 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 January 13, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
J. Homer Vanniasingam, Acting District Judge.
December 17, 1918.

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