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Notice.



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Mr. N. Bagchi, Magistrate, Bogra, writes:—I have derived great benefit from your Siddha Makaradhwaja.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3722.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Tangam wife of Veeravaku Kanapathip-pillal of Arali North

Sinnathamby Murugesampillai of Arali Petitioner. Deceased.

Sinnathamby Kandishpillai Sinnathamby Tharumalingampillai of Arali North and

North and Vecravku Kanagathippillai of Arali North, presently of Talavakkolle Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Sinnathamby This matter of the Petition of Sinnathamby Murugezampillai of Arali, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Tangam wife of Veeravaku Kanspathippillai, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Doctor of Letters, District Judge, on November 80, 1918, in the presence of Mr. A. Ratna-Sapapathy, 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, 1915 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris, December 5, 1918

December 5, 1918.

Order Nisi extended for January 7, 1919.

J. Homer Vanniasingam,
Acting District Judge.

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(A QUARTERLY)

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Jaffua 10-12-18

THE HINDU ORGAN

NOTICE.

All Old Boys of the Jaffna Hindu College resident in Ceylon and else-where 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.

Wanted

A trained teacher as Headmaster of the Condaimanar English School, which is a reach school of the Jaffna Hindu Colege. Tondaimanar is a very healthy illage 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 Mindu 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:

- Fresentation and Adoption of the Secretary's Report and the Treasurer's Balance Sheet. 2. Election of Office bearers and Committee.
- 3. Amendment of Kule No. 3 re ordinary Mombers by the interpolation of the words "and all Members of the Teaching Staff of the Col-lege" immediately after the word "Principal"— Proposer Mr. K. Kandlah.
- 4. Amendment of Rule No. 7 re subscription by the substitution of the words "One rupes" in place of "Two rupes and fitty cents" and the interpolation of the word "Minimum" siter the word "Annual".
- Any other business of which notice may

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

Kopay United Training School Saiva Manava Paripalana Sabai.

An admission class for the Entrance examination (in Tamil) of the United Training School is being opened at the Sarva Prakusa Vidyasalai Kopay. The students who have passed the 8th or 7th, standard will be admitted. Students wishing to join the school should come with their Leaving Certificate before the January 1, 1919. Any further parti-culars can be had from Mr. M. Swami-nathar, Kopay and Mr. V. Arumugampillai the Treasurer of the Sabai.



Che Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1918.

THE COMMON BASES OF .
HINDUISM.

The religious allegiance of mankind is shared by many world-religions of which Hinduism, Buddhism, Zoreastri-anism, Judaism, Christanity and Muham madanism are the most prominent. When one or more of these takes up an aggressive attitude for the purpose of rooting out the rest, it becomes the recessary duty of the others to say, in self-defence, hard things of the aggressors who provoke religious controversies. the time is sure to come when the public mind becomes surfeited with the excite-ment and bitterness of the whole thing, and, under the reaction which sets in, a and, under the reaction which sets in, a statement of the common bases of all religious will be eagerly welcomed by many and, in our opinion, will do immence good also.

Each world-religion has its own sects, ach with its own followers. The rancour of sectarian controversy is very often as bitter as, if not more bitter than, that which prevails when it is indulged in by the followers of the different world-religions. Remembering that Hinduism has sects of its own, and remembering also that it is very often necessary for one to severely criticise the others, let us equally remember that the frequent statements of beliefs common to all of them are equally good in the true interests of our religion. An undue and prolonged emphasis on differences among the sectaries of the same religion renders their ready sinking in the presence of a common opponent a very slow and difficult affair. The evolution of Nature is carried on under the influence of two forces, the centrifugal and the centripetal. The centrifugal force is that "by which all bodies moving round another body in a curve tend to fly off at any point of their motion," and the centripetal is that "which draws a body towards a centre." We do not deny that the setting in motion of the centrifugal force among the sectaries of a certain religion is under certain circumstances of great value to each of the sects in that it consolidates and defines each sharply from the others, provides "a rock where it could lie at anchor, and an authoritative utterance in which it might recognise itself." But it cannot be denied that to lose sight of the common essentials of a religion in the midst of heated and nise itself to lose sight of the common essentials of a religion in the midst of heated and tunultuous controversies would be a calamity in the interests of the common religion concerned. Therefore we make religion concerned. Instructive we have no apology in setting in motion, now and then, the centripetal force also, so that a common pride in their religion might sway Hindus in the midst of their religion with the religion might sway Hindus in the midst of their what respects. differences, and show in what respects they are sharply defined from the other religionists of the world.

religionists of the world.

Hinduism has a trunk as well as branches all of which, though they may differ (as branches of a tree differ in their size), derive their sap and strength from the trunk. The branches may now and then be drawn towards or away from each other according to the weather that prevails. But if the storm is so great as to break them away from the trunk and let them fall to the ground, they die. Having this in mind, we proceed to lay bare the Unity of Hinduism and leave the variety of it to be dwelt upon on some future occasion if it dwelt upon on some future occasion if it is necessary to do so.

First, "We are all brothers in the Vedas." We believe that the Vedas are eternal, without beginning or end. We believe that the Vedas have been inspired by God. We may differ as to the way in which the Vedas should be interpreted, but we are all agreed in thinking that the Vedas, are of divine authorship. Not the Bible, nor the Koran, nor the Tripitaka are our authority though we may shake our heads in approval of those teachings in the above books which are may shake our heads in approval of those teachings in the above books which are in consonance with the teachings of the Vedas. While the word Bible means the book, while Koran means the book, Vedas means knowledge, and refers to divine, eternal, unwritten knowledge, though we have the Vedas in the literary form also. We are all agreed that the Vedic knowledge should be realised in supersensuous planes and not by simply reading the literature.

Secondly, We all believe in God. We are distinguished from other religionists in thinking of God as He, She and It. God is not only our Father, but our Mother also, and the word It emphasises the point that while reverently looking on Him as Father and Mother he should not be considered to belong to the male or female sex in the human sense. Again God to us is Arupa, Rupa and Ruparupa, that is Formless, with Form, with and without Form.

Thirdly unlike all other religionists, we do not believe in the beginningness of either the universe or the Soul. We do not believe that either the universe or the Souls were created out of nothing. We all hold that the Jagat, Souls, and God are eternally co-existent. We believe that God is not responsible for the ignorance of souls, but that He is doing the noble work of extricating them from the mire they are in and setting them free on the path to Moksha, that is union with Himself. This Nature or universe is changing, and at that is union with Himself. This Nature or universe is changing, and at "psychological periods this gross material of the outer universe goes back to its finer state, thus to remain for a certain period, again to be projected outside".

Fourthly regarding the Atma, we all hold that it is neither the physical gross body, nor the finer bodies of mind,

Buddhi, etc. nor that it is any body at all but that it is pure spirit birthless and deathless. Not only is it birthless and deathless, but it is Vibhu, omnipresent. Again, whether we are Saktas or Sauras, Saivas or Vaishnavas, we hold that the soul is in its nature Chit, intelligence, pure and blessed. Like God it is Tatwatita, beyond the Tatwas or its Vestures.

Fifthly, we all believe in Karma and Reincarnation, in the rigorous working of the law of cause and effect, in other words, in the unerring course of proportionate (not disproportionate) justice or punishment, and equally in the unerring progress of all souls towards Moksha or Absolute Freedom.

Sixthly, we all believe that not human beings alone, but all living beings are souls, and their progress also, like that of human beings, culminates in Moksha.

These are the points on which all Hindus are agreed. While an unceasing emphasis on their differences will inevitably tend to disunion among them, the frequent statement of the common bases of Hinduism will draw them all together to meet on a common platform.

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.

Weather —It is again very wet. There was pionty of rain last night and this morn-

The Revenue of Certon—for the first 11 months of the last financial year has amounted to R58,263,684 against R60,661,420 and R60,157,463 for the same period in the previous two years. The total for the last financial year was R66,981,878

LIBBARY FOR THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. LIBRARY FOR THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,—
The Director of education is appealing for support through the columns of some of the News Papers in Colombo towards the formation of a Library for the Ceylon University College, He says that it is important that steps should be taken at once to collect books so that when the University College is opened there will be a considerable nucleus for a Library which it is noped to make a valuable reference library for all students in Ceylon. We hope that many will come forward to heip Mr. Denham our popular Director in his laudable undertaking.

PERSONAL—Mr. J. M. NaliasamiPiliai, B.A., B.L., the wed known translator of "Shivagnana Botham" and "Shivagnana Siddhiar" and an enthusiastic worker in the cause of Saiva Siddhanta is now in Jaffna and is residing with S. Sabaratna Mudaliyar, Deputy Fiscal, Jaffna.

—Mr. V Thamby of the office of the Director of education Colombo, has come to Jaffaa for the holidays and is staying at his residence at Vannarpornal West.

-Mr. P Somasundaram of the Forest Office, Kurunogala, has some to Jaffaa for the Hoidays and is staying at Aiyanarkovilady.

THE PROJECTED TOUR OF H PRINCE OF WALES—throughout the Empire will shortly be begun. It is said that already one of the latest battle cruisers is being refitted for this purpose.

A fluge Seaplane — Washington, Dec. 1.

—A newly-built American seeplane has made
a successful flight, carrying 50 men

H. H THE MAHABAJA OF MYSORE-will be leaving for Benares to preside at the Convocation of the Hindu University early in

January.

New Steamer Launched at Bombay.—
Bombay, Dec. 20 — Mrs Gaunt, wife of the
Commander-in-Chief of His Majossy's ships
and vessels, Essat Indice station, performed
yesterday the erementy of launching H M S
"Kennery" at the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay Admiral Gaunt and a number of
R. I. M. officers were present on the occasion. The "Kennery" is the third of the
type of small steamers which the Government have recently undertaken to build for
service on Indian coasts. — "M. Times"

Indian Congress Programms —Calcutta, Dec. 20 —President at a public meeting at Galcutta to consider the Congress programme,

Mr. B Chakkravarti said they should go to Delhi in large rumbers. Efforts are being made to secure attendance of the representatives of the cultivators and artisens in Bengal. The Chairman said they had nothing to expect from the bureaucracy and they would have to appeal to the Englishmen and women who admire a trank demand and that with a certain degree of bluntness. He supported the holding of a special Congress in London, and, if that he not possible, to send a large number of delegates to approach the electorates all over England. He also supported the suggestion of sending a petition to H. M. the King, signed by millions of people. Mr. Bapin Chandra Pal said that, in view of the fact that the prominent Moderates, who seeded from the Special Congress were likely to attend the Delhi Congress, it was the duty of the people belonging to his school of thought to measer strong at the Congress. The Reform Committees have arrived in Calentta, and have begun the examination of witnesses from Assam.

—"M. Mail," Dec. 21. Mr. B Chakkrayarti said they should go to Dalhi in large numbers. Efforts are being

-"M. Mail." Dec. 21.

—"M. Mail," Dec 21.

The Ladies—are coming to the front everywhere and in every department of public life, and a close observer of the Indian Press will discover that India's no exception to the rule. Bombay women are saxious to take part in municipal affairs and the other day some ladies gave evidence before the Rorms Committee. Other ladies are anxious to know what their part is to be in the future when all India is bappy in the possession of a vote. It is no nuneual thing nowadays to hear of Indian ladies addressing meetings. The most recent instance of a lady distinguishing berselt in public affairs is that of Mrs. Jinnah, who, on the occasion of the Willingdon Memorial meeting, seems to have taken a prominent part-in the open air proceedings. Ehe addressed a speech to the "free and independent" and encouraged them not to be afraid of the Police and, according to one enthusiastic admirer, who acted as her escort, she profitred advice as to the best method of dealing with the horses of Mounted Police, when they backed into the crowd. People talk of the unchanging East. When Eastern ladies begin to interest themselves in public affairs and from passive spectators become active participators to the extent which this lady has done, it is time (says the "Madras Mail") to recognise that the East no longer bows down before the blast in silent deep disdain. —"Observer".

EINGAPORE'S FIRST CONCRETE BOAT.—A reinforced concrete ferry boat was built and launched at Tanjong Rhu some months ago for the F M S Railways ferry service in the Johore Straits. It sustained some injuries during the launching operations. These were very rapidly repaired in dry dock, and the vessel was refloated and her equipment completed. She has now been in service at Woodlands for over two months. A formal inspection of the boat took place a few days ago by Mr. Trowell, Surveyor General of suips, and Mr Barriere. Mr. Trowell, who advocated the use of reinforced concrete for the building of this boat, declared the vessel to be a very great success from every point of view. This ferry is a great credit to the promoters of the scheme who did not hesitabe to assume the responsibility of the experiment and also to the builders, Messra, Brossard, Mopin & Go., who have afforded a very good demonstration of what well-designed and well-built reinforced concrete is capable. —"S. Times," Dec. 12. SINGAPORE'S FIRST CONCRETE BOAT .- A

opable. —"S. Times," Dec. 12.

Goghi Ship Building —In connection with the talegram which we published today regarding the launching of a vessel from the Royal Indian coastal trade, we gladly give the details regarding the construction of a steamer that is now being built at Gochin by Messrs. Geo Brunton & Sons especially as it corrects estain errors in a paragraph on the same subject recently contained in a latter from our Gochin correspondent. The vessel is to be propelled by internal combustion engines and not by sail, and its tonnege is 900 and not 200. It is to be built of teak entirely and its dimensions are as follows:—Length Letween perpendiculars 185 it; beam 30 fs. and a moulded depth of 20 fs. She will displace about 1 500 tens at 12 fs. draught and will be capable of carrying 900 tons. The propelling machinery is to consist of nice twinsers we semi Diesel engines, each developing 160 h. p. and she will be fitted with a Marconi wireless installation. This will be the first vessel of this type to bouilt in the East.

Chemically.—It is with deep regret we bave

East.

OBSTUARY.—It is with deep regret we have to record the sad and untimely death of Miss Rathem Kandish, youngest daughter of Mr. V Kandish, a well known Physician of Alaveddy South, on the 21st November 1918. The decensed was aged 10 at the time of her death. She was the sister of Messrs. V K Municas Pillai, Assistant Manager, Changkat Serdeng Estato, Taiping, F M S, K Ponnampalum, Telegraph Inspector. F M S Rys, Taiping, V K Thamby Pillai, Student, L M & S Class, Medical Sobool, Singapore, and V K Nagaratham, General Merchant, Penacy. The decessed leaves behind her parents, two sisters and four brothers, and a large circle of relations to bemoan her loss.—Cor.

LIBRARY FOR THE CEYLON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Sir,

I have the bonour to appeal through your cotumns for support towards the formation of a Library for the Ceyion University Cotlege. It is important that steps should be taken at once to collect books so that when the University Cotlege is opened there will be a considerable necession at albrary which it is hoped to make a valuable reference library for all students in Ceyion. Ceyion, though it has several old established lending libraries, has not benefited by the generosity of a local Carnegie and is still without a Free Library or any good library of reference books. There are valuable collections of books deating with special subjects in the libraries of the Royal Ashate Society (Ceyion Branch), the Colonial Medical Library, and the Bosanic Department, Peradeniya, but these collections are necessarily only concerned with particular branches of research.

The Council of the Asiatic Society has allocation program to suppose the standard program of the Asiatic Society has allocation of the Asiatic Society has allocations are necessarily only concerned with particular branches of research.

these contestions are necessarily only concorned with particular branches of research. The Council of the Asiatic Society has already kindly promised to give whatever is available of the society's publications to the proposed Irbrary of the University College and a handsoms presentation of books has been made by the Colonial Medical Library.

It can only be, however, by a general and generous response that a library can be formed which will be worthy of the object. It is proposed not merely to establish a college library, the use of which will be limited to the College students but a library which though primarily for the use of the University College students and inclosed in a part of their buildings shall be open to readers on technic buildings shall be open to readers on the struch will be itsued according to regulations similar to those in force at public libraries in Europe such as the British Museum Library.

At the present time in Caylon if any one wishes to work up a particular subject or even to deal with a period of history or liberature appliestion must be made to a number of londing libraries and private libraries to obtain any books on the subject and it is doubtful whether prolonged enquiries will result in more than a very limited nuaber of the books required being lound.

There are also books which are required for reference but which nobody has, as it is

ber of the books required being found.

There are also books which are required for reference but which nobody has, as it is believed that they can be obtained at any good library. It is quite common in Geylon ter a reference to be made to a well known "classic" which it is found that nobody posesses, no library has, nor is it even to be purchased in an Everyman's Series as being "so wall known" a copy has not been included. "so well known" a copy has not been included in the limited supply of "classics" on our book shops shelves.

ed in the limited supply of "classice" on our book shops shelves.

There are however many who have in their libraries editions of standard works, books of hisory and biography, &c. which are hooks of reference and which if they were properly housed and made available whenever required for purposes of reference their owners would be quite willing to place at the disposal of the many. Their existence at present is known only to the very few.

I therefore appeal for help towards the foundation of a Library for the University College, which shall serve as areference library open to all readers and students and suggest that such help may take one of the following forms:

(1) Gifts of money to be spent on the purchase of books either in a imm sum or vest-

(1) Gifts of money to be spent on the pured in the College for the interest to be spent
yearly on buying books. At the commencement it is desirable to provide an alonguste inbrary which certainly does not exist at present.
(2) Donations of books—there must be
many who have an expensive work on their
shelves which is valuable as a work of reference but which they esidem use.
(3) Offers to purchase certain broke or to

(3) Offers to purchase cortain books or to append a sum of mony on books dealing with a particular subject.

a particular subject.

It is not of course desired to invite gifts of books, atl and sundry, but only of books which will be of value to the library of sucq an institution and to a modern reference library.

Gifts of money will be accepted without demur but donors of books are requested to communicate with me in the first instance and before despatching the books, giving the names of the books thay are so good as to offer to present. Unnecessary duplication will thus also be asyed.

To deal with the abeliant the latest the books.

To deal with the choice of the books I am appointing committees to consider offers and advise on selection of books under the follow-ing heads:—

Literary works
Historical works
Books on Ceylon and the East
Books of travel

Books of travel
Scientific works
Biographies
Classical works
Oriental languages and literature
Archaeology
Mathematical works

Railgious works Agriculture

(12) Agriculture
(13) Boonomies
(14) Botany
(15) Medicine
and other branches as the need arises.

I shall be glad to give any further informa-tion with regard to these proposals.

SUGGESTION FOR A WORTHY WAR MEMORIAL.

The Right Hon'ble Mr. Asquith expressed the plous hope at the historic meeting of Parliament in connection with the Armistice tant War may become an academoism: in future. In this he cahoed the universal wish. Every one is binixing of plans at this moment for making the country peace permanent on earth. Anything that should tend towards lessening the chance of failing out between men—whatever might be the source of dissension—was worshy of attention as a means towards the desired end. The steady climination of every element of skirle should be the sliu of our united efforts. May I sak your powards and and sympathy is opta before the intelligent public a little idea of mire in this behalf?

Religion is no longer the railing factor in human

our united efforts. May I sak your powerful aid and sympathy is put before the Intelligent public a little idea of mine in this behalf?

Religion is no longer the ruling factor in human affairs it once was. Nevertheless as a most force of thought and action it is second to none even in the West, while in the East its prodominance is maintained to this day. To us Hindus, for example, Religion is still all in all. There is hardly any fear now of nations flying at each other's throat for the sake of Religion. You'll cannot be denied that sectarian bigorty and religious fanathism are still things to be reckoned with, not only in the case of backward Orientais but also of fairly advanced Occidentals. It is significant in view of our centext that the cleavage in regard to Home Rule in Ireland has followed the line of division in the population according to religious persuasion. Broadly speaking, the difference in the salient national characteristics of Prussia and Austria, the linhabitants of both countries being mainly of the same eshale stock, is due chiefly to religious causes. One still bears of Jew-batting here and there in Europe. The Turkish Empire affords a vivid illustration of casseless dispord between jarring seets and creeds. In our own country, in spite of the ingrained spirit of tolerance of Hindus and Mossalmans alike and the unitying effect of British Rule, patiful instances of sectarian biokerings now and again are not wanting. In short, I sm sure every one will admit that though Religion has ceased to be the principal cause of conflict in the world it is one of the potent sources of ill-feeling affecting vaste populations of almost every grade of intellect.

The primary purpose of Religion, however, is (to repeat a mere trainer).

The primary purpose of Religiou, however, is to repeat a mere traism) to promote the spirit of harmony and brotherliness in makind by making all races and classes of men realise that they are the children of the Almighty God Who is Father of all. It is simply ignorance of the basic tenets and creeds of each other's faith (which are common to all Religions and schools of Theology) which is responsible for keeping alive the smouldering fire of religious animosity that had raged so flercely everywhere in pre-modern times.

It is obvious, therefore, that we should seek

ering free of religious animosity that had raged so flercely everywhere in pre-modern times.

It is obvious, therefore, that we should seek some means of gradually eradicating the rocticates of surviving religious differences as one of the most effective ways of discharging the duty that lies on every one of us of helping towards insuring the establishment of uninterrupted reign of peace and goodwill henceforth on earth. In thicking of measures for making War impossible, you must consider all important causes of discord, as I have said above. You cannot therefore leave out of count the influence of Religion, it being at all events second to none in importance.

My humble suggestion to view of the above is to set up in Benarce, what I might call a Hall of All Religions. I need not dilate upon the indisputable appropriateness of Benarce for the location of such a parliament of all sects and creeds. And I need not size explain in so many words why the project is peculiarly suited to the genius, needs and conditions of India. I give below in the bares; outline the essential features of the proposal which, I venture to thick, would be a fitting memorial of the War, in that it would be a fitting memorial of the War, in that it would be a fitting memorial of the War, in that it would be religious in diffusing the feeling of brotherliness among the followers of different faiths.

First, I would have a Hall to serve as a meeting lane for Hindus, figuridus Sitchel Macaninese.

among the followers of different faiths.

First, I would have a Hall to serve as a meeting place for Hindus, (including Sikhs), Mussalimans, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Parsis and Jews. Of course, the recognised denominations coming under the common name of Hindus, Mussaliman, Christians, Jains, etc., would have equal title to the Hall. The various schools of Dissent such as Brahmos and Arya Samajists smong Hindes, and non conformists of other persuasions, will of course be equally welcome.

Second, a Library (either accommodated in the Hall or in a separate building according to the means and space available) containing the Holy Books of, and other religious and philosophical works pertaining to, all creeds and sects.

Third, places of worship for followers of the various creeds and seeks, for example, Hindu and Sikh temples, Islamic musjids, Christiau churches, Jain mandirs, Buddhistic vihara or pagoda, Jewish synagogue and so forth.

Fourth, homes for Prigate, Ministers, Teachers, etc., of the various croeds and sects.

Fifth, rooms for the accommodation of the students of Comparative Religion and Philosophy. (The lacomparative Religion and Philosophy, an institution for the direct study of different oreads and philosophies connected therewith, will draw students and enquirers from all parts of the civilized world).

Sixth, offices, servants' quarters, etc.

At first sight the notion may appear as rather Utopian, but is should not be forgosten that the most practical people in the world, the Americans, gave partial effects to the idea in their Parliament of Religions, which was held in the most American city in America—Chicago.

I am told that sufficient land is available in a central situation in Benares and there need be no difficulty in this respect.

Thanking you for giving me this valuable apportunity of bringing before the public the present great need of such a library, which I nope this appeal may he'p to remove.

Your obedient Servant, E. B DENHAM, Director of Education.

Education Office, Colombo, 21st December, 1918 BENARES.

By SRIJUT PREM NARAIN MEHRA, RAI BARKILLY COLLEGE.

By Shdur Prem Karam Mema,
Rat Barrilly College.

The early history of Benares is involved too much in obscurity, but it is presumed that it is named after the two rivers Burns and Asi. As time went on, the name too went on changing and in the present time it is called Benares. It is also called Kasi, which means aplendid. It is certain that this city is regarded by all Hindus as covard with the birth of Hinduism. For the sanctity of its inhabitants, of its temples and reservoirs, of its wells and streams, of the very soil that is broaden, of the very late that is breathed, and of every thing in it and around it. Benares has been famed for thousands of years. The Hindu, believing all he has read and heard concerning this ideal soat of biosectness, is possessed with the same longing to visit Benares, as a Mohammedan to visit Mecca. At Barnath, near Benares, Sakya Muni in the 6th century began to preach the teaching of Dharma and Nirvan. It is very clear that Benares much have been at this time, a city of power and importance. It welcomed the trachings of Sakya Muni, and for savaral handred years, gave the same support to Budhlem, as it had proviously given to the Hindu faith.

About the Tih century largely through the great

faith.

About the 7th century largely through the great exertions of Sankracharya, Budhism lost its way. The Hindus seem then to have rebails a considerable portion of the city, which extends from threat to four miles along the northern bank of the Gaugea. The river more than a third of a mile in breadth, sweeps round like a bnoy. Temples, mosques, palaces and other buildings of every description, rise above a cliff of a hundred feet in height from the summit of which, a multisude of stone ghats descend to the bed of the sacred stream.

The streets of Benares are generally crocked and some are so narrow as not to admit even small carriages. Many of the houses are built of atone, some of them being six stories high. There are shope of every kind and for every trade Benares is noted for its silk and other clothis exquisitely embroidered with gold and silver. Besides innumerable shrines, it contains about two thousand temples and nearly 300 mosques.

The places of pilgrimage in Benares are as follows:—

The places of pilgrimage in Benares are as follows:—

The Dasaswamedh Ghat is where the ten-horse sacrifice is said to have been performed by Brainar. The Manikarnika will is a great resort. Vishnu is said to have dug this well with his own hands and in lieu of water filled it with the perspiration from his own body. An earring cailed Manikarnika is said to have fallen into this well from the ear of Mahadava, hence its name. It is generally the first place sought after by the pilgrims and its foesid water is considered as a healing balm, which will infallibly wash away all the sins of the sould and make it pure and holy. The Panch Ganga Ghat is also a place of pilgrimage. It is close to the mosque of Aurangzeb. The Hindus believes that at this spot five rivers meet, but only one however is visible.

The Bisheshwar temple or the golden temple of

Hindus believes that at this spot live rivers meet, but only one however is visible.

The Bisheshwar temple or the golden temple of Siva receives the highest honour. Bisheshwar is considered as the reigning deity of Benarcs. The dome and the towers of the temple are plated with gold. The expense was met by Maharaja Ranjit Sinha when he was confined to bed for the last time, in the vain hope of prolonging his life. The present temple was erected by the famous Ahalya Bai, Maharant of Indove. Close to the temple is the famous Gayan kup or Gayan bapi 'well of knowledge' in which it is said that Siva resides. Flowers and other off-rings are cast into the well to the deity below. The temple of the goddess Annopurna is of great reput in as much as under the orders of Bisheshwar, she is supposed to feed all the local inbabitants and to take oare that none of them will suffer from hunger. Not far from hor temple is that of Sakshi-Vinayaks. Fligtims, on completing their journey of the Panch Kosi road, must pay a visit to this shrine, in order that the fact of their pilgrimage might be verified. Should they regiect to do this, it is said that all their pilgrimage would be without ment or profit.

out merit or profit.

Pilgrims and devotees, are seen entering and departing from this secred city throughout the year, specially on the occasion of great feetivals. Here Burchwa Mangai, a fair which is held in boats after Shivarati. On the occasion of the Duseerah feetival this Holy City is filled with innumerable pilgrims that generally come from all parts of India. Many carry back with them the secred water of the Ganges in small sesied bottles, placed in baskers, hanging from the extremities of the poles which they bear upon their aboulders.

their shoulders.

Bosides these places of pilgrimage there are some other interesting buildings as well in Benares. The observatory of Raja Jay Sinha, erected nearly three canturies ago, is an interesting sight. The mergue of Aurangase with its lotty middlets teems a most imposing building. The Central Hindu College and the Queen's College have all the more increased the beauty of Benares.

—The "Mahamandai Magezine."

I may also add that the Local Committee of the Mahamandal, consisting of the leading Hindra Reliegs of Benares, is ready to take charge of the works, if my diddiont suggestion receive tangible support, the proposed scheme being a manifestation so to say of the ideals and principles of the Sanakan Dharma. Should the leaders of the various Indian communities evince adequate interest in the idea (kindly communicating their approval and advice to the Gameral Sucretary of the Mahamandal), the Committee will proceed to form a strong and representative body of influential gentifeation belonging to different communities in Benares and other places to see to the carrying out of the schome. In the Mahamandal Commisses there are two divinguished Engineers (retired Government Officers) who will gladly lend their services. I may also add that the Local Committee of lend their services.

RAMESHWAR SINHA, Maharaja of Durbhanga.

General President of the Mahamandal. Beneres Cant. 11th December, 1918,

THE REFORM CONFERENCE.

(Continued from our last issue.)

SIB PONNAMPALAM'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Sie Ponnampalan's Presidential Address.

Regarded not merely as an instrument of national culture and for the production of good citizons, but even from a purely material point of view, education, especially scientific and technical education, is of vital importance to us. Science is the meet important factor of modern life, and the ronaissance of Japan has shown how the life and character of a people may be revolutionized by scientific study conducted in the proper spirit and manner. This is in my view no more pressing need the the development of Ceylon's industrial recourses, a great store of westift to her people and an imperial asset. Such develop near impressible without scientific and technical education vigorously promoted by the Government. Without it Ceylon will continue to be a belplace victim to commit excloiution by other pouncies.

mont. Without it Ceylon will continue to be a belpless victim to economic excloitation by other gounsties.

Is it craditable to Ceylon, after over a hundre years of British rule, to be behind even India fixtee like Mysore, with I'r at han half the wealth and resources of Ceylon and no panoply of highly paid British officels, but Manued by India Officers from bey to bottom. Our Director of Education, Mr. Denham, has visited Mysore, ask him what he thinks of that progressive state, with her great educational and industrial activities. They should make us blush with shame. The other day, in organizing a series of what would in Ceylon, and no where else, be called advanced lectures for students, we borrowed a lecturer from the Mysore University. All remember the benefit derived from the lectures on economics delivered by Mr. Subbha Rec. Why had we to go to Mysore for a lecturer on a subject of this kind? Why, hoo, has Ceylon not such men as Mr. Bamannjan, a poor Tamil clerk of Madras, who has just been cleeted a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, for Mathematical research, which had previously gained him the highest scientific dictionation in the Eritish Empire, a Fellowahip of the Royal Society at the Younged Reliand of the Royal Society at the Younged age since Huxley. There are hosts of others in India distinguished in every department of knownedge. We have no such men in Ceylon, not because we are inferior in capacity, but because we have not the opportunity and the training.

In July last, when one of the band of noble Englishmen, who have espoused our cause and

ledge. We have no such mon in Ceylon, not because we are inferior in capacity, but because we have not the opportunity and the training.

In July last, when one of the band of noble Englishmen, who have esponsed our cause and are determined to see British ideals and principles vindicated by being applied to Ceylon, asked in the House of Commons what steps had been taken by the Colonial Office on the memorial cent to it by the Public Conference on December last, the reply given by Mr. Hawins for the Secretary of State was dilatory and unsatisfactory. He said that the time was inopportune for fully considering the question and that the report of the new Governor would be awaited. The Ceylon Reform Lasgue and the Ceylon National Association, or receiving telegraphic intimation of this answer, cabled at once on the 16th of Angust, expressing their disappointment and their in-ability to understand why the time was decemed inopportune, when the Indian Government had deals with the far more complex and difficult problems of the Indian Empire and propounded as Reform Scheme for Indias. In a later cable of the 28th August the League and the Association again jointly invited the attention of the Secretary of State to the debate on Indian Reforms in the House of Commons and to the principle of self-government accepted by it for India; they requested application of the same principle to Ceylons of the grant of Reforms not less liberal than graved to Iodia, to which Ceylon is akin in race and culture but with conditions more favourable for political development; they begged for an early declaration of the policy and broad outlines of reform, with instructions to the new Governor to adjust the defaile; and especially asked (a) an enurged Legislative Council or a wide franchise with a substantial elected majority, (b) for Ceylones Municers in charge of departments; (d) for a substantial percentage of superior posts in the public service for Ceylonese, (e) for complete to popular control of Municipal Councils and other local b

the public service in tryst, with elected Chairmony, all which have been conceded to India.

The resolutions that will be submitted to-day for your acceptance proceed on these lines, and have for their aim to express the vistal principles and broad outlines which are considered essential by a vast mass of public opinion in this Island. These being accepted, the details on which opinions naturally differ will need to be adjusted by committees appointed for the purpose and consisting of representatives of the peoples as well as officials. The wholen of our request to the Secretary of State has been demonstrated by the course of the debate that was raised in the Logislative Council hast Wodnesday, by Mr. Ramanathan the Ceylonese Member. There was not a dissortion votice as to the need for reforming our administration, though speakers differed as to debails. It is much to be regretted that the Governor had had the time and opportunity in accordant the views and wishes of all sections of the community and to study the question therroughly. As the Governor is quite new to Ceylon and its conditions, this means a very long delay which the people of Caylon, already put off too long, will that the had to becelt. The delay would have been greatly curtailed if the Secretary of State had first hald down for the Governor's guidance the principles and bread outlines as requested. Until this is done the Governor would be rather Floundering in the Dark, and his invostigations with a long and may be abortive. It is not fair to him or to the people and is certainly not conductive to an early and satisfactory declined that the way has changed and is changing the whole would fast and deep that the surface of the story of the long of the conductive to an early and satisfactory declined that the way has changed and is changing the whole would fast and deep that the spirit in which these questions were going to be tackled. It is not fair to him or to the people and is certainly and conductive to an early and estimated the bitternose o

velopment on national lines, on which Mr. Balfour dweit in addressing the Uanadian Parliament at Ottawa in May, 1917.

Ottawa in May, 1917.

"Whorever you find democracy and the spirit of iberty abroad and that great spirit of self development on national lines, there you find the friends of the Allies and the enemies of the Central Fowers. We are convinced of only one form of Government, by whatever name it may be called, viz, where the ultimate control is in the hands of the people. We have staked our last dollar on this; and if democracy fails us, we are bankrupt indeed. But we know that democracy will not fall us."

bankrupt indeed. But we know that democracy will not fail us."

Mr. Balfour's confidence has been justified. Democracy has not failed us. — the Government going to grant to the people of Ceylon the small installment of freedom they have asked for to manage their own lives, make their own mistakes, gain strength by knowledge and experience and acquire that self-confidence and self-respect which are indispensable to national progress and national access? The answer of the Importal Government has been given as to India with no uncertain sound in the Report of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmstord on Indian Constitutional Reforms and again in a recent speech of Mr. Montagu.

"Was not", (he Laked,) "the principle of the British Empire the principle of a Commonwealth of free maxions? Was the ideal of our Empire geographical and not moral? What if we said that to our American Allies? What if, when we talked of the British ideal being self governing institutions, we drew a line somewhere in the Indian Ocean and said "Thus far and no further?"

We are glad to know from the European mem.

Institutions, we draw a line somewhere in the Indian Ocean and said "Thus far and no further?"

We are glad to know from the European member, Mr. Williams' statement in Council that his community is in sympathy with our aprirations (applause). We expected that sympathy from them. We remember with gratitude what their leaders such as Mr. George Wall (applause), the greatest name in the Ceylon history of the 19th and 20th centuries, did for us, and we know that those eplendid traditions have been continued by such men as William Digby, John Ferguson and Harry Creasy. Last night's "Times," however, I am sorry to observe, has struck a prring note. It seemed to attribute the attitude of the European Member to a desire to prevent by consiliation the entry of Bolshevism into Ceylon. Well, if in asking for what the Vicercy of India and the Indian Secretary of state have conceded to India, we are drifting into Bolshevism we are in very good company (applause). I should not be surprised if a small section of illiterate Englishmen are opposed to reform "The Chairman of the Caicutta Chamber of Commerce, Sir Alexander Birkmyre, declared recently that for years, if not generations, past the Europeans, in India abstained from politics, from habit, and he added, "There has been no need and we have alway sait that our interests were beine safeguardad by

generations, past the Europeans, in India abstained from politics, from habit, and he added,

"There has been no need and we have alway felt that our interests were being safeguarded by our rulers who after all are kith and kin with ourselves," (Laughter and cheers) We have no objection to their interests being safeguarded, but we sertainly object to this being done at our expense (applause). In Ceylon the British Merchant and the British Planter exercise too great an influence over public policy and measures. A chat over the dinner table, at the Club, or the Coll-lioks, does more than bushels, of argument or months of agitation. Is not every head of a department, every member of the official majority of the Legislative Council, the kith and kin of the British merchant and planter? Think of the recent schemes of taxation which have made a handsome present of the public revenue to the rubber merchant and broker. This relief, though acknowledged by themselves to be unnocessary, is persisted in and made the occasion for increasing the taxation of classes unable to bear it. I suppose it is deemed a sign of strength not to yield to the public opinion of Ceylon. Is it not rather a sign of weakness, the fear of acknowledging mistake?

"The relation between England and us requires

rather a sign of weakness, the lear of acanow.edging s mistake?

Photolation between England and us requires
the magic true's of sympathy and the alchemy of
imagication. These gualities are not conspicuous
features of our administration here or in India His
Majesty the King, when he visited India as Prince
of wales, with his wonderful in light noted the lack
and publicly impressed on British officials the need
for cultivating sympathy. We have in Caylon
some admirable officials, but as an English
Journal said the other day, we must get away
from the lide at hat we are something of the nature
of the agents of Providence doing everything
solely for the good of the people. Sometimes it
happens in life that people prefer to learn from
their own experience and even pay the penalty of
mistakes rather than have their lives and affairs
official solitonioned."

It is fortunate for us that the final decision of
the great questions, we have assembled today to

It is tortunate for us that the final decision of the greet questions, we have assembled today to find a solution for rests with the British People. The old forces of oligarchy and re-Action will be swept away by the elections that are now going on, and democracy will for the first time in English history be predominant, if not supreme. They have had hitter experience of a ruling caste through the centuries, and can sympathize with us. It is to them that we shall make our appeal and, I am sure, not in vain. The great labur organ, the "Herald," and recently the Montagu—Oheimsford Report.

"These proposals are the reply of His Majesty's

organ, the "Herald," and recently the MontaguOheimsford Report.

"These proposals are the reply of His Majesty's Government to the demand for Home Rule in the British Commonwealth which is put forward by the Indian National Congress representing every sect and party in that great country. We are supporters of self determination for all nations, big or little consistent with the general well being with all other nations. It is for Indians to determine whether these protosals offer a reasonable start towards Self Government. (Loud applause). We are not at all anxions to know what Englishmen say or think about them, (Renewed applause). Our view is that the people of Indian shall themselves be left quite free to choose whether to accept or reject. We shall support organized Indian cointons in its struggle for freedom, for we are convinced that all people who desire freedom as we da, must be willing to pousade the saue measures of freedom to others."

The resolutions which have been framed by the

named the same measures of freedom to others."

The resolutions which have been framed by the Countities of the Coylor Reform League and the Coylor National association in consultation with delegates from provincial associations will be explained to you by the gentlamen who are in charge of the various motions and will I have no doubt be unaulimously accepted by you.

Resolution 4 you will observe, asks for the unlargement and reconstitution of our Legislate

Council so that it can contain a majority of members elected upon the basis of a territorial electorate. This leaves it open for the minority to be selected in any other way that may approve itself to the Government and the minorities concerned. In the present state of feeling of some of the minorities its is not practicable to abolish special representation for them but I tenst this is only a temporary expedient and that the working of the new system will convince the minorisies that it is to the general interest of the whole Island sa of themselves that special representation should in the end give way to one common electorate for the whole Island.

Resolution X is one of considerable importance.

the whole Island.

Resolution X is one of considerable importance. It provides for the appointment of delegates to proceed to England whon necessary and submit our case to the Secretary of State and to the British Parliament and people. As the Governor's report on the Reforms will apparently be delayed it will, I think, be necessary to send two batches of delegates. The first should proceed almost immediately and with the help of our political agency in London and our numerous British friends in and out of Parliament prepare the ground for the second batch of delegates who will go after the Governor's Report is published. I treat the Report will not be long delayed. I consider the despatch of delegates to England Indispensable for the fruition of our efforts.

Sir Ponnampalam then read out passages from

trust the Report will not be long delayed. I consider the despatch of delayeds to England Indispensable for the fruition of our efforts.

Sir Ponnampalem then read out passages from the massages to Young Ceylon which appeared in the first issue of the Ceylon Daily News, and concluded: But this Reform movement and the Ceylon Social Service League have wrought a great change. This very Conference is a standing proof of it. I make a special appeal to the young men and women of Ceylon. The youth of a nation, said Lord Beaconsfield, are the trustees of posterity. I have an unquenchale faith in the youth of Ceylon. Youth is the time of noble limpulses and generous aspirations and our youth have behind them centuries of inherited culture and great traditions. I believe that they will soon find their souls and, leaving mere money-making and wallowing in ease to the baser sort, will revert to the Ideals of their Forefathers and setablish an Aristocraey of Intellect. Character and self secrificing service. Until this is achieved political reforms and power are of little use. Suppose Ceylon won even such a place in the world as Japan has. What would it profit us, with the conter of materialism grawing at our vitals? I look to our youth to spiritualise public life, and I baliave they will do it. They will each seek his own well-being in the well-being of all, will identify his own life with the life of all and his own interest with the interest of all. They will lar at the feet of our dear Mother-land the love offerings of passionate service. They will work in unity that, in the words of Dante, all the intellectual and spiritual forces diffused among men may obtain the highest possible develonment in the sphere of thought and action. With our vonth inspired by such a spirit and such ideals, I look to see our counter rise, with renewed released, palicy the glory of ParakramaBahu the Great and a baccnlight to all lands (loud and proloned applause).

—The "Dally News," Dec. 14.

-The "Dally News," Dec. 14.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

GERMANY.

London, Dec. 17.

Copenhagen.—Stormy scenes were withcased at the Imperial Congress of Soviets. Herr Lieb-kreeht declared that Germany at present was a capital Republic. He urged the extension of the hand of brotherhood to the Russian Belshavist brothern. Obsers and protests were followed by an uproar. The Chairman was shouted down and members shouted abuse and threats at each other.

other.

A message from Berlin states that at the Soviet Congress Herr Dittmann announced that Herr Solf had resigned, but that Government had requested him to continue in office until the appointment of a successor. The Independent Socialists have now decided to support the Elections to the National Assembly. This is a great defeat for the adherents of the Spartacus group.

London, Dec. 18.

Paris.—The "Matin" declares that in spite of German declass the German Government is requesting the Allies to occupy Berlin.

Amsterdam.—A telegram from Berlin says:—Violent scenes are characterising the Soviet Congress. Time is being wasted in criticising the Government and the Soviet, and personal differences are being fought out. No reenits have yet been reached. The Commissary Landsberg aunounced that the War Minister, General Scheuse, has resigned.

Copenhagen.—A message from Berlin states that Herr Ebert has declared that the Government does not wish Halland to extradite the ex-Raiser. A Conference, representing the whole country, will most on December 29sh for the puppose of electing a President of the German Republic.

London, Dec. 19.

London, Dec. 10.

Copenhagen.—A telegram from Berlin says that the Soviet Congress the names of Herr Ebert and Dr. Preuss, Minister of the Interior, were presented an candidates for the Presidency of the German Republic. It was emphasized that the election should be soon so that Germany might have a supreme head of the Empire at the Peace Conference.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, Dec. 17.
Brussela.—It is not anticipated that the Peace
Conference will assemble before January 15th.
The Peace Comference will sit here.

London, Dac. 22.
The first Preliminary meeting of the Allied delegates to the Posce Conference will not take place in Paris till the New Year.

London, Duc. 18.

An important conference of members of the War Oablinst and representatives of the Dominions and India was held in Downing Street today. It is understood that various matters likely to

arise at the Peace Conference were discussed.
The Premier presided and those present included.
Mr. Bonst Law, Lord Curson, Mr. Chamberlein,
General Buths. General Smuts, Sir R. Burden, Sir
Joseph Cook, the Maharsjan of Bikanir and Sir S.
P. Sinha.

UNITED SERBIA.

Belgrade.—The first Ministry of Slovenes, Croate and Sorbians, representing all Parties, has been formed under the Premiership of M. Pas-chitch.

BLACK SEA GREEKS WANT REPUBLIO.

There is a strong movement among the Greeks of the Black Sea in favour of the establishment of a Republic of Donton with Trebizond as the capital.

THE ARMISTICE.

The Gormans are required to hand over 5,000 Rallway engines before January 16th. If deliveries are not made required, 590 more engines will be exacted as a penalty.

ITALY'S DEMANDS.

Rome.—In the Senate today Signor Tittoni, exForeign Minister, declared that if the other
Fowers acquired territorial possessions in the
Eastern Mediterranean, Italy must also do so.
Owing to her lack of coal Italy ought to have a
prior claim to concessions in the coalidad of
Heraclea. If France and Britain retained the
whole or part of Germany's African Colonies,
Italy should be compensated by the enlargement
of her boundaries in Libya, Somailland and Eritrea. The Premier warmly approved the speech.

KING OF ITALY IN PARIS. KING OF ITALY IN PARIS.

RING OF ITALY IN PARIS.

London, Dec. 22.

Paris, Dec. 20.—Havas' Agency states that Paris accorded a great reception to the King of Italy. A banquet was given in his henour at the Elysee and Freetdent Poincare, proposing the King's health, said: Italy's present greatness was largely due to the King's direct personal action in the events which had destroyed the old diplomatic combinations, and which has drawn closer the bonds of sentiment and interest uniting Italy and France. It was through the King's influence that Italy came to the help of France and England when the out come of the War was still uncertain The King, replying, said that Italy's spontane.

The King, replying, said that Italy's spontaneous participation in the War sprang from her sense of right and justice. From now cowards an era of peaceful collaboration, based on mutual respect and loyal friendship, would open cut for France and Italy.

London, Dec, 21.

London, Dec. 21.—Havdas' Agency states that President Wilson today called on the King of Italy, repaying the latter's visit of the previous evening, the first time a crowned head has even been visited by President Wilson. The King of Italy attended on official reception in the Hotels de-Ville and was accorded another splendier expetion on his way thither. Lator he attended as a member of a meeting of the Academis de-Inscriptions where His Majesty was presented with a medal struck in 1915, the date of Italy's entry into the War. The King and Prince of Piedmont have now left for Verdun

THE JEWS AND PALESTINE.

PALESTINE.

London, Dec. 18.

Philadelphia.— An American Jewish Congress, representing three million Jews in the United States, enthusiastically passed a resolution in favour of a Commonwealth in Palestine under the trusteeship of Great Britain, acting on behalf of the Nations League, and declaring that the civil and religious rights of the non-Jewish population in Palestine would be maintained.

THE LEAGUE OF National Conference of the contraction of the contracti

A deputation, headed by M. Leon Bourgeois, handed M. Clemenceau a copy of a resolution urging that the Allied Governments come to an understanding regarding the main lines of the constitution of the League of Nations, M. Clemenceau replying expressed the opinion that the principle must be included in the Peace preliminaries.

PRINCE NICHOLAS OF BOUMANIA

Paris, Dec. 20.—Havas' Agency states that Prince Nicholas of Roumania, second son of the King, arrived in Paris yesterday. He will proceed to England to continue his etndies, and afterwards will enter the Military College of St. Cyr.

PARIS AND LONDON AIR SERVICE.

Farman Brothers, the famous aeroplane con-tractions, announce that they are starting the first French private air service between Paris and London with machines carrying two, six and twenty passengers.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

London, Dec. 22.
President Wilson is expected in London at

President Wilson is expected in London at Christmas.

London, Dec. 18,

The interest in President Wilson's visit to France continues unabased, and the city has the appearance of a feto. The President on Tuesday drove out in the moreing in the direction of St. Cloud unattended, preferring to disposse with an escort. The President received Mr. Hurley of the American Shipping Board in the afternoon. Afterwards the Italian Ambassador to the United States Genator, Mr. Hollis. At six o'clock Marshal Fech paid a call on the President, having returned from Headquarters for the purposa of the meeting. The President assured him of the glorious regard in which the American peoples hold the victorious commander, and hoped that Marshal Foch would one day visit American Afterwards the President and Mrs. Sharp. Among those present were Marshal Foch, President Polnoare, and Madame Poincare. The dinner was Isliewed by a reception of 400 persons, including the princips! representatives of the Diplomatic world. Each was individually presented to the President and Mrs. Wilson in the drawing room. The President and Mrs. Wilson in the drawing room. The President and Mrs. Wilson in the drawing room. The President and Mrs. Wilson in the drawing room. The President and Mrs. Wilson in the drawing room. The President and Mrs. Wilson in the drawing room. The President and Mrs. Wilson in the drawing room. The President and Mrs. Wilson in the drawing room. The President and Mrs. Wilson in the drawing room. The President and Mrs. Wilson in the drawing room Thursday sitemoon at tenda a reception at Marshal Joffre's house. On Friday

he lunches with the Foreigo Minister, M. Pichon, The Borbonne wil confer a degree, "honoris cause" and the ceremony is fixed provisionally for Saturday.

Pavis.—At a meeting with representatives of the American Press, at which the announcement was made that the members of the American Commission to negotiate Posce would meet daily with the President, Dr. Wilson. In response to a suggestion, add: "I have been asked to say a few words in regard to my reception here. The reception was so tremendous that I do not know what to say. I was delighted with it. But I was delighted for a special reason, which is not personal. I was saying to several of our friends that I understood it because I saw in the eyes of the crowd just the feeling baba! I had for them, and was aware that it was but a sort of reciprocal feeling. But that moved me very much because that it, of course, meant more than mere general cordicality on the part of these delightful people. It meant a thoughtful background to the thing which was very welcome, and to come into that sort of feeling in this wonderfully beautiful city made a combination of emotions that one would not have more than once in a lifetime. That is as well as I can put it offhand."

London, Dec. 21.

well as I can put it offnaed."

London, Dec. 21.

Count Romacones, Spanish Premier, arrived in Paris vesterday for the purpose of conferring with the French Government and discussing the Spanish question with President Wilson. Count Romanones will raise the question of Spain's participation in the Pasce Conference and discuss various proteins relating to the rights and aspirations of Spain. Great importance is attached by Spain to this visit which marks the final defeat of pro-Germanism in the peninsula.

The Coulon Committee of the Pasce Country of

-The Ceylon Observer.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

A cocoanut Estate at Eluthumaduval, A cocoanut Estate at Eluthumaduval, 1½ miles from Eluthumaduval siding and three miles from Palai Station. 10 acres four years old (4) and 20 acres 1½ to two years old. The estate is fenced with five rows of barbed wire and close to Kathiaruthan Estate. Apply to: K. V. Sivacollunthu, 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. 8736.

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Valliammai wife of Ilaiyatampi Sampantar
of Colombuturai

Deceased.

Thillaiyampalam Sabapathy of Colombuturai Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sivagamippillal widow of Thiagar Sabapathy of Colombutural and
2. Ilalyatampi Sampantar and Kavutharimunai

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Thillaiyampalanz Sabapathy of Colombuturai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, coming on for disposal before J. Homer Vannissingam, Eeqr., Acting District Judge, on December 9, 1918, in the presence of Mr. R. B. Nalliab, Protor, 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 setate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before January 18, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. Homer Vanniasingam, December 18, 1918.

Acting District Judge.

December 18, 1918. Acting District Judge

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8743.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Subramaniar Swaminather of Puloly West Deceased.

Kunna Arumugam Valuppillai of Puloly West Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Chimappillai wife of Kunna Arumugam
Valuppillai of Pololy West
2. Kanther Muruguppillai Subramaniam of do
Respondents.

Respondents.

This matter of the Pelition of Kunna Arunugam Valluppillai of Puloly West praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Subramaniar Swaminather of Puloly West coming on for disposal before J. Homer Vanniasinkam, Begr., Acting District Judge, on December 11, 1918, in the presence of Mr. V. T. Swaminatham, Prostor, on the part of the Pelitioner; and the affidavit of the Pelitioner, 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 18, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. Homer Vanniasinkam, Acting District Judge, December 17, 1918.

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