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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1919

THE LAW OF SACRIFICE—I.

DROMIO OF EPHEBUS.—I am an ass, indeed; you may prove it by my long ears. I have served him from the hour of my nativity to this instant, and have nothing at his hands for my service but blows.

Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors, Act IV, Scene IV.

The above quotation tells the tale of woe of an ill-used servant; one who for his faithful service gets nothing but blows, and carries them ineffaceably on his own person. Now like Dromio's master, Nature is a very hard taskmaster. If we were to divide the jivas in Nature into the Sthithavara (unmoving) and Jangama (moving), and the Sthithavara again into the Mineral and Vegetable kingdoms, and the Jangama into Animal and Human kingdoms, and if our hard mineral earth, our sappy standing vegetables, and our dumb full-blooded moving animals were gifted with the power of speech, and allowed to speak their minds freely and plead their cause before a tribunal of just Wilsons, they would, without doubt, unfold a tale of woe as harrowing as Dromio's. Mineral Earth would say, "Among things existing, I am the most inefficient and helpless. And yet the cruel vegetable strikes its roots into me, sucks its nourishment from my substance, becomes bigger and bigger, and the bigger it becomes, the deeper it enters into my being, and the more cruelly it breaks me up and pulls me to pieces." The vegetables, unconscious of the mischief they are doing to the minerals, will complain of animals and men in their turn, bear similar testimony against some of themselves and against men. No life lives without molesting other lives; for, it can not live without molestating; for, Jeevasya Jeevo Jeevanam, only life can support life; such is the terrible law. No life can live without being molested by other lives, and for the same reason. This is the keen, pitiless struggle for existence, universal in its nature, causing misery, groans, and wretchedness. Add to these, our capricious monsoons, our distressing famines, our devastating floods, our desolating storms, our decimating wars, our sweeping pestilences and our shattering earthquakes, each of which, in its resistless career, on its own account, mercilessly sacrifices things both unmoving and moving.

The picture we have thus drawn of Nature and her workings is, indeed, a terrible one. It is however, none the less true. In Sanskrit phraseology, Nature's Course is called Kala Chakra, the Wheel of Time which in its unchecked, imperious career, grinds down everything to powder, regardless of the widows' tears or the orphans' cries.

What is this? Why should there be this sacrifice or destruction? Who is the Author, the Master-Engineer who directs the working of this Death-dealing machinery? What is His Name? What is His nature? To what end does He do all this? We shall take these questions one by one and deal with them.

What is this? This is Evolution, Sam-sara Chakra, as it is called. Why should there be this sacrifice or destruction? It is there because it is of the very essence of Evolution. Without it, no evolution can be. Who directs all this? It is God, known as Kala, Time or Death, the Regenerator. Kala is Shiva and we salute Him Namah Kalaya. He is doing the work through His Shakti, our Mother. What is Her Nature? She is the Quintessence of Love, and not (we write the word with an excruciating mental wrench) the She-Devil She is considered to be by many foolish ignorant friends, and by many blind perverse foes. She is the Arul-Sakti, Uma in Her Regenerating Work. The Quintessence of Love She is, we repeat, To what end does She do all this work? To lead jivas to Perfection.

If one is well acquainted with the postulates of Hinduism, and if he has the inclination and the patience to work them out to their logical conclusions, he can not arrive at any other answers than those we have given above. What are the facts as propounded by Hinduism? They are these: Jivas are involved in minerals, they are involved in the plants, they are involved in animals, and they are involved in human beings, and they are all evolved to attain Perfection. Put in other words, jivas are most sleepy in minerals, a little less sleepy in plants, still less sleepy in animals, and the least sleepy in men, and they are all evolved to the state of everlasting sleeplessness or their fullest consciousness. If Dromio of Ephesus in the extract were to typify God, then Dromio's words, "I am waked with beating, when I sleep; raised with beating, when I sit; driven out of doors with it, when I go from home; welcomed home with it, when I return," would mean, in the case of the jiva, thus, "When I was sleepy as a mineral, God gave me a good shaking, made me sit and raised me up as a plant; and when I was sleepy in the plant, he shook me again and made me move as an animal; and when I was sleepy in the animal, he shook me again and made me still more conscious as a man; and after some more shakings which brought me to my full consciousness I was welcomed home to Moksha."

What is a Jiva? Jiva is life with a body or form. If the object of Evolution is to set the life more and more free, a continuous destruction of the forms or bodies which encase the life is absolutely necessary. We thankfully quote, in this connection, the words of a learned writer on the subject. "As each form (body) is constructed it becomes a mould in which the life is held; and there could be no evolution, no progress in the universe unless that form can be destroyed and give place to a form which is higher and nobler. Within that form the life is accumulating experience which has caused internal growth and differentiation. The form which expressed the life ere that experience was gathered now cramps its further growth and hinders its further expansion. If the life is to evolve, the form that imprisons it must be broken, and a new form must be constructed which will express the new powers of the life. Life is continuous, while forms are transitory and are shaped to successive stages of the life. The form that imprisons is broken to set the life free to enter the form that expresses. That also will become a prison in its turn to be broken, and so on stage after stage."

What is broken, sacrificed or destroyed is not the life but the form which helping life's growth at first, hinders it afterwards. And what our Loving Mother, Shakti does is to successively destroy the forms that imprison the life and to set the life free. Terrible She is, indeed, to one who would ignorantly, foolishly cling to forms which he has outgrown. Only such fear Her. But the Wise see in the Terrible Sword She holds only this, the Instrument which cuts away the Malam of the Jiva. Malam which holds the Jiva in bondage has to be afraid of Shakti, and not the Jiva to whose rescue She comes. The Law of Sacrifice is therefore the Law, that ruthlessly sacrifices forms in order to set the souls free and lead them to Moksha.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

SCHOOL OF TECHNICAL AGRICULTURE.—The next course of two years' instruction will begin in May, 1919, and ends in March, 1921. Nominations are invited up to 20 students may be selected. All particulars and forms of application may be had from the Registrar. The closing date for applications for admission will be, February 15, 1919.

—Gazette.

PERSONAL.—Mr. K. V. Markandu Panter Battilona who was on a pilgrimage to Benares and other shrines in India has returned to Jaffna last week.

THE ROYALTY GENERAL.—Mr. W. L. Kinderley, Registrar General, who was at Anuradhapura for the holidays, visited Jaffna on ten days' circuit and thence (about the 13th) leaves for Iravampudi, Mullattivu, Vavunia, Mannaar, and Anuradhapura, returning about the 26th instant.

SUICIDE.—A Brahmin lady at Nellore, being unable to bear her illness under which she was suffering committed suicide last Thursday night by falling into a well.

Y. M. H. A. POINT PEDRO.—The usual weekly meeting of the above Association was held on Sunday the 29th December, 1918, at 5 p. m. in the Association hall at Abbiady with Mr. V. M. Cheivathamby, Student at-law in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A beautiful piece of poetry was recited by Miss M. Sangarapillai. The chief item of the day was a lecture on, "The work before us" by Mr. S. S. Kangasabai, Clerk, G. P. O. Colombo. He spoke at length on our present degraded position as regards Religion, Morality, Commerce etc and suggested the various reforms of which he laid special stress on National Education as the best means of reforming our land. In conclusion he exhorted the members to carry on the work of conducting the meetings regularly and emphasised the importance of hearty co-operation among the members which alone will bring about the success of the Association. Remarks were offered by Messrs. N. Velupillai Clerk, Kachcheri, Anuradhapura, V. Sinnatamby, Trained Teacher Hartley College, Point Pedro and A. Sinnatamby. The chairman rose amidst loud and continued applause and commented on the various points touched upon by the lecturer and the remarkers. At about 7 p. m. the chairman declared the meeting closed after the singing of Devaram.

PILGRIMS' ENCOUNTER WITH A LEOPARD.—A party of eight pilgrims, Railway employees, encountered a leopard on their way to Mihintale on Christmas night. The party having worshipped at the shrines at Anuradhapura on Christmas day left after dusk in a double-hulled cart. When they had travelled about five miles they heard something heavy falling on the hood of the cart and then on to the ground. They alighted and found a huge leopard gazing at the bulls. The driver and party bolted but one lit his full box of matches—all at once—and threw it at the animal's face. The animal disappeared into the jungle. The party soon re-assembled and arrived at Mihintale safely.

INDIAN CONGRESS CLEFTAGE.—Delhi, Dec. 29.—It is becoming clear that a further cleavage among prominent Congressmen is impending owing to the sharp difference of opinion over the resolution on the demand for complete Provincial autonomy at once, and the nomination of Mr. Tilak as a representative of India at the Peace conference and the postponement sine die of the resolution welcoming the announcement of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India. Mr. O. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and Mr. Bhurgri, General Secretaries to the National Congress, have resigned and are not seeking re-election. The personnel of the Congress deputation will be reviewed by a Committee of seven, and it is understood that some of the leading Congressmen and women have, in consequence of the recent resolutions passed or pending before the Congress have declined to join the proposed deputation, and a separate representative deputation, of a composite and independent character, to London next Spring is being discussed in influential Congress circles. —"M. Mail."

KANDIAN CHIEFS' DINNER TO THE GOVERNOR.—The dinner by the Kandyan Chiefs and members of the Kandyan community to H. E. the Governor on Tuesday at the Queen's Hotel was most successful; it was served in the Ball Room, tastefully decorated in Kandyan fashion rakkipatan on the ceiling, Sinhalese national flag, flags of the Kandyan Disavantes & with a sprinkling of Union Jacks and flags of the Allies. The tables were laid in form of the letter "E." His Excellency was conducted in Perakera procession from the Pavilion, Mr. P. B. Nagawela, Diyawadana Nilama and the Hon. Mr. Vaughan with him, and at the Hotel was received by the Hon. Messrs. T. B. L. Moonesulle and J. H. Meedeniya, Dissave. The Police Band (in attendance throughout) played the National Anthem. His Excellency proceeded to the Reception Room on "parade" where Kandyan Chiefs and some guests were introduced. Dinner started at 8 p. m. During it "perakera," "udakkil" and other Sinhalese National music was supplied, a custom in the olden days for Sinhalese Kings at their meals. Everything went off with a swing. The arrangements were all that could be desired; much credit is due to Mr. P. B. Nagawela, Diyawadana Nilama, the organiser. The spectacular effect was quite novel, the white Kandyan uniforms being relieved with a sprinkling of the guests dark evening dress. The Hotel management served an excellent dinner. The Hon. Mr. J. H. Meedeniya, Dissave, presided and had on his right the chief guest of the evening, H. E. the Governor Sir W. H. Manning. —"The Ceylon Observer," Jan. 3.

MC LEOD HOSPITAL, LYOVILLE.—On Christmas Day at 5.30 p. m. a new ten room building was opened. Rev. G. G. Brown gave a short address, after which Miss Susan Howland, with a few well known women, unlocking a door declared the building open. There are 8 large rooms for patients and 2 utility rooms, one at each end of the building; a row of 8 kitchenettes at the back and on the north side as Sanitary Block of 2 bath rooms and three latrines. It is called the Somerville Ward in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Somerville of Dukehit Scotland, who have aided the Hospital ever since its beginning.

THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN INDIA.—is making marked progress. Ladies are taking quite a prominent part in public affairs. At the Dahi National Congress, there are several hundred lady delegates and many visitors, so that in this respect India is keeping pace with the rest of the world. The sentiments of masculine Home Rulers must be rather mixed when they survey this aspect of the agitation, for it is against all tradition and custom. Woman has been regarded as the weaker, and also it is very much to be feared, as the inferior vessel. Now she is claiming her right to equal privileges with man. When the Home Rulers get their way (says the "Madras Mail"), will they be so acquiescent as to the part that woman intends to play in public affairs? As in the forum, so it will be at the hearth. The question is who is going to be the ruler? The odds are on the ladies. The Indian editors in England are said to have been deeply interested in the question of women entering into fields of activity which have hitherto been regarded as the men's preserves. Perhaps they have read the signs of the times and recognize the portents in India. —"Ceylon Observer."

THE JAFFNA COLLEGE MISCELLANY.—We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Christmas Number of the above Magazine. Every one of the articles on 'The Montessori Method', 'A Hindu Wedding', 'America's Service in the War' is interesting and well worth perusal.

N. Y. K.'s 60 PER CENT DIVIDEND.—The net profit of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the last term was Y 52,683,411 and the management has decided to pay a dividend of 60 per cent (10 per cent ordinary and 50 per cent extra), which is an increase of 10 per. over the preceding term. —"S Times," Dec. 11.

OBITUARY.—We regret to record the death of Mr. V. Sinnatamby, of Tinnaveley, and father of Messrs S. Thuryappah, Station Master, Sungeni Basi and S. Sabaratnam, Town Overseer Kandy and S. Rastiah, Municipal Engineer's Office, Singapore which took place on the 19th ultimo at his residence at Tinnaveley. Our condolences to the sons of the deceased.

Important Notice.

As the inland postage rate for newspapers has been increased, we are obliged to make a corresponding increase, of Re. 1 per annum in the subscription rates in the case of our subscribers in the outstations in Ceylon and in India from the 1st of January, 1919. Subscribers are kindly requested to take note of this when remitting their subscriptions.

Manager, "Hindu Organ."

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(Continued from our last issue.)

It has thus become as clear as noonday light that enlightened Indian public opinion is unanimous in urging that the principle of responsible government should be introduced to the Government of India simultaneously with a similar reform in the provinces, and that there should be a division of functions in central government into reserved and transferred as a part of the first instalment of reform. It is unanimous in urging Fiscal Freedom for India. It is practically unanimous in urging that half the number of the members of the Council of State should be elected. It is unanimous in urging that Indians should constitute one-half of the Executive Government of India. It is unanimous in requiring that the elective majority should be four-fifths and that the reserved list should be as small and the transferred list as large as possible. It is unanimous in asking that Ministers should be placed on a footing of perfect equality with the members of the Executive Council. It is unanimous in asking for a complete separation of judicial from executive functions. It is unanimous in urging that 50 per cent. of the posts in the Indian Civil Service, and, to start with, 25 per cent. of the commissions in the army should be secured to Indians and that adequate provision for training them should be made in the country itself. It is unanimous in urging that the ordinary constitutional rights, such as freedom of the Press and public meetings and open judicial trial, should be safeguarded, though there is a difference of opinion about the methods suggested to secure the end.

I have not attempted an exhaustive enumeration. My object here is to show that there is, notwithstanding differences in unimportant matters and notwithstanding all that we hear of divisions and parties, practical unanimity in the country about the most essential changes and improvements which are needed in the proposals of reform. I will not anticipate your decisions,

It is for you to decide whether, in view of the events which have taken place since the Congress met, you will reconsider any or all of the matters which were considered by the Special Congress or whether you will let its decisions stand as they are. Considering how grave and momentous are the issues involved I would consider them and welcome any suggestions which would improve them. Since the Congress met, events have taken place which would obviously justify such a course. As a more illustration, I draw attention to one point in the resolution relating to the provincial Government. While holding that the people are ripe for the introduction of full provincial autonomy, the Congress said it was yet prepared with a view to facilitating the passage of reforms, to leave the departments of law, police and justice (prisons excepted) in the hands of the Executive Government for a period of six years. Since this resolution was passed the Functions Committee as well as the Franchise Committee have already visited several provinces and in two of the major provinces it has been urged that full provincial autonomy should be granted them at once, namely the United Provinces and Bombay, in the former by the Provincial Congress Committee and in the latter by the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council, among whom is such an esteemed gentleman of known moderate views as the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Parekh. We may assume that Bengal and Madras also will demand full provincial autonomy. In view of these facts the resolutions of the Congress on the subject may well be reconsidered.

INDIA AND THE RESULTS OF THE WAR.

But by far the most important event which has taken place since the Congress met is the happy termination of the war. In concluding their report on Indian constitutional reforms Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford said:

"If anything could enhance the sense of responsibility under which our recommendations are made in a matter fraught with consequences so immense, it would be the knowledge that even as we bring our report to an end, far greater issues still hang in the balance upon the battlefields of France. It is there and not in Delhi or Whitehall that the ultimate decision of India's future will be taken."

Happy for India and the rest of the civilised world that decision has now been taken. It was announced in the memorable utterances of the Premier, referred to before. He said:

"You are entitled to rejoice, people of Britain, that the Allies, Dominions and India have won a glorious victory. It is the most wonderful victory for liberty in the history of the world."

How does this great event affect our position? How far is India going to share the fruits of the glorious victory to which it has been her privilege to contribute? It is highly encouraging in this connection to remember how generous has been the appreciation expressed by the distinguished Premier and statesman of Great Britain of the services of India in war.

I am sure we all feel most deeply grateful to those our English fellow subjects for their generous appreciation of our contributions to the war. The question now is, to what extent India is going to benefit by the principles for which she gave her lives and treasure, namely, the principles of justice and liberty, of the right of every nation to live an unimpeded life of freedom and to grow according to its own God given nature, to manage its own affairs and to mould its own destiny. The principle for which Great Britain and the Allies fought have now been embodied in the peace proposals of President Wilson to which I have referred before. These principles have been adopted with the hearty concurrence and support of Great Britain. Indeed, the credit for adopting them is in one sense greater in the case of Britain and France than in the case of America. For Britain and France had borne the brunt of the war for four years and by their unconquerable courage and heroic sacrifices made it possible for themselves and the Allies to achieve the final victory. Besides, their sufferings and sacrifices had also been heavier, ably greater than those of America and their feelings far more deeply injured. It was the more praiseworthy of them, therefore, that they readily agreed to the peace proposals which ran counter in some instances to the decisions which they had themselves previously arrived at. Now the principle that runs through the Peace proposals is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another. Each nation is to be given freedom to determine its own affairs and to mould its own destinies. Nationalities are to be secured security of life and autonomous development. In the adjustment of colonial claims, the principle to be followed is that, in determining such questions the sovereignty and interests of the population concerned are to have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined. How far are these principles of autonomy and self-determination to be applied to India. That is the question for consideration. We are happy to find that the Governments of Britain and France have already decided to give effect to these proposals in the case of Syria and Mesopotamia. This has strengthened our hope that they will be extended to India also. We, standing in this ancient capital of India, both of the Hindu and Mohammedan periods, it fills my countrymen and countrywomen with inexpressible sorrow and shame to think that we the descendants of Hindus who ruled for four thousand years in this extensive Empire and the descendants of Mohammedans who ruled here for several hundred years, should have to fall from our ancient state that we should have to argue our capacity for even a limited measure of autonomy and self-rule.

Now Indian and gentlemen, let us make it clear what we mean when we talk of self-determination. There are two aspects of self-determination as it has been spoken of in connection with the peace proposals. One is that the people of certain Colonies and other places should have the right to say whether they will live under the authority of one Power or of another. So far as we Indians are concerned we have no need to do so and do not desire to exercise that election, since India passed directly under the British Crown we have owned allegiance to the Sovereign of England. We stand unshaken in that allegiance.

We gladly renewed our allegiance to His Majesty the King Emperor in person when he was pleased to visit India in 1912 after his Coronation in England. We still desire to remain subjects of the British Crown. There is, however, the second

and no less important aspect of self-determination, namely, that being under the British Crown we should be allowed complete responsible government on the lines of the Dominions in the administration of all our domestic affairs. We are not yet asking for this either. We are asking for a measure of self-government which we have indicated by our Congress League Scheme of 1916. We ask that the measure of self-government or responsible government to be given to us should be judged and determined in the light of the principle of self-determination which has emerged triumphant out of this devastating war. In order that this should be done it is not necessary that the proposals of reform which have been elaborated by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford should be laid aside, and a brand new scheme prepared. The Special Congress and Muslim League have expressed their willingness to accept those proposals with the modifications and improvements which they have advocated. This great Congress, representing people of all classes and creeds, Hindus and Mohammedans, Parsies and Christians, representing all interests, landholders and tenants, merchants and business men, educationists and publicists and representatives of other sections of the people, is assembled here today to express the mind of the people on this question. One special and particularly happy feature of this Congress is the presence at it of delegates of every sort and class who have come at great sacrifice from far and near to join their voice with the rest of their countrymen in asking for a substantial measure of self-government. This representative Congress of the people of India will determine and declare what should be the measure of reform which should be introduced in the country. Let the British Government give effect to the principle of self-determination in India by accepting the proposals so put forward by the representatives of the peoples of India. Let the preamble to the Statute which is under preparation incorporate the principle of self-determination and provide that the representatives of the people of India have an effective voice in determining future steps of progress towards complete responsible government. This will produce deep contentment and gratitude among the people of India and strengthen their attachment to the British Empire.

I think I have said enough to show how strong is our case both on the ground of justice and of necessity for a substantial measure of responsible government. While we have noted with thankfulness the attitude of British statesmen towards the cause of Indian reform, while we have noted with satisfaction that in their election manifestoes Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Asquith in short, leaders of all Parties in the United Kingdom, have pledged themselves to the introduction of responsible government in India, we regret to find that a Limited Liability Company known as the Indo-British Association has been established in London with the distinct object of opposing the cause of Indian reform and both that Association and other narrow minded European and Anglo-Indian bodies in India, who are opposed to any measure of power being transferred to Indians, have been misusing the Rowlatt Committee's report to create a wrong impression in the minds of the British public that the people of India are disaffected towards the British Crown. This is a wicked attempt.

In the concluding part of his address the President referred to the various difficulties in which Indians were placed and referred to the fact when British Government was established in the country the idea was that it should be temporary, to enable Indians to regain balance, and said that instead of giving Indians opportunities to exercise power of administration they imported any number of Europeans not only in the military but also the Civil Service. He observed that instead of there being a rule that no Indian shall be debarred from holding any appointment there ought to have been a rule that Indians shall be employed in various offices unless the circumstances make it necessary to import Englishmen. He also referred to the various demands of the Congress, including that for Commissions in the army and in this connection he said he knew it as a fact that in 1911, when the Coronation took place, Lord Hardinge had recommended that Commissions should be thrown open to Indians but that was not done. Even now only ten Commissions were to be given, but he understood so far, only five persons have been nominated.

Having made a passing reference to the expensive administration, he dwelt on questions of education, poverty and public health and industries. He said his object in pointing out all these difficulties was to show that the system of Government, which consisted of the present bureaucracy, had failed very largely. While he acknowledged all the good it had done, it had failed to promote the welfare of the people as it should have. He quoted the memorable words of Lord Mayo, "Things had improved in some directions but in a great many the condition of affairs was the same and here he wished to put forward an appeal for the Civil Service." He was surprised and pained to read of a circular by the Secretary to the Civil Service Association in Behar asking for an organised expression of opinion on behalf of the Civil Service on the reform proposals. He said:

Now everybody in the Service was free to hold and to express his opinion individually, but to think that for members of the Civil Service to organise an expression of opinion about the reforms which is likely to assume the shape of hostile opinion is a thing which has shocked Indian opinion. The circular said that effect was made in every province to have organised expression of opinion. He appealed to the members of the Civil Service to think if this was the right course to pursue. They had come to serve India. Many had served well and they felt grateful for that but if an attempt was made by them, as a body, to prejudice or to oppose the present reforms it would be a matter of very serious complaint for India. The India looked to them to co-operate with them in making the reform a success and he hoped that the advice given to them by Lord Hardinge would be remembered by them. There was great opposition against reforms in England and if the Civil Service, at this critical juncture, throw in their weight against reform proposals, India would have serious reason to complain. He hoped the Service would stand up for the interests of India and Indians to whose service they had given the best of their years.

Referring to the Rowlatt Committee Report, he observed that he had expressed before this his whole-hearted regret and condemnation of the

CORRESPONDENCE.

MALAYA SPECTATOR.

VICTORY OUR DAY.—On Saturday the 14th instant, the city of Singapore was gay and lively. Government Offices and public buildings were tastefully decorated. Steamers in the harbour had innumerable flags of all descriptions tied to the masts and diverging all roads downwards. Convoys of every sort had some flags or other tied to them. Motor cars were running about, flying the Union Jack, the Stars and the Stripes, the Rising Sun, etc. There were cars that indicated by their scheme of decoration, the ranks and emblems of their occupants and owners! Cars with musical decorations and floral designs attracted many a gaudy admirer. One car was used to resemble a boat moving on land; whilst another took the form of a huge torpedo as if to blow out the whole German Navy! Even Rickshaw pullers had to celebrate the "Our Day" in a manner, perhaps, that suited them. Red being the colour of joy and gaiety among the Chinese, labels of this auspicious colour, with the words "Kheng Ho Eng Kuo Chian King", (meaning, congratulations for the victory of England) were put on their vehicles! The chief event of the day being the manifestation of India's heraldry to suit the local conditions. A procession of Indians and a few Ceylonese was formed, headed by big men in decorated cars, and set forth for the Government House to display their loyalty by paying £10,000 for the Red Cross Fund. That afternoon all the cars paraded majestically in front of the Town Hall, as if at the touch of a magic wand! The three best decorated cars, at the decision of the consuls of America, France, Japan and China, were awarded prizes. The night was spent in dance and balls, drinks and smokes! And the day was altogether a merry-making day.

Members of the fair sex were busily engaged in entering all business places and stopping people on the way, to put tiny flags and "Our Day" pennants on the lapel of men's coats, and money flowed like water into the purses of the ladies. The words "Stand and deliver" surprised many. They say it was a sort of a raid on men! Never mind, it is all for a noble cause!

EXCLUSION OF THE HUNS.—Under the auspices of the "Straits Settlements Association" a public meeting of the citizens of Singapore was held on the 18th instant at the Victoria Memorial Hall. There was a crowded house, and the meeting was well represented. The following resolution was passed.

"That having regard to the methods of the German people both before and during the war, and their wilful breaches of international law towards belligerents and neutrals alike, to their barbaric and deceitful natures so clearly evidenced during the war, and to the loathing and contempt which all honourable men must feel towards them, this meeting of the citizens of Singapore urgently represents to the Government that for the purpose of safeguarding the agencies of life and preserving good order and Government, no German subject should for at least ten years after the declaration of peace be allowed to land, reside or trade within the Colony of the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States."

THE GREAT EPIDEMIC.—This dreadful disease of various names, paid its second visit and left the shores of Malaya, sweeping away young and old, and bewildering others whom it left behind. Although it was known as Influenza generally, yet it went by the name of Broncho pneumonia when it packed its victim to the next world! Doctors of mature experience, and doctors in embryo—all had to do something—something of business if not of therapeutics. There were promising symptoms even to the raw adventurer who only the other day started to handle a stethoscope! Even petty dispensaries that have sprung up like mushrooms had business at full swing. Medical authorities have proved that drugs are of little importance for this malady, yet patients here were impregnated perhaps with all the drugs of the Pharmacopoeia! Gargles and paints, pills and powders, mixtures and poultices, injections and confections are all what they had in regular order! Antiseptic measures were taken in offices and homes. Anyhow the disease disappeared just before the cessation of hostilities at the front. And this was followed by the cessation of activities of our medicine vendors! The only consolation is

(Continued up)

policy adopted by some of their misguided youth, but he asked them to remember the circumstances in which this tendency grew. He asked Englishmen to consider what passed in India from 1897 to 1915. While on one side there were causes given for complaint, their just demands for reforms were not conceded. All causes, which he described as now lengthy, contributed to a state of feeling which might periodically lead youths to sedition. If this was borne in mind, they would arrive at a just conclusion, and the remedy for a state of things for which the Rowlatt Committee deplored, was not to be found in repressive legislation but in a large and liberal measure of reforms which would promote contentment and satisfaction among Indian people.

Continuing, the President said that the situation he had described showed that the cause was just and that opportunity was very favourable, but it also showed that the opponents were wrong and there was great need of sending a powerful deputation to England. He hoped the Congress would decide to send one at an early date. The strength and influence which this deputation would possess would be derived from them and he, therefore, asked their attention to the principle of self-determination about which they had heard so much. He asked them to determine that henceforward they will be equal fellow subjects in the Empire. He asked them to determine that henceforward they will resent most strongly any effort to treat them as an inferior people. He asked them to claim, with all the strength they commanded that in their country they shall have the opportunity to grow just as the Englishman grows in the United Kingdom. He asked them to intelligently and courageously wherever they went and be appointed to them to establish their Congress Committees in every town and village and to see that the people understood this principle. If they did so, working with one purpose, he was sure God would grant them self-government earlier than expected.

—The Ceylon Morning Leader, Dec 31.

TO OUR BELOVED COUNTRYMEN IN FAR OFF MALAYA.

Dear Sirs,
Our eternal gratitude is due to you for the great help you have rendered to your country at this time of great distress. The readiness with which you have responded to our esteemed Government Agent's appeal and the generous way in which you have assisted the Hon. Mr. A Sabapathy in this noble undertaking, show that you are no less patriotic than your predecessors were in that far off clime. To a little sandy tract of ours owes all its prosperity to you and to your worthy predecessors. If we have any national institution of which we can boast of, it is in account of your liberality. It is through you that at most of our temples pujahs being performed regularly. It is your money that is spent on almost all the adbhut in the big temples. If any of us had a decent dwelling, unassailed by even flood, it is through your bounty. If our mothers and sisters are comfortable in their homes, it is because you are toiling for them in that far off country.

Gentlemen, it is indeed a high privilege for those of us that are at home to serve you and carry out your wishes. I do not think there is any soul in any of those affected parts in the country that will not remember you in its prayers to the Giver Of All Blessings. Perhaps you are not fully aware of the actual state of things. Even our countrymen elsewhere in Ceylon do not seem to know much about it, as far as we could judge from the way they have responded. It is only those of us who are working in those parts that can have a real idea of it. Never in the history of Jaffna, has there been such a distress as was caused by the recent floods. Thank God there is at least one or two men like Mr. T Karapillai who has not only clothed us but is also now in a way feeding us. Particular mention must also be made of the munificence of our two famous doctors, Messrs. K V Marikandu and K Kathirampillai. Indeed it is no exaggeration to say that almost every son of this soil has helped us in some way or other, but your part far exceeds that of any other. May I hvaru pour down His blessings on you and keep you in perfect safety and happiness till you return to the bosom of your motherland after all your hard toils in that foreign country.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours in Service,
M. SAKARATNA SINGE,
Honorary Secretary,
Relief Sub Committee,
Valligamam North.

that they can amuse their time in scandalous gossip about dinners and drinks, weddings and funerals! And yet, to sit on a high pedestal, and to become the leaders of men is the ambition of a few minds here!

THE JAFFNA FLOOD RELIEF FUND.—The other day Dr. J. M. Handy directed the attention of the President of the Ceylon Tamil Association, Singapore to a cablegram he received from Mr. A. Gangaratnam, Editor, "Ceylon Patriot" regarding the great floods in Jaffna and the consequent distress of the people. A meeting of Ceylon Tamil was held under the auspices of the "Ceylon Tamil Association" on the 25th ultimo, and committee was appointed to raise subscriptions for the fund. A sum of Rs. 3500 was subscribed on the spot. And Rs. 2000 was cabled to Mr. Gangaratnam by Dr. J. M. Handy. We are not in a position to know whether the Committee is doing further substantial work at a great sacrifice; but we hope that the enthusiasm and the spirit of this body will not fade away as days pass by. It is our earnest prayer that nothing will interfere with their noble work and that they will be crowned with success in their undertaking.

It is needless to mention that every Jaffnaese must do his best even under great personal sacrifice to help his brethren in their present calamity. We are pleased to know that Funds are being raised in different parts of Malaya. We earnestly hope that the various Ceylon Tamil Associations in the F. M. S. will volunteer their services to put their shoulders to the wheel to render a helping hand at this crisis! The great flood has come and gone. But the effect is there! Poverty, a famine blended with disastrous diseases stalks people boldly in the face. It is heart-rending to think of the misfortune that Jaffna has undergone recently! The great epidemic swept away many and left others physical wrecks! Clo upon the heels of the dreadful disease, came the terrible floods! Let me not scribble much; it suffices it to say that financial help is indispensable to bring the distressed to their normal state of living. Jaffnaese thou art, then help with your might. Listen my brethren, let this not be a cry in the wilderness! Remember that money—and money alone is the crying need of Jaffna today!

It is an admitted fact that the drainage system of Jaffna is very deplorable. Having no proper exit, the rain water had to accumulate to bring about the disastrous floods. We cannot at the same time forget, that the Government is responsible for this state of affairs! I remember to have read in the "Hindu Organ" more than half-a-dozen times, about the bad system of drainage, of malaria, of mosquito and of appeals to remedy all these dangers. And nothing has been done! and yet we mustn't forget that there is a Public Works Department and also a Local Board!

As the result of the floods, malaria, we understand, threatens to break in an epidemic form. We earnestly hope that now at least, timely help will be rendered to save people from the jaws of this dreadful disease!

Singapore, Dec. 28, 1918. S. O. M. A.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE ELECTION.

London, Dec. 28.

Mr. Asquith has been beaten. Mr. Asquith's defeat has caused a great sensation. It is expected by the Liberals that the enlarged constituency in East Fife includes a substantial Conservative element which had up to the present no opportunity of voting against the ex-Premier. Nevertheless the result emphasizes the tremendous sweep of the Coalition tide. Miss Christabel Parkhurst, Mr. Outhwaite, Violet Markham and Miss Mary MacArthur are all been defeated. At 8 p. m. the Coalition had 854 seats and the Opposition 116. The feature of the election up to the present is the sweeping Coalition successes and the failure of the Opposition to make the headway expected. The result of Mr. Henderson was a surprise, as was the big majority for the Irish Secretary, Mr. Fisher, over the Labour candidate. At Newcastle West Mr. McKenna's defeat was unexpected. The cautious estimate of the Coalition majority over all Parties of 150 is likely to be exceeded.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, Dec. 28.

Interviewed by the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," M. Poincaré said he anticipated a successful conclusion to the Peace deliberations. He said that Britain and France were in agreement as regards the main lines of the 14 points. They merely desired not to bind their hands as regards the "freedom of the seas." He was confident that Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau, who knew and liked each other and who were in the closest co-operation, would reach a perfect understanding on all essentials. M. Poincaré had spent Christmas in the liberated territory and he dwelt very solemnly on the German devastations, saying that the Germans must pay not merely in money, but in kind, and that the principle of reparation was recognized by Mr. Lloyd George. M. Poincaré concluded by declaring that he did not fear Bolshevism would affect France. It was a microbe which attacked defeated, not victorious countries.

London, Dec. 30.

Paris.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Pichon, in the course of a speech, said he did not want a policy of annexation, but he reserved entire liberty concerning the frontiers of Alsace-Lorraine. Continuing, the Foreign Minister said Germany was conquered, but not crushed, and she must be prevented from finding compensation for her losses in German Austria.

Paris, Dec. 31st.—Hayas' Agency states:—In the debate, which lasted from Sunday until the early hours of yesterday morning, M. Clemenceau obtained a great triumph. He gave roughly the broader lines on which Peace should be based as far as France was concerned. At the conclusion of the sitting a vote of confidence in M. Clemenceau was passed by 395 votes to 93, which enables the Premier to go to the Peace Conference with hands as strong as those which the Coalition victory gave to Mr. Lloyd George. M. Clemenceau stated that in the course of his conversation with President Wilson on the Freedom of the Seas he told the latter that France would never be ungrateful to the British and Dr. Wilson expressed his approval of the sentiment.

London, Dec. 31.

The Chinese Foreign Minister, who is the head of China's Peace delegation en route for Paris, declared that China will demand the return of Kweichow and the readjustment of China's international trade relations in order to place her on a footing of equality with other nations.

London, Dec. 29.

Paris.—Continuing the debate in the Chamber, M. Clemenceau incidentally alluded to the question of the Freedom of the Seas, mentioning a conversation he had with President Wilson on the subject. Dr. Wilson then said:—"I will try to convince you, but perhaps you will convince me." M. Clemenceau replied to Dr. Wilson's question by repeating a conversation with Mr. Lloyd George, who had asked if M. Clemenceau thought it possible to recommence the War without the British Fleet. M. Clemenceau replied:—"No." Mr. Lloyd George added:—"Will you place me in a position to recommence it?" M. Clemenceau replied:—"Yes." M. Clemenceau added:—"President Wilson approved of my reply, and we left satisfied."

THE ARMISTICE.

London, Dec. 28.

Paris.—The Germans are executing the terms, particularly those referring to rolling stock, in a more satisfactory manner. 3,000 waggons and 200 locomotives were handed over to the French in a single day, and regular deliveries are now expected.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

London, Dec. 28.

President Wilson received at the American Embassy today several deputations, including one from the International League of Nations, including General Smuts, Professor Gilbert Murray, Viscount Grey, Mr. Asquith and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Several addresses were delivered and speeches were made by Viscount Grey, Mr. Asquith and the Primate, all expressing a warm welcome to the President and appreciating his influence on behalf of the League of Nations. The President, replying, said that the idea of the League of Nations was very near to his heart. Replying to Mr. Asquith, President Wilson acknowledged how much the people of America appreciated the motives which induced Mr. Asquith's Government to enter the War in defence of treaty obligations. A deputation, representing the League of Nations Union, including Viscount Grey, Mr. Asquith, Lord Bryce and the Archbishop of Canterbury, addressed President Wilson at the American Embassy. Viscount Grey said that England and America were at one in regarding the League as most important, and it would be a disaster if the Peace Conference separated without establishing it. The Archbishop of Canterbury said that nothing had ever moved the conscience of the British people as the present movement for the League.

The President, replying, said: "I am very much complimented that you should come in person to present this address, and I have been delighted and stimulated to find the growing and vaing interest in the subject of the League of Nations, not only a growing interest, merely, but a growing purpose which I am sure will prevail. It is very delightful that the members of the Government which brought this nation into the War because of the moral obligations, based upon a Treaty, should be among those who have brought me this paper, because on the other side of the water we greatly admired the motives and subscribed to the principle which actuated Great Britain. In obeying that moral dictate you have shown what we must organize, namely, that same force and same of obligation, and, unless we organize it, the thing we do now will not stand. I feel that so strongly that it is so particularly cheering to know just how strong and imperative the idea has become."

Mr. Asquith said that the President was standing for what the best minds in England stood for, and the League was the only way out of the prospect, of more Wars.

Replying to the delegation of the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches the President said:—"I do recognize the sanctions of religion in these times of perplexity with matters so large to settle that no man can feel that his mind can compass them. I think one would go crazy if one did not believe in Providence. It would be a maze without a clue. Unless there was some supreme guidance, we would despair of the results of human counsel."

Subsequently a deputation, claiming to represent 5,000,000 engaged in labour in Great Britain, presented an illuminated address which said that the Labour Party had always supported the President's policy and would continue to do so against all opposition.

The President remarked to the delegates: "You and I understand each other."

President Wilson, speaking at a luncheon at the Mansion House, given in his honour by the Lord Mayor, said:—"I thank you sincerely for your welcome and am very happy to join in the love feast which is all the more enjoyable because behind it is the background of tragic suffering. Our spirits are released from the darkness of the clouds that at one time seemed to have settled on the world in a way that could not be dispersed. The sufferings of your people, the sufferings of the people of France and the infinite sufferings of the people of Belgium. The whipper of grief that has blown through the world is now silent and the sun of hope seems to have spread its rays and changed the earth with a new prospect of happiness, so that our joy is all the more elevated because we know that our spirits are now lifted out of that valley."

London, Dec. 29.

The Prime Minister entertained President Wilson at dinner at 10 Downing Street last night to meet the Imperial War Cabinet. 33 guests included: General Smuts, General Botha, Sir R. Borden, Mr. Hughes, the Newfoundland representative Mr. Lloyd, the Maharaja of Bikanir, Sir S. P. Sitcha, Sir George Foster, Sir Joseph Cook, F. M. Sir D. Hagg, Admiral Beatty and Admiral Wemyss. The dinner was purely informal. Mr. Lloyd George was seated at one end of the table with Dr. Wilson on his right and Sir R. Borden on his left. At the other end was Mr. Bonar Law with Mr. Hughes on one side and General Botha on the other.

OVERSEAS TRADE DEPARTMENT.

London, Dec. 28.

Details are published of the organisation of the new Overseas Trade Department, which now controls the Consular Services and Trade Commissioners and Commercial Attaches. The Department is divided into two sections, namely, the Overseas Division and the United Kingdom Division. The Overseas Division is subdivided geographically and deals with the information received, while the United Kingdom Division considers reports from abroad, from the point of view of the industries in this country, and is in touch with the commercial community. No provision has yet been made for dealing with the problems of trade with the Central Empires, but it is probable that a new section will be created for this purpose. The Trade Commissioners have been increased from four to twelve and are assigned to Canada and Newfoundland (2), Australia (2), New Zealand (1), South Africa (2), India and Ceylon (1), Straits Settlements (1), British West Indies (1) and Headquarters (1). The Commercial Attaches in foreign countries have been increased, as a first instalment, from 8 to 27.

PRESIDENT WILSON AT THE GUILDHALL.

London, Dec. 28.

President Wilson, speaking at the Guildhall on the occasion of receiving an Address of Welcome, after referring to the gratefulness of the people at victory and pride in the soldiers who have won it, said:—"As I conversed with the soldiers I have been more and more aware that they fought for something not all defined, but all recognised it the moment you stated it. They fought to do away with the old order and establish a new one and the centre and characteristic of the old order was the unstable thing we used to call 'balance of power,' a thing in which the balance was determined by the sword thrown on one side or the other, determined by the unstable equilibrium of competitive interests, maintained by jealous watchfulness and deep-seated antagonism of interest. The men who have fought have been men from the free nations, determined that that sort of thing should end now and for ever. It is very interesting to me to observe how from every quarter, from every mind, and from every concert of counsel, there comes the suggestion that there must now be not a balance of power, not one powerful group of nations set off against another, but a single overwhelming powerful group of nations who shall be the trustees of the Peace of the world. It has been delightful in my conversation with the leaders of your Government to find how our minds moved along exactly the same line, and how our thought was always that the key to Peace was the guarantee of Peace, not the form of it, and that the items would be written unless there stood at the back of them a permanent concert of power for their maintenance. That is the most reassuring thing that had ever happened in the world. When this War began the thought of the League of Nations was indelibly considered as an interesting thought of selected students, something men could think

about but never get. Now we find the practical leading minds of the world determined to get it. No such sudden and potent union of purpose has ever been witnessed in the world before. Do you wonder therefore that with those who represent you I am eager to get at business and write the sentences down, and I am particularly happy that the ground is cleared and that the foundations are laid, for we have already accepted the same body of principles. These principles are clearly and definitely enough stated to make their application a matter which should afford no fundamental difficulty. At the back of us is the imperative yearning of the world to have all disturbing questions quieted, and all threats against peace silenced. Just men have everywhere come together for a common object. The peoples of the world want peace and want it now not merely by the conquest of arms, but by agreement of mind. It was this incomparably great object that brought me overseas from the imperative tasks at home, to lead counsel and aid to this great final enterprise of humanity."

The Times says only that President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour were present at yesterday's conference at which the fourteen points formed the basis of discussion. The subjects reviewed included the freedom of the seas, the League of Nations, indemnities to states, new nations, the future of the German Colonies and the Turkish Empire. It is understood that the Imperial War Cabinet completed the British case, a few days ago. It strongly asserts the British view of Maritime Law and is equally strong in the determination to secure the incorporation of a League of Nations in future International Law. As regards indemnities the Dominions have made it perfectly plain that they have bills to present to Germany equally with the Motherland and the Allies.

GERMANY.

London, Dec. 30.

Copenhagen.—A new German Cabinet has been appointed. Herr Schienemann (? Scheidemann) is in control of Foreign Affairs, Herr Moske, of Military Affairs, and Herr Wissel, of Social Affairs.

Copenhagen.—The details to hand of the fighting in Posen show that German officers fired on an automobile, flying the American flag, which was passing through the streets in the direction of Warsaw. The Germans tore down the flag. The Polish Guard dispersed the Germans 38 women and children and 100 Germans and Poles were killed in the fighting which ensued. The Poles occupy the public buildings and have dismissed the German Soviet. German soldiers coming in trains are disarmed and a delegation from the British Mission protested to the German Commander who declared that the Germans could not permit enemy flags being hoisted in Prussia. The British thereupon broke off negotiations.

THE EX-KAISER.

London, Dec. 30.

Amsterdam.—The Nieuws van den Dag states that Count Benckow would not be displeased if the Kaiser departed. It is considered probable that the Kaiser will leave for another estate and live there. He is suffering from nervousness, making conversation with him difficult.

PARLIAMENT MEETS JAN. 21ST.

London, Dec. 30.

Parliament meets on January 21st.

AMERICA.

London, Dec. 29.

(Official.) Although the repatriation of very large numbers of Dominion troops is throwing a heavy burden on British shipping, Great Britain is giving all possible assistance to the repatriation of Americans.

London, Dec. 31.

Washington.—Mr. Daniels told the Naval Committee that if the Peace Conference did not result in a general agreement to end Naval construction, he was firmly convinced that the United States must bind its energies to create incomparably the greatest Navy in the world.

SINN FEINERS IGNORE BRITISH LAWS.

London, Dec. 30.

"The Times" learns from Dublin that many of the elected Sinn Fein are in jail or are interned. Most Sinn Fein majorities were overwhelming. The women voted for Sinn Fein in regiments. Their enthusiasm was extraordinary. Everywhere the Sinn Fein organisation was perfect. There was no disturbance anywhere and the relations of all the candidates were most friendly. Sinn Fein expects the early release of the interned and their supporters. It proposes the establishment of a Constituent Assembly in Dublin, not recognising British Laws. It is understood that the Irish Government is prepared to meet any developments in this direction but the immediate future of Ireland is dark, dangerous and doubtful.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

London, Dec. 29.

Coalition officials claim that the two principal factors which contributed to the triumph are the votes of the women and the votes of the soldiers. The former made the majority secure and the soldiers' vote, according to one official, came later as a tidal wave in favour of Mr. Lloyd George. Even the Prime Minister expressed surprise, on returning from a luncheon given at the Mansion House to President Wilson to Downing Street at the sweeping victories and the colossal majorities. "The whole Twelve Divisions of Birmingham returned Coalitionists, the only woman candidate in the city being at the bottom of the poll. Here as elsewhere most of the spoilt ballot papers were from soldiers, who wrote across their remarks like 'Send us home, and we will vote.'" "Demobilisation first, Election afterwards." "We have no information about the candidates." The net result of the Election is summed up in the Sunday papers as "a personal triumph for Mr. Lloyd George." They draw attention to the disappearance of the two great Parties, Liberals and Irish Nationalists. The papers without exception emphasize that the Election was not merely a great triumph, but it is a great opportunity for Mr. Lloyd George. The papers also point out that the country, having won the War, means to win Peace, not merely by imposing stern justice on its enemies, but by insisting that the vast programme of social reform should be carried out. They declare that the governing classes are on trial and that if they fail to satisfy the country, impatient of politics as hitherto played, a painful reckoning awaits them at the next Election.

which may be sooner than is now apparent. In this connection it is pointed out that Labour largely voted for the Coalition in the expectation that a policy agreeable to Labour would be pursued. Mr. Barnes, interviewed after his victory in Glasgow, said he was of opinion that the country had turned against every one who had not whole-heartedly supported the War.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VISIT TO CARLISLE.

London, Dec. 30.

It was as Jessie Woodrow's son and not as perhaps the world's most important figure that Woodrow Wilson revisited Carlisle yesterday. There were no flags and no band, for the town respected the sentimental reasons that brought the President there. But as the train entered the station, all the city was in the streets, cheering the President as he drove to the Hotel Thomas Watson, 90 years old, the only surviving pupil of the Sunday School conducted by the Rev. Thomas Woodrow, the President's grandfather, and an elderly townsman, Miss Hamilton, gave the President a letter of farewell, written by his grandfather nearly 100 years ago on his departure to the United States. The President then visited the house where his mother was born and afterwards attended a service in Lowther Street Congregational Church, the outcome of his grandmother's Independent Chapel. At the President's request the services were ordinarily simple, the President joining in the hymn, so there was no sermon, but the Pastor called upon the President for a few words. Walking to the canal rail, in a deeply impressive manner, void of all rhetorical effort, the President said:—"I with unaffected reluctance that I project myself into this solemn service. I remember my grandfather very well and remembering him as I do, I am sure he would not approve of it. I remember the stern lessons of duty which he spoke to me. I remember painfully also the things he expected me to know that I did not know. There has come a change now, when a layman like myself is permitted to speak. There is another reason why I am reluctant. The feelings excited in me today are too intimate and too deep to permit of public expression. Memories that have come to me of the mother who was born here are very affecting and her quiet character, her sense of duty and her dislike of ostentation have come back to me with increasing force as these years of duty have accumulated. And yet, perhaps, it is appropriate that in a place of worship I should acknowledge my indebtedness to her and to her remarkable power because, after all, that which the world is now seeking to do is to return to the path of duty, to turn away from the asavagery of interest to the dignity of the performance of the right. I believe that, as this War has drawn the nations temporarily together in a combination of physical force, we shall now be drawn together in a combination of a moral force that will be irresistible. It is moral force that is irresistible. It is moral force, as much as physical force, that has defeated the effort to subdue the world. Words have cut as deep as swords. The knowledge that wrong was being attempted has roused the nations, and they have gone out like men upon a Crusade, that no other cause could have drawn, as one man. Many nations together, they knew that an outlaw was abroad, and that that outlaw pursued unspeakable things; and so it is from quiet places like this all over the world, that forces accumulated that will presently overpower any attempt to accomplish evil on a great scale. Like little rivulets that flow into the river, and into the sea, so there come out from communities like this streams that fertilise the conscience of men and it is the conscience of the world that we are trying now to place on the throne that others tried to usurp."

—The Ceylon Observer.

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Hon'ble Mr. A. SAMPATHY

Jaffna, JAFFNA.

16th December, 1918.

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