# The Hindu Organ.

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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION — ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 1, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXX—NO. 54. — JAFFNA, MONDAY JANUARY 13, 1919. — PRICE 5 CENTS


## NOTICE.

**THE HINDU ORGAN.**

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

*(Payable in Advance.)*

| | Tam. Ed. Rs. Cts. | Eng. Ed. Rs. Cts. | Both Ed. Rs. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jaffna Town | 2 25 | 4 50 | 6 00 |
| Outstations and India | 3 75 | 7 50 | 9 00 |
| Straits Settlements | 3 75 | 7 50 | 9 00 |

ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

| | | | Rs. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For one column ... | Yearly | ... | 90 00 |
| do ... | Half Yearly | ... | 52 50 |
| do ... | Quarterly | ... | 30 00 |
| For half column ... | Yearly | ... | 52·50 |
| do ... | Half Yearly | ... | 30 00 |
| do ... | Quarterly | ... | 18 75 |
| For Quarter column | Yearly | ... | 30 00 |
| do ... | Half Yearly | ... | 18 75 |
| do ... | Quarterly | ... | 11·25 |
| For one column, first insertion | | ... | 7·50 |
| For half column, | do | ... | 4 00 |
| For quarter column | do | ... | 2·50 |
| For an inch | do | ... | ·50 |

For subsequent insertions half the above rates.


**Notice.**

## P. Subbaroy's

*World-renowned and most Efficacious Ayurvedic Medicines.*

**Awarded several medals and certificates of merit at various exhibitions.**

TANJORE MASALA OR THE PRINCE OF FLAVOURING POWDERS.

DELICIOUS—CHARMING FLAVOUR.

A Powder purely of Vegetable ingredients prepared as per recipe followed in the culinary preparations of the famous Tanjore Maharaja's household. A pinch added to any preparations of diet, vegetarian or non-vegetarian, makes it easily digestive, highly relishable, most delicious, exquisite and agreeable to the palate. The flavour imparted to the preparations is so very charming and diffusing that it spreads not only throughout the entire premises, but also outside it to a distance. Can be used without the least scruples by the most orthodox Brahmanas and others. Much appreciated both by Europeans and Indians of all tastes.

Price per tin of a powder to last for more than a month As. 8. V. P. P. Charges for 1 or 2 boxes As. 5 only extra. Can be had everywhere or from the Manufacturers direct.

17. HEALING OINTMENT.—Is a sure specific for all sorts of ulcers, whether veneral or otherwise. It destroys all germs, leads to healthy granulation of all sores and restores the parts thoroughly. Price As. 8. In India and Burma V. P. P. charges up to 3 bottles As. 5 only extra.

18. THE MAGIC VOICE PILLS.—This is an excellent remedy for clearing and strengthening the voice. Will be found very useful for professional singers, public speakers, clergymen, and all others who are obliged to over-exert their organ of voice. It is a cure for hoarseness of throat; it gives melodious tone to the singers.—Per bottle As. 8. In India and Burma V. T. T. charges from 1 to 6 bottles As. 5 only extra.

CURE FOR WHITE LEPROSY OR LEUCADRAM. Cure certain within a week by external application only. Very mild and gentle in action; suited to all constitutions. Rs. 2 per bottle. V. P. P. charges for 1 to 3 bottles As. 5 only extra. Catalogue of all Ayurvedic Medicines post free on application. P. SUBBAROY, Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Tanjore.

Please mention this paper when ordering.

☞ As the Head-quarters of my Ayurvedic Pharmacy have been permanently transferred from Porto Novo to *Tanjore*, kindly address all your communications and orders to my new permanent and Head-quarters address at *Tanjore*, printed below and not to Porto Novo, as here-to-fore.

*My permanent address:—*
P. SUBBAROY,
*Ayurvedic Pharmacy,*
Venkatesaperamal Coil Sannathy,
TANJORE.



TAMIL TRANSLATION OF

## Srimad Valmiki Ramayanam

IN ELEGANT EASY, WELL-WRITTEN PROSE

BY

PANDIT S. M. NATESA SASTRI.

*A really beautiful edition of an excellent translation of a great classic by a well-known and very popular author.*

Well printed on fine Antique Paper, Elegently Bound and Richly Gilt.

***Every Tamil Home and School Library should have a set.***

| | | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balakandam, 244 pp. | ... | 1 | 12 |
| Ayodhyakandam, 501 pp. | ... | 3 | 0 |
| Aranyakandam, 254 pp. | ... | 1 | 12 |
| Kishkindakandam, 226 pp. | ... | 1 | 12 |
| Sundarakandam, 260 pp. | ... | 1 | 12 |
| Yuddhakandam, 702 pp. | ... | 3 | 8 |

*The 6 Kandams together, Rs. 12 8*

**KANTAN AND RAJAN**

***Bookseller and Commission Agent,***

**Mylapore, MADRAS.**


## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3755.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Nagammah daughter of Sinnattamby Kadirkamar of Vaddukkoddai East

Deceased.

Sabapathy Vaitilingam of Vaddukkoddai East Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sinnattamby Kadirkamar of Vaddukkoddai East
2. Muttuccumaru Murugasu of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Sabapathy Vaitilingam of Vaddukkoddai East, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Nagammah daughter of Sinnattamby Kadirkamar, coming on for disposal before J. Homer Vanniasinkam, Esquire, Acting District Judge, on Deember 18, 1918, in the presence of Mr. M. CanapathiPillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated December 17, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the next of kin of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before January 21, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

J. Homer Vanniasinkam,
December 21, 1918. Acting District Judge.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3754.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Teywanaipillai wife of Sinnattamby Kadirkamar of Vaddukkoddai East

Deceased.

Sabapathy Vaitilingam of Vaddukkoddai East Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sinnattamby Kadirkamar of Vaddukkoddai East
2. Muttuccumaru Murugasu of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Sabapathy Vaitilingam of Vaddukkoddai East, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Teywanaipillai wife of Sinnattamby Kadirkamar, coming on for disposal before J. Homer Vanniasinkam, Esqr., Acting District Judge, on December 18, 1918, in the presence of Mr. M. CanapathiPillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated December 17, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the next of kin of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before January 21, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. Homer Vanniasingam,
December 21, 1918. Acting District Judge.


## 2 GEMS.

**MANIDA JEEVIA CHINTHAMANY**

2ND EDITION.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

The most useful guide for health, wealth and prosperity and every day companion for young and old in Tamil. Containing important advice on self-preservation or vital subjects of private rature. Treating of Nervous and Physical debility, and all the more common diseases and derangements of the human system. Price Rs 2 Feather-weight paper edition cloth bound Rs. 3 Postage As 3 Foreign As. 6.

**SWADESA VAIDHIYA RATNAM**

IN TAMIL (3rd Edition) enlarged.

This is a handy Volume written in easy Tamil, containing full Botanical descriptions, Names in Latin, English and Tamil, of the various common plants and drugs used by the Medical profession all over the world. It gives complete and full instructions as to the treatment of diseases by allopathic and Ayurvedic Systems of treatment. In it is embodied **an index of diseases and remedies, with Tamil equivalents.** It is invaluable and indispensable for every soul for self-treatment in cases of necessity. 670 p. p. Crown 8 vo. printed in superior glazed paper in bold types.

Cloth bound Rs. 3-0-0. Feather wight paper edition with beautiful cloth bound Rs. 3-8-0. Postage As. 4 extra. Postage for F.M S & S.S As. 8.

Apply to: DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR,
*Kumbakonam.*



## Jaffna Co-operative Stores Ltd.

REGISTERED UNDER THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES ORDINANCE.

Authorised Capital Rs. 100,000 divided into 1000 shares of Rs. 100/- each.

Object of the Company:—Trade in rice, paddy, cotton goods, dry grains and other articles.

Business was opened on Aug. 26, 1918.

400 shares still available for sale.

Apply to:

M. ASAIPILLAI,
Secretary,
J. C. S. Ltd.
JAFFNA.



## The Lanka Commercial Stores Ltd.

*Registered under the Joint Stock Companies Ordinance.*

**Authorised Capital Rs. 25,000/- divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 25/- each.**

OBJECT OF THE COMPANY:—Trade in paddy, rice, cotton goods, dry grains, metals and metal goods, glass, matches, stationery, perfumery, scientific surgical and mathematical instruments &c.

Business opened on the 12th September, 1918.

400 shares still available for sale.

Apply to:—
The Manager,
Lanka Commercial Stores Ltd.,
JAFFNA.



THE COST TO A MAN OF 20 IS ONLY

Rs. 17-14-8

MONTHLY TO ASSURE

Rs. 10,000

IN THE EVENT OF HIS DEATH

*Kindly drop a line, and we will tell you what it would be for you.*

**THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**

Ceylon Agents:—
C. THIAGARAJAH & CO.,
13B, 1st Cross Street,
COLOMBO.



## HYPNOTISM

**PERSONAL MAGNETISM, WILL POWER, NERVE FORCE—**

**Call it what you will—**

Is the intangible power that controls human destiny It is the key to all business and social success. This power is no special gift of any one It is latent in every one. We help you how to display it. By our system, you can learn in a few days at your own home and not only achieve success yourself, but you can influence the mind, health and actions of others to a remarkable degree.

*Write immediately for particulars to—*

**THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,**
**Tinnevelly,**
**S. India.**



## FOR SALE.

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.



## "The Social Reformer"

(A QUARTERLY)

Devoted to the Communal welfare of Ceylon.

Edited by: Dr. N. PARAMANATHAN.

Annual Subscription Rs. 2.

Apply to: Editor, "The Social Reformer" JAFFNA.



## TREATMENT.

Treatment of all ailment of whatever description undertaken. Speedy and effective cure guaranteed at the lowest cost. Diabetes, Paralysis, Venereal Diseases, which generally defy the powers of the Medical preparations are successfully cured.

Write at once giving only description of your sufferings and the Medicines will be sent by V. P. Post.

If personal attendance required charges extra.

W. S. MENDIS,
Physician & Chemist,
Ayurvedic Medical Hall
4th Cross Street,
10-12-18. JAFFNA.

## Notice.

The following Resthouses and Madam will be closed to the public on the undermentioned dates on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor's visit.

Kayts Resthouse.... ..on 17th January, 1919, (afternoon only)

Elephant Pass Resthouse on 19th and 20th January, 1919

Iranaimadu Madam on 21st January, 1919.

Mankulam Resthouse on 21st and 22nd January, 1919.

Mullaittivu Resthouse on 23rd January, 1919

Vavuniya Resthouse on 24th January, 1919.

H. E. JANSZ.
for Chairman.

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Jaffna 10th January, 1919


## Wanted

FOR

MADAWACHCHY REFRESHMENT ROOM.

A reliable man as Head Saleman in charge Salary Rs 25/- per month Security required Rs. 150/ in cash or Rs 300/- in property.

Apply in person to the undersigned stating qualifications

M KANAPATIPILLAI,
General Contractor,
ANURADHAPURA.



# The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1919


## HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

It will be seen from the programme of the Governor's Visit to Jaffna published in another column that His Excellency arrives here on the morning of the 15th instant and remains in Jaffna till the evening of the 19th. We have no doubt that His Excellency will receive a right loyal and enthusiastic welcome from the people of this District as his predecessors had been always received on the occasion of their visits to this place. Preparations are going on to accord him a fitting reception. It is our fervent hope that His Excellency's visit will be productive of immense benefit to Jaffna.

His Excellency comes to Jaffna so soon after the calamity caused by the recent floods which have greatly devastated the country. It was an unprecedented occurrence, and the people have not yet recovered from its effects. As far as we are aware, for the last half a century or so, while the Government has been obliged very often to render help in the shape of relief works and otherwise to other parts of the Island, owing to distress caused by floods, failure of crops and prevalence of epidemic diseases, this District, though not a wealthy country, has managed to tide over failures of crops and other set backs, without the Government coming to its relief, owing to the industrious habits of the people, the vast majority of whom depend for the means of their livelihood more on the produce of their gardens than on that of the fields. But the floods of November last did not only very largely damage the paddy crop, but also the garden produces and destroyed thousands of cattle and a very large number of houses. The distress by the floods has been intensified by the abnormal price of food grains which are being sold at very high price. It is, therefore, to be hoped that His Excellency who has already expressed his sympathy on this calamity will afford some relief to the people, especially to those whose agricultural resources have been crippled by the loss of their cattle. Out of the contributions generously made by the public, especially by our countrymen in Colombo, the Straits and F. M. S., amounting to about Rs. 25,000, not only rice has been freely distributed and sold at reduced rates, in the distressed parts of the country, but help is being rendered to those who cannot, owing to their poverty, re-build their houses. This measure of relief will entail a large amount of expenditure absorbing almost the balance amount remaining out of the public contributions. It is, therefore, hoped that the Government will help the needy agriculturists by a grant to replace their lost cattle. It is also felt that the loss on account of the floods would not have been so severe if this Peninsula contained a proper system of drainage. Most of the channels and water courses which had served the purpose of a drainage system suited to the condition of this Peninsula, have been allowed to be silted up or encroached upon, by long neglect of Government.

We have no doubt that the public Address which will be presented to His Excellency will contain most of the pressing wants of Jaffna and that they will receive His Excellency's sympathetic consideration. There will be four Addresses presented to His Excellency at the Ridgeway Hall on the 15th instant, the Public Address, the Local Board Address, the Address of the Headmen and the Address of the Jaffna Association.

## MATERIAL PROSPERITY.

The material prosperity of a country means its ownership of material things in the shape of both necessaries and luxuries. That prosperity is entirely dependent on the country's agriculture, its manufactures and commerce. "He who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a benefactor to mankind," says Ruskin. He puts the secret of agricultural prosperity in a nutshell. If the food supply of a country comes from its own soil and is at least so abundant as to stand the people in good stead both in times of peace and of war, then the situation is good, and starvation will be a thing unknown. But man does not live by bread alone, though he needs it first and foremost. Once the craving of hunger is satisfied, other cravings assert themselves, cravings born of the senses, of aesthetic tastes, cravings for a life of convenience and comfort, cravings for fine, spacious buildings, for beautiful and artistic furniture, for splendid, swift and speedy conveyances. In one word, there is in almost all of us a craving to live as imposing a life as possible. Whether it is, or can be, satisfied by all is another question. But there it is, as the very vitality of our modern twentieth century civilisation. Those who can afford to satisfy their tastes need the *things* that satisfy them. And so we have our manufactures and commerce. We require manufactured goods of such qualities and make as would please us, made of raw materials which Mother Earth yields. If, therefore, a country by itself produces the raw materials necessary for producing the goods, and there is sufficient skilled labour in that country to produce the goods required, then it is placed in a position of entire industrial independence. And commerce is simply the exchange of the surplus goods of a country for others which that country needs but which it does not or cannot produce. And if on this commercial side of a nation's activity, there is no successful competition on the part of other countries or nations, its commercial independence is also assured.

We come back, therefore, to our first proposition that the material prosperity of a country depends on its agricultural independence, on its industrial independence, and on its commercial independence. A country means, as we know, the *people* of a country. And when we speak of the material prosperity of a country, we throughout mean the material prosperity of those who are settled permanently in the country. We consider the interest of the former first, and every other interest afterwards. Our position is very strongly put by Sir Frederick Nicholson, of the Indian Civil Service. Pleading the cause of India he says, "I beg to record my strong opinion that in the matter of Indian Industries we are bound to consider Indian interest firstly, secondly and thirdly—I mean by 'firstly' that the local raw products should be utilised, by 'secondly' that industries should be introduced, and by 'thirdly' that *the profits of such industries should remain in the country*." The italics are ours. In other words, the principle, "Indian interest *first* in India", "Ceylonese interest *first* in Ceylon" and so on for every country should be strictly adhered to under any or all circumstances. If this principle does not govern our practical politics, if this principle is a mere pious wish recorded on paper, then all we can hope for are tons and tons of frothy talk, with not an ounce of practice.

So the practical application of the above principle is the first condition, the very foundation of our material prosperity.

In this connection the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission with the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's criticisms thereon forms very interesting and instructive reading. In our opinion both are opportune and published not a day too soon. No one can deny that the conditions prevailing in Ceylon, so far as agriculture, industry and commerce are concerned, are similar to, if not in some respects worse than, those obtaining in India. The case being so, the findings of the Indian Industrial Commission and Mr. Malaviya's criticisms apply equally to Ceylon, and we therefore make no apology for drawing our readers' attention to some of the most salient points in both.

First as regards agriculture. It is admitted that agriculture should be intensive and extensive; that is to say, an acre should be made to yield as much as possible, and as many acres as possible should be brought under cultivation. As an example of intense cultivation, we shall take the potato crop. It is said that by scientific methods the land can be made to yield potatoes each as big as a football. Similarly a land can be made to yield more crops by scientific methods of agriculture than without them. But what has Mr. Malaviya to say regarding the state of Indian agriculture? He says, according to the summary of his Note published in the *Indian Review*:—

"The yield per acre of crops is very much lower in India than in other countries. We are producing in a normal year just enough to meet our requirements of food consumption, with no surplus to meet the contingency of the failure of the rains in the ensuing year. For this reason and also because the high prices of foodstuffs are inflicting serious hardship and injury on the bulk of the people, it is urged that the call for necessary measures being taken for improving the yield of our crops is urgent and insistent and that the matter should receive prompt and adequate attention from the agricultural departments, both imperial and provincial."

Ceylon is much worse situated in this respect than even India. Even in normal years we do not produce enough to meet our requirements of food consumption. Are not intensive and extensive agriculture in Ceylon, and the measures urgently called for by the Honourable Pandit more urgently called for in this country? Who, with the experience of the Rice Situation we have passed and are passing through, would say 'No'?

Now as regards Industries. In the mildest of mild words the Commission expresses its dissatisfaction with the Indian Government's policy in matters industrial; this dissatisfaction is coupled sometimes with an attempt at apology for Government. But with all that, there is a decided tone of dissatisfaction with the poor achievements of Government till now in helping the industrial progress of India. From the Official Summary of the Report of the Commission published in the *Indian Review* we extract the following:

"*In future* (italics ours) Government must play an active part in the industrial development of the country. It is impossible for Government to undertake that part, unless provided with adequate administrative equipment and fore-armed with scientific and technical advice".

It is no doubt impossible for Government to undertake the industrial development of India, *unless* provided with adequate administrative equipment, but it is not at all impossible for it to provide itself at any time with whatever is needed to push on the industrial development of the country if it is only bent on playing 'an active part' in the matter as the Commissioners urge. We shall now extract other passages in the Report where our readers will see that the anxiety of the Commissioners to point out the defects of the industrial situation is tempered by an equal anxiety to minimise the blame that attaches to the Indian Government. Say the Commissioners:

"The absence of technical officers and the consequent inability to distinguish between the good and unsound industrial schemes offered have given rise to undue hesitation in granting reasonable concessions. Frequently, therefore, there has been displayed by Government officials an apparent indifference to industries which has been confirmed in public mind by the absence of any openly expressed policy of encouragement."

In another place the Commissioners say:

"This account of the efforts made by the Government for the improvement of Indian industries shows how little has been achieved owing to the lack of a definite and accepted policy and to the absence of an appropriate organisation of specialised experts."

"We were forcibly struck when visiting the large Railway and private workshops throughout India with the almost complete absence of Indians in the ranks of foreman and chargemen, the non-commissioned officers of the great army of engineering artisans. At present these posts are filled almost entirely by men imported from abroad..... The continuation of conditions which force the industrialists of this country to import so many of their subordinate supervising staff is clearly most undesirable. They form a serious handicap to progress and militate against the ideal of an industrially self-sufficing India.....Railway workshops are in many cases receiving European and Anglo-Indian apprentices. There is however a noteworthy absence of provision for the middle class Indians. The arrangements made for Indian apprentices are at present inadequate and stipends paid to them are much lower than the corresponding amount in the case of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. We consider that the principle should be adhered to that equal proficiency should be equally remunerated."

Again:

"We have come to the conclusion that the manufacturing capacity of the country has been far from being utilised by Government Departments in the past and we believe that somewhat radical changes which we now propose will considerably stimulate industrial progress.....It appears to us that in the interest of Indian industries a radical change should be made in the methods of purchasing in India Government and Railway stores. The existing system has been handed down from a time when India was almost entirely dependent upon Europe for manufactured goods and it has had a deterrent effect on attempts to develop new industries in India."

We do not doubt that India from one end of it to the other will thank the Commissioners for painting the situation so truly and so boldly. With regard to many of their detailed recommendations we are more disposed to agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya than with the rest as it appears to us that he gives the purely Indian view of the matter more correctly. But with all that, we are convinced that the findings of the Commission will inaugurate a more liberal industrial policy in India. And Ceylon cannot remain unaffected by the forward movements in India in political and industrial matters. We fervently hope that Ceylon's industrial progress, from the point of view we have indicated at the beginning, will engage the attention of our Government as keenly as it engages that of the Indian Government.

But no industrial progress worth the name will ever be made if it is tacitly understood that the natural resources of a country are the preserves, not of the children of the soil, but of those who are born elsewhere. The equanimity of those who calmly contemplate the future material prosperity of their country cannot but be disturbed when they read telegrams such as this:

"Discovery of Copper in India. (Reuter's Service.) London, Dec. 19. At a meeting of the Cape Copper Company, the Chairman said that they must presently look to the Rakha Hills Mines in India for a renewal of the prosperity of the company. Large possibilities had been opened up by the discovery of a lode near Rakha similar to that at Rakha."

## LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER—is clear. More rain is wanted for the paddy crop. The days begin to get warm and the nights are dewy and chilly.

OURSELVES.—On account of the Pongal Holidays, the next issue of the "Hindu Organ" will be on the 20th instant.

THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.—Mr Horsburgh, the Government Agent, who went to Nuwara Eliya and Colombo, during the holidays, returns to Jaffna on the 10th instant.

THE SUPREME COURT SESSIONS.—The first Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court for Jaffna commence on the 3rd proximo. The Chief Justice is expected to preside.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.—Mr. Kinder's'y, the Registrar-General, is here on circuit and expects to leave on the 15th instant.

CEYLON SAIVA PARIPALANA SABAI.—The Junior Scholarship Examination of the Sabai was held on the 8th, 9th and 10th instant at the Jaffna Hindu College under the presidency of C. M. Sinnayah Mudaliyar. 8 candidates from different Schools appeared for Examination.

THE CONTROLLER OF REVENUE.—The Hon. Mr A S Pagden arrived here with Mrs. Pagden, on the 10th instant, on a tour of inspection.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Lewis Walker, Hony. Secretary, S P C A, who arrived here on the 10th instant, returned to Colombo by the evening train on the 11th.

—Dr. M. Sinnatamby who went to India on six months' leave has returned to Colombo and resumed his duties as Superintendent of the Lying in Home.

ON THE SICK LIST.—Mr. W. Mudlr. Muttuwelupillai, Member, Provincial Road Committee, N. P. is confined to his room and is suffering from fever. Dr. Jayatilake is attending on him.

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—It is authoritatively stated that the Hon. Mr. F Bows, C. M. G., Principal collector of Customs, has applied for leave and will be leaving in the course of the next month or two. It has not been definitely decided who will act for Mr. Bowes.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE.—Mr. C Ri[illegible]ley, the retiring Principal of the Royal [illegible]llege, will not be leaving before the Term [illegible]nds, if his health holds. He will sail a[illegible] before Easter.

MATRIMONIAL.—The registration of marriage between Mr S Ambalavanar, Surveyor, Colombogam, and Srimati Mankaiyarkkarasi, daughter of the late Mr. R. M. Chinnappa-Pillai, Merchant, Tinnavely, and cousin of Mr S. Esamparam, Surveyor and Manager of Schools and of Mr. S. Nalliah of the Fiscal's Office, Jaffna, took place at the residence of the bride at Tinnavely on the 4th instant in the presence of a large number of friends and relations of the parties. The ceremony according the Hindu rites will take place at an early date.

GOVERNMENT AND THE EXCISE SCHEME—Government has decided to extend the principle of Local Option to Toddy Tavern Licenses from this year. Until last year Local Option was in force in respect of Foreign Liquor and Arrack Tavern only. The rules governing the new principle are being drafted and there are evident indications that the required percentage is to be the same as in the case of other spirits, viz. —75 per cent.

THE NEW ISLANDS—Mr. J E Evans of the Colombo Observatory informs that the new islands reported near Beacon island are probably the the result of the earthquake reported on January 1st, they being about the same distance from here as the vibrations recorded in Colombo. —"Observer."

APPOINTMENT OF AN ENTOMOLOGIST—Dr. J C Hutson, who arrived from home on Saturday by the P & O "Nore," joins the Agricultural Department as Entomologist, succeeding the late Mr. Rutherford. This place has been filled after four years. Dr. Hutson belonged to the staff of the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies and comes with a great reputation. He assumed duties on the 6th instant.

SIR S P SINHA MADE A PRIVY COUNCILLOR—Delhi, Dec. 31—Intimation has been received that the King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Sir Satyendra Prosanna Sinha, Kt, K C, to be a member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.—A Meeting of the Committee of Agricultural Experiments was held on the 10th instant at Gangoruwa this afternoon. Present:—Mr. F. A. Stockdale, Director (in the chair); H. E the Governor, the Hon. Robert Trefusis (visitor) Messrs A. J. Austin Dickson, G. F. Cornish (visitor); J L Innes Lillington (visitor;) H. D. Garrick, R. Senior-White, J. B. Coles, M. L Wilkins, C. J Jackson (visitor), J G Sinclair, T. Y. Wright, J. S. Patterson, E. W. Keith, Neil G. Campbell, W. J. Wilson, Mudaliyar Rajapakse, Dr. J. C. Hutson, Messrs N. K Jardine, T. Petch, the Hon Mr R Huyshe Eliot, Messrs. E R Speyer, M. Kelway Bamber and H. A. Deutrom (Acting Secretary) At the close, the Director of Agriculture proposed a vote of thanks to H E. the Governor for having attended the meeting. H E the Governor—said he was happy to attend that meeting; the discussion impressed him greatly, and he had made up his mind to attend the meetings regularly. In Jamaica he was president of the Society for nearly five years and he was proud to say that he missed only one meeting. Meetings of that sort should be encouraged.

GANGA SAUGOR MELA—The annual Ganga Saugor Mela is fixed for the 11th instant. Thousands of pilgrims are arriving daily in Calcutta *en route* to the Mela which is held near Saugor Island It is believed that there will be about two million pilgrims this year. Several shipping companies have made arrangements to convey devotees in flats to the place of pilgrimage and back to Calcutta The "Emden" raids in the Bay of Bengal in September 1914 caused quite a stir and since then the number of pilgrims yearly has considerably decreased, but now that peace conditions prevail, an unprecedented rush is expected and police precautions in order to cope with the same are well in hand.—"M. Times.

GERMAN AIR ENTERPRISE—Air traffic was begun between some of the largest German towns on the 9th instant. The aeroplanes are carrying postal packets and passengers. The price per passenger is 2½ marks a kilometre (about 4s a mile) The machines can travel 130 kilometres (about 80 miles) an hour. The journey from Berlin to Munich, cologne, or Koenigsberg will take 4½ hours The Schutte Lanz Company is constructing a new large type of aeroplane able to carry 40 passengers.—"Exchange Telegraph Company." —London "Times," Dec. 9.

THE BISHOP OF DORNAKAL—A public meeting of the Ceylon Branch of the Indian Missionary Society was held at the Public Hall on the 8th instant to welcome the Rt. Rev. V S Azariah, Bishop of Dornakal, who is on a visit to Ceylon in connection with the C. M. S. Centenary Celebrations The Rt. Rev. Dr. E A Copleston, Bishop of Colombo presided and had on his right the visiting Bishop. The Indian missionary Society is a Church of England organisation financed and controlled by the Tamil Christians of India, Burma and Ceylon.

DUBLIN HONOURS AN INDIAN—London, Dec. 31—Trinity College, Dublin, has conferred the degree of Doctor of Literature on Mr S A Khan, who was educated at the High School of Moradabad.—"M. Times."

KANDYAN CHIEFS' DURBAR—The Durbar of Kandyan Chiefs and minor headmen will take place at the King's Pavilion on Friday It is expected that Heads of Departments in the Kandyan Provinces will be present and the subject of food production will be thoroughly gone into.

INDIAN JOURNALISTS IN COLOMBO—Messrs. S K R Ayergar and B M P Ghose, the two Indian Journalists, who went to England in connection with the recent Indian Press Deputation arrived in Colombo last night by steamer on their return to India. A public meeting, presided over by Sir P. Arunachalam, was to be held on the 7th instant at the Tower Hall, Maradana, to meet them.

THE NEW CABINET—London, Jan. 1—Dealing with question of the reconstruction of the Cabinet, *The Times* emphasises that in certain critical cases, for example, the India Office and the Education Department, continuity of association is essential for the sake of appearance and as a guarantee that the old policy stands quite as much for its actual development. *The Times* says that the Hon. E S Montagu has become the instrument of very far-reaching changes and is absolutely sound to carry them as far towards fulfilment as he can. His presence in the Government is at present reviving an old familiar criticism, but it is simply futile compared with the real mischief which would come if there were the slightest suspicion that British pledges to India were liable to be recalled. That suspicion is one of the penalties of Mr. Lloyd George's large Conservative following. One of the most obvious means of meeting it is to leave Mr Montagu where he is.

ACCOUNTANCY OF THE DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT—The vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. S Marston, Accountant, Drainage Works Department, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. W D H Pereira of the Audit Office Mr. Pereira is about the tenth officer of the Clerical Service of the Audit Department that has been selected for a special appointment, the others who received special appointments being:—Messrs. A W Metzeling, W E Grenier, J R Toussaint, T W Gunawardene, V Thamby, H A Deutrom, W F Kretzschmar, E D Kreiser and W S Christoffelsz.

DEVELOPMENT OF SINGAPORE.—Singapore, Jan. 4—The Legislative Council has given its assent to a resolution that a causeway should be constructed across the old strait of Johore, thus blocking up an important arm of the sea. The causeway is believed to be necessary for the development of new Singapore It is stated that the Admiralty does not object to the scheme, but the commercial authorities have not been consulted.

OBITUARY.—We regret to record the death of Miss Nagathoepam Selliah, at Vivekananda Lodge, Manipay, on the 27th ultimo. She was the only daughter of Mr. V Selliah, Book-Keeper, Karandana Estate, Waga. Our condolences to the father with whom much sympathy will be felt.

—We deeply regret to have to record the death of Mr. S Sapapathy, proprietary planter, Perak, F M S, which occured on the 30th ultimo at Teluk Anson. Our heartfelt sympathy with Mrs Sapapathy, and other relatives at the irreparable loss they have sustained.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY ME FOR RECEPTION TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

| | Rs. Cts. |
|---|---|
| Amount already acknowledged | 747 25 |
| C Spelwinde, Esqr., with collection | 18 00 |
| Philip Moses, Esqr., with collection | 18 00 |
| Dr. A. Chinniah, | 5 00 |
| M Canagasabai, Esqr., with collection | 34 75 |
| Joseph Cherubim, Esqr., | 10 00 |
| M. Somasundram, Esqr., Maniagar, Islands | 10 00 |
| T. Caralapillai, Esqr., | 25 00 |
| W. F. RatnaGopal, Esqr., | 5 00 |
| K. Kathirasamipillai, Esqr., Rentor, | 50 00 |
| T. R. Nalliah, Esqr., | 5 00 |
| R. R. Nalliah, Esqr., | 5 00 |
| K V. Markandan, Esqr., | 50 00 |
| O. Rajnayaga Mudaliyar | 5 00 |
| G. C. Tambyah, Esqr., | 10 00 |
| S. Machado, Esqr., | 5 00 |
| J. Machado, Esqr., | 5 00 |
| Total | 1003 00 |

Any Member of the General Committee, who has got a Subscription list, is kindly requested to return it with amount Subscribed.

K. KANAKASABAI,
Hony. Treasurer,
H. E. the Governor's
Reception Committee.

January 13, 1919.

# 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."*

COTTON OPERATIVES' STRIKE IN BOMBAY—Bombay, Jan. 9—A cotton operatives strike is in progress in Bombay, which is the most extensive that has ever happened in India 75 of the 84 mills in Bombay have had to suspend work. It has created a feeling of great uneasiness in the native town and its effects have been felt in the share market where the prices quoted were about R50 lower in big shares, and about R10 lower in small shares. About 100,000 operatives are idle.

## PROGRAMME FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

*January 15, 1919, Wednesday.*

8 A. M. Arrive by train, arrival public. H. E. will be received at station by the Chief Officials, Members of the Local Board, leading residents and chief headmen.
2 P. M. Ridgeway Hall. Address by Local Board.
Address by the inhabitants of the District.
Address by the Chief Headmen.
3 P. M. Levee at King's House.

*January 16, 1919, Thursday.*

Forenoon. Public Offices.
2—3 P. M. Discussion with Government Agent and Provincial Engineer at King's House *re* Kandyar reclamation, Vadamaradchchi Lagoon and salt.
4-30—6 P. M. Garden Party at the Old Park.

*January 17, 1919, Friday.*

10 A. M. St. John's College (C. M. S.)
10 30 A. M. St. Patrick's College (Roman Catholic)
11 A. M. Central College (Wesleyan)
11 30 A. M. Hindu College.
2 15 P. M. Leave Fort
2 30 do Jaffna College (American) Vaddukkoddai
3 20 do Victoria College, Chulipuram (Hindu)
4 do Kayts
4-45 do Fort Hammenheil
5 45 do Leave for Jaffna
6 30 do Arrive Fort.

*January 18, 1919, Saturday.*

7-30 A. M. Salt Pans
8 30 do Tobacco Experimental Gardens
2 P. M. Leave Fort
2 15 do McLeod Hospital, Inuvil
3 do Kankesanturai
4 do Point Pedro
4-45 do Puloli Hospital
5 do Return *via* Vadamaradchi Lagoon and Chavakachcheri.

*January 19, 1919, Sunday.*

4 P. M. Start for Elephant Pass by car.

B. HORSBURGH,
January 9, 1919. Govt. Agent, N. P.

## WELCOME TO INDIAN EDITORS.

### PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting was held at the Town Hall at 6 p. m. on the 8th instant to welcome Mr. Aiyangar, Editor of the Madras "Hindu", and Mr. Ghose, Editor of the Calcutta "Basumati", as well as the members of the recent Indian Press deputation to England.

There was a very large attendance. Sir Ponnamalam Arunachalam occupied the chair.

### THE CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam, rising amidst applause, said:—Gentlemen, we are here met today to welcome and honour two distinguished sons of India (Hear, hear), Mr. Aiyangar and Mr. Ghose, Editors of two leading Indian journals. They have been identified with every movement for the promotion of India's welfare. Recently they were selected to proceed to England as representatives of the Indian Press. There, as guests of the British Government they had unrivalled opportunities of seeing the magnificent efforts of Britain and Her Allies both at home and on the battle fronts—those efforts which on sea and on land, have been crowned with glorious success, which the world is now celebrating (applause). They also have come in living contact with that indomitable spirit of freedom and justice, of righteous indignation against wrongdoers and of active sympathy with their victims —that spirit which has given the Allied forces strength and courage to persevere throughout the terrible trials and vicissitudes of a 4½ years struggle with demons. Our friends have also had the opportunity of addressing British audiences on a subject which is very near to our hearts, and that is the Reform of the Constitution and administration so as to make them consistent with the ideals which the British have been fighting for (Loud applause)—liberty, self development and self-determination for all peoples, great and small, and to help to make us here and in India self-reliant and self respecting partners in the British Empire, and not helpless dependents. Their experiences have been very varied and rare and they will no doubt have much to tell us of this experience; and their knowledge and advice will be specially valuable to us in Ceylon in our efforts towards the realisation of responsible Government. We have ourselves conducted a two-years campaign, culminating in the great Reform Conference held at the Public Hall, which will soon be followed by a stream of delegates to England to lay Ceylon's case before the British Government and people. In that free atmosphere there will be little tolerance for the forces of reaction and prejudice with which we are all too familiar here—forces which are not very conspicuous for loyalty to British ideals and principles. It has been well said, gentlemen, that the tables are now turned and that it is no longer the people but the administration which is on its trial. We here in Ceylon and India await the result with confidence. I will not stand any longer between you and the speakers you are so anxious to hear. I will now ask them to address the house. First Mr. Aiyangar will speak. (Applause).

### MR. AIYANGAR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Aiyangar, who was greeted with loud applause, expressed his great pleasure at the honour done them and the warmth of the reception accorded to them that evening. When he was first asked to address a meeting that evening he was reluctant to do so on account of various circumstances But having been honoured with so warm a reception that day he thought it his duty to say a few words about the impressions they formed when they had the privilege of going to Europe by invitation of His Majesty's Government.

He would give them only a faint outline of their impressions. Of course they went to Europe during the last stages of the war. A most important thing they observed was that, although Great Britain was not quite ready with preparations for war during the earlier stages, still when the gravity of the position was made clear in the several reverses suffered by the Allies, Great Britain, France and America made such gigantic efforts that they were at last able to make Germany collapse utterly in a most unexpected manner. The immense forces of women who were employed in various factories and the vast output of work impressed them greatly during their travels in parts of England, Scotland and France. Soon after they arrived in England they were shown, in London itself, places where matters relating to war were prepared. They were also to war were prepared. They were also taken to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Chester, Birmingham and other places. They saw the marvellous efforts the British people were able to make when an emergency such as the great war had arisen in the crisis of the nation's fortunes. Of course England had the help of her Over seas Dominions, the United States, Italy and other states. With all that it must be said that a great deal of credit is due to the immense effort put forth by our great Empire in concert with her Allies. Of course they all knew from what had appeared in the papers that the final crisis was arrived at by the intervention of the United States which stepped in when the fortunes on both sides were pretty equal, if not inclined towards the side of Germany. When America was pouring her troops into France at the rate of 10,000 soldiers a Germany found that it was utterly hopeless to proceed with the war. That was the culminating point which resulted in Germany's unconditional surrender. The war had not only shown what stupendous efforts Great Britain was capable making. The manner in which Great Britain produced and supplied machinery was remarkable That showed how far backward India and Ceylon were in respect of industrial prosperity and material development. It seemed to him that England had not done what it could have done in developing the material resources of India, even to an extent which was reasonably prudent and possible. That was one of the most indelible impressions left in his mind. It seemed to him that until Indians took that matter into their own hands there could be no possibility of any great material advancement in India. That applied to Ceylon to the same extent. That was a fact which must be borne in mind by persons who talked glibly of material prosperity being the first pursued and political power afterwards. So, it seemed to him that that was one of the strongest reasons to impel them to strive for political advancement. As regards the present Indian reform he could not give them an idea of it better than in the words of the distinguished Chairman whose speech they must all have read. [Here the speaker quoted certain statements made by Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam at the Reform Conference.] Those words correctly summarised it. As regards the condition of Ceylon he was not in a position to speak with any authority. It seemed to him that Ceylon was precisely in the same position as India. [Here too the speaker quoted passages from Sir P. Arunachalam's Reform speech.]

Continuing, the speaker said that it was discouraging to find the state of education in Ceylon as depicted in Sir Arunachalam's address at the Conference. Serious notice must be taken of that state of things. There was much scope in Ceylon for cultivating the capacities of the people who generally had intellectual capacity of a very high order. It was only by this island being given a form of Government in which the interest of the Government and the people would be considered to be identical that a suitable scheme for industrial development could be framed. (Applause)

With a few further remarks the speaker concluded.

### MR. GHOSE'S SPEECH.

Mr. President, members of the Ceylon Indian Association, friends and fellow countrymen—I do not know how to thank you for your kindness to us to-day. I could not dream even last night when the boat carrying us anchored within sight of your palm groves that here in Ceylon we shall have a warm welcome from our brothers, for though I had read in the books that Ceylon is sung of as like a pearl drop from the southernmost point of India and all her traditions tenderly entwine themselves round India, I did not know that there was such a large and influential Indian community here and I am glad that I was mistaken for, if anything had struck me during our tour in England, it is the industrial, I might say material, expansion of the people of India, to which Mr. Aiyangar had already referred. It is that expansion that we must have. It was a desire for such expansion that made the Cholians and the Pandyans from India come to Ceylon during the second Century B. C. and it was this desire for such expansion that had prompted a Prince from Bengal before them to come here and leave the impress of his name on your beautiful Island. That was of course in pre historic times where the darkness is broken only by a few chance shafts of light thrown by authentic events. Then came Buddhism which carried the culture of India in two currents—one across the Himalayas to Tibet, China and Japan, and the other across the Bay of Bengal to Ceylon, Java and the adjoining Islands. Though Ceylon is now politically not a part of India, it is geographically and partially also educationally a part of it; and I think it would be to our mutual advantage if we were united politically also, as self governing parts of a United States of India. The fact that you have assembled to welcome us here to-day is proof positive of the fact that it is a new India we are all living in, that scattered units of my race has collected and come together and instead of living as mere individuals and races we are learning to live as a nation. The new creed of nationalism has triumphed over the contending creeds of India and we can well say to-day that our animosities are buried in a common grave and we are united as citizens claiming the right of men. Much is

made of our political differences. But I say they are immaterial, we have travelled from widely different points through the valleys of disillusion and disappointment to meet the unifying waters of a common suffering and common disabilities.

We want to have the rights of British subjects. We want to improve our material conditions. But that cannot be done till we get ampler political powers. Remember what Mazzini said: "Do not be led away by the idea of improving material conditions without first solving the national question. Where, for instance, is the country in the world which could put countervailing duties upon its own produce in order that foreign produce may be put on terms of equality? We must get this state of things remedied. Where we have a grievance and are determined to have it removed we can have it done. Take heart from he successful agitation your brothers in Bengal carried against the partition. In this connection His Majesty the King Emperor was pleased to tell me that he saw no reason why the sentiments of a people should not be respected. (Applause). Where the question is not one of sentiment merely our united demand cannot be pushed back. Gentlemen, "through the ages one increasing purpose runs." This war has raised India in the estimation of the Empire, and we can well ask today: Can Great Britain go into the Peace Conference—at the termination of the World War—demanding freedom for other countries to manage their own affairs, unless she is prepared to grant to India and to Ceylon the same measure of freedom as she has fought to obtain for other countries? The reform progosals are before you. I am one of those who cannot be satisfied with them. But they indicate how England also feels that the administration of India and Ceylon should be reformed. Let us educate our people, educate public opinion and let us agitate for the rights of British citizens. Let us be devoted sons of our mother. This ideal should be preached to high and low till—as the late Mr. Gokhale put it—"the service of the Motherland becomes with me an overmastering passion." Till we learn to live and to die, if need be, for the mother whom

[illegible] warship.

Whose feet the blue sea waters lave,
Whose verdant robes the breezes wave.

(Applause). We must be true sons of the mother [illegible] to ourselves and true to our country. Our duties chiefly in our own country; to educate—[illegible]ate—to agitate. Let us devote ourselves [illegible] work, to the resolution of our ideal of a self-governing country within the Empire where we shall be able to shape our politics and as you, Sir, have said, "we should be masters in our own house." A new world is in the making—the oppressing of the weak by the strng is over and we must strive to take this opportunity and prove ourselves worthy of our place in "the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the world." (Loud applause). May the blessings of the mother be upon us!

(Loud and continued applause).

The meeting terminated with votes of thanks to the speakers and to the Chairman.

—*The Ceylon Daily News*, Jan. 8.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

# The War.

### PRESIDENT WILSON.

London, Jan. 6.

Milan, Jan. 5.—President and Mrs. Wilson arrived in Milan at 2 30 p. m. this afternoon and were received at the station by the Minister Sig. Crespi, the Deputies and Municipal authorities. Crowds cheered the President enthusiastically while on his way to receive the Municipality's address.

London, Jan. 7.

The Havas' Agency states that the French Press states that President Wilson's call on the Pope was made in agreement with the French, English and Italian Premiers. Till we Pope will not take part in the Peace Conference.

### THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, Jan. 7.

The Havas' Agency states that among the Delegates to the Peace Conference who have arrived in Paris is the Polish deputation sent by General Pilsudski. The combined Serbian, Croatian and Slovene delegation has also arrived in Paris, headed by M. Pachitch, Serbian Premier, with whom are M. Ribar (Slovene representative) and M. Pavichitch (Croat.) M. Benes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, is already in Paris and M. Kramarez is about to leave Prague.

London, Jan. 8.

Paris, Jan. 7.—Havas' Agency states that the question is being debated at present as to the part Russia will take in the Peace Congress. It is emphasized that there can be no relations between the *Entente* Powers and the Bolsheviks and the other Little Russian Governments are not yet entitled to recognition. It is stated that Russia in all probability will not participate in the Congress at all.

London, Jan. 7.

Paris.—The opening of the proceedings of the Peace Conference has been fixed for January 18th when the heads of Governments and Foreign Ministers of the Associated Powers will exchange views. As soon as an agreement has been reached regarding organisation, composition and procedure of the Conference, the first sitting will be held, probably about January 18th. It is believed that representatives of all States which broke off relations with the Central Empires will be present, and that they will settle definitely the number of delegates that each State will send to the Conference. It is confidently asserted that France, Britain, the United States, Italy and Japan will have five delegates each. France will be represented by M. Clemenceau, M. Pichon and others not yet designated. Marshal Foch, by the unanimous wish of the Allies, will be invited to express his views on the Military problems. Probably Belgium, Serbia, Greece, Roumania and Portugal will have three delegates each, while the States which only broke off relations with the enemy will have only two.

### GERMAN ART TREASURES.

London, Jan. 7.

Paris, Jan. 6.—The Havas' Agency states that opposition is made to the sale of artistic treasures in the Imperial palaces of Berlin and Potsdam as the sale would be contrary to the Armistice conditions.

### DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

London, Jan. 6.

New York.—Mr. Roosevelt died at four o'clock this morning. Only the immediate members of his family were present. Since the New Year Mr. Roosevelt has been confined to his home in Oyster Bay with an attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

### IRISH REVOLT.

Allahabad, Jan. 7.

A *Pioneer* special cable, dated London, Jan. 2nd, states:—An hotel employee of Baltinglass, County Wicklow, was court-martialed in Dublin yesterday, charged with possessing a document, of possible use to the enemy. The document, which was seized last October, detailed how, on receipt of orders to strike, Battalion Headquarters should be established at Baltinglass, the Police barracks, Railways and Post Office should be captured there and elsewhere, and how communications should be maintained with Brigade Headquarters. Military law should be enforced by Volunteers. Persons of hostile intentions should be arrested and dealt with, and motor lorries and cycles commandeered. The male section of the populace was to be set to whatever work was necessary. Food Committees were to be formed to ration the civil population. Ammunition was to be kept at Headquarters and supplied to Companies that should first need it. Directions followed for the destruction of places seized when orders to abandon them were given, also of Railway rolling stock, permanent way, food stores and bridges specially mentioned. It was directed that trenches should be dug every half mile on the main road with barricades at intervals. The prisoner refused to plead on the ground that he represented the enemy in occupation. The Court's decision will be promulgated later.

### SERIOUS SITUATION IN BERLIN.

London, Jan. 7.

Copenhagen.—The situation in Berlin on Sunday was very critical. Thousands of unemployed of both sexes came in from the suburbs and assembled at the Tiergarten. Strikers carried placards "Down with the Government" while the Government supporters held a counter-demonstration with placards "Down with the Spartacus group." Most of the shops were closed owing to great nervousness. Later the Spartacus section occupied the Telegraph Offices and Central Berlin. The last telegram from Berlin despatched from Berlin on Sunday evening announces that Central Berlin has been occupied. Since then complete silence has reigned and evidently serious events are going on.

### BRITISH OFFICIALS ILL-TREATED AT MOSCOW.

London, Jan. 7.

Helsingfors.—Members of the Danish Legation who have arrived here from Petrograd state that the British Civil and Military officials are kept imprisoned in Moscow, and are being tyrannically treated. The real dictator in Petrograd is a woman aged 22, named Jacobleva, chief of the Anti-Counter Revolutionary Committee. Her cruelty surpasses all existing legends. Many die of starvation in the streets daily. The population has sunk to 800,000. Three-quarters of all the shops are closed and the tramways are suspended. There is no coal and electric light may only be used for two hours daily. The Red Guards in Petrograd number 50,000.

### LUXEMBURG.

London, Jan. 8.

Paris, Jan. 7.—Havas' Agency states that the question of Luxemburg is attracting considerable attention. The Grand Duchess, as an undesirable, will probably leave the country soon. A considerable section of the population desires association with France, while others, again incline to Belgium. The general opinion prevails that autonomy will be preserved after the Government has been changed.

### HUNDREDS OF O. B. E.'s.

London, Jan. 8.

Hundreds of names of men and women, on whom the Order of the British Empire is bestowed for services rendered in connection with the War, are published in a 32 page *Gazette*. The recipients' activities embraces most varied forms of War occupation. Only a few names well-known Overseas are included in the present liste. Among these is Viscountess Buxton, wife of the Governor-General of South Africa who appears in the highest class, namely, Dame Grand Cross. The Knight Commanderships include Sir Rider Haggard as a member of the Dominions Royal Commission. The Commanders include the Salvationists Mary Booth and W. J. Haines, and the music hall favourite George Robey. The Officers of the Order include Mr. William Hibberdine, Traffic Manager of the Eastern Telegrap Company.

### GERMANY.

London, Jan. 8.

Copenhagen.—A telephone message from Berlin to Munich states that Civil War has begun in Berlin. All the banks are barricaded. The Spartacists have captured a great number of public buildings. Thousands of armed Spartacists and also Government supporters are crowding the streets. Firing has started at several points and hundreds are fleeing from the city.

Copenhagen.—A message from Frankfurt states that a Council of War was held in Berlin at the Chancellor's Palace on Jan. 6th, the Soviet Executive participating, at which the Government decided to use all force to subdue the Spartacists. Herr Noske was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Government troops and these were conveyed in motor-cars to the centre of Berlin and concentrated near the Chancellor's Palace. The Government has refused to negotiate with Spartacists. Both sides occupy positions in the Wilhelmstrasse, 100 yards apart, and are prepared to fight.

London, Jan. 7.

Amsterdam.—A message from Berlin states that owing to the Spartacists' *coup*, it is reported that the Ebert-Scheidemann Lansberg (the Majority Socialist) triumvirate have resigned. It is stated that the causes of the outbreak were the dismissal of the Berlin Police President Eichhorn, who is alleged to have been handling Russian money for arming the Spartacists, and the breaking off of relations with Russia by Ebert. Eichhorn has ignored his deposition and continues in office.

Bale.—The *Frankischer Kurier* reports that the centre of Berlin has been the scene of heavy fighting. The Spartacists forced their way into the Chancellor's Palace whence they fired on the *Vorwarts* buildings. Von Eichhorn with troops has taken up a strong position in the Royal stables. The Spartacists have mounted machine-guns before the residence of the new Police President. The Majority Socialists have appealed to the soldiers and workers to rise in mass in defence of the new Republic. The Spartacist newspaper declares that the Spartacists are the masters of the Reichsbank and barracks.

A Rotterdam message reveals the Machiavellian policy of the members of the Soldiers' Councils in Germany, who have been secretly arranging demobilisation so as to ensure that the great majority of the remaining troops are imbued with the revolutionary spirit. Consequently German forces still under arms are largely the Red Army supporters. The policy has been especially successful in Brunswick where the Spartacists hold the reins of power and are bringing great influence to bear on Berlin.

London, Jan. 8.

A message from Berlin states that Ledebour and three others have been sent as Parliamentaries to discuss with the Government members measures necessary to avoid further bloodshed. A state of truce has resulted in the Spartacists apparently accepting the Government's conditions, namely, the disarmament of all persons except soldiers, the immediate evacuation of all buildings and the submission of Von Eichhorn.

London, Jan. 6.

Amsterdam.—The Bavarian Government has issued a statement that Bavaria is a Republic and a member of the United States of Germany. There will be a single Chamber Parliament elected on the principle of equal suffrage and proportional representation. All citizens over twenty years of age will be entitled to vote.

### BRITISH LABOUR PARTY.

London, Jan. 7.

A joint meeting of the Executive of the Labour Party and Labour Members of Parliament passed a resolution with one dissentient voice in favour of the Labour Party in the Commons becoming the official Opposition.

The Parliamentary Labour Party has unanimously selected Mr. W. Adamson as Chairman for the ensuing session. Mr. J. R. Clynes has been appointed Vice-Chairman.

### WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL WARSHIP.

London, Jan. 7.

Although no official statement has yet been made, it is understood that the British warship "Hood" is now nearing completion. She will be the largest fighting vessel in the world. She will be 894 feet long and will carry eight 15-inch guns. Her hull is being fitted with an outer cushion, against which torpedoes or mines will explode harmlessly. She is expected to attain a speed of at least forty miles an hour. The "Hood" will cost £3,250,000. It is stated that three other battle cruisers of the same type are being built.

### REFORMING THE CABINET.

London, Jan. 7.

The "Machinery of Government Committee," under the Chairmanship of Lord Haldane, which was appointed in 1917, has issued its report, which recommends far-reaching reforms with regard to the functions and procedure of the Cabinet. The Committee declare that the main functions are the final determination of the policy to be submitted to the Parliament, with the supreme control of the national executive in accordance with the policy prescribed by Parliament, and continous co-ordination and delimitation of the activities of the several Departments of State. For the due performance of these functions the Committee recommend a small Cabinet, preferably of ten members, meeting frequently, and supplied in the most convenient form with all information enabling it to arrive at expeditious decisions. The Cabinet should consult personally all the Ministers whose work is likely to be affected by its decisions. The Cabinet should have a systematic method of securing that its decisions are effectually carried out by the Departments concerned. As regards employment of women in the Civil Service, the Committee report that the absence of any substantial recourse to women's services has hitherto deprived the public of a vast store of knowledge, experience and fresh ideas, some of which would for particular purposes have been far more valuable and relevant than those of men Civil Servants. The other recommendations include the establishment of a Research Ministry to undertake research work to furnish a proper basis for policy. The report recommends the definite principle of the distribution of business between the various Departments, and condemns the watertight division of business between Departments. It recommends the formation of Parliamentary Committees to watch the work of particular Departments, and also the formation in the Treasury of a separate branch to specialise in establishment work and study all questions of staff and recruitment and routine of business generally. It further recommends the redistribution of the duties of the Lord Chancellor, causing a division of the work between him and the Home Secretary, thus relieving the Chancellor of the present extreme pressure of work.

London, Jan. 8.

It is difficult to estimate the situation in Berlin owing to conflicting reports. The latest messages state:—The fighting yesterday was the most sanguinary up to the present, and several hundreds were killed. Miniature battles occurred in the Wilhemstrasse where the Spartacists attacked the Foreign Office. Apparently last night Government regained control of the situation, at least temporarily. One report states that Hindenburg has arrived in the capital. Another says that General Groener, Ludendorff's successor, has repuested the Government to allow him to occupy Berlin, saying that forty reliable regiments can easily restore calm.

Bale.—A later message from Berlin states that the Spartacists have seized the arsenals at Spandau. Fighting continued in the streets of Berlin all night long. Gigantic demonstrations took place in the Alexander Platz on Jan. 7th. Von Eichhorn is for the moment master of the situation. Liebknecht harangued the crowds, urging them all not to return to work, and declaring that the Government must resign. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that the Spartacists occupied the Post Office on Jan. 6th.

—*The Ceylon Observer.*


NOTICE.

**KALA MANJARI**

A SENIOR READER IN TAMIL

WITH PROSE AND POETRY

for use in the

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE CLASS

*Prepared to suit the requirements of the New Code.*

PRICE 50 CTS.

(Explanatory Notes to the above in print.)

Apply to the MANAGER, "HINDU ORGAN".


## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3742.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thangam wife of Vairamuttu Kandiah of Kandarmadam, Vannarponnai East

Deceased.

Murugesu Muttutamby of Vannarponnai East

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Murugesu Kandiah of Vannarponnai East
2. Kandar Vallipuram of Do.
3. His wife Cheliam of Do.
4. Chithamparam widow of Kandiah of Do.
5. Venasitamby Vallipuram of Do.
6. His wife Thayslmuttu of Do.
7. Murugesu Nallatamby of Do. and
8. His wife Chinnatangachchy of Do. and
9. Vairamuttu Kandiah of Do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Murugesu Muttutamby of Vannarponnai East, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Thangam wife of Vairamuttu Kandiah of Vannarponnai East, coming on for disposal before J. Homer Vanniasingam, Esqr., Acting District Judge, on December 10, 1918, in the presence of Mr. K. Kanakasabai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated December 10, 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 January 16, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

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

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3746.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kandappillai Kulanthaivelu of Nallur

Deceased.

Annammah widow of Kandappillai Kulanthaivelu of Nallur

Petitioner.

Vs.

Sabapathy Kandiah of Nallur

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Annammah widow of Kandappillai Kulanthaivelu, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Kandappillai Kulanthaivelu of Nallur, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Doctor of Letters, District Judge, on December 11, 1918, in the presence of Messrs. Chelvadurai & Ramalingam, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated December 9, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to her unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before January 16, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. Homer Vanniasingam,
December 18, 1918. District Judge.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3739.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Teywanaippillai wife of Sangarappillai Vaitilingam of Vaddukkoddai East

Deceased.

Vairavanathar Arumugam of Vaddukkoddai East

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Tayalnayakam wife of Vairavanather Arumugam of Vaddukkoddai East and
2. Sangarapillai Vaitilingam of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Vairavanathar Arumugam of Vaddukkoddai East, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Teywanaippillai wife of SangaraPillai Vaitilingam, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Doctor of Letters, Esquire District Judge, on December 10, 1918, in the presence of Mr. M. CanapathyPillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated December 2, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before January 16, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

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

☞ Printed and published by S. T. M. P. Sithambaranatha Chettiar, for the Proprietors of the Saiva Prakasa Press, Jaffna.