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JAPFNA, MOMDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1919

"A REPROACH TO JAFFNA."

Our daily contemporary, the "Ceylon Morning Leader" of the 28th ultimo contains a special article by a "Passive Sympathiser" on the temperance movement in Ceylon, in the course of which the writer of that article makes some well-deserved reflections on the Jaffoa leaders for the apathy they have shown in regard to the local option question. Elsewhere will be found that portion of the article referring to them. The writer Elsewhere will be found that portion of the article referring to them. The writer in the "Morning Leader" not only shows a full grasp of the subject but is evidently one who takes a good deal of interest in the social, moral and political welfare of the Ceylonese.

Our esteemed contemporay in an editorial note makes the following remarks under the above heading:—

We have no space to-day to do more than invite public study of the special article published elsewhere from the pen of a "passive sympathiser." There are remarks in his article which

specially concern the Jaffina people and their leaders. The failure of Jaffina had not arrested our attention, but now that the point is raised, we do not see how the Tamil leaders in the north can viodicate themselves against this reproach.

We need hardly say that the thanks of We need natory say that the thanks of the people of Jaffus are due to our con-temporary for having so prominently brought to their notice their great lapse in regard to this important question— their failure to take advantage of the pri-vilege of local option granted by the Go-vernment to put down the evil of drink vernment to put down the evil of drink which is undoubtedly on the increase in Jaffra. We join with our contemporary in deploring the fact that while the people to the South are showing such commendable activity in regard to the temporary we just the North mendable activity in regard to the tell mendable activity in regard to the North should observe a policy of masterly inactivity and allow the demon of drink to get a firmer hold in places which had been till recently noted for the temperance habits of the people. It is not so much the people as their leaders who are to blame in this matter. The Karaitivu and Alavetty people have done much in the cause of temperance and we feel sure that when today taveros are egard to the tem-we in the North sure that when today taverus are brought under the operation of local option they will show renewed energy and see that these taverus in their midst are abolished.

We had felt curselves before reading the "Morning Leader" articles that the leaders in Jaffaa had not done their duty in the temperance cause, especially in connection with local option. The leading article on "Total Prohibition" which appeared in our issue of the 30th ultimo, written before reading the "Morning Leader" articles in question, concluded as follows:—

We should thank our Government for having granted us this privilege, however handicapped it may be in its practical operation. Though in may be in its practical operation. Though in Jaffia this privilege has not yet been availed of, we are glad to note that in some of the Sinhalese towns and villages the people have made use of it to effect their redemption from the drink evil. Is has been made applicable to toddy as well as to arrack taverns from this year. The Total Ab-timence Central Union at its half yearly general meeting held at Colombo last Saturday has adopted a resolution asking for Government Prohibition as in America. It has also made several requests from the Government for facilitating the working of Local Option. J. fina too should wake up and organize itself for the work. The road tax payers who are enfranchised for Local Option should be educated and informed of their privilege and the mode of exercising it. The old national and the mode of exercising it. The old national ideal of total abstinence, which has been losing its hold, should be revived, and every one should be convinced of the fact that unless the progress of the drink evil is arrested there is no hope of our countrymen regaining their former physical, intellectual, and spiritual strength.

We earnestly hope that the Jaffra Association will bestir itself and appoint a Sub-Committee to interest itself in the a Sub-Committee to interest itself in the matter, or an independent Society will be started at once to carry on the work connected with local option. Otherwise our community will not only become greatly demoralised by the increase of drunkenness in the country, but also sink low in the estimation of other communities. As we pointed out in the article above quoted early steps should be adopted to educate the people in regard to opted to educate the people in regard to the new privilege conferred on them.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.-Mr. B Horsburgh, the Government Agent returned from circuit in the Feninsula on exemption duty of Saturday last.

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College took place on the 1st iostant. The Hon'ble Sr. Ambalawaner Kanagasabai presided. The report of the Sacretary, the Balance Sheet and Budget having been adopted, Directors in Section B retired and they were re-elected. The charges in the office bearers were the election of C.M. Sinnaiyah Mudaliyar and Mr. S. Rajaratoam, Advocate, as Secretary and Assistant Secretary, respectively.

Becreary, respectively.

The Suprems Court Spesions —The first Original bessions of the Supreme Court for Jaffor commence today at 11 a.m., the Hoo' be Sir Acton Bortram, the Chief Justice, presiding. There are four cases on the calendar. The Loss of a Nature Vesser —The Brig "Victoria", which was abandoned by the craw owing to a leakage in the vessel, with a cargo of timber, midway between Rangoon and Madrae, belonged to the local Chatty firm, M.K.P.R. The value of the vessel without the cargo is Ra. 40,000.

A LECTURE-Dr Norris, Hookworm Expert, will deliver a lecture on the Hookworm disease today at the Central College Hall, Jaffan, at 6 30 p.m. Mr B Hors-burgh, Government Agent, will preside on the occasion,

THE SUPERINT NIBERT MINOR WORKS, JAP-NA A decing of the Provincia Road munities takes place tomorrow to make a section out of a large number of candidates or this re-ponsible office.

Two Unarvarences -On Saturday last at Two University of Covernment Agent fixed voor cies in the Usaiyerships of Chunnakam and Kankesanturu by appointing for those offices the Vidhan of Randerodal and the Vidhan Kankesantural respectively.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT —We acknowledge with thanks the receipt from the Government, of a copy of the 'Proceedings of the Legislative Council of Ceylon' during 1918.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S PERSONAL STAFF—H E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Lieut. G H L Doudney, C. M. R., to be temporry Extra Aide de Camp, on his Personal Staff—"Gezette."

EXCHANGE OF DUTIES.—An exchange of duties between Mr W L Kindersley, Registrar General, and the Hon Mr C S Vaughan, G. A., C. P., has been sanctioned, for a month.

CURRENCY NOTES AND STAMPS FOR CO-LOMBO —The B I. "Chupra," which arrived on the 31th ultims from London, brought five cases of currency notes and seven cases of stamps for Colombo.

five cases of currency noises and seven cases of stamps for Colombo.

Pourrey Club Exhibition —There was much activity at the Pub is Hail, Colombo, on the 31st ultimo, affording a novel experience for a large number. Various factors contributed to the unusual scene of bustle. It was the Ceylon Poultry Club's annual exhibition; and a record show it was. It meant a day spent with the decizans of the poultry farm and some really excel ent specimens were on view. The crowing of cocks, quacking of ducks; cooing of pigeons combined to produce a weird chorus, strange within the walls of the Public Hall. All previous records have been bruken in the number of exhibits, for, of birds alone, there were over 400; and 50 new pens had to be provided by Messra. Smith, Campbell & Co. The hall was not large enough to accommodate all the exhibits, some of which had to be kept out. Indian and Malay game classes filled best; and of the game varieties these had the largest numbers. The outstation birds arrived in Colombo by train, and were removed to the Hall in perfect condition. Special care had been taken to guard sgainst any damage to the plumage of the poutry, and all comfort had been provided in the large cages in which the birds were brought to the Show.

Hydre-Electric Survey—The P. W. Department has taken up in earnest the questions.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SUBVEY -The P W De-Hydro-Electric Survey —The P W Department has taken up in earnest the question of husbanding the different falls in the Island (which are run to weste now) for the purpose of utilising them to provide necessary power to supply towns with electric light and power For this purpose, Mr. Wimalasurendra, D. E., is now touring the island, making a Hydro E estric Survey, and it is understood that among others the sources of Lexapana and Abordeen Falls (in Maskeliya and Watawala Districts respectively) are being investigated with a view to supplying power and light to Colombo.

Legal Oftion at Kalutara—The last

supplying power and light to Colombo.

Local Office at Kalutara.—The last batch of areas in which there are six taverns was taken in hand on the 15th. The polling concluded on the 25th at the Kalutara Town Hall. The following were the results for the different tavern areas:—Alubomulia 93 per cent., Bolgoda 89 per cent., Pallimulia 84 per cent, Talpitiya, 79 per cent, Pattiya South and Oruwella 87 per cent, and Deseatra Kalutara and Welapura Kalutara and Katukuruna 2 votes only —Kalutara Cor. Jan 27.

—"Ceylon Daily News"

Departure of Officials.—The Hon. Mr.

DEPARTURE OF OFFICIALS,-The Hon. Mr. DEFARTURE OF OFFICIALS.—The Hon. Mr. R. E. Stubbs, Colonial Secretary and Mrs. Stubbs and family; Sir Anton Bertram, Chief Justice, and Lady Bertram; and (probably) the Hon. Mr. Justica Shaw, with Mrs. and Miss Shaw, are leaving Caylon by the "Osterley" on March 25 Mr. M. Kelway Bamber, Government Chemist, is going on leave for six months by the first opportunity. It is not yet decided who will act.

not yet decided who will act.

SALE OF AN ELEPHANT—The tame elephant, "Rama" belonging to the estate of the late Chas de Soysa, was sold by auction a few days ago to Mr. L. W. A. de Soysa for R. 3 200. The animal is considered to be the second best tame elephant in the island. On Monday last, a. she elephant, belonging to Mr. J. W. Illangantileke, Notary Public of Kandy, gave birth to a baby elephant, on his property, Asgiriya estate. It is a very rare occurrence for an elephant in captivity.

KANDY RATE PAYERS AND REDUCTION OF RATES —The Kandy Rate-payers' Association memorialised H. E. the Governor, on December 18th, asking for a reduction in the assessment rate. An unfavourable reply has been received from His Excellency by Mr. George E. D. Sliva, Scoretary.

E. D. Silva, Scoretary.

VISIT TO THE STOCK GARDINS—H E The Governor, accompanied by the Hon Trefusis, visited the Stock Gardens on the 29th inet. He was received by Mr Stockdale and Mr. Drieberg He inspected the effice and was keenly interested in the exhibitions of the Beckrepers' Association Mr. Crozier explained the apparatus used in beckeeping and also the different methods employed to keep hives. The Governor was shown a number of hives of bees at work and was also shown a queen bee.

PELMADELLA RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The Railway Exsension from Rathappura through the Felmanulla District Data been such a source of convenience to planters, since the first section to Data was opened, first to goods and labur to all description to troffic, stat there has been a campur for the opening of other Stations Mr. M Cole Bowen, Chief Coustruction Engineer, who had been comforted with much difficulties arising through the War, by the shortage of men, money and material, has risen to the occasion, and not only residents of Pelmadulla, but the entire Provices of Sabaragamuwa will learn with much satisfaction that the torse new stations Watapoths, Kahawatte and Opanaike—are to be opened to goods treffic from March 15th. As is well-known placters are chiefly concerned in the transport of their produce, which has now to be carted from distant estates to Data Station, 62 miles from Rathapoths, The Station, 62 miles from Rathapoths, and the state of the first from Rathapoths of the LOPA VISIT TO EXPERIMENT STATION.—

L C P A VISIT TO EXPERIMENT STATION.—
Members of the L C P A, including Mudaliyar Rejapakse, Dr. H M Fernando, Mr.
George E de Silva and others toured the Experiment Station on the 30th ultimo. They
were shown round the different plots by Mr.
Stockdale and Mr. MacMillan.

were shown round the different plots by Mr. Stockdale and Mr. MacMilan.

Bard of Agriculture Mexims —At the Marting of the Beard of Agriculture held on the 29th instant in the Planters' Hall, HE the Governor presided. Others present included the Hon. Messrs Vaughen, Tillekerstee, Dr. Fernando, H. Meedeniya, and Moolema et Bishop Bekmayer, Messrs F. R. Das, Drumville Dissaws, E. Beven, J. C. Ratwatte. Stockdale, Petch, A. W. Winter, Andree, Long Price, Stevens, Sturgers, L. H. S. Pieris, C. Drisberg (Secreary) A. B. Thomson, Mac Milan, Vassicieff, Mudaliyars Rajapakse, Hangakoon, Reys, Gaster, and Shortan, Messrs W. A. De Silva, George Silva, Dr. Hewsitarne, Rev. Farther Caspertz, and Mr. Garard Juseph. H. E. the Governor arrived attended by the Hool. Robert Trefusis and Sir Solom in Dias Bandaramaks. Mr. Stockdale submitted a statement of accounts. The Progress Raport was taken as read. Estimates for 1919 was elected. The Hon. Dr. Fernando revi a paper on paddy cultivation under the taken from the economic standpoint. His Excellency said thanks were due to Dr. Farnando for the valuable paper. He did not wish to make any remarks, as the next paper dealt with food supplies, and called on Mr. W. A de Silva to read the paper on Production and distribution of food supplies, Mr. Thomson read the paper on the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Drieberg that on suggestions for securing larger food supply in the near fusion, and Mr. Molegode on the improvement of paddy cultivation. There were short discussions on each paper. H. E. the Governor, at the close said it was desirable that two organisations be formed, one for major products: tea, rubber and probably coconuts, and the other for minor products or village products. On each one of these, the Departments of Agriculture, Irrigation, Land Settement and also Forest should be represented. On both Beards, planters dealing in major products, should be represented. He also invited crisicism and communications from those present, before he re considered the reorganisation.

The In BOARD OF AGRICULTURE MEETING -At the

The Indian Census.—The decendial consus will be taken in India in 1921, and preliminary arrangements are under considera-

A SAFETY BOTTLE LAMF—We have received with thanks from Mr. H W de Silva
of Cuilen Factory Badulla, an improved
"Safety Bottle Lumb" with an automatic
extinguisher. Mr de Silva invented the
lamp himself, and has secured a patent for it.
In Mr de Silva's invention the danger caused
by the upsetting of the lamp is counteracted
by the automatic extinguisher which covers
the stopper and drops off the moment the
lamp is upset, the light being immediately extinguished. There is also a device inside the
lamp which prevents the oil being poured
out when the lamp is upset. It is mentioned
that the Badulla Local Board has already
ordered a considerable number of these
lamps. lamps.

PROSPECTS OF GETTING MUTTU SAMEA,
—There is every likelihood of Ceylon receiving supplies of Muttu Samba from S India
about March or April. The barvest of the
last July's sowing is estimated to yield 75
per cent. of the normal crop. There will be
a slight delay in harvesting, but S I experts
are confident it will at least yield 75 per cent.
Usually the rice is ready for export in February, but this time it will be March or
April. Tois crop baving proved successful,
there is reason to hope that the Madras
Government will withdraw the prohibition
that came into force owing to the shortage of
supplies. supplies

Indian Lecturer for Oxford,—London, Jan. 20 —Mr. R. O. Mukherjea has been ap-to need Lecturer in Philosophy at Oxford University.—"M. Mail."

University.—"M. Matt."

Avusvenic Confessence.—Dalbi, Jan. 27.

—The annual Ayurvedic Conference began last evening, about two hundred practitioners attending, of which one hundred and thirty attended from other parts of India. Hakin Ajmai Khan of Dalbi as Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and emphasized the importance of Ayurvedia

and Tihi systems of Medicine and suggester unity of sotion to bring their diffice the sand generates to the notice of the Government and seek their nelp. Exvirsi Umachiran Kavirates of Benates, in the course of his prestoemal address in Hindi, after shuding to the victory of the Alies and the untimely death of Prince John, dwelt upon the importance of Ayurvedic system of medicine, which he olsimed as a part of Hindu religious revelation and also as a developed science. The system has had eight brauches including surgery. Concluding he trged upon the conference to units and develop Ayurvedic squares of the system has had eight brauches including surgery. Concluding he trged upon the conference to units and develop Ayurvedic squares and develop and recognition and help and also appealed for public support.

Fabruary 3, 1919.

Ayuveedic education and claim from Governer ment recognition and help and also appealed for public support.

PLEASURE FLIGHTS ROUND CALCUTTA BY AEROPLANE — Calcutta Jan. 29 — Mesars. Spalding & Co. of Calcutta, are now registering applications for pressure flights by zeropiane round Calcutta, as charges of R 50 for adults ace R 25 for oblidren. The aeropiane, which the Company expect will arrive about the end of March, is one of the largest constructed and is equipped with four Rolls-Royce engines aggregating about 1,200 horse-power, and giving a speed of 120 miles per hour. An "Empire" representative, who made enquiries, says that are Company hope to start shortly a daily service from Calcutta to Darjeelling and an aerofrome and landing ground on a space of 100 acres are now being prepared at Dum Dum from which flight, whit commence. It is calculated that the journey from Ga cutta to Darjeeling will be made in three nours and the tares, when the service starts, will be about R 80 for each passenger. Passengers will be carried from Calcutta to Siliguri in the larger planes of the service and from Siliguri to Darjeeling in smaller planes. This change at Siliguri is necessitated by the lack of a landing space in Darjeeling sufficiently large for bigger machines. Other services to be opened, include Calcuttas to Puri in about three hours. Calcutta to Banchi. Calcutta to Dood Calcutta to Deith via Baukipore, Benares, Allahadbad, Cawopore and Umbana, Calcutta to Deith via Baukipore, Benares, Allahadbad, Cawopore and Umbana, Calcutta to Deith via Baukipore, Benares, Allahadbad, Cawopore and Umbana, Calcutta to Deith via Passengers. The former have a range of 400 miles and the latter 600 miles.

Journalism in Bengal — There is considerable commotion in the journalistic devects

miles. —"M. Mail".

JOURNALISM IN BENGAL —There is considerable commotion in the journalistic deveceds of Bengal. The "Bengaree" has practically been bought over by the Hon. Mahareja Sri Mahindra Chandra Nandy of Kasimbazar. The "Bengaree" has a long history behind it. It was started more than half a century back by Babu Girish Chandra Choose who was considered to be their source of political inspiration by men like Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee and Babu Benharam Chatterjee. Gradually it drifted into the hands of Babu Surandra Nath Bannerjee when he took his big jump from the Civil Service to Indian politics with the help of Babu Boopendra Nath Sen. Surendraeath converted the weekly "Bengalee" into a daily organ and later on become its sole proprietor. The Maharaja is a man of modest education and unbounded ambilion who has—to quote his own words—"burnt his fingers on many an occasion" With the "Bengalee" goes to the Maharaja the "Bengalee" the Bengalee daily started by Surendranath to counteract the influence of the "Basumati" which is the organ of Nationlism in Bengal. The "Search light" writes:—A we'll-informed Calcutta Correspondent writes to say that the "Bargalee" has been sold to the new proprietory body—of which the Maharaja of Cassimbazar is the principal shareholder—for two lakhs, haif of which has been paid down to the Hon'ble Mr. Burendra Nath Bannerjee and the balance is to be paid off in instalments Mr. Bannerjee will remain life-editor and will receive Rs. 500 a month, but the joint editor Babu Prithwis Ohandra Roy, will draw the aimost princely salary of Rs. 1,000 a month. At present the later is the "Frivate Scoretary" of the Mabaraja Saheb, and it is believed that it is due to his good offices that the rorganization of the "Bengalee"—which will take effect from the first of the next month—has taken shape on the lines set forth above. —The "Hindu."

Tubery and The Allies —London Jan. 14 —The Aga Khan, Mears. Abbas Ali Baig. Amir Ali, A Yusuf Ali, A S Anik, M Fl. JOURNALISM IN BENGAL -There is consider-

has taken shape on the lines set forth above.

—The "Hindu."

Tubery and the Allies—London Jan.
14—The Aga Khan, Mesers. Abbas Ali Baig, Amir Ali, A Yasuf Ali, A S Anik, M H Ispanani and a number of other Mosems, in a letter to Mr Barfour, protest against the responsible suggestions that Constantinople should be banded over to a Christian State or internationalised. They point out that this directly conflicts with the principle of mations, ity and would cause grave diseabilities are conflicts with the principle of mations, ity and would cause grave diseabilities are conflicts with the principle of mations, ity and would cause grave diseabilities are conflicted that Constantinople is now in all essentials, a Moslem oily and the signatories are conflicted that no radial or religious prejudices will be allowed to impair the trust of Moslem nations in the good faith of the Aliles, and that the settlement of this momentous world problem will be based on the principles of justice and equity and national unity laid down by Mr. L'oyd George and President Wilson. From the Northern horders of Syria proper to the Ægesan and Black Sea, along its Southern littoral as far as the frontiers of Azerbaijan, the population of roughly twenty millions is in some distincts excusively and in others preponderantly of the Turkish race and Moslem faith,

The population of Thrace is also preporder analy Turkish. The whole of this territory, with Coostar thoopie as its capital, should be left in the hands of the Turkish Nation, in accordance with the recent declaration of the Premier. The signatories at present express no orinion with regard to other provinces of Turkey, but urge that whatever may be the ultimate settlement of the Armonian question, the rights and interests of the large Museul, man population in Armenia should be safeguarded They should be protected from persecution and at least be placed on equal footing with the non-Mostem population.

LOCAL OPTION.

Such taverns as were not extinguished by abstinence, are now doomed under local option. The villager—the Sirhaless villager—has done splendidly. I specify the Sirhaless villager—has done splendidly. I specify the Sirhaless villager, because the Northern peeple have shown the strangest failure. There is no part of Ceylon where the people are reputed to be more public-spirited. Political enthusiasm rises to a greater heat in Jaffna than in any part of the Island. It is from the Tamil members in the Council that we hear oftenest about temperance and "dry states" and total prohibition. The leaders of Jaffna make speaches on the sutject, their ropresentatives lodge objections, their newspapers prach temperance. Yet, while the obscurest Sinhalese districts have held successful Local Option Polls, there has been not one objection lodged in Jaffna, with the result that not one poll has had to be organised.

It is not as though there were no need for

poll is munity. "Passive Sympathiser." -The Ceylon Morning Leader.

THE "GAZETTE": JAN. 81.

Mr. D. H. Balfour to act, in addition to his own duties, as O. A. to the G. A., S. P., from Jan. 20, until the return of Mr. T. Goonetilleke to duty.
Mr. J. E. R. Pereirs to act as P. M., and A. D.
J. Colombo, vice Mr. W. H. B. Carbery, for three days from Jan. 30, or until the resumption of duties by that officer.

uties by that officer.

Mr. C. L. Wickremesinghe to be, in addition to is own duties, A. D. J., Kalutara, with effect

Mr. J. E. de Zoysa to act as D. J., A. C. R. and P. M., Negombo, vice Mr. M. S. Sreshta, on Jan. 28 and 29, or until the resumption of duties by that officer.

that officer.

Mr. Solomon Fernando to act as C.R. and P.M.,
Panadure. vice Mr. C. J. S. Pritchett, for four
days from Feb. 7, or until the resumption of duties
by that officer.

Mr. O. L. de Kretser, to act as C.R. and P.M.,
Matara, and A.D.J., Matara, vice Mr. S. D.
Dhondy, from Feb. 1 to 8, inclusive.

Mr. N. J. Martin to act as C.R. and P.M., Chilaw and Marawile; A.D.J., Chilaw; and Assistant Superintendent of the Chilaw Jail, vice Mr. M. Prasad, from Feb. 1, to April 12, or until resumption of duties by that officer.

Mr. A. V. VanLangenberg to act as C.R. and P. M., Gampola, vice Mr. R. B. Naish, from Feb. I to 3, or until the resumption of duties by that

Mr. B. L. Drieberg to act as A.P.M., Avissa-wella, on Jan. 29, and C. R. and P. M., Avissa-wella, on Jan. 81, or until the resumption of duties by Mr. C. J. A. Marshall.

Mr. S. Subramapiam to act as A.C.R., Point Point and Chavakachcheri, on Feb. 7 and 8.

STRONGETT MAN DOESN'T EAT MEAT.

In India lives the strongest man in the world. He has proved his strength before Hindu and European audiences, and in India he is greeted as a national hero.

Eam Murti Naidu is 5 feet 6½ inches tall and weighs about 210 pounds; his chest measurement is 45 inches, and it has an expansion of nine inches, He can swim for two hours continuously, and ran 12 miles at a stretch.

As a test of his strength, he has an iron chain passed around his shoulders and the two ends of it, bound to a post. He then slowly little his shoulders and the chain breaks.

As another test, he has an elephant, weighing

shoulders and the chain breaks.

As another test, be has an elephant, weighing about four tons, enter the ring. A plank is placed over Naidu's chest and abdomen and the elephant walks on it and after see-sawing for several minutes walks off. Naidu jumps to his feet as unconcernedly as if nothing had happened.

One of Naidu's feats of strength is his act of "stopping a motor oar." By sheer force he holds back a 12-cylinder automobile. An Englishman, not relying on Naidu's automobile, offered his own car and promised the strong man a sum of money and the automobile if he could hold it back.

Ram Murti accepted the challenge. A rope was entireled around his waits taid that to the automobile. Then he asked the Englishman to drive the machine. Ram Murti was carried several feet, but he meetly smiled, for he was testing the strength of the rope.

Then he made his stand and the fastmoving automobile immediately was checked. The whoele spur round with terrific speed, but the car itself did not move forward even an inch.

Some are apt to jump to the conclusion that this Handu giant of strength ears nothing out the obops and steaks, rare game, birds, and eggs, by the dozen. Naidu never case mest of any kind, neither fish, nor even eggs. He is a vegetarian.

In the morning Naidu takes a drink made of almond paste, sugar, spices, and cold water. His principal meal, which he eats at 10 o'clock in the morning, consists of a quatter-poind of boiled rice, vegetable curry, and lentil or pea soup.

He eats clarified butter with all his dishes, never drinks tea, coffee or liquor of any kud. is fond of cold water, of which he drinks in all dance. At 4 p. m., Naidu takes his favorise; ding made of honey, cream butter and au Along with the pudding he takes a drink madmilk, wheat bran, almonds and sugar.

After his performances at night Naidu takes a rice, vegetable curry, and leath soup, the whole weighing not more than a quarter of a pound. As a boy Rum Murti Naidu was a sickling. The reading of the lives of atrong men inspired him to become a physical giant.

At first he took up the western method of damb bell and bar exercises, bus soon discovered that his constitution was not satisfed for these kind of exercise. He adopted the Hindu system of ground exercises.

Constant and regular exercises, and his strong on the strong mid, turned him from a weaking into a physical m real. By experience he discretzed that it was neither food not the form of exercise that made a man strong, but that it was the mind that developed muscles.

Naida believes, as did Napoleon, that it is mental strongsh, mental energy and crossol of the mind that makes a man strong and that a week mind can never expect to develop a strong body. Faidu's life and strength bear testimony to his theory. Every day for about two hours he practices concentration and meditation, also exercises to increase his power.

Naidn's control of broath and power of concentration help him to localize his energies in that part of his body where they are most needed. When he snaps an iron chain, holds a four ton elephant on his chest, or stops a 12 cylinder automobile, he drives by force of mind his power of resistence to that part of his body where it is needed.

The life and career of Ram Murti Naidu refute the super-tition that none can expect to be stron who do not gorge on make morning, none, as night. Americans should eat less meat and mor of rice, beans, vegetables, nuts and foits. In this way everyone can increase his personal magne-tism and strongth.

As a Hindu I feel that Americans est too mu From childhood you have been reared on meas, bason in the morning, lamb chops at lunch, and beef-steak or chicken, at dinner. If you do not eat meat you feel that you have not caten at all.

I come from a country where plain living and high thinking is the motio of human life. Our sages of olden days—lays as far back as 2000 or 3000 years before Ohrist—lived not in palaces or laxurions cities, but in cottages by a fiver, in a forest or on a mountain and ate neither much nor luxurious dishes.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore, whose books of poems are being bought to America like the best selling novels, is a vegetarian. He lives mostly on rice and other vegetables.

when you think in the afternoon that you are feeling weak because you could not afford to have lamb chops for lunch, but had plenty of veget ables and beans or rice, you are creating a mental condition which reacts on the physical.

Meat is not necessary to make one strong, Look as an elephant. It is huge, and strong of coarse, but it ests no meat. It draws its nourishment and strength from grass and vegetables, fruits and foliages.

The elephant is a vegetarian. So is the horse, the rhinoceros, and the ball. And no animal oan surpass the ball in endurance—even in fighting ferocity.

There are races of man, too, who are mostly vigeiarian, and they, too, are strong and healthy and have unquestionable power of endurance. The Japanese at home live mostly on rice, beans, and vegetables.

vegetables.

Those who have been in Japan and have lived with the Japanese, know how simple is their food and how strong are their minds and bodies. For breakfast the Japanese eats one, two or three bowls of rice, bear and picklas.

En leads he have in fith some fried fish and

beans, choses and pickins.

For lunch he has rice, fish soup, fried fish and cooked vegetables. For dinner he takes rice, baked or raw fish, and vegetables. The Japanese in larger chies set mest once in a waile, and in the villages almost never.

It is generally thought in Europe and America that most is necessary to give host and endurance to soldiers. Tale is a mistaken belief. There is scarcely a colder country in the world than Manchuria.

The Japanese marched, camped and fought there, with characteristic energy and provess and moved down the mest-fed and stalware Cossacks. Every Japanese soldier carried with him a pound or two of rice and beans.—Weekly Unity.

-Health and Happiness.

MALAYA SPECTATOR.

MALAYA SPECTATOR.

Thatfusam in Singapore.—Walle we rejoice to see that, the Coetiles, prompted perhaps with religious 23d, have built Hindu famples wherever they go, we cannot help, lamenting on the other hand, at some abuses tolerated in these places of worship, on certain occasions. The magnifulent celebration of Thaipursun festival, by the Chatty community here, is very amusing. The grandour and pomposity of the celebration, attract thousands of sight seems from all directions! The temple door is wide onen so men and women of all nationalities, and of all religious. Special invitations are sent to popular individuals—particularly to all Europeans. In the local papers it was also advertised thus:—

"The members of the Chetty community, corn-ally invite the ladies and gentle ner or 80 gapor-to be present at the Francis or Thairmenth, (the day that God Sobramaden, and or Siva, appear ed to his devotes) to be calabrated at the tem-ple at Tank Road on Friony the 17th Jenuary 1919.

PROGRAMME.

Thursday Procession of Silver Car.
Friday Reception.
Saturday Procession of Silver Car and Display of firoworks.

Saturday Procession of Silver Car and Display of fireworks.

It is simply a very painful affair to see that the temple is polluted in more than one way. Prople may ges in with feir boots and shoes, and there is no necessity to five themselves of these footward. Smoking, chewing betel, and spitting inside the preference of the check of these footward. Smoking, chewing betel, and spitting inside the preference of the check, and yet the puff of tobacco smoke issues from the mouth of the Than ("gendeman") as if from steam engine! The burning of the incense is supposed to delight the Gods; but the tobacco smoke, in the opinion of the Chetty is regarded as a substance of superior delight! Another funny item in the sanctimonic one programme is the grades of honour done to the visitors of the temple. Well, if you happen to be a Magistrate, you will be garlanded and taken round the temple under the canopy of a big umbrella, attended by forch light and music, and foruming a procession with the help of the curio-ity-seers! If you are a lawyer, a garland of fregrant flowers will be thrown round your neck by Mr. Chetchar with the modely sand smile of a maiden! And the other viators, if they are stylish with their neck ties and collars, coats and trousers, will be presented with a smell bounget of flowers each, while their handker-cheids will be sprinkled with delicious seems which perhaps stimulate the clicatory nerves of the Chetchies! But if you cannot speak Ergiish, and if you happen to wear a tuft of hair on your head, and appear in plain veshie, we unto your head, and appear in plain veshie, we unto your head, and appear in plain veshie, we unto your head, and appear in plain veshie, we unto your head, and appear in plain veshie, we unto your head, and appear in plain veshie, we unto your head, and appear in plain veshie, we unto your head, and appear in plain veshie, we unto your head, and appear in plain veshie, we unto your head, and appear in plain veshie, we unto your head, and appear in plain veshie, we unto your

On the last of the three days, an immer crowd of speciators assemble at the explanation witness the grand display of fireworks will which the celebration of Thaipusam will no complete! And the irreligious Chetties are an field at the attrocities committed in the name God Subramanian! Thus ended the other day, this asnotimonious festival of yore, after having consumed vast sums of money, which can be utilised for useful purposes. Year after year, the same programme is repeated, and the hely temple is polluted! After all, the Chetties have converted the temple as a grand advertising medium for themselves! The decorated arch at the entrance which was especially made for the co-carion be aving the big hold letters "The Chetty Community" will bear testimony. Can something be done to drive better sense into the heads of these men?

BIGE SITUATION.—Consequent on the closing of the Bangoon Rice Market and of the poor suppy from Siam and other places, there has been a great scarcity of rice in Malays. The well-established trade in Singapore on the re export of Rangoon rice to Sumatra, Jevs and Dutch Indies has been "topped to the bewilderment of local traders. This created a great demand for Siem and Bangkok rice from the people of Sumatra etc. as an alternative for Eargoon rice. Consequently, Bangkok and Slam rice which is consumed mostly in Singapore has risen to giddy heights. Mutuasamba rice rose to \$25 per bag, and the Pansang par boiled rice which was formerly discarded as a very inferior quality, rose from \$6 to \$15 per bag. Finding the people in great distress, our Chlonial Secretary, the Mr. Hou. F. S. James C. M. G. temporarily relinquished his post, and heasume the Food Controller for Straits and F. M. S. His mission to Siam is becoming a red tape for rice. * *

Now, the people are swelling with emotions of joy when they learn that the Food Controller has officially fixed the price for paddy and par-boiled rice. Important regulations, prohibiting the sale and purchare of paddy and rice, exceeding the prescribed rates, are published in the Government "Gazetto". The price of paddy is fixed as 18 cents per gantang (about 3½-zeers), and par boiled rice \$11.70 per bag of 30 gantangs.

The Acting Colonial Secretary received from the Food Coutroller, Delhi, a telegram to the effect that the Rice Commissioner of Rangoon was being instructed to permit shipments of rice to Straits up to 8000 tons, just enough for local consumption for the first quarter of the year.

consumption for the first quarter of the year.

The Cevlon Tamil's Association:—At the nineth Annual General Meeting of the Ceylon Tamil's Association, Singapora, held recently, the following offloers and Committee were elected:—President—Mr. M. V. Pillai n. A., L. B., Vice-President—Dr., K. Kiramathy Pathy. Hony. Secretary—Mr. S. Kunagaratham; Treasurer—Mr. V. Venssitamby; Asat. Treasurer—Mr. V. K. Thymbipillai; Chairman, Literary Department, Mr. A. Somasundaram Chairman Atheletic Department; Mr. S. Subratianiam, Committee; Mesers: S. Matukumeru, S. Aungalavanar, Dr. S. Nagalingam, K. Sundaraupillai and M. Challiah, Auditore: Mesers: S. Kanapathipillai and M. Sivesithamparam.

THE JAFFNA FLOODS RELIEF FUND:—The Committee enjointed in Singapore for this Fund, saems to have essumed of late, a modest silence; I wonder, if their enthusiasm and carnestness have gradually disappeared!

Our brothren in Kuala Lumpur, we understand have raised a sum of \$10000 for the Fund. It is indeed a munificient sum! Will people in Jaffaa work honestly and sincerely, in the distribution of money for the distressed?

* * * Another tidings of joy is that our acting Colonial Another tidings of joy is that our acting Colonial Secretary, the Hou. Mr. George Maxwell C. M. G., has entrusted Dr. J. M. Handy, with a cheque for \$5001 as a donation by the Straits Govern-ment for the Floods Relief. A sympathetic Government indeed!

Singapore, 21st Jan. 1919,

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

THE FEACE CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT WILSON OFFIN LEAGUE OF NATIONS DISCUSSION.

London, Jan. 25.—President Wilson addressed the Peace Conference today as follows:—Mr. Chairton, F. Consider in a dr. Luquished privilege to be permitted to pen in a discussion in this Conference on the League of Nation. We have assembled for two purposes, to mal permanent estilements which have been re-dered mesers by this War, and also to secure the Feace of the world, not only by the present settlements, but by the arrangements we shall make at this Conference for its maintenance. The League of Nations Seems to melo be necessary for both of these purposes. There are many complicated questions seems to melo be necessary for both of these purposes. There are many complicated questions connected with the present settlements with persons attlements which we shall arrive at hore. I can easily conceive that many of these settlements will need existion a which we shall arrive at hore. I can easily conceive that many of these settlements will need existion at present and assembled here for these questions they are not susceptible of conflicts judgments at present. It is, therefore, necessary had we should set up soon manachinery by which the work of this Conference thould be rendered complets. We have assembled here for the purpose of deing very much more than making the present settlements that are necessary. We are assembled under very poculiar conditions of world opinion. I may say withouts straining the point that we are not expresentatives of the Evertments, but representatives of the propoles. It will not suffice to staisly Overnmental circles any where. It is necessary that we should satisfy the opinion of mankind. The burdens of this War have fallen in an unusual degree upon the whole population of the countries involved. I do not need to draw for you a picture of how the burden has been thrown back from the front upon the clider men, upon the world into the destruction and the present set where the propose of the clides with the pr

speciety of actions is not an ardor springing out of itset or apprehension, but an ardor springing out of it ideals which have come to consciousness in this War.

The Cause or Justice.

In coming into this War the United States never for a moment thought she was intervening in the politics of Europe or the politics of Asia, or the politics of Europe or the politics of Asia, or the politics of every part of the world. Her thought was that all the world had now become conscious that there was a single cause, which turned upon the issue of this War. That was the same of Justice and of Liberty for men of every kind and place. Therefore the United States should feel that its part in this War had been played in value if there ensued upon it a body of European scalements. It would feel that its part in the world the continuous superintendence of the Peacs of the world by the accordand nations of the world. Therefore, it seems to me that we must concert our heat judgment in order to make this Lesgue of Natidus a vital thing, not merely a formal thing, not an occasional thing, not a thing sometimes called into list to meet an exigency, but slawys inscitoning in watchful attendance upon the interests of actionicity, that it should have functions that are continuity that it should have functions that are continuity that it should have functions that are continuity that it is what their hought centres upon. I have had the very de-lightful experience of visiting reveral nations to keep watch, this eye that does not have it visal, what shall wade? We shall disappoint the expectations of the pooples. This is what

*League of Nations. We regard it as the keystone of the whole programme which expressed our purposes and our ideals in this War and which the associated nations accepted as the basis of settlement. It we returned to the United States without having made every effort in our Power to realize this programme, we should return to meet the merited seorn of our fellow-citizens, for they are the body that constitutes the great democracy. They expect their leaders to speak their thoughts, and no private purpose of their own. They expect their representatives to be their servants. We have no choice but to obey their mandate, but it is with the greatest enthusiasm and pleasure that we accept that madate and because this is the keystons of the whole fabric we have pledged our every purpose to it as we have to every item of the fabric. We would not dare abuse a single item of the programme which constitutes our instructions. We would not dare to compromise on any matter as the champion of this thing, this Peace of the world, this attitude of Justice, this principle that we are the masters of no people, but are here to see that every people in the world shall choose its own masters and govern its own destinies, not as we wish but as it wishes.

To Sweep Away Foundations or War.

masters and govern its own destinies, not as we wish but as it wishes.

To Swar Away Foundations of War.

We are here to see in short that the very foundations of this War are swept away. Those foundations were the private choice of small coterles of civil rulers and Military Steff. Those foundations were aggression of Great Powers upon small. Those foundations were the holding together of Empires of unwilling subjects by the force of arms. Those foundations were the holding together of Empires of unwilling subjects by the force of arms. Those foundations were the power of small bodies of men to work their will and use markind as pawns in the game, and nothing less than the emancipation of the world from these things will accomplish Peace. You can see that the representatives of the United States are, therefore, never put to the embarrasement of choosing a way of expediency, because they have laid down for them unalterable issues of principles, and thank God these lines have been accepted as the lines of settlement by all high minded men who have had to do with the beginnings of this business. I hops, Mr. Chairmon, that when it is known, as I feel confident that it will be known, that we have adopted the principle of the Laague of Nations and mean to work out that principle in effective action, we shall by that single thing have lifted a great part of the load of anxiety from the hearts of men everywhere. We stand in a peculiar case. As I go about the streets here, I see everywhere the American uniform. Those men came into the War after we had uttered our purposes. They came as Crusaders, not merely to win the War, but to win the cause, and I am responsible to them, for it fulls on me to formulate the purposes for which I asked them to fight, and I, like them, must be a Crusaders, not merely to win the War, but to win the cause, and I am responsible to them, for it fulls on me to formulate the purposes for which I asked them to fight, and in the purpose for which I asked them to fight, and the purpose for which

BRITAIN AND HER TERRITORIAL DEMANDS.

London, Jan. 24.

London, Jan. 24.

Paris.—It is understood that the British are willing to relegate such problems as Mesopotamis, Palestine and the German Colonies to the League of Nations as soon as the League is formed, in order to avoid taking up the time of the Peace Conference with these matters. This decision indicates that the British do not desire to make any territorial demands incompatible with the principles of the League of Nations.

The Record Passion.

THE SECOND SESSION.

The Second Desiron.

The Second Desiron.

London, Jan. 25.

Paris.—The second public Session of the full Pace Conference opened here today, M. Clemenceau presiding. There was a full attendance of Delegates. After President Wilson had moved the League of Nations resolution, Mr. Lloyd George said:—"I should not have intervened, but it is necessary for me to state how emphatically the people of the British Empire are behind this proposal; and if the leaders of the Empire during these last five years had not been able to devote as much time as they would have liked to this question, it is because they have been entirely occupied with other questions, more urgent for the moment. Had I had the slightest doubt regarding the wisdom of the League of Nations, this doubt would have vanished before the spectacle which I saw last Sunday. When I visited the region which a few years ago was the fairest in a very fair land. We drove for hours through what was wilderness and desolation, torn, shattered and rent beyond all recognition. We visited one city which had been very beautiful, but where we saw a scene which no indemnity can ever make good. One of the cruellest features was the knowledge that Frenchmen, who love their land more than any other people, had to assist the enemy in demolishing their own homes. Not far from here I saw acres of graves of the fallen. These cre the results of the only organized methods that civilised mations ever established, or have ever scught to cetablish, to estable duputes between each other. I said to myself: It is surely time to set up some other method to estile quarrest time the greater than the

then appointed, including Sig. Scialopa (Italy).
M. Clemencessa's announcement aroused dissent from an delegates of the smiles necessaries and a smile restions. M. Evmans asked that Belgium should have two representatives on each of the League of Nations and Latour Committees and one representative on each of the Ports, Rivers, Reparation and Punishment Committees. The Brazilian delegate claimed one delegate on the League of Nations Committees.

SOME OF THE CLAIMS.

Sir R Borden on behalf of Canada pointed out, as the representative of one of the smaller nations, that the League of Nations was more important to them even than to the Great Powers. He felt, he said, that the matter had not been placed before the Conference in the most appropriate way. It should have been submitted to the open Conference.

M. Trumbitch for Servia claimed equal repre-sentation with Belgium on the Committees.

M. Venizelos asked that Greece be represented on the Reparation and Punishment Committee.

General Carcia for Portugal claimed representa-tion on the Reparation Committee on the ground that Portugal had suffered heavily in the War.

M. Menes for Czecho-Slovakia asked for repre-sentation on all the Committees.

M. Bratiano for Roumania asked for representa-on of the League of Nations Ports and Water-aye Committees, with special reference to the

The Siamese delegation said that the countries inferested in special questions were entitled to atsend the sitting of the Committee dealing with

The Chinese delegates claimed one representa-tive on each of the Lague of Nations and Labour Committees, dwelling on the numerous Chinese labourers abroad. The Delegate mentioned that the Eritish Army in France employed 150,000 Chinese.

Chinese.

M. Clemenecau, replying, pointed out that the Great Powers had 12,000 000 in the field. Their dead could be counted millions. Therefore they might well decide the future of the world on their own, but, inspired by the idea of the League of Nations, they preferred to invite the small nations to co operate in the work of Peace. He begged the Conference not to appoint innumberable Committees saying, that his long career in Parliament had taught him the more Committees the less the chances of success. He begged the delegates not to waste time over questions of procedure when millions of men were waiting to be demobilized. They did dot desire to be unjust to anyone, but they wished to devise a procedure leading to rapid results.

After a heated discussion between M. H.

After a heated discussion between M. Hymans and M. Clemenceau, the latter asked the small countries to meet on Monday afternoon and select members of the Committees. This was not opposed and the sitting was adjourned.

London, Jan. 27.

A communique from Paris states that the Government has invited five prominent Trade Unionists, namely, Mesers. Henderson, Thomas, Bowerman, Bunning and Sharkis to come to Paris to conditions of employment from an international sapect. Consultations between the stove and the British representatives on the Commission on International Labour Regulation will take place today and temorrow and the results of the delicerations will be laid before the commission. The delegates met this morning when there was general agreement regarding the main lines to be pursued. The Dominion Labour representatives will be included at the meeting tomorrow.

A communique from Paris states that representations.

be included at the meeting tomorrow.

A communique from Paris states that representatives of the five Great Powers this morning defined their programme of work and the constitution of the new Committees for economic and financial questions, also questions of private and maritime law. In the afternoon they continued their exchange of views on the former German Colonies in the Pacific and Far East. The representatives of the Dominions and China were heard.

A communique from Paris

heard.

A communique from Paris states that the British Empire delegation met this evening at the Villa Majestic. The following were present:—Mr. Lloyd Goorge, Mr. Barnes, Sir R. Borden, Sir G. Foster, Mr. Hughes, General Boths, Mesers, Massey, Ward, Lloyd and Montagu, the Maharejah of Bikantr, Lord Sinha and Sir M. Hankey.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

London, Jan. 28.

The threatened general strike in Scotland for a 40-hour week opened on the Clyde yesterday when 20 000 shipyard workers came out but the stoppags is in no way general. The Municipal employees are abstaining and the bakers are postponing their strike pending further negotiations. 5,000 pogineers are out in Edinburgh and Leith, but Rosyth dockyard has disappointed the strikes, the men deciding to secure their 40 hour week by constitutional means. The strike in the Fifeshire collieries is collapsing.

12 000 ship repairers and dockers have struck in London and 4,000 in Manchester.

The situation in Belfast is very serious, the idling in the factories owing to lack of electricity and gas bringing numbers out last night. 60,000 were on strike, including the bakers, while the grave diggers struck in sympathy with the demand for a 40 hour week. Most of the strikes are unauthorised by the Unions.

London, Jan. 29.

The strike of certain electricians at Glasgow

The strike of certain electricians at Glasgow yesterday resulted in the closing down of a large establishment, rendering idle thousands who so far refused to strike. The agistators are endeavouring to bring out the seamen and are raising the cry of Chinese labour, also the Municipal transwaymen and gas workers, but hitherto have been unsuccessful. Many collierles in West Scotland stopped yesterday, the miners, dieregarding their leaders, coming out in sympathy with the general strike. A conference at Glasgow, attendad by delegates from everywhere in Scotland, and also at Grim-by, Rugby, and London, peased a resolution urging the juint Committee to prosecute the strike vigorously until Government is forced to negotiate, but decilning to approach that 70 000 men were tide on the Clyde. Another conference at Glasgow of ship stewards, boilermakers, blacksmiths and ship-wrighes decided to secure a 40 hour week by constitutional means.

20,000 strikers demonstrated today in Bellast with hands playing and banners flying. The city last night was again in darkness. Rowdy bards paraded the success, throwing stones and smaking windows. Isolated attempts at looting were frustrated by the Police charging with battens, dispersing the crowds. The city was quiet at midnight. A proclamation issued by the Lord Mayor appeals to the Corporation employees to resume work. The position in London is unchanged.

DE WET REFUSED A PASSFORT.

London, Jan. 29.

Capetown.—The Union Government has refused passports to the famous General De Wei, and another Boer General, Grobler, who are two of the members of the deputation appointed at a recent South African Nationalist Conference to proceed to Paris to lay before the Peace Conference the proposal for an "Independent" South

London, Jan. 29.—The noted financial authority. Sir Edward Holden, preciding at the meeting of the London Joint Oity and Midland Bank, estimated that the amounts of the national debts of Great Britain, Germany and the United States at the end of the War world be, respectively, £6,318 000,000, £8 500,000,000 and £2,600,000,000. The figure given for Germany does not include the debts of the various States.

YPRES A WAR 2000.

Paris.—The Belgian Government has decided to keep the ruins of Ypres as a memorial of the horrors of War. The town will be rebuilt on a new site.

SMALL HOLDINGS FOR SOLDIERS.

London, Jan. 28.

London, Jan. 28.

It is announced that Government is prepared to provide a subsidy, amounting to many millions sterling, for the purpose of establishing small agricultural holdings for men discharged from the Army. Local authorities will sessit, but the country will bear the cost. The Bill in this connection will be given the foremost place after the opening of Parliament.

NOTICE.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3724.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Schuppillai wife of Nayankuddi Kanagasabai of Alaveddy

Deceased. Nayankuddi Kanagasabai of Alaveddy
Petitioner,

Vs.

1. Kantapper Netkunar of Alaveddy and
Minor
2. Valliammai daughter of Kanagasabsi
of Do. The 2nd Respondent is a
minor appearing by her Guardianad litem the 1st Respondents.
Respondents.

Respondent
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Nayankuddi
Kanagasabai of Alaveddy, praying for Letters of
Administration to the estate of the abovenamed
accessed, Schuppillal wife of Nayankuddi Kanagasabai, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris,
Doctor of Letters, District Judge, on
191, in the presence of Mr. V. S. Ponnambalam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and
the sfidavit of the Petitioner dated November
28, 1918, having been read: It is declared that
the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said
intestate and is actived 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 February 11, 1919,
show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this
Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,

District Judge

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