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NOTICE.

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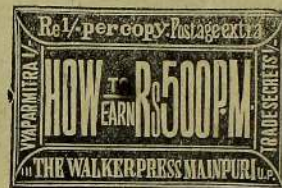
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Notice.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3775.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ponnammah wife of Kanthapper Sothimuttu of Vannarpannai West

Deceased.

Kanthapper Sothimuttu of Vannarpannai West

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kolantaisaloo Vaitilingam
2. Vaitilingam Sumanakur and
3. Vaitilingam Sumanakur and
4. Mottemunsh daughter of Vaitilingam
5. Vaitilingam Nalasingam and
6. Vannarpannai Saravananthi all of Vannarpannai West, the 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian ad litem the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kanthapper Sothimuttu of Vannarpannai West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Ponnammah wife of Kanthapper Sothimuttu of Vannarpannai West, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, District Judge, on January 6, 1919, in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated December 20, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the husband 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 February 27, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,
District Judge.

January 10, 1919.

Order Nisi.

THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3778.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ramu Nallathamby of Anakkoddai

Deceased.

Annamuttu widow of Ramu Nallathamby of Anakkoddai

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Nagammah daughter of Nallathamby a minor appearing by her Guardian ad litem the 2nd Respondent
2. Sinnappa widow of Murugesu of Anakkoddai
3. Ramu Kanapathippillai of do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Annamuttu widow of Ramu Nallathamby of Anakkoddai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Ramu Nallathamby, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, District Judge, on February 5, 1919, in the presence of Mr. E. Murugesampillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated December 30, 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 Respondents or any other person shall, on or before February 27, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,
District Judge.

February 8, 1919.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3764.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kanapathippillai Sithamparanathan of Maravampulo

Deceased.

Subramaniam Kulandaivadiveloe of Maravampulo

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sithamparanathan Kanapathippillai of do
2. Thangarathnam daughter of Kanapathippillai Sithamparanathan of do appearing by their guardian ad litem the 3rd Respondent
3. Chellamuttu widow of Kanapathippillai Sithamparanathan of do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Subramaniam Kulandaivadiveloe of Maravampulo, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Kanapathippillai Sithamparanathan, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, District Judge, on February 11, 1919, in the presence of Mr. C. R. Thambiah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated December 20, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is a creditor 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 February 27, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,
District Judge.

February 12, 1919.

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The Hindu Organ.

Jaffna, Thursday, February 20, 1919.

THE PLACE OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN COMMUNAL LIFE.

In our last issue we invited the attention of our readers to the importance of introducing the right of self-determination as the guiding principle of communal life. It was pointed out that the foundations of the ancient caste organizations were firmly laid on the principles of self-determination and mutual co-operation for the communal good. It is recorded in our ancient history that for social and communal purposes and even for the election and installation of the King all castes among Hindus sat on equal terms. These ancient ideals of caste equality, fraternity and self-determination came to be discarded in later times owing to various causes. The decadence of the Hindu Community in spirituality and in general welfare is synchronous with the cessation of their allegiance to these ideals. But now, there has been a general awakening in India and Ceylon. As a result of this, the leaders of all castes and classes among Hindus have been uniting in congresses and conferences and working successfully to bring about greater harmony and co-operation in communal and national life. It is our earnest hope that in our district too, there will be developed greater public activity in this direction.

Co-operative Societies are also bound to become powerful agents in the work of reviving the old system of communal life in our villages. We do not refer to these Societies in the limited scope to which their activities are mainly confined at present. Supplying financial assistance to the cultivators, though it is of great importance in itself, is yet only a fraction of the works which Co-operative Societies in other countries undertake. In fact, there is nothing in the field of communal service or economic development which cannot be supplied through the medium of Co-operative Societies. Moreover, the moral effects of the Co-operative movement are of incalculable value to the development of union and solidarity in the communal life, for, by association, by mutual co-operation and identity of interests, a feeling of union grew among the members and influenced all thoughts and actions in their communal life. If the people are taught to understand thoroughly the scope, and practice the fundamental essentials of the Co-operative movement, there can be no doubt that it will eventually lead them to national greatness. As we have very often remarked in these columns, in many parts of India and in the Native States like Mysore and Baroda, the Co-operative movement has spread very fast and Co-operative Societies have been organized in sufficient numbers to supply the multifarious needs of communal life in every village.

It is a matter for serious concern that the co-operative movement has not made such steady progress in Ceylon as in India. It may be due to the ignorance of the people on the principles and practical application of the Co-operative method, or it may be due to the political degeneracy of the people brought about by continuous dependence on outside help in all details of communal government. Anyway, it points out a serious disability or, we may call it, a disease in the body politic. One, with even the faintest feeling of patriotism, cannot rest content without working to restore new life and vigour into the decaying communal organisms which we find in our villages at the present day. It is the communal organisms that form so many cells in the collective national life. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that in all movements to secure national self-government and self-determination, sufficient attention should also be devoted to the development of communal life through such agencies as Co-operative Societies.

It will be of great advantage in the work of popularising the Co-operative movement in our villages if we take account of the prevailing social structure in the village communities, and adapt our plan to its special needs. Now, as every one of our Tamil readers know, communal life in our villages may be divided in-

to three phases, each exercising its influence in the collective life. First, we find the clan or family group influence, secondly, the caste influence, and thirdly, the wider communal influence cementing the union of the different castes for attaining collective strength. Of these, the clan or family group union is the most powerful. We find in our villages, among the Vellala community as well as among the other communities, a grouping of families united for a long time by ties of blood and matrimonial relationship. These groups have a near resemblance to the Hindu joint-family-system. Every group formed a sub-division of the caste to which it belonged. Though this group or clan system is crumbling away at the touch of western influences yet, they exercise a powerful uniting influence in communal life. In organizing Co-operative Societies it will be highly conducive to success if we utilise these clan unions for the purpose. As we have stated before, every caste in the village is sub-divided into a number of groups each united together by community of interests in social and economic matters. Now, it must be easy to organize each of these groups into a Co-operative Society with unlimited liability. They could pool their credits together. It should be made possible for them to raise loans on their joint credit and supply those members who stand in need of funds. The members of a clan or family group in a village know each other's affairs intimately, are much interested in each other's welfare as relations, and have the ability to exact prompt repayment of loans given to individuals in the group. Such clan Co-operative Societies may be useful not only for raising cheap loans, but also for opening co-operative stores, for the joint purchase of agricultural implements and joint sale of agricultural produce, and for a hundred other things in the economic, social, and religious life of the community. Finally, in order to unite all these family groups or clans into one composite community, there should be organized Central Co-operative Unions composed of Co-operative Societies organized in the lines noted above. These Central Unions should be under expert management and should be able to gain the confidence of the public. Banking should be the principal part of the business undertaken by these Unions. If, at the outset, the Government will lend to these Unions its support and guarantee their stability it will be possible to draw their working capital from Jaffna itself, by way of deposits at 6 or 7 per cent annual interest.

We earnestly invite our countrymen to bestow more attention to the work of popularising the Co-operative movement among our people in all departments of their communal and national life. In the work of nation-building and national awakening no item is more important than this.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

RICE AND PADDY MARKET.—There is a fluctuation of price in the rice and paddy market. The price of paddy which was Rs. 12/- a bag a few days ago was reduced to Rs. 9.50 when a large quantity of it was brought down from Akyab. But now, although about forty thousand bags of paddy were landed here by a steamer this week, the price has gone up to Rs. 10.25 a bag. It appears that the Nattucottai Chetties who are the chief rice traders here have formed a ring and determined to sell rice and paddy at their sweet will. It is high time, we think, for the Government to interfere in the matter.

DISTRICT COURT, JAFFNA.—Mr. J. H. Vanniasinkam has been appointed to act as District Judge, Additional Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Jaffna vice Mr. P. E. Pieris, for four days from February 19, 1919, or until the resumption of duties by that officer.

A RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—Mr. Muttukumarawamy Mudaliyar B. A., delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on "Yoga" at the Jaffna Hindu College, on Monday, commencing at 6.30 p.m., under the auspices of the Hindu College Board's Literary Union. S. Sabaratnam Mudaliyar occupied the chair.

DISTRICT COURT BATTICALOA.—Mr. S. F. Nagapper has been appointed to act as Additional District Judge, Batticaloa on February 21 and 22, 1919.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AT BATTICALOA.—The Chief Justice Sir Anton Bartram and Mr. and Mrs. Festing visited the weaving looms at Koddamunai on Saturday morning last. They were presented with lime fruits and flowers in Oriental fashion. They spent a pleasant hour examining minutely all the different kinds of looms working at the time. The place was tastefully decorated in honour of the visit. A large collection of cloth of different varieties turned out by the weavers was set for exhibition. The Chief Justice and Mrs. Festing were greatly impressed

with the excellent work and made some purchases.—Cor.

THE REVENUE OF CEYLON.—for the financial year which ended on Sept. 30, 1918—has totalled Rs. 63,933,629 against Rs. 66,981,878 for 1916-17; Rs. 66,013,010 for 1915-16; and Rs. 51,545,472 for 1914-15.

PERSONAL.—Mr. O. N. Deva Rajan, Teacher, Ramanathan College, has obtained the Associate degree of the Institute of Bookkeepers, Ltd., of London.

PILGRIMAGE TO ANURADHAPURA.—Mr. H. R. Freeman, Government Agent of the North Central Province in last Friday's "Gazette" announces:—People are advised not to come to the Anuradhapura District on pilgrimage as the district is full of influenza and fever. Many pilgrims get stranded here.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.—The commercial classes at the Government Technical Schools, organised by Mr. Denham, are being held since the 3rd instant and the number of students on the roll today in 266. Among the subjects taught are: English, shorthand, typewriting, commercial arithmetic and accounts. The staff consists of qualified and experienced instructors among whom are Mr. G. F. Harding, Vice-Principal of the Government Training College, Mr. James Bleakley, Lecturer, Training College, Mr. J. Crosby Rodrigo of the Metropolitan School, Mr. A. R. P. Latham, Inspector of Schools, and Mr. J. R. Toussaint, Government Shorthand Writer to Legislative Council. No Book-keeping classes are being held just now; but it is hoped that a class in this important branch of commercial education will be started shortly. An encouraging feature is that firms are supporting the classes very well, several of them paying the fees of the students—that is, the fees of those employed by them. The Chamber of Commerce has offered two medals and Mr. A. P. Walcott, partner of the firm of Messrs. Leo, Hedges & Co., has offered Rs. 100 in prizes. The English class particularly is well supported, being attended by about 200 students. The object of this class is to impart a sound knowledge of English letter-writing and to facilitate correct expression in English and to train students in English pronunciation. In the shorthand and typewriting class there are over 20 typewriters being used at the present moment.

RAMBUKANA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The above will be opened by His Excellency on Feb. 27th at 2 p.m. The Industrial Class is open for the whole island. Outstation exhibits will be received up to Feb. 26th evening.

PROPOSED RAILWAY TO BATTICALOA.—At a meeting held on the 17th instant at Chenkaiadi it was unanimously resolved by the officers and landed proprietors to convey sincere thanks to the Hon. Mr. Balasingham for suggesting in Council the right and shortest and least expensive route to join Batticaloa to other parts of the Island by Railway. It is hoped to succeed in getting a Railway by the route suggested in Council as any other route will be quite disadvantageous both to the Government and the public. Any other route will not join Tamankadawa and Trincomalee.

PADDY GROWERS' GRIEVANCES.—At a meeting of land owner convened on the 15th inst. a deputation Committee was elected to wait upon His Lordship the Chief Justice since it is gathered that the Government has deputed the Chief Justice to study the problem of paddy cultivation and the difficulty which has arisen, consequent on the Government Agent declining to hold a meeting of proprietors for the election of Advisory Committees in the district and for drafting new rules. The meeting also resolved that the thanks of the paddy growers be conveyed to the Hon. Mr. Balasingham for his earnest efforts for a railway to Batticaloa. They thought the anticipated railway through Moneragala via Passara more feasible. Still they recognise the advantages of the northern route.

—(Ceylon Daily News.)

THE YOUNG HINDU.—We have received, with thanks, the January issue of this useful Magazine. We are glad to read in it that, with this issue, the "Young Hindu" the organ of the Y. M. H. A. movement in Ceylon, enters on a new period of its existence. It is to be published monthly instead of quarterly as hitherto done. The contents will be most instructive and inspiring to Hindu youths. The leading contributions are from the pen of recognised leaders of Hindu thought and culture (vide the notice appearing in our advertisement columns in this connection). The Magazine is edited by Mr. C. Arumambalam M. L. B. and Advocate, to whom, and to the Committee of the Y. M. H. A., we offer our congratulations on the success of the magazine.

CEYLON REFORMS.—The "London Times" of January 15th has the following:—"The Ceylon National Conference, held at Colombo on the 13th and 14th, passed an enthusiastic resolution tendering loyal homage to the King and congratulations on the success of the British and Allied arms. Other resolutions were passed asserting that Crown Colony Administration was unsuited to Ceylon's conditions and inconsistent with British ideals, and demanding constitutional reforms and the vigorous development of self-governing institutions with a view to the realisation of responsible government under the aegis of the British Throne. Steps were taken for the appointment of delegates to England."

AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT RATTOTA.—The Agricultural Show at Rattota was held on Saturday, the 15th inst. It was opened by Mr. C. T. Millington, A.G.A., Matabala, who was conducted in procession with native music and dancers to the Gansabhaba, the venue of the Show. The place was gaily decorated for the occasion and special sheds were put up for the exhibits. The Show was pronounced a thorough success, there being a good many rare exhibits. Credit is due to the Committee and the Hon. Secretary Dr. J. A. Dhanapala, who worked hard to make the Show a success. In opening the Show the A.G.A. delivered an interesting speech urging the encouragement of agricultural pursuits in the district. During the afternoon the Committee was "At Home" to the visitors and refreshments were lavishly served. —Matabala Cor., Feb. 16. —"Ceylon Daily News".

Y. M. H. A. (PETTAR) JAFFNA.—At the last meeting on Saturday, the 15th inst., Professor V. Muttunagaraswami Mudaliyar B. A., delivered a lecture on "The Brotherhood of man" with Mr. A. Canagaratnam, Proprietor S. C., in the Chair. Remarks were offered by Messrs. C. Arulampalam and Pandit S. Mylvaganam.

A Bioscope entertainment in aid of the Y. M. H. A. (Pettah) library will be had on Friday the 21st inst. commencing at 6.30 p. m. and 9.30 p. m. (two sessions) under the distinguished patronage and immediate presence of the Hon. Sir Ambalavanar Kanagasabai. The Committee of the Association will look to every comfort of the public. The rates are as usual. This is a fine opportunity for the Hindus to help us. —Cor.

STATUS OF THE LATE MR. C. H. DE SOYSA.—The Status of the late Mr. Charles de Soysa will be unveiled by H. E. the Governor on the 25th inst. It has been erected in a central position at the Junction opposite the Victoria Eye Hospital, and is a life-size bronze.

OBITUARY.—We regret to record the death of Srimathi Muttupillai widow of the late Mr. Vealathar and aunt of Mr. S. Thambiyapillai, Proprietor S. C. and of Dr. S. Sinnathamby Medical Officer Mampuri and of K. A. Veeravagu of the office of the D. P. W. Colombo. Which took place at Vannarponnai on Sunday night last, she was 82 years old at the time of her death and was held in high esteem by all who knew her. Our condolences are with the bereaved relatives.

—We extremely regret to learn the sad and untimely death of Miss Florence Dickson, the second daughter of the Revd. J. H. Dickson, Editor of the "Morning Star" Jaffna, now on furlough, at 237E, College Street, Oberlin, Ohio, U. S. A., which took place on December 25th, 1918. The deceased was the victim of the great epidemic of pneumonia which was sweeping over America during that time. We extend our sympathy to Mr. Dickson and his family on the irreparable loss they have sustained.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, Feb. 14.

The League of Nations Covenant is officially published. The preamble states:—"In order to promote international co-operation and secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of just and scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another, the Powers signatory to this Covenant adopt this constitution of the League of Nations." The opening articles declare that the action of the covenanting parties shall be effected through the meetings of representative Delegates at stated intervals at the seat of the League or elsewhere and through meetings of the Executive Council at a permanent International Secretariat at the seat of the League at more frequent intervals. Each contracting party at the meetings of the Delegates shall have one vote, but not more than three representatives. The Executive Council shall consist of representatives of the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and four other States who will be selected by the Delegates. The Council meetings shall be held at least once annually at the seat of the League or elsewhere.

Any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the world's peace may be dealt with at such meetings. Invitations shall be sent to any Power to attend the Council meeting at which matters directly affecting its interests are discussed. No decision is binding unless such invitation is extended. The President of the United States shall summon the first meeting of the representative Delegates and of the Executive Council.

Article 7 lays down that the admission to the League, States which are not signatories to the Covenant requires the assent of no less than two-thirds of the States in the body of Delegates and shall be limited to fully self governing countries, including the Dominions and Colonies.

REDUCTION OF NATIONAL ARMAMENTS.

Article 8 states that the high contracting parties recognise the principle that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, and the Executive Council shall formulate plans effecting such reduction. The Executive Council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several Governments what military equipment and armaments are fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the programme of disarmament, and these limits when adopted shall not be exceeded without the permission of the Executive Council.

The high contracting parties agree that the private manufacture of munitions and implements of war leads itself to grave objections, and direct the Executive Council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of the countries which are unable to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary to their safety.

The high contracting parties undertake in no wise to conceal from each other conditions of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to warlike purposes or the scale of their armaments and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information regarding their military and naval programmes. A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the League on the execution of the foregoing provisions and on military and naval questions generally.

PROTECTION OF MEMBERS.

In Article 10 the high contracting parties undertake to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. The Executive Council shall advise how this obligation shall be fulfilled where aggression is carried out or threatened.

Article 12 says that the high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action deemed wise and effectual to safeguard peace. Each of the high contracting parties shall be entitled to draw the League's attention to circumstances likely to affect international peace or the good understanding on which peace depends. The high contracting parties agree in no case to resort to war without previously submitting unadjustable disputes to arbitration or enquiry by the Executive Council and until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the recommendation by the Executive Council, and will not even then resort to war against any member of the League which complies with such award or recommendation. The award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the Executive Council's recommendation shall be made within seven months after submission of the dispute. The Court of Arbitration shall be the Court agreed on by the disputants. The high contracting parties agree to carry out in full and in good faith any award. If the award is not carried out the Executive Council shall propose the best steps to give effect thereto.

A PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

Provision is made for the establishment of a permanent Court of International Justice which shall be competent to determine any matter submitted for arbitration. If a dispute arise between the members of the League which is likely to lead to a rupture and which is not submitted to arbitration the high contracting parties agree to refer the matter to the Executive Council, and the parties concerned shall promptly furnish statements of their case. Arrangements are made for the publication of the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlements, and appropriate explanations where settlement is effected. If the dispute is unsettled the Council shall publish all the necessary facts and any explanation and recommendations which the Council think just for a settlement. If this report is unanimously agreed upon by the Council other than the disputants the high contracting parties agree not to war with any party complying with the recommendation. If any party refuse to comply the Council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendations, but if no such unanimous report is reachable, majority and minority statements and recommendations shall be issued and provision made for reference by the Executive Council of the dispute to the representative Delegates which is designated the Body of Delegates, who will thereupon be vested with Executive Council power.

Article 16 declares that if any of the high contracting parties break or disregard its obligations under Article 12 it is *ipso facto* deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the League, who hereby undertake immediately to subject it to a severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the prevention of all financial, commercial or other intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State whether a member of the League or not. It shall be the Executive Council's duty to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the League shall severally contribute to an armed force to be used to protect the League's covenants. The high contracting parties agree mutually to support one another in the financial and economic measures under this Article in order to minimise the resultant loss and inconvenience, and will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State and will afford passage through their territory to the forces of any high contracting parties co-operating to protect the League's covenants.

DISPUTES WITH NON-MEMBERS.

Article 17 deals with disputes between members and non-members of the League or between non-members. It states that the high contracting parties agree that non-member States shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership of the League for the purposes of a dispute. The Executive Council shall thereupon immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances and merits of the dispute and recommend the most desirable action. Should a non-member Power refuse to accept the obligations of membership, and take action against any member of the League which in the case of a member of the League would constitute a breach of Article 12, then the provisions of Article 16 will be applicable against the State taking such action. If both disputants decline to accept the obligations of membership for the purposes of their dispute the Executive Council may take steps to prevent hostilities and bring about a settlement of the dispute. It is laid down that the League is entrusted with the general supervision of trade in arms and munition with countries wherein the control of this traffic is necessary.

THE FORMER GERMAN COLONIES.

Article 19 deals with "Colonies and territories which in consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States formerly governing them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world." The principle should be applied that the well-

being and development of such peoples form the sacred trust of civilisation, and securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the League's constitution. The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to the advanced nations who by reason of their resources, experience or geographical position can best undertake this responsibility and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandates on behalf of the League. The character of such mandate must differ according to the stage of development of the people, its economic conditions, and other similar circumstances. Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by the mandatory Power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory. Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the Mandatory must be responsible for the administration of their territory subject to conditions which guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order, morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, arms, liquor traffic, the prevention and establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases, and the military training of natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League.

There are territories such as South-West Africa and certain South Pacific islands which, owing to the sparseness of the population, or small size or their remoteness from the centres of civilisation or geographical contiguity to the Mandatory State or other circumstances can best be administered under the laws of the Mandatory State as integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards above-mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population. The Mandatory State shall render to the League an annual report with reference to the territory committed to its charge. The degree of authority and control or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory State shall, if not previously agreed upon by the high contracting parties in each case, be explicitly defined by the Executive Council in a special act or charter. The high contracting parties further agree to establish at the seat of the League a Mandatory Commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatory Powers and assist the League in ensuring the observance of the terms of all Mandates.

CONDITIONS OF LABOUR.

Article 20 states that the high contracting parties shall endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women, and children in their own and all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend and agree to establish as a part of the organisation of the League a permanent Labour Bureau. The League is appointed an instrument to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all its members. All international bureaux henceforth constituted shall be placed under the League's control, also the existing bureaux if the parties thereto agree.

No treaty or international engagement hereafter entered into by any member of the League shall be binding until registered with the Secretariat of the League, who shall publish it as soon as possible. The Body of the Delegates will periodically advise the reconsideration by the members of the League of treaties which become inapplicable and international conditions, the continuance of which may endanger the peace of the world. The high contracting parties accept the present Covenant as abrogating all obligations entered into which are inconsistent with the terms thereof and solemnly engage not hereafter to enter into engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

The present and future members of the League are bound immediately to take steps to procure the release from such inconsistent obligations.

The final Article 28 provides for the effectiveness of the amendments to the Covenant when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Executive Council and by three-fourths of the States whose representatives compose the Body of Delegates. —(Reuter).

—The Times of Ceylon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JAFFNA HINDU GIRLS AND TAMIL EDUCATION.

Sir,

It is a pity that most of us do not know what education is necessary to our girls. The motive in sending our girls to schools should not be only for the sake of learning the art of handling the sewing machine and musical instruments such as piano, violin and harmonium. These are secondary things and therefore the aspiration must be placed on other higher ideals. It is not enough for a girl to be merely able to read and write little English. By writing transcription is meant here. Insufficient knowledge of anything is always dangerous. Some have even gone so far as to forbid their children from speaking in Tamil at home and abroad. This is an unpardonable crime. Education has no boundaries, it is without limits and it has no restrictions. The eager student is the eager and another is the path leading to the field of education and vaster the area appears to him if his sole object is learning more and more.

The object of education should not be limited to only securing posts under Government and elsewhere but it should be for education's sake. The mere acquisition of the ability to read easy books that have been taught in the school and the ability to transcribe beautifully a sentence or two from such books does not help a girl in her life after school career.

The above can be compared to the ability of a tamed parrot which cleverly repeats exactly what others have spoken, and nothing more. There is not a single instance where a parrot has talked intelligently something others have not taught him. We human beings are much higher than the level of ordinary birds, lower brutes and other animal beings. The human mind possesses more wisdom and the intellect is sharp. Is it not disgraceful to allow our faculties and talents to lie idle without making proper use of them.

School education is the instrument that smoothes the path of knowledge. It brushes up the hidden wisdom and lying-in-wait faculties. Now, we find that we have got to do something in addition to the education we have obtained in the school. What is that something? It is self education. An educated man or woman must be in a position to enlighten others of less education, and those belonging to the illiterate masses. It is folly to know much and be unwilling to impart to others, what one knows.

The mere fact that a girl is attending an English school is no qualification to call her an educated girl. Today the English education which our girls receive is only a little knowledge of decimal fraction, little of algebra and geometry, a little of English History, not much about Ceylon and nothing at all Jaffna. Is this education?

What is the object of sending our girls to an English School without first educating them in our mother tongue.

Let us see if 50% of our girls attending school and of those who have left school, are fit to be called educated girls. The maximum period that a girl of our community or of a Hindu family will attend school is only 4 or 5 years. Is that education really enough. Are they in a position to understand the standard authors and poets of English language such as Shakespeare, Milton, Sir Walter Scott, Addison, Byron, etc. etc. or are they in a position to understand Tiruvalluvar, Kambar, Ouyar and other Tamil poets.

Large sums of money are spent precious, time recklessly killed, and still most of our girls are school attended illiterates.

The object of learning a language is to read books written in that language, for knowledge is gained by reading books. We have a language for us; it is our own, and for its grammar or for anything, we are not under obligation to any other foreign language. There are heaps of Tamil books written by men who actually climbed the pinnacle of Glory in Tamil Literature. Will not they give us education in different branches such as Morality, Spirituality, Chastity, Punctuality, Good manners etc. Arumuga Navalar's Bala Botham Series and Mr. Sivapadasunaram's Saiva Botham Series will be of immense use to our younger generation.

Most of our girls have no idea of Religion. Born of Hindu parents they have no idea of Hinduism, and what is more regrettable than this, if the parents are anxious to educate their children in English they should remember that children must first be educated in Tamil. After mastering the Tamil language, Sanskrit may be learnt instead of flying to England and Rome. What is the compelling necessity to send a girl at the age of 6 or 7 to an English School and then stop her from attending school at the age of 12 or 13. This is quite meaningless. We have numerous books written in our language to enlighten us in different branches of education. Is it not disgraceful for a Hindu Girl to be without an idea of Hinduism.

One must first learn his or her mother tongue and then only an attempt to learn other languages should be made. To make it more impressive I shall quote the words of Charles Eliot the late president of Harvard. "I recognise but one mental acquisition as an essential part of education to a lady or gentleman, namely, an accurate and refined use of the mother tongue." Therefore, I hope that this National Paper will encourage Tamil education to our girls.

WIFE.

DISUNION AMONG JAFFNA TAMILS IN TAIPIING.

I most humbly beg the Editor of the "Hindu Organ" to help me in this connection.

I feel ashamed to see more disunion among the Jaffna Tamils in Taipiping town than in any other towns in F. M. S. Readers, see what a marvellous thing it is that they are remaining up to this time without a Hindu temple of their own, in this big town. When considering the other towns of the F. M. S., Taipiping is the ancient, the biggest, and the healthiest town Jaffnese and other nations selected. But Jaffnese have no union here. Why, —are they not in a good position? Are they not educated? Are they not in high posts? By the grace of the Almighty, they are well furnished with all these. But one thing, they are wanting. They are disunited and miserly. Why can't they imitate the other towns of the F. M. S. and do like that. They will propose a thing in an enthusiastic mood but they will never do that. What is the use of building castles in the air. Once at a meeting in the Ceylon Association Hall, they gathered together and considered about the temple. One gentleman said, that there must be a good fund for starting a temple, another said, that it is not necessary to have a temple now, but we can start a shrine hall for the present. Yet another said, that before starting all these, we can first start simply a hall. Then the committee said there must be a good fund for all these. Well gentlemen, if everyone said like this, who will start the fund. There must be a man to start the fund also. As I understand, there is some union among the youngsters, but the grand old gentlemen are the cause for all these, envious, miserly, disunion etc. Suppose a youngster started a Y. M. H. A. or Y. M. L. A., the old gentlemen will never help them, but they will say, it is only fit for youngsters and not for old people, and that they have better try to develop that. In the same way, they started the Y. M. H. A. and advised the Y. M. H. A. Central, Jaffna, that this is one of their branches, but they have discontinued it now. If a gentleman started a subscription, and went for it, one will say, "Oh I was in Taipiping for ten years and up to this time they did nothing, so I will not subscribe." In the same way everybody will say. Then who is here to do this? Have we no shame? What is the use of our money? Why can't we pay our one month's salary for the temple?

Further, as regards the flood relief fund, one day all gathered as I said above and built a big castle in the air, but it had no foundation and fell down before they reached home. Except Taipiping, all the other countries in F. M. S. did what they can to the flood relief fund. Why can't we imitate other countries of F. M. S.? I think our countrymen will read this and will improve in future.

Well readers, I most humbly beg of you to help me in this connection and to encourage Taipiping Jaffnese to start at once a Hindu temple in Taipiping.

Yours truly,
A NEWCOMER.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, Feb. 18.

In the Commons Mr. George Lambert asked whether Parliament would have the power to alter the provisions of the Peace Treaty. Mr. Bonar Law replied:—It will be quite impossible that about 20 Parliaments should discuss the details of the Treaty. Mr. Bonar Law announced that the British Delegation on the Indemnity Commission are definitely instructed to claim an indemnity, including the cost of the War and the damage actually caused. The Commission is now considering the amount to be claimed, the method of payment and the means of enforcing payment. (Observe.)

Paris.—The Supreme War Council has passed a resolution, renewing the existing Armistice for a very short period, subject to immediate termination if the Germans fail to execute the clauses, including those relating to the immediate cessation of German hostilities against Poland and undertaking not to cross a certain line. This Armistice will shortly be replaced by a new Armistice, which a Special Commission is drafting. The most striking feature of this new Armistice will be that it is intended to operate until the Peace preliminaries are signed, instead of being in the nature of a provisional *modus vivendi* as heretofore. It has been considered that this step is preferable as likely to render the relations between the Allies and Germany less precarious. The new decision consequently necessitates the Allies demanding more stringent conditions proportionate to the lengthened period covered by the Armistice. The Allies have applied President Wilson's principle of rendering it impossible for Germany to start the War again and taking into consideration France's strong desire to be protected against surprise, the conditions will include the demobilisation and disarmament of Germany under the Allies' control.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

London, Feb. 18.

In the course of the debate on the Address in House of Commons Mr. Peace, the Miners' representative, moved an official amendment, stating that the King's speech had not mentioned definite proposals for securing better conditions for labour. He declared that there would be serious industrial unrest so long as the land, railways and mines were not nationalised.

Mr. Thomas, Railwaymen's leader, laid down propositions, firstly that the State was greater than the Trade Unions, secondly that the Trade Unions must accept the verdict of the electors. He would never lead a strike against the considered judgment of the whole nation. He urged the working classes to recognise their own responsibility if a genuine attempt were made to redress their grievances and their employers displayed toleration. He was, he said, not apprehensive regarding the future if that spirit prevailed.

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking on behalf of the Premier, deprecated the suggestion that Government was doing nothing to deal with the Labour situation. One of the probable results of the heavy excess profits duty would be the absence of working capital, which would be a danger to the country in trade competition. He appealed to Trade Union leaders to use their strength for the good of the community. A distinction must be drawn between the efforts to obtain better conditions for the workers by limiting employers' profits, and efforts to achieve the same end by paralysing the community. In the latter case the Government would defend the community. We were going to have an anxious time, but he was confident that we would come through. After further discussion of a conciliatory character the Labour amendment was defeated by 311 votes to 49.

As a result of the conferences held by the Miners' Federation it has been decided to take a ballot vote on the strike question, votes to be returned on February 22nd. If the ballot turns in favour of a strike, notices will terminate on March 15th. The Executive of the Miners' Federation have recommended the miners to vote in favour of a strike.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

London, Feb. 18.

Reuter learns that the demobilisation of the German Army is almost completed, except for 100,000 men still in the East. A Volunteer Army of 300,000 good experienced soldiers is being formed, but discipline at present is very bad and as recruiting is very apathetic nothing like the full total has yet been raised. The Bolshevik troops in Petrograd and North West Russia are still very unreliable. There are 23,000 Bolshevik troops on the North front. Siberian troops attack dashingly, but they are unfortunately incapable of any systematic offensive, and the Bolshevik propaganda is accused of causing disaffection.

THE DIVISION OF ASIATIC TURKEY.

London, Feb. 18.

With regard to the Paris message regarding the expected Latio-Greek Settlement it is understood that Italian troops will be sent to Koniah in the vilayet of Adalia and possibly through Armenia to the Black Sea coast. If so, probably Greek troops will be authorised to occupy Emynara and the vilayet of Aidin. If Italy were offered a mandate for the administration burden, she would be given effective control of the Hecalea coal basin.

THE PEACE TREATY.

London, Feb. 18.

In his reply to Mr. George Lambert in the House of Commons regarding the power of Parliament to alter the provisions of the Peace Treaty, Mr. Bonar Law added that so far as Britain was concerned the Treaty would not be ratified until Parliament expressed its opinion on it. Mr. Bonar Law's reply indicated that the Treaty will have to be ratified or rejected en bloc.

GERMAN MERCHANTSHIPS.

London, Feb. 12

Paris.—The Inter-Allied Maritime Transport Council has decided that the Austrian and German merchantships will be chiefly employed for the repatriation of troops and supplying food to the different regions in Europe. Vessels totalling 750,000 tons are at present seaworthy.

U. S. A. £40,000,000 COMPANY TO EXPLOIT PERSIA.

London, Feb. 5.

The Morning Post's Washington correspondent says:—A Company with capital of £40,000,000, sterling has been formed in New York to exploit Persia in the interest of American manufacturers and financiers. The Company proposes to export agricultural implements, boots, matches, lamps, chemicals, drugs, &c., and develop the Railways of Persia. —The Ceylon Observer.

THE TURNING POINT IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY.

London, Feb. 15.

Paris.—The special interest evinced in today's Plenary Session of the Peace Conference was increased by the knowledge that President Wilson, Lord Rother Cecil, M. Leon Bourgeois and other prominent statesmen were going to speak.

President Wilson read the draft of the League of Nations Covenant and emphasised that the occasion was the turning point in the world's history.

Lord Robert Cecil followed the President and, in the course of his speech, emphasised that it is not sufficient to denounce war but that international competition must be prevented by the co-operation of the nations. The League must improve the conditions of labour by international arrangement. The League must not be a new version of the old alliances. Each nation must work for the happiness of other countries. Thus the League would be both their glory and safeguard.

Signor Orlando wholeheartedly supported the principle which today was a tangible reality. He described the League as the charter of life born in the sorrow and anguish of countless dead. —(Reuter via Bombay.)

DEPARTURE OF MR. WILSON.

London, (undated.)

President Wilson departed for Brest at 9.20 this evening.—(Reuter via Bombay, Feb. 18th, 1.55 p. m.)

GERMANY.

London, (undated.)

A Bale telegram from Weimar says that the release of the German prisoners was demanded by the Foreign Minister, Herr Rantzau and other speakers in the National Assembly. Herr Rantzau denied the right of the victors to claim an indemnity or territory. He said if Germany is to rebuild the devastated regions it must be with free labour. He protested against the enslavement of prisoners and declared that the Entente's victory was economic not military, therefore the final peace must be largely economic. Germany would reject differential commercial treatment even temporarily. He insisted on adherence to President Wilson's 14 points, especially the freedom of the seas. Germany could not enter the League of Nations without the Colonies. He approved of the international control of tropical colonies if the other Powers submitted to it and Germany received her proper share of colonial products. He demanded a plebiscite over Alsace and Lorraine and denounced the French imperialistic designs in the Saar Basin and the Bavarian Palatinate. He claimed Germany's right to incorporate German Austria. He advocated the incorporation of labour legislation in the peace terms and the establishment of international

Interviewed by the "Petit Parisien" correspondent at Weimar Herr Erzberger declared that if the pourparlers for an extension of the armistice broke down there would be a new war.—(Reuter via Bombay, Feb. 17th, 9.05 a. m.)

—The Times of Ceylon.

Notice.

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