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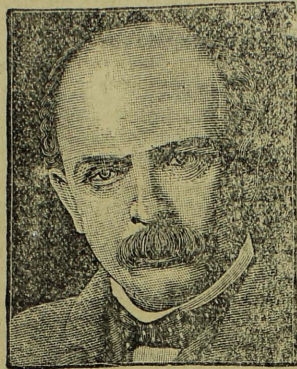
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Whereas Kathirgamer Arunasalam and his wife Nagamattu both of Changani were sued in Case No. 13235/A of the Court of Requests of Jaffna for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 297-35 due on a writing obligatory dated 19th July, 1910, with further interest on Rs. 150/- at 12 per cent per annum from the date of plaint till payment in full and costs of this action and whereas the summons could not be served on the said Kathirgamer Arunasalam as he is reported to have gone to the Straits the said summons will be served on the said Nagamattu and decree will be entered unless sufficient cause be shown to the satisfaction of this Court on the contrary on April 4, 1919.

M. CANAPATHIPILLAI,
Proctor for Plaintiff.

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HINDU ENGLISH INSTITUTE VADDUKKODDAI.

An Elementary School Leaving Certificate class has been opened in the Hindu English Institute, Vaddukkodai. Students desiring to join the class are requested to enroll themselves as early as possible. Suitable arrangements will be made for boarders.

A. SITHAMPARANATH PILLAY,
Manager.



The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1919.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS IN CEYLON.

However the Government of Ceylon might dislike the introduction of constitutional reforms into this Island or try to delay them, they are bound to come without much further delay. At a time when the whole world is undergoing reconstruction as the result of the greatest war in history, and more especially when our brethren and fellow British subjects in the neighbouring Continent of India are within measurable distance of being granted a large measure of self-government, Ceylon cannot be denied the granting of the same privileges. They may be delayed on account of the obstructive policy on the part of those who would not part with the almost despotic powers now possessed by them, but it is impossible to refuse them much longer. It depends entirely now upon the Ceylonese to secure the reforms sooner and in a larger measure than the Government is disposed to grant.

We have already noticed the report of the Ceylon European Association on these reforms. That report has in a great measure facilitated the task of the Ceylonese. Although there are certain differences of opinion—especially in regard to one vital principle, the unofficial majority in the Legislative Council—between the European Association and the Ceylonese Conference, yet they are not insuperable, considering the sympathetic tone which pervades the report of the former and the readiness expressed to confer with the latter in coming to a common understanding in regard to the reforms to be introduced. We would, therefore, earnestly urge on the Ceylonese leaders to arrange for a Conference with the Committee of the European Association to arrive at a final decision in regard to these reforms. A settlement thus come to would be of the highest weight and its

adoption by the local as well as by the Imperial Government would be a certainty. Judging from the questions recently asked in the House of Commons and the replies in the Under Secretary of State, the report of His Excellency the Governor on Ceylon constitutional reforms cannot be long delayed. It is, therefore, very necessary that the conference above referred to by us should take place as soon as possible. His Excellency also being new to Ceylon will be much relieved of this onerous task if a scheme of reforms can be adopted with the common consent of the Europeans and Ceylonese. We earnestly hope that Sir P. Arunachalam, who so ably presided over the last conference and is an ardent and consistent reformer will arrange this joint Conference. This may not be a public one nor a large one, but confined to all the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council a few leaders of the Unofficial European Community and the leaders of the Ceylon Reform League and the National Association.

We need hardly point out that under the European scheme of reforms the Tamil interests are not adequately safeguarded. That report, however, admits that several details of the European scheme require revision in the light of fuller knowledge of local conditions. We feel confident that these defects will be remedied, by interchange of views at the proposed Conference. If this cannot take place, the Jaffna Association should take steps to safeguard the interests of the Tamil Provinces.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

SAIVA SIDDHANTA MAHA SAMAJAM.—The fifteenth annual conference will be held at the Saivaprakasa Vidyasalai, Vannarponnai, on the 4th 5th and 6th proximo. Gentlemen who desire to deliver lectures at the sessions are kindly requested to give early information of the fact to the Hon'y. Secretary at the Saivaprakasa Vidyasalai.

WRECK OF A SHOONER.—News has reached Colombo that the schooner "Balatiripurasundari" was wrecked near Kuchchaveli on the 20th instant. She was on a voyage from Akyab to Jaffna with a cargo of 1,080 bags of paddy. —The "Ceylon Observer."

THE SARASWATHI VILASA SABAI.—This well-known Amateur Dramatic Company will stage "Demon Land" by Rao Sahab P. Sambandan, B.A., B.L., of Madras on Saturday 29th March, 1919, at the Ridgeway Hall.

WANTED: CLERKS FOR SERVICE IN THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.—The Clerical Service of the Protectorate is divided into six grades. Suitable candidates from Ceylon may be placed in the 4th Grade and start with a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem. The appointment will be on probation for three years. Quarters will be provided by Government, or an allowance in lieu of quarters will be paid. Cost of living would not exceed Rs. 75 per mensem, but this must, of course, depend largely on the individual. The expenses of travelling from Ceylon on first appointment and between Uganda and Ceylon during vacations will be borne by the Uganda Government in accordance with their regulations. Half salary will be paid to selected candidates from the date of embarkation from Ceylon, and full salary from the date of arrival at Mombasa. Applications, which should show general education qualifications and any qualifications in technical subjects, should be sent on or before April 15 to the Colonial Secretary's Office, where further particulars can be obtained. —"Gazette" March 21.

PERSONAL.—Mr. A Vijayaratham of the Police Office, Kandy, is now in Jaffna having come on a month's leave and is staying at his residence at Vannarponnai West.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.—It is officially stated that Government has decided to increase the value of the Arts and Science Scholarships from £200 to £250 per annum and also to secure passages for successful candidates. Hitherto they were given passage money and found difficulty in securing passages. The Director of Education has also suggested that the number of scholarships should be increased from two to three. The proposed new scholarship is to be for Natural Science.

MAHARANI BAGS A FINE TIGER.—A correspondent informs us that a fine tiger measuring 10 feet 4 inches was shot by Her Highness the Maharani Sababa of Dhar on the 13th in the Dhar State Forests. —"Pioneer," March 19.

HOTEL WITH 2,200 BEDROOMS.—New York is now challenging London's title as the world's leading hotel metropolises. The Pennsylvania Hotel at the Pennsylvania Railway Station has 2,200 bedrooms and 2,200 baths. The Hotel Commodore at the Grand Central Railway Station has 2,000 baths, and these two record breakers are causing New York to claim first place among the world's caravanerais. The Pennsylvania Hotel is twenty-seven stories high. It has a staff of 2,500, the annual payroll exceeding £300,000.

MYSORE'S FOOD DIFFICULTY.—The Government of Mysore have issued an order giving the result of the stock of food grains in the State on December 10th last. This supply of food grain is only sufficient for seven or eight months at most and cannot possibly last until the next harvest. The necessity for conserving and making an economical use of the available supply of foodstuffs must be brought home to the people, and the Government have taken steps to supplement the existing stocks by importing rice and unbroken rice from outside. The Director of Agriculture has also taken steps to stimulate the cultivation of quick-growing crops. We have been informed (says the "Madras Mail") on Saturday by a European planter who is very familiar with the conditions, that the poorer agriculturists and labourers are in a desperate position just now, it being a common thing for such people to go without anything approaching a decent meal for two and three days at a stretch. The need for relief is immediate and the only way to prevent a catastrophe is to import rice in large quantities and to see that it is equitably distributed without the intervention of profiteering middlemen.

NEW SALT INDUSTRY FOR ELEPHANT PASS.—It is reported that at Elephant Pass the Government is about to start salt industry. The P. W. D. has been entrusted with the construction of salt pans and the work will start immediately to enable the salt Dept. to manufacture salt this season.

THE AMERICAN MISSION AGENTS' CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.—annual meeting will be held at Manipal Memorial English School on Saturday, April 5th, at 5 p. m. Mr. F. A. Stockdale, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, will be present and address the meeting.

BOXING MEET AT THE TRAINING COLLEGE.—The annual boxing meet organised by the Old Boys of the Government Training College came off on Saturday night at the College premises. There were altogether ten contests. The first bout began at 9.30. Owing to the counterattraction of the fireworks display on the Royal College grounds, the commencement of the boxing had to be delayed and it was not until the early hours of yesterday morning that the meet came to an end. The boxing was of a high order throughout. The most interesting event was an exhibition spar between Staff Sergt. Complin, 13 stone, of the Australian Expeditionary Forces and Mr. A. P. Jayawardene, Physical Instructor to the Y. M. C. A., 11 stone. Complin showed that he was an experienced boxer who could start a great deal of hitting and last a large number of rounds. He gave Jayawardene every opportunity to get blows at his face whilst he occasionally gave back a powerful straight left. The fighting between G. S. W. de Saram and Paul Pieris was the best in the meet. Both were evenly matched in weight, training and quickness, and fight was very closely watched. The boxing of these two men was excellent and until the decision was actually announced it was difficult to say who gave the better display of boxing. De Saram was given the Championship Cup for the best boxer at the meet. In another event E. de Saram, another son of Dr. G. E. de Saram, won the Cup; and Justin Pieris, another son of Dr. Paul Pieris was runner up. There was a large crowd present to watch the boxing.

THE SARASWATHI CASE.—The criminal case brought by Babu Jitendra Lal Banerjee against Mr. Johnston, Principal of the C. M. S. College for the latter's desecration of the image of Saraswati, accounts of which have been published in these columns, has ended amicably. Mr. Johnston having offered an unqualified apology. The sacrilegious act of Mr. Johnston created bitter feelings in the minds of the Hindus all over the country which were further aggravated by his taking a defiant attitude. Mr. Johnston might have saved himself of much trouble and humiliation if he had apologised to the Hindu community at the earliest opportunity, as he has done in the Court. But the "intelligences" which prompted him to throw a Hindu image into the dust-bin, to which Mr. Kaays, the trying Magistrate paid a poor compliment when addressing him after his apology was accepted, apparently stood in the way of his exhibiting the Christian virtue of penitence which thus lost much of its voluntary character. However, we are glad that the matter was peacefully settled. The Hindus, as a race, are neither vindictive nor intolerant. Mr. Johnston no doubt deserved the punishment which the law provides for the offence which he committed. But the forgiving spirit of the Hindu was prepared to condone his offence if he was only penitent, Babu Jitendra Lal Banerjee, the complainant, exhibited the true Hindu spirit of tolerance and forgiveness in accepting the apology. The trying Magistrate who appreciated this spirit and remarked that the prosecutor was "extremely magnanimous" in the matter. The Hindu public owe a debt of gratitude to our esteemed friend Babu Jitendra Lal for having undertaken at considerable personal trouble and expense the vindication of Hindu religious sentiments. The result of the case we trust will sober the spirit of bigotry and arrogance which manifests itself from time to time in the utterances and writings of persons who ought to know better.

—A B Patrika.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF INDIA.—London, March 8.—"The Times," dealing with the condition of India, suggests that in view of the difficulty of obtaining prompt information owing to the congestion of cables, a statement should be issued regarding the economic condition of India, which, private advices suggest, may be on the verge of a worse famine than that of 1900.

Y. M. H. A. ALAVEDDY.—By the activities of this Association regular religious meetings are being held in the Alaveddy English School. It is very pleasant to see many of the youngsters taking active interest in the work of the Association. Under the auspices of the Association more than 25 students were initiated at the Perumakkadavai Pilliar Temple on Monday last. The ceremonies were regularly gone through from morning till noon. Classes are to be held daily this week at the English School to instruct the initiated students in the Anushdhana Vithi. —Cor.

FURTHER EMPLOYMENT OF CEYLONESE IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

(Continued from our last issue.)

VIII.—RAILWAY.

25. Appointments in the Railway department (omitting for the moment the Accounting and Storekeeping Sections) fall into three divisions: Traffic, Way and Works, and Locomotive Engineering.

26. As regards the Traffic Branch, we have no suggestion to offer. At present one Assistant Traffic Manager and two District Traffic Superintendents are natives of Ceylon, and any well-qualified Ceylonese may aspire to a similar post. The qualifications required are to be obtained in the Department, and it rests with the individual officer to obtain them.

27. On the other hand, the question of appointments to Engineering posts in the Railway presents very great difficulties. Both Way and Works (Civil) and Locomotive (Mechanical) Engineers are employed in highly specialized work, for which a long course of special training is required, which it is impossible to obtain locally. In the case of Locomotive Engineers, we understand that the "First Grade Apprentice" course of the Ceylon Government Railway, which extends over five years, would qualify a candidate who comes up to the necessary intellectual standard to begin the special training of five or six years' duration which is required to fit him for an executive post. The only suggestion that we can make is that an occasional scholarship might be given, which would enable an apprentice, who has passed through the local course with exceptional success, to proceed to England and go through the higher training necessary to qualify him for a post as District Locomotive Superintendent. It would be necessary to make arrangements with some leading English Railway for such apprentices to be received and instructed; but this could, perhaps, be arranged through the good offices of the Crown Agents and their Consulting Engineers.

28. The Way and Works Engineer requires technical training as an Engineer in a School of Engineering, followed by a period of some years' practical railway work. It should be easier to obtain Ceylonese recruits for these posts than for those in the Locomotive Department, but we do not consider that (subject to our observations in a later paragraph on the general question of scholarships) the Government can do much in this connection, beyond using its influence to facilitate the admission of suitable Ceylonese to English Railways for training. Ceylonese who desire to take up Railway Civil Engineering should be assisted in this manner. Beyond that we do not see that anything can be done.

29. The question of the Accountant's Department is dealt with later.

30. As regard the Storekeeping Department, we suggest that all posts in this branch should be filled locally. It should be possible to find among the Storekeeper's staff some person who can be trained to succeed him. If necessary, a post of Assistant Storekeeper should be created, to be filled by a selected member of the Department, or, if there is no suitable person in the Department, by a member of the Clerical Service, who can learn his work as an understudy to the Storekeeper, being gradually entrusted with more important duties, so that he will be sufficiently experienced to succeed to the post of Storekeeper when it becomes vacant.

IX.—SUPREME COURT.

31. Our only recommendation in this connection is that the post of Registrar should in future be filled locally.

X.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

32. This Department is manned almost exclusively by Ceylonese. With regard to professional appointments we have no comments to offer, except to suggest that in future local candidates might be found for the posts of Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer, Inspecting Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent of the General Hospital, and Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum.

33. We refer at a later stage to the appointment of Accountant. As to the Storekeeper, the remarks made with regard to the Railway Storekeeper apply here also.

XI.—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

34. In this Department there appears to be little scope for the employment of a greater pro-

portion of Ceylonese than at present, but we suggest that the possibility of recruiting locally the Inspectors of Schools, who are now obtained from England, should receive consideration. A Ceylon Government Scholar might be encouraged to obtain a diploma in education at an English University by a promise of employment as an Inspector of Schools on his return to the Island.

XII.—EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

35. We have already indicated our view that the posts of Assistant Commissioner of Excise should by degrees be withdrawn from the Civil Service and filled from the Department. A start has already been made in this direction by the appointment of Mr. G. F. de Livera to be an Assistant Commissioner.

XII.—POLICE.

36. As many inaccurate statements have been made with regard to the proportion of Europeans and Ceylonese employed in the upper grades of the Police Force, it may be useful to give the actual figures. Of the officers holding permanent appointments at December 31, the Inspector-General and the two Deputy Inspectors General were Europeans, there were four Europeans and three Ceylonese Superintendents, in addition to one European probationer. Of the permanent members of the Police Force acting as Assistant Superintendents, three were Ceylonese and one European.

37. Much must depend on the number of Ceylonese Inspectors who are at any time suitable for promotion to higher rank, and we do not therefore desire to recommend any attempt should be made to establish a definite proportion of European to Ceylonese officers, but we suggest, as an ideal to be worked up to, that the numbers should be roughly half and half, always provided that efficiency must be considered before everything, and that no person who is not thoroughly fit to perform more important duties should be promoted merely because his promotion would enable the racial proportion to be maintained.

38. We have considered whether we should recommend the establishment of a grade of Ceylonese probationers, similar to the grade of probationers, selected by examination in England, but we are of opinion that this is not desirable. We consider that better results will be secured by maintaining the present arrangement by which the Ceylonese Assistant Superintendents are selected from among the Inspectors whose service in the Department has shown that they are qualified for more responsible posts; and it is probable that the appointment of Ceylonese direct as probationers would actually have a demoralizing effect on the Police Force, as it would shut off all hope of promotion from the rank of Inspector, and would thus deter young men of education and ambition from entering the Force as Sub Inspectors, with a view to working their way up to commissioned rank.

XIV.—PRISONS.

39. At present all the superior appointments in this Department are held by Europeans. The post of Inspector General is to be placed in Class II. of the Civil Service, when a vacancy occurs; we see no reason why all the remaining appointments should not be filled locally. The duties of these posts are simple and require a minimum of special knowledge. The main qualification is trustworthiness, and we recognize that to fill these appointments from the Department may be difficult, as men of the class from which jailers are recruited might not prove superior to the temptations which could be offered to them by wealthy prisoners. We suggest however, that suitable candidates for the posts of Assistant Superintendents may be found in the Clerical Service, or among the Inspectors of Police. An Inspector of Police of long service and good character, who does not quite come up to the standard required for promotion to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police, should be able to perform very satisfactorily the duties of Assistant Superintendent of Prisons.

XV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

40. This Department is one which, in our opinion, should be staffed almost exclusively by natives of Ceylon, who as sons of an exclusively agricultural country, might be supposed to have a natural inclination towards this work. The system of importing experts from other countries cannot be expected to continue. Apart from the fact that it is probable that it will in the future be more difficult to obtain such experts except in return for very high salaries, owing to the increasing demand for their services in other parts of the world, the system has the disadvantage that a good officer cannot be expected to remain continuously in Ceylon. He will naturally expect advancement in his own profession, and the greater the value of his services, the more probability is there that he will be tempted away from Ceylon by an offer of promotion in another Colony, and that this country will lose him just at the time when he has become most useful to it by the local knowledge which he has acquired. A new man must start by acquiring the local knowledge which his predecessor had gained, and continuity of work must necessarily be disturbed. A Ceylonese, on the other hand, is unlikely to be tempted to leave his native country, and his services will be continuously available during the whole of his working life. The advantages from this point of view of the employment of Ceylonese in preference to Europeans are so obvious that it is necessary to labour the point. The only question that needs discussion is, how it is possible to secure natives of Ceylon for appointments which require a highly specialized course of training, such as those of Entomologist and Mycologist. In the future, with the development of Provincial Agricultural Schools, the establishment of which is now under consideration, it may be possible to organize locally a higher course of agricultural science, which will provide a field of candidates for posts in the Agricultural Department; but it will at the best be several years before any appreciable number of trained candidates will be available; and we consider that it is desirable that steps should be taken at once, as with the resumption of normal conditions, it is essential that the scientific staff of the Department should be strengthened.

41. The course which we recommend is that Ceylonese officers should be appointed as soon as possible to be under-studies to the European Expert officers of the Department, in order that they may acquire such knowledge of the duties of the posts as will fit them to succeed to vacancies when they occur.

42. The difficulty, obviously, is to find suitable persons for appointment. We trust that, in future, some of the Government University Scholars in Science will take up agricultural work.

We refer to this matter again at a later stage; but it is not enough to rely on this possibility. We suggest, therefore, the adoption of the following course. A certain number of students should be selected from those who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Science of the London University, preference being given to those who have obtained a pass in botany or zoology, in addition to physics and chemistry. (There should be a good field of candidates available among the unsuccessful competitors for the Government University Scholarship.) The selected candidates should be attached as Probationers to the Agricultural Department for a year or two, in order to acquire practical experience. Those of the Probationers who have shown themselves likely to become useful members of the Department should then be given the opportunity of obtaining higher training by being given scholar-ships to enable them to study at one of the Indian agricultural stations. By this time the Probationer will probably have found in which direction his natural bent lies, whether to Entomology, Mycology, or Agricultural Chemistry, and his course in India can be arranged accordingly. On the satisfactory completion of the course prescribed for him, the Probationers should return to the Department as an Assistant Entomologist, Mycologist, or Chemist. Probationers who have not attained to such a standard as would justify their being selected for this special training could probably be usefully employed as Plant Pest Inspectors, or in some other minor capacity. We refrain from endeavouring to work out details, which can best be left to the Director of Agriculture; but we recommend that the general principle of this scheme should be accepted, and that an attempt should be made to put it into force when the financial position of the Colony justifies an expenditure which must be fairly considerable, and which will not be immediately remunerative.

XVI.—POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

43. The appointments in the Engineering Department cannot be filled locally, owing to the impossibility of obtaining the necessary technical training. There appears, however, to be no reason why a local man should not be trained in the Department to take over the duties of Superintendent of Telegraph and Telephone Traffic when the post next falls vacant. With the Accounting Branch we deal in the next following paragraphs of this report.

44. We come now to a class of post of which examples occur in a number of departments—the appointments of financial officers. Apart from the posts in the Treasury and the Audit Department, there are accounting branches in the Railway, the Post Office, the Public Works Department, the Medical Department, the Survey Department, and the Colombo Port Commission.

45. It may be assumed that, at any rate as a general rule, the Treasurer will be appointed from outside the Colony. Probably the appointment of Auditor will also, as a rule require to be filled from outside; but, with these two exceptions, we see no reason why all other financial posts should not be conferred upon local candidates. We note with satisfaction that within the last few months three Ceylonese officers have been appointed to accounting posts, and we trust that these precedents will be followed generally. It is not reasonable to suppose that the very moderate degree of mathematical knowledge which an accountant needs is something beyond the mental capacity of an intelligent native of Ceylon, and we consider that there is ample material in the Clerical Service, if it is properly handled, to provide all the accounting officers that are needed.

46. It is customary among many heads of departments to contend that the accounts of their departments are of so technical a nature that it is necessary to import an "expert" to deal with them. We have no doubt that the officers who advance this contention are stating their honest opinions, but we believe that these opinions are based on the principle of *omnis ignotum pro magifico*. Heads of departments, have, as a rule, little or no knowledge of accounts, and are, therefore, predisposed to believe that any one who understands what they do not is an expert in a "technical" matter. We regard this "technicality" as nothing but a bugbear. All accounting work is technical in the sense that the man who has to deal with it must have had a training in dealing with accounts, and some knowledge of the subject matter to which the accounts relate. We concede no more than that, and we contend that a man of ordinary intelligence, with some aptitude for figures, needs only a certain amount of training and experience to become a satisfactory accountant. The training and experience can be and should be obtained locally, by actual work in or connected with one or other of the departments for which an accountant is required.

47. We suggest that the proper course to adopt in those departments which have large accounting branches is to select the most promising member or members of the Clerical Service of that branch for special training. Such an officer should be given specially responsible work and be afforded opportunities for acquiring as full a knowledge as possible of the work of the branch. He should then be transferred for a time to the Audit Department, where he should deal with the accounts of the department to which he belongs. By this means he should become thoroughly familiar with the duties of an accountant, and should be fit to take up the post of assistant accountant when a vacancy occurs.

48. In departments where the accounting staff is small, it is possible that a well-qualified person cannot be found. In that case, appointments should be made direct from the Audit Department, the officer to be appointed having been selected some time before-hand, and required to deal specially with the accounts of the department for which he is destined.

49. As regards appointments in the Treasury and Audit Department, we advocate the appointment at an early date of Ceylonese officers to be Additional Assistant Accountants or Auditors, in order that they may be trained in these offices to succeed to vacancies which will arise when the officers recruited in Europe retire.

50. We recognize that this latter suggestion involves the appointment of officers who cannot be said to be technically necessary, and thus some additional expenditure on personal emoluments, for which no return, or no adequate return, is obtained by the State; but we consider that this advantage is outweighed by the fact that it will not in future be necessary to incur the expense of importing Accountants from England or the other Colonies, thus saving both the initial cost of passages and the higher salaries which must necessarily be paid to European officers. Fur-

The War.

THE COLOUR QUESTION.

JAPANESE AND AUSTRALIA: A LONDON PRESS VIEW.

London, February 28th.—The "Saturday Review" calls attention to the colour bar question, which Japan has notified her intention to raise at the Paris Conference. It says: "The gravity of the question cannot be exaggerated. The obstinacy of the Australian Labour Party to keep Australia white has left Northern Queensland undeveloped. There is the same difficulty in British Columbia and California, but Japan is as proud as she is strong, and will no longer submit to be treated as a pariah. Certainly she will not join the League of Nations unless the colour bar is removed, and what will become of the League without Japan? We hope America, Australia, and Canada will be reasonable in admitting Japanese immigrants and travellers. A counter League consisting of Japan, Germany, and Russia would reduce the League to an absurdity."—Australian paper.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

New York, March 4th.—The Tokyo correspondent of the New York "Herald" says that apparently Japan will not enter the League of Nations unless race discrimination against Japan is abolished by the nations in the League. —Australian paper.

CAPE POLITICS.

London, March 10.

A telegram from Capetown, dated March 1st, says:—In House of Assembly Sir Thomas Smartt, Leader of the Opposition, withdrew his amendment, condemning Republicanism in favour of an amendment by Mr. Malan, Acting Premier, condemning the present agitation for the disruption of the Union and the severance of the connection between South Africa and Great Britain, repudiating all attempts to invoke interference from any outside Power and uttering a grave warning that this agitation, if continued, will inevitably lead to a state of unrest and racial friction in which civil strife may easily be engendered. This amendment was adopted by 78 to 24. The minority was composed entirely of Nationalists.

—The Ceylon Observer.

ther, the extra expenditure need only be temporary, since, when the Additional Assistants have been absorbed into the cadre of the department, subsequent vacancies can be filled by ordinary promotions from the departmental staff.

51. The recommendations which we have made above will go some way towards securing the more efficient use of the material which is ready to hand, and will, we hope, assist in securing that a larger number of the young men of good general education, who now gravitate to overcrowded professions, will be given the opportunity of serving their country as members of the Public Service.

52. As we have indicated in the preceding paragraphs of this report there are openings for Ceylonese in a number of departments, where these men are qualified to fill them. One obvious method of adding to the number of persons so qualified presents itself at once; an increase in the number of Government University Scholarships, which will enable clever young men to obtain the special qualifications required. There is, however, a serious objection to a mere extension of the present system. As matters are at present, the Government has no hold on the University Scholars. They may not return to Ceylon; and if they do, the selection of their future profession is entirely in their own hands. There have been cases in which a student has secured Science Scholarship, and has then decided, instead of adopting a scientific career, to be called to the Bar. We submit that the Colony has a claim to the services of young men who have obtained their University education at its expense, and we urge that in future it shall be a condition of the grant of a scholarship that the holder shall take up such course of study as the Government requires, and shall undertake to serve the Government for a term of years, if called upon to do so. It would probably be unnecessary to impose any restriction on scholars in Arts, though they should be encouraged to enter for the Civil Service Examination; but in the case of the Science Scholars, we consider that it should be an unalterable condition that the holder of the scholarship is to continue his education in some branch of science. In this condition is insisted upon, we consider that an increase in the number of Government University Scholarships would be useful and justifiable; otherwise, not.

53. We suggest, further, that if additional scholarships are established one at least should be assigned to Engineering, the scholar being required to devote himself either to Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering, and thus to qualify himself for employment in the Railway, Post Office, Public Works Department, or Irrigation Department. Unsuccessful competitors for this scholarship would probably be suitable candidates for minor appointments in these Departments, and thus the field for recruiting would be enlarged.

54. In dealing with the Agricultural Department, we have suggested that in the future some of the University Science Scholars might be able to take up appointments in that Department. We consider that the Science Scholarship would be made of far more use to the Colony if the examination were altered so as to have more bearing on practical matters. We would urge that less attention should be given to mathematics, and more to chemistry, physics, botany, and biology. If this is done, and the scholar is required to continue his education in science, there should be a good prospect of obtaining highly qualified officers for the Agricultural Department by this means.

55. In conclusion, we would observe that the task of increasing the number of young men who are qualified for admission into the Public Service is not one which can be or should be left to the Government alone. We suggest that the establishment of scholarships, which would enable promising young men to obtain special qualifications in England, is a means by which members of the public and local or other associations can do good service to their country.

R. E. Stubbs,
K. Balasingham,
H. Marcus Fernando,
W. C. S. Ingle,
March 1, 1919.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BY THE WAY.

Every one wants to know the precise date of the Camp this year. Some friends wrote to us last December for admission cards and repeated their requests in January. Some timid people thought we had given up the Camp. It is now definitely settled that the Camp should meet on the 6th April and continue the two following days. Come what may, we will not alter the date. There is a lot of good things in store for our friends. The programme this year will be very instructive. I expect there will be one or two surprise packets from Colombo. Of course, Principal E. Nijiva Rao who is coming out at great personal inconvenience will receive a cordial welcome. The Buddhist friends who are expected from Colombo will receive no less cordial a reception. For aught I know there will be a rush this time. Arrangements will be made to insure discipline among the students that attend Camp this year. One special feature this year is that arrangements are being made by teachers and senior students of some of our leading Colleges to run their own mess. Students who desire to attend the Camp would do well to obtain their cards early. The number of admission will be strictly limited by the accommodation available to us. No cards will be issued at the Camp. Friends should not feel offended if they come at the last moment and are disappointed. There will be no hope this year for the easy going set. I wish our friends may read the circular we are issuing to the Branch Secretaries. There will be some fine addresses this year and we mean to issue them in book form after the Camp so as to be useful to those who may not attend the Camp this year. There will be something more than speeches; a scheme for promoting National Education will be put forward. It will be well, therefore, to look up what ideas we each of us can contribute to this subject. Let us see if we only wind-pipes and not arms. We mean something and what that something is let us decide at the camp. With such a leader as Principal Sanjiva Rao, our efforts cannot miscarry.

We want a number of senior students and we shall thank them to inform us of their willingness to help us. We want waiters, porters, volunteers and police. Just to do duty is all that we want. Mr. V. Muttiah will be in charge of all external arrangements. Everything will go as smoothly as a m. There will be no hitch anywhere. If anything goes wrong we shall certainly enjoy it. That is the spirit which we should cultivate. We shall not grumble, we are too good to grumble at anything. The examination is over. The Thevaram competition takes place on Saturday.

25th March 1919. M. S. ELIATAMEY.

HINDU RELIGIOUS CLASS (NUNAVIL Y. M. H. A.) CHAVAKACHOHERI.

AN APPEAL TO THE HINDU PUBLIC. Gentlemen,

We find daily that our Hindu Young Men are being led astray by the teachings of the Christian Missionaries. This is due to the lack in Hindu religious education they receive. If our Young Men are brought up according to our customs, and if our national ideals are instilled into their minds, we are sure that the Young Men will be able to withstand the attacks and persuasion of the alien religionists. It is our paramount duty to teach our children our religion which is even admired by such great and able Western thinkers like Dr. P. D. Dennis, Max Muller, and several others. If we neglect it we do a great harm to religion and to our saints, who laboured in the past to discover the truths of our religion. For sometime we were holding religious lectures but we found that much benefit was not derived from them. Later on, the committee decided to give religious instructions by holding classes in the various centres. According to we opened three centres at Chavakachcheri, Sangashani, and Nunavil East. In this connection you are aware of our Hindu Vernacular School called "Amirthampikai Saiva Vidyasalai" which was opened last year by His Holiness Srimeeth Swami Sharvananda wherein religious education plays an important part. The total number of students in the register of our religious class is 131. The weekly average attendance is 95. There are five teachers at present and four divisions. This class is attended by students attending various English schools in and out of Chavakachcheri. We teach Thevaram, Saivapatham, Catechism of Saiva Religion, Periyapuram and the History of our religion. In connection with the above classes we hold annually a prize giving on the results of a competitive examination held by persons appointed by the Central Y. M. H. A. We also present boys to the religious examination conducted by the Central Y. M. H. A. For all this we required money. Last year our expenditure in this connection amounted to Rs. 100. This year since the number of prizes are increased the cost will be much more. Therefore we appeal to the Hindu gentlemen of various places to help us liberally and thus promote Hindu religion. Since the prize giving is to be held during the middle part of April we intend to send our workers to you very soon with the hope that you will encourage them. Persons who are at the outstations are kindly requested to send in their subscriptions before the first week of April. Hoping that Lord Isvara will help us in our endeavour.

We remain, Sirs,
Yours in Service,
Y. M. H. A. Nunavil, K. VALLEPURAM,
March 19, 1919. For the Managing Com.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3858.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thambiyah Chellyah of Kokkivil East Deceased.

Kathirippillai Karthikesar of Valvetty Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Chithamparepillai Thambippillai of Kokkivil East
2. wife Annappillai of Do.
3. Murugesar Thambiyah of Achchuvely North
4. wife Valliammy of Do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner (nomenamed), coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, Acting District Judge, on March 1, 1919, in the presence of Messrs. Sivaprakasam and Katesan, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated February 26, 1919.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled as creditor to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before March 25, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,
Acting District Judge.

March 5, 1919.

Time to shew cause has been extended to April 11, 1919.

A. Kanagasabai,
D. J.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3849.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Arumugam Suppliah of Sulipuram Deceased.

Arumugam Manikkam of Irupalai Petitioner.

Vs.

Aattappillai widow of Suppliah of Sulipuram Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Arumugam Manikkam of Irupalai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Arumugam Suppliah of Sulipuram, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Doctor of Letters, District Judge, on February 24, 1919, in the presence of Messrs. Sivaprakasam and Katesan, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated February 15, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the sole heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before March 31, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,
Acting District Judge.

February 26, 1919.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3833.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kanagasabai Kantappu of Karadivu West Deceased.

Chellammah widow of Kanagasabai Kantappu of Karadivu West Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sinnachchippillai widow of Kanter Kanagasabai
2. Kantappu Sanmugam
3. Kantappu Subramaniam
4. Theyyandi daughter of Kantappu
5. Ledchumy daughter of Kantappu
6. Kantappu Valuppillai all of Karadivu West. Appearing by their Guardian *ad-litem* the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Chellammah widow of Kanagasabai Kantappu of Karadivu West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Kanagasabai Kantappu of Karadivu West, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, Acting District Judge, on March 15, 1919, in the presence of Mr. T. Arumainayagam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 8, 1919, 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 April 4, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,
Acting District Judge.

March 20, 1919.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3807.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ratnammah wife of Chinniah Thuraiappah of Thunaivy in Vaddukkoddai Deceased.

Sinniah Thuraiappah of Yannarpannai West now Doctor at Kankasanturai Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Murgesu Kallasapillai of Thunaivy in Vaddukkoddai
2. Thuraiappah Thiruchittampalam of Yannarpannai
3. Thuraiappah Thamotharampillai of Do.
4. Kanthimathi daughter of Thuraiappah of Do.
5. Sivagamiammah daughter of Thuraiappah of Do. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian *ad-litem* the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Sinniah Thuraiappah of Yannarpannai West, now at Kankasanturai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Ratnammah wife of Sinniah Thuraiappah, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir Ampalavanar Kanagasabai, Acting District Judge, on March 7, 1919, in the presence of Mr. S. Kandayya, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated January 22, 1919, 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 April 3, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,
Acting District Judge.

March 13, 1919.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3799.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Basammah wife of Murugesu Namasiyayampillai of Kokkivil West Deceased.

Murugesu Namasiyayampillai of Kokkivil Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Paropathippillai widow of Thampu of Thavady
2. Paekialedchumy daughter of Murgesu Namasiyayampillai of Kokkivil. The 2nd Respondent is a minor appearing by her Guardian *ad-litem* the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Murugesu Namasiyayampillai of Kokkivil, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Basammah wife of Murugesu Namasiyayampillai, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir Ampalavanar Kanagasabai, Acting District Judge, on March 7, 1919, in the presence of Mr. S. Kandayya, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 23, 1919, 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 April 3, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,
Acting District Judge.

March 13, 1919.

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