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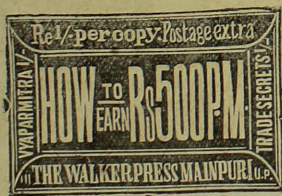
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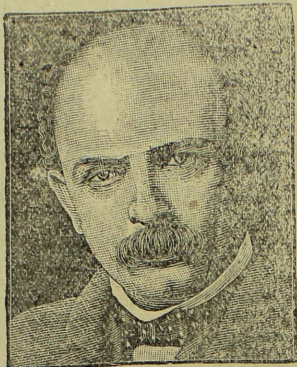
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NOTICE.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3828.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sanganapillai Nagalingam of Chiviatu Deceased.

Sinnappillai widow of Venayar Vairamuttu of Chiviatu Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Vairamuttu Saravanamuttu of Chiviatu
2. Vairamuttu Vallipuram of Do.
3. Vairamuttu Ponnau of Do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Sinnappillai widow of Venayar Vairamuttu of Chiviatu, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Sanganapillai Nagalingam of Chiviatu, coming on for disposal before P. E. Peris, District Judge, on February 10, 1919, in the presence of Mr. K. Somasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated February 6, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the grand mother 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 March 13, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. Homer Vanniasinkam, District Judge.

February 26, 1919.

Time for showing cause extended to April 11, 1919.

A. Kanagasabai, Acting District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3866.

In the Matter of the Estate of Sinnappu Kanapattipillai of Araly South late of Kuala Lumpur, R. M. S. Deceased.

Petitioner.

Vs.

Vaitianather Sinnappu of Araly South Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Vaitianather Sinnappu of Araly South, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Sinnappu Kanapattipillai, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir Ampalavanar Kanagasabai, District Judge, on March 13, 1919, in the presence of Mr. S. Kandayya, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 11, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the father 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 April 10, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai, District Judge.

March 19, 1919.

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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1919

THE HON. MR. P. RAMANATHAN AND NATIONAL EDUCATION IN JAFFNA.

We publish in another column a communication from Mr. M. S. Eliyatamby on the subject of Students' Camp and National Education in Jaffna. His contributions are interesting. He possesses not only a fluent tongue but also wields a facile pen. We have always readily given insertion to his communications, although we may not always agree with his views. Mr. Eliyatamby is the prime mover in all that is being

done by the Young Men's Hindu Association in the Jaffna District, although he is not, as he was at one time, a prominent office-holder in that organisation. What he says, therefore, in regard to Students' Camp of this year and National Education, possesses special interest. We need hardly say that the information contained in the communication are very useful and interesting.

Mr. Eliyatamby writes very eloquently in regard to National Education and the means to be adopted for its introduction into Jaffna. We are at one with him in admiring the necessity of National Education. But it is not clear to us whether he and his friends are striving to improve and develop the system of education on that line now existing here or to remove it, root and branch, and supplant it by a new system which will have the effect of destroying existing institutions which have done very useful services.

We are led to be a little cautious in this matter, as we are aware that there are a few persons whose ulterior object is not so much the promotion of national education as it is to undermine the influence and usefulness of the Jaffna Hindu College which is the greatest national educational institution among the Tamils of this Island, and which has been for some years past the object of rancorous hatred on their part for reasons well-known to those who are conversant with the affairs of the College. A rival school established in Vannarponnai by a few seceded teachers of the College under the patronage of the persons above referred to has been so worked, during the last six years, as to give to the authorities of the College, constant annoyance and trouble and to wreck it, if possible. But owing to the firmness of those who were entrusted with the management of the College, the attempts of its enemies signally failed. This College has never been more efficient and prosperous than it is now. In fact its number has almost doubled during the last few years, the Government grants and the school fee collections have increased nearly three fold and the cost of establishment also has adequately increased. It is an acknowledged fact that the present tutorial staff of the College is one of the best in the Island.

The strenuous efforts made on four occasions by the promoters of the rival School to have it recognised or registered by the Government proved unsuccessful, owing to the strong representations made by the Manager of the College, authorised to do so by more than one resolution passed unanimously by the Board of Directors of the College. That School which was established to give trouble to the Hindu College was reduced to a state of collapse owing to its failures to secure Government recognition; and in a state of desperation and to spite the Hindu Community, the proprietor of the School opened negotiations with the Roman Catholic Clergy in Jaffna to hand over the School to the Catholics, though it was, as it is now, located in the heart of the Hindu quarters and in the Northern Courtyard of the Sivan Temple, rather than coming to terms with the authorities of the Hindu College and making the School a branch School of the College. It was at this juncture a Swami of the RamaKrishna Mission paid a visit to Jaffna, and better counsel having prevailed, the proprietorship and management of the School was transferred at the end of 1917 to that Mission. The Swami then interviewed the Director of Education with some influential friends in Colombo more than once and assured him that the School would no longer be an opposition school to the Hindu College. The latter making it a condition for registration that the Hindu College authorities should withdraw their objection, the former succeeded after much persuasion and assurances in getting that objection withdrawn on certain conditions, which are that the school should be removed to another site within four years at a reasonable distance from the College, that it should till then continue to be an elementary school, and that no boy should be drawn away from the Hindu College except with the consent of the Principal or the Managing Committee. These conditions having been submitted to the Director of Education and approved by him and made applicable not only to the Hindu College but also to Kileer College of the Wesleyan Mission, that school has just been registered for Examination without grant. If it was registered earlier without any such conditions being imposed, as its promoters desired, they would have greatly succeeded in achieving their object in regard to the Hindu College.

Our readers would have observed that for some years past we have entirely refrained from alluding to this school leaving it to take care of itself. Its recent registration was mentioned in these columns last month, without any reference even to the conditions on which it was registered. But finding that another gigantic move is being made under the guise of National Education to injure the interests and welfare of the Hindu College, we are obliged to state these facts to safeguard its interests. When the authorities of the College thought and congratulated themselves that their troubles in connection with the school long known by the name of Vyadeshwara Vidyalayam, and now known by the name of RamaKrishna Maha Vidyalayam, were over, another peril and that of a more serious character to the Hindu College has presented itself in the proposed establishment of Ramanathan College for Boys in the vicinity of the existing National College—an undertaking which Mr. Eliyatamby heralds with great joy and flourish of trumpets.

Undoubtedly another Hindu College and especially if it is to be a First Grade College is to be much welcomed. But there is ample room in this Peninsula for the proposed College to be established without coming so close to the Hindu College as is the site now purchased by Mr. Ramanathan. Vannarponnai, Nallore and Tirunelveli are the villages which principally supply students to the Hindu College. A new Hindu College in Tirunelveli at a distance of about three quarters of a mile from the existing institution cannot but prove detrimental to the interests of the latter. Those who say that we want more Hindu Colleges, however close it may be to the existing one, are persons who are either indifferent to its interests or its bitterest enemies. Who but those who are ill-disposed towards it will bear to see a national institution which belongs to the whole Hindu community, which has done so much for the development of higher education in Jaffna, which has been the means of raising the Hindu community in the estimation of the other communities, and which has enabled the Hindu students in Mission Schools to receive their education with all possible religious toleration, reduced in importance and usefulness, instead of being further developed and raised to a higher standard of efficiency to supply the wants of the community? Who can deny that it would prove detrimental to the interests of the existing College if Mr. Ramanathan would establish his College in such close proximity?

We yield to none in our admiration and appreciation of Mr. Ramanathan's great philanthropy and munificence in having given to Jaffna his College for Girls and proposing now to establish a First Grade College for Boys. But why cannot this College be opened at a respectable distance from the Hindu College, in centres where another Hindu College is very much required—in Valligam North, Valligam East or Point Pedro. In the whole of Valligam North which includes Maruthanadam and Chunnakam, where Ramanathan College for Girls is established, there is not one Secondary English School for boys although there are a number of elementary and primary schools some of which contain hundreds of students. There is very great necessity for a Hindu College in this Division, and if one be established at Chunnakam near the Railway Station, it would not only supply the educational wants of that locality but of the whole Peninsula, being in a central position with the benefit of railway communication. Or, he should have his College in some part of the Pettah, Chundicully, or Karaiur, if he should realise what he wishes to be accomplished, namely that he should provide for the very large number of Hindu boys who attend Christian Colleges in the Town. We feel sure that Ramanathan College at Tirunelveli will not bring about that desired effect but will carry out the wishes of those who have purchased these lands for him, knowing full well that the new College will greatly affect the Hindu College and not materially the Mission Colleges.

Mr. Ramanathan's proceeding in this matter is quite inexplicable. When he chose a site for his College about three or four years ago, at a spot about 2 miles north of the Hindu College the Directors of the College at a special meeting unanimously passed a Resolution to ask him not to establish his College within a radius of 4 miles from the College, unless it be done on the Pettah side. The resolution was duly forwarded to and acknowledged by him. Some of the owners of those lands also having declined to sell

them to be utilised for a purpose inimical to the interests of the national institution, that project then fell through. But the site now selected is over a mile nearer to the Hindu College and almost adjoins the Kokuvil land purchased for its extension and development. Mr. Ramanathan was sometime ago given the option of taking up the Management of the Hindu College itself with wide powers to develop it as he liked. But he would not accept it. He was then offered the Hindu College land at Kokuvil to put up his College, in the belief that his project was to establish a Residential College with collegiate classes alone. Mr. Ramanathan very much appreciated that site and was willing to accept the offer. The Directors, however, having come to understand that his intention was to establish a College with an elementary department and day scholars withdrew their offer.

Now that the lands in question having been purchased, Mr. Ramanathan means serious business. He does not seem to care what will become of the Hindu College, if his own project would succeed. If he cares for the feeling of the vast majority of the Hindus in particular and the Tamils in general, who, while welcoming a first grade College proposed to be established by Mr. Ramanathan, would regret to see that the existing national institution would suffer thereby, he has got one way open to carry out his project and earn the undying thanks of the Hindu Community. We are voicing the feeling of numberless persons when we say that the Ramanathan College for Girls would be a greater success if it is brought to Tirunelveli, close to the Town, and in the centre of a thickly populated locality, and that if the Boys' College will find a habitation in the Girls' College buildings at Maruthanadam not only would it be acceptable to all right-thinking Hindus but would be a great, benevolent, and successful undertaking, without trenching on the rights or interests of any other Colleges.

Mr. Sanjiva Rao, M. A., a former popular and respected Principal of the Hindu College and a high-souled and cultured gentleman will be the lion and central figure of the Students' Camp. It may not be generally known that he was obliged to sever his connection with the Hindu College and go away to India to the great regret of the Board on account of misrepresentations made by some members of the clique which worked against the Hindu College. In a representation made to the Board of Directors it was stated that the religious beliefs and doctrines held and preached by Mr. Sanjiva Rao disqualified him to be the Principal of the Hindu College and that a Christian Principal would be less dangerous to the Hindu cause. Mr. Sanjiva Rao on reading that communication got disgusted with a place which contained such wicked people and decided to get away from it as soon as possible. He has been now invited to plead the cause of Hindu National Education at the instance of some of the very men who were parties to the representation made to the Hindu College authorities against him, although they were not signatories to it.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Elsewhere we publish the list of subscribers to this fund from Port Swettenham. It will be seen that this small place in the F. M. S. has contributed Rs. 1106-00. These contributions, we understand, represent 20 per cent and over, of the monthly income of the contributors. Surely, our countrymen in the Straits and the F. M. S. have done splendidly well in coming to the rescue of their mother country at a time of great distress, caused by the unprecedented floods. The Port Swettenham contribution came in two instalments through the Hon'ble Mr. A. Sappathy—Rs. 1000 in December last and Rs. 106-40 last week. He has deposited the whole amount with the Flood Relief Committee, of which he is an active member, as he has done with all the other contributions sent to him from various parts of the F. M. S., to be disposed of at his discretion.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES.—It has been officially announced says the "Times of Ceylon" that Mr. B. Horsburgh, our Government Agent, has been appointed to act as Controller of Revenue and that Mr. B. Constantine will succeed him as Government Agent Northern Province. Mr. Horsburgh's arrangements for a circuit to the Mullativu District to commence on the 5th instant has been cancelled.

RECEPTION TO MR. B. SANJIVA RAO.—Preparations are in progress to give a reception

to Mr. B. Sanjiva Rao M. A. (Contd.) at the Jaffna Hindu College on Tuesday the 28th instant at 3 p. m. Mr. Sanjiva Rao who is now the Principal of the National College of Commerce, Madras, is well known in Ceylon as a former Principal of the Jaffna Hindu College and his present visit to Jaffna is at the invitation of the Y. M. H. A. for the annual Students' Camp which opens at Keerimalai on Sunday.

THE LANKA SUBUDHA VILASA SABHA.—The above well known society of Colombo is making arrangements to stage some plays in Jaffna during the Easter Holidays. There will be about five performances and the venue will be the R'dgway Hall.

THE KARAITIVOE TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—Under the auspices of the Karaitivoe Temperance League a public lecture was delivered by Mr. Allen Abraham B. A., F. R. S. on Saturday the 15th ultimo at 7 a. m. on "European War" in the Mission English School.

KOOKUVIL Y. M. H. A.—The ordinary meeting of the Kookuvil Y. M. H. A. was held on Saturday the 22nd ultimo at 4.30 p. m. with Mr. E. Chelliah in the chair. Mr. K. Chellathurai, Udayar of Kookuvil and Kondavil delivered an instructive lecture on "Moral Courage". Remarks were offered by Messrs. V. Manickavasagam, A. Muttutambay, V. Samugam and the Chairman. The meeting terminated with the singing of Devaram at 6.30 p. m. At the next meeting on Saturday the 5th instant Mr. V. Manickavasagam will deliver a lecture on "The place of Ceylon History in our schools".—Cor.

Y. M. H. A. KARAITIVOE.—Under the auspices of the above Association a public lecture was delivered by Mr. S. Sivapathasuntharampillai B. A., on "சைவமயம்" on Saturday the 22nd instant at 7 p. m. in the Sivaganathaya Vidyasalai.—Cor.

Y. M. H. A., CENTRAL, BATTICALOA.—We are glad to learn that the Second Anniversary of this Association will be celebrated with the National Day this Month, when prizes will be awarded for proficiency in religious knowledge to all successful students from the various Hindu schools in the district.

Y. M. H. A. CHULIPURAM.—It was with great enthusiasm that the Members of the Association and other gentlemen of Chulipuram and its adjoining villages, were assembled on Sunday the 30th ultimo in the Association hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, at 3 p. m. to celebrate the 2nd annual general meeting, under the presidency of Mr. S. Shivapadasundarampillai B. A., Head Master, Victoria College. The meeting began with Poja to Sri Nataraj Moorthy by Malpatu Sandrasagara Gurugai, followed by Davaraparanam by students of the Victoria College for an hour, which gave great interest and attraction to the large audience. Then the Second Annual report for 1918-1919 of the working of the Association was read by the Asst. Secretary. Lectures were delivered by the president and Mr. A. Visuvanathar of Chunnagam on the Life of சம்பந்தருள்ளவரின் ஐந்தாம் இடேசத்தொருமை in Tamil. Prizes were distributed among four boys for singing Devaram. And the last item of the programme was the election of the Office bearers. The same members were re-elected for the ensuing year. The meeting came to a close with the singing of Devaram and Shivanamam and distribution of Vibuthy to the audience by the Gurugai.—Cor.

THE KANDY TAMILS' ASSOCIATION.—The Weekly Meeting of the Kandy Tamils' Association was held at 6.30 p. m. on the 22nd instant at the Tamil Home, Kandy, with Mr. S. Anthoripillai in the chair. The main item on the agenda was a lecture in Tamil by Mr. S. Sathasivampillai on "Perseverance". Valuable remarks were offered by Messrs. S. Raman, A. Sebastampillai, V. K. Subramaniam, A. Ganapathipillai, S. Anandasundaram and the Chairman. The meeting terminated at 8 p. m. with a vote of thanks to the Chair.—Cor.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES.—By a notification issued by the Registrar General, dated the 25th ultimo.—The attention of business and professional men is drawn to the requirements of the Registration of Business Names Ordinance, No. 6 of 1918. (a) Every firm consisting of two or more partners, and carrying on business under a business name, which does not consist of the true full names of all partners; (b) Every individual carrying on business under a *vilasam*, or other business name which does not consist of his true full names only (without any addition); (c) Every individual or firm who, or a member of which, has changed his name, except in the case of a woman in consequence of marriage—should furnish to the Registrar of Business Names of the Province a statement containing the particulars required by Section 4 of the Ordinance. If any firm or person liable to register carried on business on or before January 7, 1919, such firm or person should furnish the necessary statement of particulars on or before May 7, 1919. Any firm or person commencing business after January 7, 1919, should furnish the required statement within fourteen days after the commencement of the business. If any person who is required to furnish a statement under this Ordinance fails to do so such person not only renders himself liable to a fine of Rs. 100 for every

day during which the default continues, but his rights under or arising out of any contract made or entered into by him or on his behalf in relation to the business become unenforceable by action or other legal proceedings either in the business name or otherwise. The statement of particulars should be furnished in the form prescribed by the Rules. Printed forms for the purpose are on the market. They are not stocked in Government Offices, but specimen forms can be seen at the Kachcheris, except in the Western Province. The fee for registering (Rs. 5 or Rs. 2.50, as the case may be) should be paid by means of uncancelled stamps affixed to the statement.

AN AT-HOME.—Mr. S. Ambalavanar, Tea-maker El Teb Group, Passara, was At Home to his friends and well-wishers on Saturday the 22nd March in anticipation of his forthcoming wedding, at the quarters of Mr. T. Mailvaganam, Chief Clerk. There were many friends present and many telegrams were received. After a sumptuous treat, Mr. K. Nallasingarampillai, Special Overseer, Passara, was voted to the chair and speeches were delivered by Messrs T. Saravastamuttu, second Clerk, B. Adula Kachcheri, G. H. Rasnayake, Dispenser in-charge, El Teb Group, and Pandit K. O. Nathan, Proctor, Colombo who all spoke of the retired, pious and simple life of the host and wished him all success and prosperity in his new life. The Chairman summed up the bright qualities of Mr. Ambalavanar in a neat little speech and presented him with a handsome purse in the name of all present. Mr. Ambalavanar replied in fitting terms and assured that it will be his best endeavour to live up to the high ideals pointed out to him by the speakers. Mr. Mailvaganam also thanked all present for their kindness in responding to the invitation in spite of the inclemency of the weather and other inconveniences. The programme was interspersed with music and songs. The singing of the Thevaram and the national anthem closed the function.—Cor.

SERVICE REFORMS IN EAST AFRICA.—Sir Alfred George Lascelles, formerly the Chief Justice of Ceylon, acting as president on behalf of the Colonial Office, on a special investigation of the working of the Civil Service, in the Zanzibar, East Africa and Uganda protectorates, arrived at Mombasa last week by the steamer "Capit". He had travelled with the new Governor Sir Edward Northey from England and left at Dar es Salaam, where he took steamer for Zanzibar, to begin gathering first-hand evidence of the state of affairs revealed by the Protectorate Civil Service Commission. We understand that witnesses have been heard in private in Mombasa, at the residence of Mr. Justice Maxwell. Sir Alfred Lascelles is expected to complete his task by the end of March, travelling in a few days from the Coast to the Capital and thence to Uganda, taking any other centres on route. The Civil Service Association appears to have been collecting information to submit to Sir Alfred Lascelles, who is empowered to co-opt members on the Commission of enquiry to act with him—"The East African Standard." 17 2 19.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO THE JAFFNA FLOOD RELIEF FUND AT PORT SWETTENHAM.

Name	Department	Amount
Mr. A. Valupillai, Post Master		32 00
" K. Dharmalingam,		
Messrs. A. C. Harper & Co., Ltd.		13 00
" M.B. Wijayaratne, Veterinary Inspector		25 00
" K. Thambayah,		
Posts and Telegraphs Dept.		18 00
" S. Sinnathamby,		12 00
" T. Nallathamby, Customs Dept.		11 00
" S. M. Kandiah,		7 00
" V. Murugasu,		12 00
" K. Thamboo,		20 00
" K. Thuraiappah, Quarantine Camp		32 00
" S. Valupillai,		10 00
" K. Chellathurai,		6 00
" S. Sinniah,		10 00
" R. K. Arulampalam,		20 00
" S. Kanapathipillai, Medical Dept.		16 50
" A. Marugasu, Health Office		15 00
" M. Thambiappu,		20 00
" V. Selvadurai,		
Messrs. A. C. Harper & Co., Ltd.		10 00
" M. Sivakolunthu, Customs Dept.		20 00
" S. Vythilogan,		12 00
" V. Murugasu, Railway Department		7 00
" S. Eliacutty,		
Planters Stores & Agency Ltd.		17 00
" Peraampalam, Railway Department		18 00
" S. Mylvaganam, Customs Dept.		28 00
" S. Sabapathy, Planter		50 00
" K. K. Rotnam, Quarantine Camp		6 00
" V. Thambipillai, Station Master		40 00
" S. Thamboo, Railway Department		15 00
" K. Chellathurai,		11 00
" K. Nagamuttu,		7 00
" K. Ponniah,		7 00
" S. Arumugam,		12 00
" K. Paramalingam,		16 00
" R. Kandiah,		7 00
" E. Vethiloo,		5 00
" A. Navaratnam,		6 00
" N. Rajanayagam,		8 00
" A. Krishnar,		24 00
" K. Vythilogan,		20 00
" A. Sinnadurai,		10 00
" V. Sinnathamby,		8 00
" T. Rajaratnam,		
Messrs. Boustead Hampshire & Co. Ltd.		11 00
" J. Dudley, Carey Island		15 00
" S. M. Maruthu,		8 00
" J. F. Gonsesegaram,		15 00
" S. Dudley,		10 00

" S. Ponnampalam,	do	5 00
" S. Candiah,	do	10 00
" A. A. Gonsesegaram,	do	3 00
Carey Island Oriental Club		10 00

Total 728 50

N. B. Remittances of Rupees 1,106.40 cost \$ 720.70
Cost of cable advising telegraphic remittance 7 80

M. SIVAKOLUNTHU,
Honorary Secretary,
Jaffna Flood Relief Committee,
11th March, 1919. Port Swettenham.

JAFFNA FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Second Memorandum showing the relief measures taken by the Flood Relief Committee on account of the damages caused by the floods in the Jaffna District.

Since my last report, several meetings of the Committee have been held to consider the relief measures to be afforded to those who stood in need of help to re-build their fallen houses. With a view to proceeding with this work quickly and systematically, a housing sub-committee was formed, with the Jaffna Maniyagar as the convener of this sub-committee. The following local committees were also appointed by this sub-committee to prepare lists of persons whose houses were damaged by the floods and who were unable to re-build them owing to poverty and other circumstances, showing the quantity of timber and the amount of money the Committee would recommend to help the people to re-build their houses:—

JAFFNA DIVISION.—The Local Board Members for their respective Wards and Mr. S. A. Edward for Kookuvil and Kondavil villages outside the Local Board area.

VALIGAMAM EAST.—Messrs. Victor Paul, V. Vallipuram, J. Thambimuttu and John Sinnatambay.

VALIGAMAM NORTH.—Messrs. V. Muthumaran, P. Hecuman, J. T. Sadasivayyer and M. Sabaratnasinghe.

FOR ALL DIVISIONS.—Hon. Mr. A. Sapapathy, Rev. Jacob Thompson, and Mr. Nevins Selvadurai.

The Maniyagars and the Village Committees were requested to co-operate with the local committees.

2. The members of the various Committees worked hard and, after personal inspection, prepared the necessary lists and submitted them to the sub-committee, in conjunction with the Maniyagars of their respective divisions. These lists together with other applications from individuals were carefully and minutely considered by the General Committee and passed. Nearly 2000 families were recommended for relief, the total amount of help recommended being 4277 posts, 832 valais and 4936 varriches and Rs. 16,779/75 in cash. In addition to these a sum of Rs. 500/- was recommended for the necessary repairs to eight school buildings that were affected by the floods. Fresh applications are still being received for help to re-build houses.

3. At a meeting held on the 3rd February last, another sub-committee consisting of the following gentlemen with power to add to their number was appointed to consider and report to the General Committee the measures of relief required to be taken for those who have lost their cattle and are unable to replace them:—

Sir A. Kanagasabai, Hon. Mr. A. Sapapathy, Mr. Nevins Selvadurai, Mr. W. Mudir. Muttuvelupillai, Mr. S. A. Edwards, Mr. Sabaratnasinghe, the Members of the Local Board, Rev. Brother Groussault O. M. I. Messrs. Vallipuram, V. Muttumaran, S. Thambimuttu and the Maniyagars.

The relief rendered in this respect will be shortly published for the information of the subscribers.

4. The subscriptions received up to date in aid of the Flood Relief Fund amount to Rs. 46,358 23 of which Rs. 29,228 87 have been spent. The receipts include the very generous contributions made by the Governments of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, each Government contributing 5000 Dollars. The grateful thanks of the Committee were duly conveyed to the above-mentioned Governments through their respective Chief Secretaries, for those contributions.

5. The following is a list of the names of subscribers:—

	Rs.	Cts.
Previously Received	18527	43
Mudaliyar Naganathan, J. P., U.P.M.	100	00
Hony. Treasurer, Tamil Union, N'Elia	100	00
Mr. S. Vijayarajam, Pekan	100	00
Mr. S. Vijayarajam, Pekan		
(2nd instalment)	40	00
The Ceylon Saiva Paripalana Sabai	842	30
Per Mr. E. J. Rajaratnam,		
Pattalam Kachcheri	180	00
Per Hon. Mr. A. Sapapathy		
from Port Swettenham	1000	00
do do Kuala Kubu	597	30
do do from Tapah (2nd instalment)	500	00
do do remitted by Dr. S. Manikam of Parit Buntar	266	63
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Penang	538	08
Per Mr. Nevins Selvadurai, from Old Boys Hindu College	50	00
Per Mr. R. Sankaravasanam, Hony. Secretary, F. R. C.		
Kuala Lipis	598	81
The Tamil Union N'Elia, (2nd instalment)	30	00
Mr. V. Sinnadurai, Vaddakkoddal	100	00
" A. Chathiravel, J. P., U.P.M.	10	00
Per Hon. Mr. A. Sapapathy, Seremban	343	52
do do Parit Buntar (2nd instalment)	66	65
The Kandy Tamils' Association, (2nd instalment)	500	00
Per Mr. V. Vallipuram, Mannar	109	42
Per Hon. Mr. A. Sapapathy, from Ipoh (2nd instalment)	320	00
Mr. S. Valanthan, North Star	50	00
" C. R. Thambiah, Jaffna	10	00
Per Dr. M. Intyre, Kuala Lumpur, (2nd instalment)	1000	00

CORRESPONDENCE.

BY THE WAY.

It is a mere coincidence that the day we open the Camp the Madras President opens the National Educational Week. Some people do not believe in coincidences; they read more things in them than are dreamt of in the philosophy of worldly men. How can there be accidents in a divinely appointed world they say. Be that as it may we cannot disguise the fact that we are very much behind the benighted presidency. There is nothing to stir us out here. One may say the climate is enervating but Madras is nearer the equator than Jaffna. We lack enthusiasm. The spirit in us slumbers but cannot sleep long. It "slumbers yet uncreated dust." The S. P. N. E. wants a round sum of Rupees Fifteen Thousand. I bet the sum will be over subscribed. Madras also has its n'er do wells and poltroons but the organisation is so perfect and the enthusiasm of the people has been roused that the amount required will pour in from villages and hamlets. We lack organisation. Let us learn a lesson now itself. We have lived just three years and accomplished nothing. Shame on us! For want of funds we have even given up just preaching. This will not do. It is not that we are a poor community. We have not enough enthusiasm to work up any big scheme. We have been hypnotised into the belief that we are a race living on the hand to mouth basis. This is partially true. The glorious ideals of the race are not buried yet. True patriotism consists not in importing foreign ideals but in restoring our own true, national, ideals. Every true worker should strive in this direction. Friends, have you read "An India civilized" by Sir John Woodroffe. If you have not, order out a copy immediately. It will de-hypnotise you in no time. English writers who could not understand the soul of your institutions have hypnotised you by saying that you are fit only to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. The cultural domination is the bane of modern civilization which is slowly but steadily invading fastening its tentacles around us. When shall we throw off this yoke of foreign cultural domination? The day is not far distant if one is aright the signs of the times. The education which we are receiving—education devised by who cannot enter into the spirit of our civilisation and who are thereby precluded from sympathizing with our aspiration in this direction—is possible in a large measure to the present lawless state of our national existence. It has to be changed. We should claim self-determination in Education and our Government must only be too glad to help us realise our national destiny. Mr. Denham the popular Director of Education told the Manager of a Hindu School just rearing up his head in the midst of a number of Catholic Schools: "We shall be glad if the Hindus want to manage their own affairs." Every true Englishman will welcome and even do his best to foster self-help—a pre-eminently an English virtue—among the communities under their political guardianship. The camp this year will occupy itself more with educational than religious questions. Of course, there will be lectures on religion as in past years but the main theme will be National Education. The Hon. Mr. P. Ramaswami has decided to grant in the prayer we made to him in 1916. We thanked him for the girls' College he had given us and prayed for a Boys' College. Our dream is going to be realised. Our G. O. M. has purchased lands at Trincomalee and the building will be put up soon. We shall cheer him heartily and pray to Ishwara that he may be spared long for us. Now is the opportunity to hold ourselves in readiness to co-operate with him. Any service that he may demand of us we should be ready to do. If we let this chance go by for another century we may not find another leader who will give us a first grade College. Friends, hats off to our G. O. M. He is our friend, philosopher and guide. Let us pray for his health and ask Ishwara that he may be allowed to serve his country by his life, his counsel and his example. We can tempt Mr. Ramaswami to say something about his proposed College for Boys. Shall we not ask him to start a Saiva Education Trust Fund and join wholeheartedly in collecting funds for the Trust? Let us do our best. Let us at least have the honour of having worked in co-operation with our Leader. The Hon. Sir Kanagasabai, our President will tell us how to join in the movement and we cannot stand back when he summons us to the post of duty. Principal Sanjiva Rao will tell us of the great organisation known as the Society for the Promotion of National Education and indicate the position of Students therein. Altogether, we are going to have a very instructive Camp. Avoid rush, friends. Get your Cards early. Do not come in if you are not interested. The Secretary will read a Report of the working of the Association and I am sure we shall all find fault with him for not doing this or that. Have it out with him. Please spare him for another year. Mr. Singh will have something to say about the activities of the Christian Missionaries. In the midst of all this we shall forget each others' shortcomings and enjoy a really fine banquet, intellectual of course. Mr. Sanjiva Rao will be present at the opening of the Camp and may address, on the 7th he is sure to address and leave us on the 8th. The Students and staff of the Jaffna Hindu College will give a cordial reception to Sanjiva, we shall all join heartily. We shall get abreast of India. It is only a question of time.

M. S. ELUVATAMBY.

Per Mr. A. Ganesaratnam, Editor, "Ceylon Patriot", collection made by Singapore F. R. C. (including 5000 Dollars contributed by the Government of Straits Settlements)	9743	68
A Sympathiser from Malay States	22	66
The Government of Federated Malay States	8750	00
Per Hon. Mr. A. Sapapathy, from Malay States	13	33
do do do from Klang	650	00
Mr. P. C. Nicholas Mudaliyar	5	00
Per Rev. B. G. Groussault, O. M. I. (2nd instalment)	42	50
Messrs. Sinnathamby & Sallamuttu's free gift of 50 bags of rice	1150	00
Total	46358	23

(To be continued.)

S. D. STANISLAUS,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Jaffna, 27th March, 1919. Flood Relief Com.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

EGYPT.

London, March 24.
In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Harmsworth stated that the latest reports showed that Railway communication between Cairo and Alexandria and telegraphic communication between Cairo and Tanta had been restored. Wireless telegraphy was being used between Cairo and Alexandria. Mr. Harmsworth emphasized that Sir Reginald Wingate was remaining in England to afford valuable advice and assistance to Government who would fully support General Allenby in dealing with the situation. He did not think Sir R. Wingate was in any way superseded.

Cairo.—General Watson summoned the leaders of Zagloul's Party, whom he told he held responsible for the excesses and called on them to exercise their utmost influence to prevent disturbances. He said that the British Army had, up to the present, dealt lightly with the situation, but if the disorders did not stop, stronger measures would be necessary. The leaders protested their innocence and declared that the agitation was beyond their control and expressed their anxiety to carry out General Watson's demand.

London, March 25.
Cairo.—The cab drivers have struck. Fresh disorders have occurred in Cairo, in which the Military dispersed the crowds attempting to storm the Government printing works. Unsuccessful attacks were made upon Helouan Railway bridges and lines and telegraphs.

At question time in the Commons Mr. Harmsworth stated that there was every indication that a general improvement in the situation in Egypt was being maintained. The Acting High Commissioner reported that the firm action of the authorities was having due effect and Cairo and Alexandria continued quiet. In Bahra Province agricultural work appeared to be proceeding normally, except in the district between Damanhour and Kafrelzayat, but possibly the Bedouins in the Western district of that province might attempt further marauding expeditions.

RUSSIA.

London, March 28.
Cairo.—A telegram from Zurich says:—The Bolsheviks, Army of 70,000, commanded by Colonel Georgy, composed mainly of Hungarian and Bulgarian prisoners of War from Russia, crossed the Danube South of Lemberg. It is reported that Herr Brockdorff and Ranzau are sending the Socialist, M. Kautsky, to Moscow to negotiate with the Bolsheviks.

London, March 26.
Reuter learns that a British Commission has been to Moscow under the Soviet Government's safe conduct in connection with a number of British officers and men taken prisoners by the Bolsheviks. Arrangements are being made to secure their early release on the basis of an exchange of prisoners.

In the Commons at question time Mr. Bonar Law stated that he was cognisant of the statement that the Bolshevik funds were being distributed through agents in Sweden for the purpose of a World Revolution. Government would take immediate steps to deport all Russian Bolsheviks from this country. Government had learned that very large funds had been appropriated by the Russian Bolsheviks for foreign propaganda. Steps had been and were being taken to ascertain whether any of these funds were spent in the British Isles, with a view to taking suitable action.

In the Commons, Mr. Churchill reviewed the situation in Russia. He said that there was very little fighting on the Murmansk Archangel front. This immense front was held with the greatest economy by means of blockhouses. Any movement of [?] on the Drina was at present impossible, but dispositions had been taken to carry out any decision. The Estonians and Lithuanians had appealed to us for protection against Bolsheviks. This had been promised and the Estonians had been partly supplied with British arms, had made stout fights and had shown the weakness of the Bolsheviks. We were not discouraging the operations of a German force moving towards Windau and possibly Riga. He had not received official confirmation of the Bolshevik invasion of Hungary. The position in Poland was anarchic and might degenerate under Bolshevik attack. The position in Roumania was making us anxious. He hoped that energetic efforts would be made to succour Roumania, which was our great buttress against the advancing tide of Bolshevism. The events in the Ukraine during the last two or three months had been disastrous. The French were confronted with a superior force and by popular feeling, which must be reckoned as showing the danger of rash and ill-considered action. Mr. Churchill mentioned that 10,000 Germans, attacked by Bolsheviks, defended Nicolaieff with some success, but, owing to the mishandling of the situation, some Germans gave up their arms and others joined the Bolsheviks. Our policy was to support Denikin's Army without involving the British troops. Denikin's left flank had sustained a heavy reverse in the advance on Noytcherkask though a more recent attack in the West had been more successful and, by striking back to the Caspian, Denikin took 80,000 prisoners. The British fleet remained in the command of the Caspian and an inferior Bolshevik fleet was bound at Astrakhan. We had small detachments of troops stretching towards the frontiers of India, holding back Bolshevik emissaries without serious fighting. The advance of Kolchak's Siberian Armies had progressed in the North, but had not gone too well in the South, where we had only a handful of men under Colonel John Ward as a symbol of authority of the Kolchak Government which the Allies, particularly Great Britain were assisting. British officers had supplied the troops with a very large number of rifles and other weapons, also guns and munitions. It was intended to continue the support and send technical instructors and experts.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, March 27.
Paris.—In view of the seriousness of the European situation every effort is being made to have the Peace Treaty ready within a week. Practically all the terms have been formulated. Mr. Lloyd George, Dr. Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Signor Orlando are concentrating their efforts for the final shaping of the Treaty.

Paris.—A High British authority is of opinion that the Peace Treaty with Germany will be ready by the middle of April.

HUNGARY.

London, March 26.
The newspapers regard the action of Hungary as a direct challenge to the Associated Powers and demand firm and sharp action in order to establish control of the situation. They attribute the decision to hold a convocation in Paris to [?] these events, describing the meetings of the four statesmen in Paris as, in effect, a Council of War.

London, March 25.
A telegram to The Times from Vienna says:—It is officially declared that the Entente Mission have quitted Buda Pesth. The foreign officers were obtained and their decorations removed when the Revolution broke out on Friday. The French and British detachment 24 men were disarmed on Saturday. The frontiers are closed. Little news is being received.

London, March 16.
Prague, March 25.—It is reported from Buda Pesth that Colonel Vix, head of the French Military Mission, is wounded and a prisoner. Major Freeman of the British Military Mission escaped from Buda Pesth. An unconfirmed report states that Count Karolyi has been assassinated.

London, March 27.
Reuter learns that the Hungarian Government has released all the Allied Missions excepting the French Mission, the members of which are being held as hostages against the Bolsheviks in French hands. The French Government has demanded their immediate release.

Berlin.—A plenary meeting of the Soviets of Greater Berlin has telegraphed congratulations to the Hungarian Soviet Government and promising to support it until the triumph of Socialism is assumed everywhere.

GERMANY.

London, March 27.
Berlin.—The Deutsche Zeitung publishes an autograph letter from the ex-Kaiser to the ex-Crown Prince, dated November 9th, which begins:—'My Dear Boy.—After the Court Chamberlain advised that he could no longer guarantee my safety at main Headquarters, and that the troops were no longer trustworthy, I resolved, after a severe mental struggle, to leave the Army which had collapsed and go to Holland. I advise you to stick to your post until the conclusion of the Armistice. I hope to see you again in happier times.—Your faithful and deeply afflicted father, Wilhelm.' Thereupon the Crown Prince wrote to Herr Ebert, requesting permission to remain at his post, undertaking to bring the Army home in a well-disciplined and orderly manner. Herr Ebert refused the request and the Crown Prince, in the course of a lengthy letter to Von Hindenburg, justifying his action, said he had decided, with deep emotion, after a hard struggle, to go to a Neutral country. He pointed out that no renunciation of the Throne was either demanded from or made by him.

Berlin.—The 'Frankfurter Zeitung' declares that a State Tribunal is being established as a Commission of Inquiry into the events at the opening of and during the War.

Copenhagen.—A message from Berlin confirms that Governments intend to propose to the National Assembly the establishment of a State Tribunal to try all persons desiring trial in connection with the War, including Von Bethmann-Hollweg and Ludendorff.

BRITISH ANTI-BOLSHEVIST CAMPAIGN.

London, March 28.
The National Socialist Party, including the Socialist Members of the Commons are arranging special propaganda throughout the country, especially in industrial centres, with a view to exposing the dangers and fallacies of Bolshevism.

BRITAIN'S WEALTH: £24,000,000,000.

London, March 26.
In the course of a lecture at the Institute of Bankers in London last night, Mr. Edgar Crammond optimistically surveyed Britain's economic position and prospects. He valued the nation's wealth at the present time at £24,000,000,000 sterling and the income at £3,500,000,000, while the debt would represent 20 per cent of the former and the post-war budget a 22 per cent of the latter. Mr. Crammond thinks that for the next ten years the country will be in a position to spend £400,000,000 sterling yearly at home on renewals and new machinery, houses, roads etc., and invest £500,000,000 abroad yearly, largely within the Empire. This might provisionally be allocated as follows: £100,000,000 in India, £100,000,000 in Africa, including Egypt, £80,000,000 in Australia, £50,000,000 in Canada, £20,000,000 in the rest of the Empire and £280,000,000 in Foreign countries. It was he said his reasoned and deliberate conviction that as the result of the War the economic development of the world had been impelled forward by at least two generations. We were on the eve of unprecedented trade activity. He was strongly of the opinion that in view of the illimitable resources of the British Empire and the strength, tenacity and power of organisation of the British people, we need have no fear with regard to the economic future of our race if we adopted a bold and courageous policy and learned and applied the economic lessons of the War.

—The Ceylon Observer

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3856.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Thambyah Chellyah of Kokuvil East
Deceased.

Kathirippillai Karthikesar of Valvetty
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Chithamparappillai Thambypillai of Kokuvil East
2. wife Annapillai of Do.
3. Murukasar Thambyah of Achchevely North
4. wife Valliammy of Do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovenamed, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, Acting District Judge, on March 1, 1919, in the presence of Messrs. Sivaprakasam and Katreem, 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.

March 5, 1919.

A. Kanagasabai,
Acting District Judge.

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

A. Kanagasabai,
D. J.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8859.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Wallippillai wife of Kaddaiyar Karunakaran of Urumpirai, Jaffna

Kaddaiyar Karunakaran of Urumpirai Jaffna
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kathirgamer Sinnatampi
2. Sinnatampi Ponniah
3. Sinnatampi Sinniah
4. Eliyatampi Murugesu and wife
5. Meenadchy
6. Sithamparappillai Sinnatampi and wife
7. Sinnappillai, all of Urumpirai, Jaffna
8. Namasivayam Somasundaram and wife
9. Sinnammah of Koddady, Jaffna

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kaddaiyar Karunakaran the abovenamed Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Wallippillai wife of Kaddaiyar Karunakaran of Urumpirai, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, K. T., District Judge, on March 7, 1919, in the presence of Mr. S. Cumarasuriya, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 7, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful 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 March 27, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

March 10, 1919.

A. Kanagasabai,
District Judge.

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