

The Hindu Organ.

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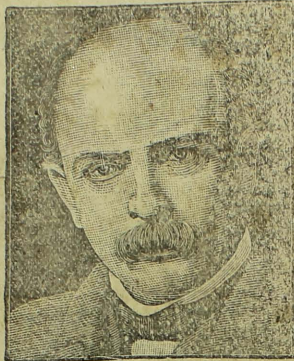
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22nd March 1919. Vice President.

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THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3815.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Pakavathippillai wife of Vettivelu Ponnambalam
of Colombogam

Deceased.

Vettivelu Ponnambalam of Colombogam

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Subramaniam Kartigesu and wife
2. Valliammai of Navakuly
3. Chellappan Ehambaram of Colombogam
- Minor 4. Kamadchi daughter of Ehambaram of
Do. The 4th Respondent is a minor
appearing by his Guardian ad litem
the 3rd Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid
Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration
to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, Pakavathippillai wife of Vettivelu Ponnambalam,
coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A.
Kanasasabai, District Judge, on March 8, 1919,
in the presence of Mr. K. Somasundaram, Proctor,
on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit
of the Petitioner dated December 19,
1918, having been read: It is declared that
the Petitioner is the husband of the said
deceased and is entitled to have Letters
of Administration to the estate of the said
deceased issued to him unless the Respondents or any
other person shall, on or before May 1,
1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of
this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanasasabai,

District Judge.

March 26, 1919.

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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1919.

THE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.

The Industries Commission has issued
a few more interim reports giving the
results of the labours of its various sub-
committees. The present publication
consists of the reports of the Factory
Industries Sub-Committee, Home Indus-
tries Sub-Committee, Fisheries Sub-Com-
mittee, and Miscellaneous Industries Sub-
Committee. These Reports contain valu-
able information under their respective

heads and indicate the line of develop-
ment that should be followed. But, we
must await the issue of the final report
to judge of the nature of the scheme, or
the executive machinery, which may be
recommended in order to start a steady
policy of industrial development under the
aegis of the Government. We hope the de-
parture of Mr. Denham, the Chairman, and
one or two other official members of the
Commission, on leave, will not be the
cause of further delay in the issue of the
final report. The places of the absent
members may be filled by their locum
tenens, and if the latter are found to be
new to the work and wanting in knowl-
edge of local conditions, this defect may
be made up by appointing one of the
Ceylonese Members of the Commission
as its Chairman and by entrusting him
with the framing of the final report.

The Indian Industries Commission
which had as its Chairman such an able
industrial and commercial expert as Sir
Thomas Holland has already issued its
final report. Several valuable sugges-
tions may be drawn from the Indian
report which may be locally applied in
regard to the creation of an Industrial
Department with a proper defining of its
scope of work. The development of a
system of banking which will be of
special benefit to the indigenous popu-
lation, the promotion of technical and
commercial education, and the providing
of suitable local candidates with indus-
trial and commercial training in foreign
countries by means of State scholarships,
the extension of the Co-operative move-
ment—these are some of the important
subjects that must come under the pur-
view of the local Industrial Commission's
final report. For one who undertakes
the task of dealing with these subjects
in a report, what is preeminently re-
quired is a thorough understanding of
the needs of the permanent population,
wide knowledge of the industrial policy
of other Governments, and the adminis-
trative ability to devise new lines of
policy. The guidance of such members
of the Commission as Sir P. Arunachalam
or Dr. Fernando, acting in the capacity
of its Chairman, will not be less
efficient in the framing of its final re-
port than the guidance of Mr. Denham.

One of the sorest grievances of the Cey-
lonese is that, the inherent distrust of
Ceylonese capacity for leadership and initia-
tive, which is ingrained in the menta-
lity of the British race, often tends to
deprive the Ceylonese of the advantage
of profiting by the administrative expe-
rience, executive ability, and leader-
ship of the best men among them, in
effecting the progress of their own country.
India has disproved this false notion
about her native inferiority by the splendid
achievements of her sons in the arts of
peace as well as by the glorious record of
her heroic services in the great war. As
in India, so also in Ceylon, we hope, the
time has arrived when the best and the
noblest minds among the British and the
Ceylonese will work hand in hand in per-
fect amity and equality in the develop-
ment of the Island. But in the adminis-
tration of every country which forms a
unit of the great British Empire the
interests of the indigenous population
should receive the first consideration.
The help of outside agencies which, while
benefiting themselves, are also likely to
benefit the indigenous population, should
be welcomed. But such enterprises will
not be helpful to raise the status of the
country or develop the moral and intel-
lectual capacity of the people. If Ceylon
is to make any substantial progress, and
is to take her place as a self-respecting
member of the Empire, there must be no
further delay in developing her man-
power and material resources to such a
high position as will be agreeable with
her ancient position of prosperity, power
and greatness.

The interim report of the Factory In-
dustries Sub-committee deals mainly with
cement manufacture, and the production
of hydro-electric power. The observations
in the report under the former head are
of special interest to Jaffna. It has been
found that limestone in great abundance
and sandless clay most suitable for
cement manufacture can be obtained in
Jaffna. The next important considera-
tion is the availability of cheap fuel. The
Committee has had the advice and as-
sistance of Mr. H. E. Brooks, Managing
Director of the Associated Portland
Cement Manufacturers Ltd., in prosecut-
ing its inquiries in this matter. It is also
stated that another expert in cement
manufacture is now on his way to Ceylon
and will shortly come to Jaffna and that
the result of his report will indicate
whether cement manufacture in Jaffna
will succeed or not. On the production
of hydro-electric power by utilising the

abundant rainfall in the hill districts the
Committee has high hopes. When electric
power generated by this means is found
to be cheap and abundant for the work-
ing of several industries in Bombay and
Mysore we see no reason why a similar
result cannot be obtained in Ceylon.

The report of the Home Industries
Committee is also highly interesting.
Successful experiments have been made
in the manufacture of chalks for school
use. In two vernacular schools in the
Southern Province this is taught and
it has been shown that chalk can be
manufactured at 35 cents a box for which
50 cents is now paid by the Education
Department. Experiments have also been
made with the manufacture of slate pen-
cils, inks and sealing wax. Carpentry
schools have been started in several dis-
tricts, with a view to the manufacture of
articles such as boxes for chalks, toys and
benches. One of the Ceylon scholars
who returned from Japan after a training
is taking classes in the Government
Vernacular school at Mallekandam in clay
modelling, artificial flower making, em-
broidery, hand painted fruits, and ena-
melled toys. Basket and hat making is
now being carried on in 12 Government
and 10 grant-in-aid schools with consid-
erable success.

The investigations of the Miscellaneous
Industries sub committee also contain
several useful informations. Large sup-
plies of sand suitable for glass manufac-
ture was found in Jaffna but the absence
of coal or other cheap fuel renders the
manufacture of glass in Jaffna not a com-
mercial success. The manufacture of
soap, pencils, brick and tile, fish canning,
chocolate manufacture, sugar and jaggery,
charcoal and acetic acid, vegetable oils,
and tanning are other heads under which
the Committee made investigations.

In the scheme of the Director of Agri-
culture for the co-ordination and exten-
sion of agricultural services, as well as in
the gradual development of a Depart-
ment of Industries under the Govern-
ment we hope that larger opportunities
will be opened for the masses to solve the
food problem which is now pressing so
heavily on them.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER.—The heat during the day
is intense. The nights are warm as there is
scarcely any dew falling except in the early
hours of the morning.

PRICE OF FOOD-STUFFS.—The price of rice
and paddy is daily on the increase. Paddy
which sold about a week ago at Rs 10 25 a
bag has now risen to Rs. 11. It is stated
that with the burst of the South West Mon-
soon in the latter part of April, there will be
a cessation of export of rice and paddy from
Akyab for a few months, especially by sailing
vessels, and that the prices here may then go
up considerably. We hope our Government
will take precautionary measures and see
that such a contingency never arises.

SAIVA SIDDHANTA CONFERENCE.—As an-
nounced by us, this conference met at the
Navalar School for three days, beginning on
Friday. The Hon. Sir Ambalawader Kana-
sasabai, our District Judge, presided on the
first day, S. Sabaretna Mudaliar, J. P., Deputy
Magistrate, presided on the second, and Mr.
T. Kalasapillai presided on the third day.
Several valuable lectures were delivered on
subjects of importance to the Hindu Com-
munity on the three days by distinguished
scholars and other leading men.

FUNERAL ORATION.—We have received
with thanks a copy of "Funeral Oration" or
"உறவுக்கு உரையுரை" by the late R. S.
Subramania Desikar, Chief Accountant, Rail-
way Extension, Mannar. This small book of
44 pages opens with a very impressive ser-
mon on death. Selections from Thevaram,
Thiruvachakam, and other Saiva sacred books,
suitable to be chanted in different parts of
the funeral ceremony, are given. The ser-
mon and the selections appear to have been
made with great discrimination and spiritual
insight, and their regular chanting in funeral
ceremonies should be highly impressive and
edificious. The book is published by Mr. S.
Thiru Chittampalam, Sub-Collector of Customs,
Point Pedro, in memory of his late beloved
wife Chellammal. A copy of the above will
be sent by the Secretary Y. M. H. A. to every
application, with stamp for three cents, to
cover postage.

LONDON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—The
following Tamils are among those who have
passed examinations for degrees.—B. A.:—
Mr. Naderaja of St. Joseph's College; B. Sc.:—
Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam, Teacher Jaffna
College.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.—Dr.
H. E. Ekanayake, the officer appointed to
carry on the Medical inspection of Colombo
schools, has assumed duties.

PERSONAL.—Mr. M. Chelliah, Clerk, Muni-
cipal Office, Singapore, has come to Jaffna on
7 months leave and is staying at his resi-
dence at Moalay.

A NEW PROCTOR.—On Friday the 4th
instant, before Mr. Justice Hermann A. Loos,
Mr. Clement A. S. Mather took his oaths as a
Proctor of the Supreme Court of the Island
of Ceylon. His Lordship congratulated the
new Proctor and wished him success. Mr.
Mather intends practising his profession in
Colombo.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Dr. F. Foenander
and Dr. A. Rajasingham have been promoted
to be Provincial Surgeons. Both of them
are at present acting Provincial Surgeons,
the former in the Northern Province, and
the latter in the North Central Province.

FURTHER RAILWAY EXTENSION IN CEYLON.—
A short time ago the Hon. Mr. Balasingham
brought up a motion in the legislature,
urging better railway facilities and the con-
necting of Batticaloa and other isolated
places by rail. Government accepted the
motion and promised to take action in due
course. We understand that correspond-
ence as regards details is proceeding between
Government and the Railway Construction
Department.

LOCAL PRODUCTION OF CASTOR OIL.—Some
time ago Government decided to open up
some acres of land at Madawachchi for grow-
ing the castor plant. It is now ascertained
that the experiment has proved successful and
the yield per acre is estimated at 750 to 850
lbs. of seed. The seed will be crushed as the
process involves very slight expense. It is
hoped this is the nucleus of a new industry
in the Island.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR SCHOOLS.—A
new step has been taken by Government
with regard to the payment of its annual
grants to grant-in-aid schools, and it will no
doubt be welcomed by many school manag-
ers. It has been hitherto the custom of
Government to pay annual grants to schools
after they had been inspected by the Govern-
ment examiners. The new proposals is to
pay a part of the grant as an advance, earlier
than has been the case hitherto, if applica-
tion is made and provided that six months
have elapsed since the last payment.

SUGAR GROWING IN CEYLON.—Mr. A. W.
Winter of Baddegama Estate has recently
completed some interesting experiments with
sugar cane at Ganewatta (N. W. P.). The
area chosen for the experiment was without
special irrigation and two and a half acres
were planted. The soil proved eminently
suitable and a heavy crop was raised. Unfor-
tunately the necessary machinery was not
available when the crop was ready. Never-
theless, by boiling in open pans, Mr. Winter
has produced sugar, which has convinced
him that the experiment was a success. Mr.
Winter is confident that with fairly modern
machinery he can get three tons of sugar to
the acre.

LOCAL OPTION CAMPAIGN.—The meeting
which was to have been held at the Central
College Hall on the 31st ult. to organise a
Local Option Campaign in Jaffna has been
postponed for the first week of May.

MOHAMMEDAN EDUCATION.—It is stated
that the leaders of the Mohammedan com-
munity, who last year announced a scheme
for raising funds from their co-religionists
and founding a number schools, have al-
ready collected a considerable sum. They
have, therefore, approached Government
with an application for incorporation and to
get the Society registered.

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.—A meet-
ing of the Council of Legal Education was
held on Tuesday the 1st instant at the
Judges' Library, presided over by the Hon.
Mr. Justice T. E. de Sampaio. The others
present were the Hon. Mr. Justice Loos, the
Hon. Mr. H. C. Golan, K. C., the Hon. Mr.
K. Balasingham, Messrs. B. W. Bawa, K. C.,
A. St. V. Jayawardana, F. A. Hayley, F. M. de
Saram, W. P. D. Vanderstraeten, Leslie de
Saram and F. C. Loos (Secretary). The re-
sults of the Proctors' 1st and 2nd examina-
tions were then announced.—The following
is a list of those who were successful:—
Proctors' First Examination:—S. Appadurai,
L. M. S. Amarasekera, R. C. Bartholomew,
K. T. Barab, R. Ediramanasingham, J. I. Fern-
ando, D. I. Haisakona, P. O. Jansz, C. E.
Jayanayake, D. E. Jayasinghe, D. A. Jaya-
wikrema, R. L. Kannangara, K. Navaratnam,
J. R. Pieris, G. W. Polwatte, S. Ranasinghe,
E. F. Saldin, E. H. Seneviratne, J. A. Senevi-
ratne, C. K. Sivanyagam, M. O. Thuraiatnam,
R. V. Wanigasekera, E. J. Weerakoon, O. L.
Wijesinghe, J. O. Perera. Proctors' final:—
G. F. Abayasinghe, L. P. Amarasinghe, H. P.
Anthonisz, W. R. D. de Silva, P. W. D. Edmund
H. Domingue, F. J. Lucas Fernando, F. W.
Gooneratne, D. G. A. Goonatileke, W. R. Jaya-
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singham, D. E. Maartensz, G. G. Perera, K. M.
Perera, C. S. Poopalaretnam, S. V. Ranasinghe,
N. S. Rasiah, J. H. L. Ratnayake, A. R. M.
Razoom, W. Selvadurai, J. W. Wijesinghe.
Conveyancing:—N. E. Ernst, E. F. de Silva.

AVIATION IN SIAM.—The Bangkok corres-
pondent of the "Penang Gazette", (March 26),
says it is expected that the Siamese Army
aviators on their return from France will es-
tablish a mail service in the Eastern Pro-
vince. Upon is at present fifteen days from
Bangkok and would be six hours by the pro-
posed aerial service.

MUSLIM EDUCATION IN CEYLON.—We are glad to note from the information supplied elsewhere by the Hon. Mr. N. H. M. Abdul Cader, M. L. C., that Ceylon Muhammadans are following in the steps of India in realising the immense importance of education to their own, as to every other community, and are aiming at a "Society" with a capital of R 1,000,000. Already certain Muhammadans have undertaken to take up shares to a total of R 150,000; but there must be many more wealthy Muslims among us, who would be willing to take a large or small number of the R 10 shares of the Society. R 10 on application and R 1 every three months thereafter, which are fairly easy terms. Beside this, 10 cents is to be paid on every share applied for, to be contributed to some War Fund—probably, in this case, the Disabled Ceylon Men's Fund. We congratulate our Muhammadan friends on the initial work done; but, if the movement is not to hang fire, it will still require some energetic canvassing on the part of the more active and earnest members of the community. We wish it all success. —'Observer' April 5.

THROUGH BOOKING OF TICKETS TO INDIA.—The Railway authorities have made arrangements to issue through tickets to any station in India. Hitherto tickets were only booked to stations on the S. I. R.; but now they are booked to any station on any Indian railway from any station in Ceylon. A new branch will be opened in the traffic Department to deal with the work. It is understood that the services of a clerk on one of the Indian railways will be secured.

NEW CEYLON VENTURE.—Last Friday's "Gazette" contains the memorandum and articles of association of a company, called the Ceylon General Investment and Plantation Co., Ltd., for affording facilities for small savings; for investing such savings on mortgages of landed properties and other approved securities; for purchasing lands and buildings in Ceylon; for erecting buildings on lands purchased or leased; for planting coconuts, rubber, tea, coffee or other trees on lands purchased or leased; and for buying, selling or leasing lands, estates or buildings. The capital is R 600,000, divided into R 120 shares, payable by monthly instalments of R 10. The first Directors are Messrs. Amadoris Mendis, H. M. Gunasekera, J. W. S. Cooke, M. C. Raju and G. Wijeyasekera.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—Calcutta, April 1st.—A Special meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University was held this afternoon at the University College of Science for the purpose of unveiling the statues of Sir Rash Behari Ghose and the late Sir Tarakanath Palit, two very prominent benefactors of the Calcutta University. H. E. Lord Ronaldshay in unveiling the statues paid an eloquent tribute to the public spirit and conspicuous generosity of Sir Rash Behari Ghose and Sir Tarakanath Palit whose munificent donation of R 25 lakhs towards the establishment of the University College of Science in Calcutta had raised a new standard of gift which invited comparison with other princely gifts for similar purposes in the West by men like Rockefeller and Carnegie. The gift of Sir Rash Behari Ghose and Sir Tarakanath Palit revealed a spirit in them which recognised that not only the Government but individuals also owed a duty to the community in the matter of the furtherance of education. His Excellency hoped that there would be many more in Bengal who would follow the illustrious example set by Sir Rash Behari Ghose and Sir Tarakanath Palit. —"M. Times."

RATNAPURA TAMIL UNION.—An ordinary meeting of the Y. M. H. A. was held on 9th ult. at 6 30 p. m. After the singing of Devaram, the minutes of the last meeting in which a lecture on "செய்து" was delivered by the President, was read and confirmed. Mr. S. Veltivelu lectured on "செய்து" மதமதம். Remarks were offered by Messrs. Surveyor Velmurugan, Secretary, and Srimal Visvanatha Kurukkal. The President in a brief speech summarised important points and impressed on the audience its vital effects in Social life. A lecture on "செய்து" was delivered by Mr. K. Nagalingam C. E. R. on 16th ultimo. A Committee Meeting was held on 12th ultimo at 6 30 p. m. to consider what steps should be taken in furthering the cause of the Association. Some important matters deliberated on are:—1. Arranging lectures at outstations in the district. 2. Formation of Reading room. 3. Collection of Donations from sympathisers. 4. Arrangements for Initiation. —Cor.

NATIVE STATE'S EXAMPLE IN PROHIBITION.—H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, who for a long time had been considering the question of the abolition of liquor traffic in his State and with that view had approached other Kathiawar States for co-operation and united action, has issued a resolution directing the preparation of a scheme to be brought into force on his ensuing birthday for the immediate abolition of a very large majority of existing liquor shops in his State, and for the eventual total extinction of all trade in intoxicating liquors and eradication of the drink evil within a stated period. His Highness trusts that his subjects and neighbouring States will co-operate with him in this useful measure, which will tend to augment the moral and material welfare of the people. —"M. Times", March 19.

THE VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY, COLOMBO.

PRESIDENT: C. NAMASIVAYAM, ESQ., J. P.
SECRETARY: S. SOMASUNDARAM, ESQ.
TREASURER: K. RASANAYAGAM, ESQ.
AN APPEAL.

We have great pleasure in informing the Members of the Hindu Community that a site for a permanent home of the Society has been acquired at Hill Street, Colombo, at a cost of about Rs. 34,000/-. Only a sum of about Rs. 14,000/- has been paid. For the balance the property is under a mortgage. It is the earnest desire of the Managing Committee to pay the Mortgage debt before the end of the year. Therefore the Committee most earnestly appeal to those who were good enough to subscribe already towards the permanent building fund to pay their subscriptions without delay. To others we appeal to subscribe liberally and to pay the sums subscribed as soon as possible. To the Hindus the highest welfare is the Religious or Spiritual welfare and as this institution has been continuously working for about seventeen years for the Religious and Spiritual Cause of our Community, no Hindu should grudge to contribute his share for the success of the work of the Society which consists mainly in the study and practice of the noble principles of our glorious Shastras including Saivasiddhanta and Vedanta philosophy and our literature. We have the right to expect and it is our duty to ask, every Hindu to help to promote the cause undertaken by us both by work and in money. An idea of the work of the Society may be formed from a mere mention of the following among its activities.

1. The establishment and management of a Library of Hindu Religious and Philosophical works and of works of Tamil and Sanskrit Literature—the only one of its kind in the Island.
 2. Regular weekly classes for the study of our Shastras and our Literature.
 3. Weekly Lectures on Religious or Literary subjects.
 4. Public Religious Lectures by eminent men and Swamis from India.
 5. Feeding of the poor every year on Guru Puja days and on other important occasions.
 6. Celebration every year of the Guru Pujas of the Four Saints.
 7. Kathaprasangams at the Thambiah Mudaliyar Chattram on Sundays.
 8. Religious lectures and classes in different Hindu centres of Colombo.
 9. The inauguration of the annual Hindu Student's Camp at Keralimalai—Jaffna.
 10. The maintenance of a Hindu Student at the Copy Teachers' training School.
- It is hoped to extend the scope of the Society so as to include Social Service and educational work, soon after the occupation of the newly acquired premises in May next.

We do therefore most confidently make this appeal. We also appeal to all Hindus to join us as members and, if possible, to join the band of active workers.

S. SOMASUNDARAM,

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Colombo,
26th March, 1919. for the Managing Committee.

AMERICA'S COMING NAVY AND ITS OBJECTS.

Among the mysteries of the heyday of the Peace Conference has been the big American Navy Programme, under which £100,000,000 is voted for a start. In six years' time it is proposed to have spent \$500,000,000 on a Navy, the upkeep of which, at American rates, will cost \$200,000,000 a year. At first sight one would think that the ruler of the great country, which is so heartily for the League of Nations and, if not its sponsor, is, next to Great Britain, perhaps, its greatest guarantor, would have regarded the existing combined military and sea power of the forces comprised in the said League—or rather that power as it would grow, normally, year by year—would be sufficient to enforce the decrees of the League whenever a recalcitrant member or any dangerous and disobedient Power outside its membership were to disobey or defy its mandates. The programme is one of three which the American Admiral Mayo stated to the House of Representatives at the end of January was "to create the greatest Navy." And this although America's existing Navy is equal to that of France, Japan and Italy combined! Both he and Admiral Badger seem to have given the impression that America must be prepared to increase her efforts if Great Britain were to try and maintain her lead; and the first-named even scouted the idea of first awaiting the result of the Peace Conference; discounting the very large reality, alluded to above, in the existing combined sea and land forces of the League Members—he said "this idea..... is rapidly getting down to a sewing circle, with no means of enforcement and no international police power." In plainer words he might have said he held the existing Navies and Armies would not be enough if big trouble, within or without the League, should arise. Two alternative solutions were suggested by the London Spectator. One was that President Wilson perhaps meant to press for general disarmament, and could then point to what America was prepared to do, and was doing, in Navy-building competition if this were not agreed to. The other and reasonable view is that America wants to take a vaster share in the International Police work that must come about under the League of Nations; and in which it is only by a greater Navy that she can hope to be co-equal with Great Britain. She has not a scattered Empire like ours, but vast stretches of coast line to guard and innumerable islands under her protection. The greatest ambition of the whole Anglo-Saxon races, for the peace of the world, should be that Americans and Britons should maintain friendly relations and regard all stages of development, even of further sea power—for disarmament seems unthinkable if the League is to hold real power to enforce decrees, as tending to a common end, held in equal view, in the main, both West of the Atlantic and throughout the British Isles. Rivalry in mere warship building—similar to the "long and far from silent struggle" in competition with Germany for 20 years up to 1914—is, and after the last War of all, and surely must remain, while reason reigns on earth, inconceivable.

—The Ceylon Observer, March 24.

THE VALUE OF TRUE SRADDHA.

True sraddha consists in 'bringing prayers and spiritual influence based upon sraddha or faith to bear upon the souls of our beloved dead, as

the Alvar sings, he who builds upon sin here has no home over there. Similarly, those who never lend a helping hand to their brethren over rugged places in life seem without arms on the other side of life. Those who do not stir out to serve others seem without feet. Those who do not even encourage others seem voiceless. Those who refuse to see with an eye of compassion, the tears of God's children here seem blind there. Those who have no ears to hear the voice of the suffering millions—the dumb masses, naked, hungry and boiling—seem deaf on the other side. They who do not understand and sympathise with others seem without hearts, like the evil minded Ravana—like the wicked sons of Dhritrashtra. It was mainly to help such spiritual cripples that ceremonies like the sraddha were devised by the Hindu occultists of old. —The "Kalkapa."

SPIRITUAL AND MANTIRK HEALING.

True spiritualism consists, above all, in the realisation of the divine spirit in man. This is also the way to true health of body, mind and spirit. There are many methods of healing, dealing with diseases of physical illa. These mostly deal with effects, not causes which often lie deeper than the body. The mind and soul are often the seat of the difficulty. Hence the need of other treatment than drugs. Mantrik Healing deals often with the manas and true spiritual healing deals directly with the soul's condition. The result of true Mantrik or spiritual healing should be a changed attitude of mind which enables the sick person to view his condition clearly and see for himself the cause. Character building (Yama and Niyama) has much to do with true health. Thus it forms the first step in Yoga. We come across various instances of faith cure. They are really instances of either Mantrik healing or spiritual healing. Among these may be mentioned the apparently miraculous cures through bathing in the Thirthas or holy waters. The Catholics, also, like Hindus, can give such instances of complete recovery even in cases discharged as incurable from hospitals or sanatoriums. But, as Saint Appar points out, true healing of the soul comes not merely through bathing in countless Thirthas—the sacred Ganga or Kaveri—or amidst the waves of the Cape; but it comes through devoted and implicit faith in, and love for, the Divine healer of ills, Who is everywhere, the eternal spirit, the true Guide, Companion and Counsellor of us all!

A TRUE MANTRIKA.

It follows then that a true preacher, spiritual or religious, is also a true Mantrik healer. And a true Mantrika is at once a priest and a physician. In the realm of the Mantra Sastra, we may find the friendly meeting-place of the old antagonists—religion and science. The announcement that one of the best known luminaries in the Manchester Diocese—the Rev. A. Annon—has resigned his living in order to devote himself to the Guild of Health, points to the interest now taken in what used to be a prominent part of Church work—viz., spiritual healing. The influence of the spiritual and mental condition upon physical health was well-known to the Alvars and Nayanmars who held that in the true science of Bhakti lies the sovereign cure for all diseases. A true Mantrika who is also a true Bhakta realises that he is of the family of Eswara and all this that the Divine Lord hath belongs by right to the beloved. Thus he wins the joy of a satisfied soul which brings santi or peace of mind in its train. The beauty and holiness of the Atma re-creates and is reflected in the beauty and woe of the body. He meditates with praise and thanksgiving upon the Presence of the Almighty Lover. This kind of Dayana works a magical change from darkness into light, from sorrow into joy, from pain into peace and from death into life eternal. A Mantrika blesses his Ishtha Devata with all his mind, with all his heart and soul and constantly receives His blessings. Looking upon his sarira, mental and physical, as the shrine of the Most Beautiful, and himself the Spirit, as the Best-beloved of the Most Beautiful, he grows in grace and truth into wholeness. He also worships the All loving One in all His creatures, thanking and praising the Immanent Deity for the prosperity, peace and power (Sri, Santi and Sakti) and for all the infinite riches of the spirit showered upon him. —Ibid.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COMPULSORY VERNACULAR EDUCATION WITHIN LOCAL BOARD LIMITS.

Sir,
It will be remembered that the question of appointing a School Attendance Officer to enforce the provisions of the Town Schools' Ordinance, No. 5 of 1906, within the Jaffna Local Board limits was brought up at a meeting of the Board held in August last, but the matter was shelved for further consideration on the suggestion of the Chairman. Since then a strong public opinion has grown up on this question and a feeling is being expressed by those interested in educational matters that a policy of *laissez faire* should no longer be allowed to continue in this matter. It is matter of common knowledge that, outside the Board limits, the Rural Schools' Ordinance is being enforced but owing to there being no attendance officer the Town Schools' Ordinance cannot be enforced within the Board limits.

At the meeting of the Board held on the 31st March, the following motion was moved by me:— "That this Board do require the Director of Education to appoint an attendance officer under section 10 of the Town Schools' Ordinance to carry out the provisions of the Ordinance within the Board limits."

Section 10 of the Ordinance referred to in the motion runs as follows:—"It shall be lawful for the Director of Public Instruction, on the requisition of a local authority, to appoint one or more attendance officers to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance. Attendance officers so appointed shall be officers of the Government and subject in all respects to the rules and regulations of the Public Service. The salaries of such attendance officers shall be fixed by the local authority and shall be paid out of their funds." Mark the words "on the requisition of a local authority."

My motion was duly seconded and when put to the vote the division resulted as follows. For the motion, the Provincial Engineer, Mr. R. R. Nalliah and myself. Against the motion, the Provincial Surgeon, Mr. K. Kanagasabai, and the Chairman. The motion was finally lost by the exercise of the casting vote of the Chairman. The general opinion of those who were against the motion was that since the officer to be appointed

would be an officer of the Public Service although receiving his salary from the Local Board, the Board would be in an anomalous position of having to pay the salary of an officer whom it cannot control.

The Chairman's idea as expressed was that it is the Director of Education who should move in the matter. But it was pointed out that the words "on the requisition of a local authority" in section 10 gave the initiative in taking the preliminary steps in making the appointment to the local authority—in this case the Local Board—and not to the Director of Education. It was also pointed out that although the Local Board will have to pay the salary of the officer, all fines recovered by prosecutions under the Ordinance will be paid into the funds of the Local Board, under section 14 (2) of the Ordinance. The fines recovered would go some way to lessen the cost to the Board of paying the officer's salary.

The Chairman admitted in the course of discussion that, within the jurisdiction of the Colombo Municipality, there is a school attendance officer at work under the control of the Director of Education but whose salary is paid by the Municipality.

It is admitted on all hands that there is no other way of enforcing the Town Schools' Ordinance within Board limits but through an attendance officer.

The Chairman's decided opinion is that the managers of schools within the Board limits should move in the matter and represent matters to the Director of Education. As the matter is an important one school managers and members of the general public interested in education should take early steps to approach the Director of Education and represent to him matters in the proper light. It is a matter of doubt, however, whether the Director of Education will move in the matter without the Board taking the initiative as required by section 10. If the Director of Education takes that standpoint then the public should approach the Board to take the necessary steps. It cannot be too much emphasised that only by enforcing the Ordinance can careless and indifferent parents be made to realise their responsibility in the matter of their children's education.

Jaffna,
1-4 1919.

Yours truly,
C. ARULAMBALAM.

HINDU NEEDS IN THE PETTAH.

Sir,
We think that the Hindu public would now peruse the second annual report of the M. H. A. Pettah in this paper of the 31st March 1919. Although the whole report was not sent for publication, still, what was published is sufficient for any one to understand what it has done during the last year, and what it is aspiring for. We are in possession of a decent Hindu National library attached to the Association. Through the generous help of Mr. T. R. Nalliah, Advocate, the reading room and the library is placed within the easy reach of all. He has lent free of any charge the use of his room next to his Book Depot, to the Association. We express our heart felt thanks to him. We hope that many other Hindus will emulate his example & offer us help to carry on our other works. It is our endeavour to make all Hindus residing in the Pettah as Members of this Association.

As to the Hindu temple and the Hindu Students' Home in the Pettah of Jaffna, referred under the paragraph of "Our Aspirations" in the report, I need not add much. According to our Shastras and the sayings of our Saints, it is a great sin to live in a place where there is no temple. Living in a place listening to the sound of the temple bells, and smelling the sweet fragrance round about it, is a blessing. It will instil spiritual feelings into the minds of the people. The residents will become more pious and immorality will be on the decrease. They will be at least forced to think of the Almighty whenever they hear the sound of the bells at the Puja time or when they cross the temple while they are going on official or on any other duty. Moreover the place will also be blessed a great deal. Since we are a people who live a religious life and not talk of religion and lead a materialistic life, we need not emphasize on the necessity of temple worship and such other things. The idea of building a temple in the Pettah of Jaffna is now working in the minds of many. The time is now ripe, and now it is the duty of Hindus to subscribe liberally when they are called upon to do so. We hope to establish a Hindu temple within a very few years. We hope that an official announcement from the Association will be published very soon, when it is ready.

As to the second, regarding the Hindu Students' Home, much has been spoken and written of late. The crying need of the Pettah is an establishment like the above. Most of the students who come from the outskirts of Jaffna and elsewhere are now consigned in the boarding houses of the Christian Missionaries. Some who desire to live in Mission houses find accommodation in various other places, where in some cases they are not looked after well and go astray. It is the paramount duty of the Hindus to see that they are lodged in a Hindu boarding establishment where they may be brought up according to our Hindu ideals. There is no use of starting Y. M. H. A's and other societies, if the Hindu Young Men, who go for education be led astray. It is the duty of not only the Members of the Pettah Hindu Community but also of all Hindus of the Northern Province to help us to put up a Hindu Students' Home for the Pettah of Jaffna, since students come from various parts of Jaffna for education here. Many of the Hindu Young Men from respectable Hindu families have turned to the Christian faith not by being convinced of its religious truth but by being ignorant of our religion and in most cases by other attractions. The Hindu boarders in Christian Schools are not allowed to attend Hindu meetings but are compelled to attend Christian meetings. We for some time tried our level best to persuade the said school authorities to allow our boys to our meetings, but all was in vain. Therefore, the only solution is, not to allow our boys to go to their schools and to their boarding houses. The home is to be established in May and it is now under the consideration in the committee. Any students desirous of gaining admission to the Home are requested to apply to us before the latter part of April. We receive liberal help from the Hindu Community in and out of Jaffna. Hoping that the Lord will help us in our endeavours.

Y. M. H. A., Pettah,
2nd April 1919.

Yours truly,
V. Sivaganesan.

SATYAGRAHA IN INDIA.

Delhi, March 31.—Yesterday Delhi observed Satyagraha by fasting and closing shops. Unhappily there was a conflict with the authorities resulting in their calling in the military who fired at the mob with machine guns, killing about a dozen and wounding more. Shops remain closed today pending satisfactory settlement. (By wire from a correspondent).

The following telegram has been despatched to Mr. Montagu: "Beg to forward following resolution passed in mass meeting of forty thousand people at Delhi on Sunday evening March 30th and request you to lay it before His Majesty the King-Emperor. This meeting of the citizens of Delhi assembled after observing a day of fasting and prayer to solemnly declare that the passing of one of the Rowlett Bills into law and the proposal to the other one in the next session of the Supreme Council of India is subversive of the principle of liberty and justice and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals, and requests the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to withhold assent therefrom and to move His Majesty the King-Emperor to order the removal of these unbrutish acts from the statute book. Further beg to report all shops were closed and business stopped, but the military were called, a machine-gun and rifles fired and two dozens or more shot. Crowd still preserved order and remained sober and dispersed quietly. Particulars will follow in the press. To day there is no strike among the people, but the machine gun motor is provokingly parading the streets since morning and armed British soldiers are unnecessarily posted between city and civil lines. We will suffer everything, but will not give up our Satyagraha or passive resistance against the Rowlett Bills.—Shardadnanda, Chairman."

FURTHER DETAILS.

Dr. Abdul Rahman and Professor Inder, Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha, Delhi, wire to us as follows:—

Further details of yesterday's tragedy disclosed the number of citizens who went to the railways to request the shopkeepers to close their shops was three. The stationmaster's behaviour was rude and provoking from the beginning. He and the soldiers from the station on the station ignored expostulation and belaboured the citizens with canes, finally detaining them forcibly. People who assembled to request for the release were totally unarmed. A few approached station authorities but were kicked and caned which excited their comrades outside, some of whom beat the assailants back. At this stage four Satyagrahis arrived on the scene and tried to pacify the authorities and the public but the presence of a machine gun and the attempt of a mounted policeman to push back the crowd provoked excitement frustrating the attempts of Satyagrahis and missiles were thrown. It is doubtful if the Riot Act was read. The Additional District Magistrate is reported to have asked the crowd to disperse, which demanded insistently the release of men detained in the station. Shortly after this firing began. Opinion prevails and the incidents are mentioned to show that the situation was not such as demanded the shooting. At the Clock Tower there was no semblance of justification. Besides the military opened fire without order of the Magistrate and the first to be shot was a young boy. Even people who went to remove his corpse were shot at. A feature of the firing worth notice is that the majority of cases received wounds in the chest or head. The total casualties are estimated approximately at sixty. Impartial evidence shows that the people's attitude was well within bounds. Pickets of soldiers with machine guns, however were posted round the whole city, cavalry and infantry were stationed in Queen's Garden, and an armoured car patrolled Chandi Chowk provokingly. By the evening, excitement had subsided and people were returning home when the sudden appearance of the military with a machine gun at Imli Masjid Bazaar there created considerable excitement again. The Mussalman refused to hand over the dead body but promised to let the police examine it the following morning. The military retired and the night passed quietly.

The next morning the public refused opening shops until all the dead bodies in the possession of the authorities were handed over to them. Considerable excitement was caused by the appearance of an armoured car and the military patrol, but the members of the Satyagraha Sabha and Hakim Ajmal Khan pacified the feelings and controlled the situation. The funeral procession of the corpse in Imli Masjid was one of the most impressive that Delhi has ever witnessed. Fifty thousand Hindus and Mussalman took part.

Swaraj Sardhananda and Hazikulmulk delivered speeches at the graveyard to pacify the people.

At 2 o'clock a deputation of Mr. Hazikulmulk, Mr. Balkrishna, Dr. Abdul Rahman, Pleader and Mr. Peary Lal waited on the Chief Commissioner to request for the delivery of a corpse and permission for the removal of the wounded and withdrawal of the soldiers from the city. The Chief Commissioner acceded to their demands. Five corpses, three Hindus, two Mussalman were delivered and carried in procession to the Clock Tower accompanied by 80,000 people. Here prayers were offered for the Muslim dead and the procession divided into two one half proceeding to the cremation ground and the other to the graveyard, Hindus joining the Muslims and Muslims joining the Hindus.

A meeting of the leading citizens was held at Mr. Hazikulmulk's house in the evening and appointed a commission consisting of Mr. Hazikulmulk, Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, Rai Sahib Peary Lal, Mr. Abdul Rahman, Pleader, Messrs. Phoonanand, Pleader, Peerzada, Mohammad Hussain, retired Judge, Rai Sahib Shed Narian, retired Judge with Mr. Tarachand, Pleader as Secretary to inquire into the whole affair and present a report to the public and Government. The Commission begins work to-morrow. The situation is quiet.

—The Ceylon Daily News.

The DELHI RIOTS—Delhi, April 2.—The non-official commission of enquiry relating to the riots commenced the examination of witnesses to day. They decided to hold their sittings in camera. Several witnesses were examined.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, March 30. Copenhagen.—Replying to a resolution from Rheinh We tphahn, protesting against the French alleged plans concerning the Saar region, Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, Foreign Minister, telegraphed that the German Ministry would absolutely reject any demands going beyond Dr. Wilson's principles. Stoesel, the Majority Socialist, declared that the workers would rather have no Peace than one making them work for forty years for the pleasure of the victors, adding, "Our Executive Committee are resolved, if necessary, to pursue the same policy as Hungary."

London, March 31. It is now believed to be doubtful whether Mr. Lloyd George will attend the next sitting of the British Industrial Conference on April 4th. He may be required in Paris, where the Preliminary Peace agreement is being delayed by the German attitude regarding the Danzig question, and problems connected with the demarcation of the Rhine Provinces. As regards the latter question, the chief difficulty arises from France's desire to annex the Saar basin, which the British and American Delegates oppose. There has been much discussion touching the guarantees which France will receive against German aggression in the event of non-annexation.

Tokio, March 26.—In the House of Representatives Baron Maatsuyk, replying to an interpellation, admitted the American refusal to co-operate in the fighting near Baginowitch, but refused to admit that it was an attempt to insubordination, declaring the refusal was probably due to a difference in conception between Japan and America concerning the Bolsheviks.

GERMANY.

London, March 31. The Daily News learns from Paris that the official investigator, whom the British Government employed during the War, has returned to Paris from Germany and has presented a report to the Delegates. He regards seriously the coquetting of the Germans with Bolshevism and says that it is the last desperate venture of the Military who hope that, if Germany goes Bolshevik, she will drag the world down with her. The investigator expressing the opinion that many of the disorders attributed to Spartacists were really originated by the Militarists and that a change of Government would be necessary to break the power of the Militarists. He forebodes a coalition between the Independent Majority Socialists and the middle-class Pacifists.

London, March 31. Copenhagen.—A message from Berlin states that reports, which are being circulated in Berlin, to the effect that the Hungarian and Russian Soviet Governments are offering Germany an alliance, have evoked a semi-official statement that nothing officially is known of such offers.

London, March 29. Copenhagen.—A message from Berlin states that according to the Lokal Anzeiger a suspension of the Armistice is possible.

London, March 31. In order to assist Germany to obtain credit in neutral countries for the purchase of foodstuffs, Marshal Foch has telegraphed from Spa, intimating that Germany will be allowed to negotiate with Neutral firms, provided the approval of the Supreme Blockade Council is obtained. German some official newspapers demand the abolition of this condition, declaring that Germany's trade must be entirely freed.

THE EX KAISER.

London, March 31. Writing to the "Daily Chronicle" from Ausrangen, Mr. Harold Begbie throws light on the present life and frame of mind of the ex-Kaiser. Count Bentinck is not an old friend of the ex-Kaiser, but received him to oblige the Dutch Government. The ex-Kaiser, continued Mr. Begbie, is not at all a broken man, but is still full of energy though his hair is white. His sole open air exercise consists of half-an-hour's walk round the moat. The remainder of his time he spends in his room reading to the ex-Press, while she is busy with her needle work or writing his autobiography. The ex-Kaiser frequently expresses his appreciation of the religious atmosphere of the Castle. He does not fear a public trial, but anticipates spending a peaceful retirement in Germany.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

London, March 24. In the Lords Lord Curzon said the news from Egypt was less anxious. Recent manifestations were predatory rather than political. A gratifying feature had been the behaviour of the Egyptian officials and the Army and Police. He emphasized that His Majesty's Government never entertained the slightest disinclination with regard to the Ministers Roshdi Pasha and Adly Pasha coming to England for a discussion with them as to the exact form which the British Protectorate was to assume. The future was always regarded by us as of capital importance, but in regard to Saad Zaghlool Pasha and others, who organised the present movement, there was no common ground for discussion, and their presence here would be generally misunderstood in Egypt, where it would be inferred as evidence that we were willing to consider the complete abandonment of our responsibilities.

HUNGARY.

London, March 28. Copenhagen.—A message from Buda Pesth states that in a proletarian State only manual or brain workers have got the right to live. The Soviet has ordered compulsory work for the State to support all those incapable of working, also those desirous of working for whom the State cannot provide work. Polgar, the new Hungarian Soviet, Ambassador in Vienna, in an interview by a representative of the Berliner Tageblatt, declared that they were united with the Russian Soviet Government by the closest Military and political alliance of a defensive character. They were resolved forcefully to resist every attack on the proletarian dictatorship. He said that Entente renegades, which were not yet observed, would probably not materialize, as the revolution in Hungary was merely a stage on the road to world revolution.

ROUMANIA.

London, March 31. Reuter learns that the Government has arranged to open credits with Roumania for the purchase of immediate necessities, especially railway material. Complete equipment for 150,000 men will also be sent. The Canadian Government is also granting to Roumania a loan of five millions sterling for the purchase of agricultural necessities.

—The Ceylon Observer.

Notice.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3828.

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

Sinnappillai widow of Venayar Vairamattu of Chiviatu Vs. Petitioner.

1. Vairamattu Saravananthulu of Chiviatu
2. Vairamattu Vallipuram of Do.
3. Vairamattu Ponnoc of Do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Sinnappillai widow of Venayar Vairamattu of Chiviatu, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Sangarappillai Nagalingam of Chiviatu, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Doctor of Letters, 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, F. M. S. Deceased.

Vaitianather Sinnappu of Araly South Vs. Petitioner.

Nagamattin wife of 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 abovenamed 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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