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THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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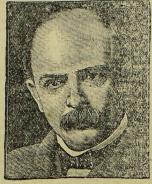
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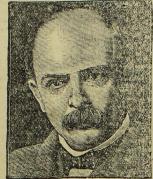
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#### Notice.

### Central College, Colombo

is a school caried on for the last twenty years by Jaffna people in Colombo. It was registered as a Grant-in-Aid School two years ago. Already four pupils have passed the Elementary school Leaving Certi-ficate Examination which is recognised by the Kailway, Postal, Survey and other Departments, the mercantile firms and by the Strait Government. Those desiring to continue further are prepared privately by a Staff of graduates and Inter-Arts men for the Cambridge Senior and other public examinations in subjects uncluding Greek Latin and cts including Greek, Latin and rench. The Lower School, in which are are over 100 children consists the Kindergarten and the primary asses taught by ladies under the approximation of a trained teacher and ords suitable training especially in nglish to pupils desiring to join the Upper Schools of the leading colombo Colleges for completion of course. This term six pupils of this the Royal and other leading Cols. Comfortable Accommodation pacious Bungalow for boarders, able for Jaffua boys including Inclusive fees from Next tarians 22-50 to 30 per mensem. begins 12th May. For prosor further information apply S. V. Rutnam, B. A., Principal.

# Manepay Rindu College.

Next term begins on Monday, the 28th

April at 9-30 A. M.

Mr. P. G. Thambiappa, First Class
Trained Science Teacher, has been appointed Science Teacher.

Mr. V. Nagalingam, B. A., (Honours) as been appointed Lecturer in English

Chemicals and apparatus for Experi-mental Science Work have arrived and instruction in Experimental Science will

be started from next term.

Special arrangements for Boarding and Lodging 25 students are being made under the Superintendence of a Resident

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10/- per mensem for monthly boarders 7/50 do monthly " 7/50 do weekly do Mr. A. Sellamuttu, Broker, Pappe &

Co., has kindly consented to supply poor deserving students with noon meals free f all charges.

A limited number of free scholarships

A limited number of free scholarships will be awarded to deserving students.

Students who wish to join the Cambridge classes or E. S. L. Certificate Class will apply in person for a Test Examination at 10 A M, on Monday, the 28th instant with their Leaving and Birth Cartiflentes. Birth Certificates.

For further particulars, apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "HINDU ORGAN".

The Hony, Secretary, Vivekananda Ashrma Kuala Lumpur 18 33

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# Che hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1919

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.

This is the name of a new University which is shortly to be established in the State of Hydrabad by His Exalted Highness, the Nizam, for the development and improvement of higher education in his Dominions. Elsewhere we publish the Royal Charter of the University promulgated by His Highness by a Firman dated 22nd September 1918 It will be seen that it will come into existence on the first day of Moharrum 1337 Hijri, We are not in a position to say what this We are not in a position to say what this

date corresponds to; but as we find from the Royal Charter that 16th Zilhijja 1336 Hijri was 22nd September 1918, the date of the opening of the Osmania University, Moharrum 1337 Hijri cannot be far off from that date.

The preamble of the Charter and its first, second, and third paragraphs are worth being quoted here although its full text appears elsewhere:—

worth being quoted here attnough its full text appears elsewhere:—

Whereas the prospority and well-being of our devoted and loyal abjects are the objects of our most extreat solicitude, and whereas these objects can be secured only when the existing organisation of education in our Domintons is freed to an appreciable extent from the control of outside Universities, and higher education is organised within the State, with reference to local needs and conditions. We are pleased to order (1) that a University to established at Hyderabad on the first day of Moharrom 1387 High. (2) the object of the Osmania University is to impart higher education, and further research in and promote the study of religious, morals, literature, philosophy, science, history, medicine, law, agriculture, commerce sud other branches of useful knowledge and useful arts and industries. (3) the chief characteristic of the Osmania University will be shat instruction will be imparted in all branches of learning through the medium of the Urdu language while a study of the English language and literature will be compulsory.

This University comes into existence

This University comes into existence scon after the establishment of the Mysore University. The Travancore University will soon follow these Universities, the Maharajah having already appointed a strong and representative Committee to adopt measures for the early establishment of a University for his State. Then there will be three Universities in the Native States in India, besides the older British Universities, and those established during the war, the Hindu University and the Patna University. There are also two other Universities which will soon come into being—the Dacca University and the Burma University.

In the face of such educational acti-

In the face of such educational activities in the neighbouring Continent and especially in South India so close to us, it is, indeed, sickening to find the apathy especially in South India so close to us, it is, indeed, sickening to find the apathy of the Ceylon Government in regard to the promotion of higher education in this Island. It has been really fighting shy of it as a danger to the community, although it has been for years promising to give to the Ceylonese a University College to be developed soon to a University. The Universities in India including those in the Native States have come into existence as soon as their respective Governments had decided to establish them But in Ceylon various excuses are made for the delay in the establishment of the Ceylon University, or even the University College which will not supply the wants of all parts of the Island. The establishment of a University in Ceylon will soon train and quality a large number of men in this Island to hold most of the high offices, and to take a larger share in the Government of their own country. The Public Service Committee in their report find that there are not many Ceylonese who are competent and qualified to hold many of the higher offices under the Government. If a University had been in existence in Ceylon they would find it difficult to make such a remark.

Whenever the University question arose the Government of Ceylon has always

Whenever the University question arose the Government of Ceylon has always pleaded want of funds, although they have been able to find millions for less have been able to find millions for less important projects and undertakings. Now that His Excellency Sir William Henry-Manning has already made a pro-nouncement in favour of Ceylon having a University of its own similar to the one established in Hongkong, and has also imposed new taxes to be spent chiefly on education and agriculture, we are not without hopes that, before long, the Ceylon University will become an accomplished fact The University College will not adequately serve the wants of the people of the North. It is therefore a University alone which will sow all integers and to use North. It is therefore a University alone which will serve all interests and, to use the words of His Highness the Nizam of Hydrabad, promote the prosperity and well-being of His Majesty's devoted and loyal subjects in Ceylon.

#### NOTES & COMMENTS.

The following extract from the proceedings of the Bengal and Assam representative Council LOCAL OPTION IN JAFFNA. dated March 27th 1919, regarding "total prohibition" in India should be highly encouraging to those who are highly encouraging to those who are working to suppress the drink evil in our country through Local Option;—

Resolved:—

1. That this Council expresses its deep appreciation of the action of the American people in prohibiting from July next the manufacture, sale, import and export of alcoholic liquors for purposes of baverage throughout the United States.

2. That in the judgment of this Council, especially in view of the fact that the overwhelming majority of Hindus, Muhammedans and Indian Ouristians condemn the use of alcoholic beverages on religious or moral or economic grounds, the enacement of a law totally prohibiting alcoholic drinks in India would be cordially welcomed by the great body of the people of this country, and would be a great step in advance in the cause of social progress and in the highest interests of all classes of the community.

ests of all classes of the community.

8. That the Council urge upon the Governments of Beogal and Assam the desireability of emocting at an early date a prohibition law.

July 31st is the last date in which written objections should be presented as a preliminary step for the Local Option ballot, in the case of Toddy Taverns in Jaffon. The spectacle of the whole civilized world, moving for total prohibition, and making gigantic efforts to enforce it, should stir even the most cold hearted among us to action.

#### LOCAL & GENERAL.

The RICE MARKET —There was a slight reduction in the price of paddy this week consequent on the arrival and landing of fresh consignments from Akyab. A bag of paddy is now selling at Rs. 11/12.

pandy is now senting at Ms. 11/12.

LECTURE ON "CENTON ECONOMICS".—A public lecture on "Coylon Economics", was delivered by Mr. W. Sathasivam, Proctor, S. C., Colombo, in the Jaffna Coutral College Hall, on Tuesday at 6 p. m. The Hon. Sir A. Kanagasabai presided. There was a large and appreciative audience.

KING EDWARD VII MEDICAL SCHOOL. King Edward VII Medical School.—
The following Tamil candidates have passed
the Final Examination and have qualified
themselves for the Diploma of L M. S. at the
last Medical Examination of this school at
Singapore, viz. Messes, J. R. Jacob, S. Sivagnanam, N. Rasiah, and G. S. Arulpragasam.
We congratulate these new doctors and wish
them all success.

The Roop Market in Colombo.—Owing to

THE RIGE MARKET IN COLOMBO.—Owing to small stocks in hand and the unexpected delay of certain steamers which are bringing rice from Calcutta and Rangson, there has been a rise in the price of rice during the past two or three days, but this rise, a representative of an evening paper was informed by "the best official authority," is only temporary and will go down when the steamers (which are now being loaded with rice in India) arrive. The rise, it is stated, is in no way due to the ricts in certain pares of India. As indicated from time to time the price of rice which rose during the rice crisis has not yet gone down to normal, nor will this be obtained for some considerable time. The export of rice from Calcutta is still controlled; only if this restriction is withdrawn will THE RICE MARKET IN COLOMBO .- Owing to export of rice from Calcutha is still controlled; only if this restriction is withdrawn will there be a reduction on the market here. Rs. 9 50 was paid for a bushel of rice yesterday. This is said to be in no way excessive in the present circumstances, that is, if it was for a bushel of "poo cora", which is the best rice obtainable from Rangoon, and which has largely taken the place of "muttu samba." The actual cost of a bag of this rice cost the importer here, to his godown, Rs. 22. (There are two and a half bushels to a bag). It is reasonable to expect that 50 cents is added to a bag as profit (20 cents on a bushel) and this gives a total of Rs. 22 50. This then, divided by two and a half exactly works out at Rs. 9, which is the price of a bushel today, and if a further 50 cents is added for the covering of godown rent, upkeep of establishand if a further 50 cents is added for the covering of godown rent, upkeep of establishment, wear and tear and other expenses, the price of a bushel is not excessive. Other varieties of rice besides the "poo cora"—but of an inferior quality—including several varieties from Rangoon, can be had at prices ranging from Rs. 6 50 to Rs. 8 a bushel.

—"The Ceylon Daily News", April 23.

The Ceylon Daily Mond, "PATRIKA"—FURTHER SECURITY OF "PATRIKA"—FURTHER SECURITY OF The "Parbika"—Further Security of Rs.10000.—On Thursday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, Babu Jatindra Mohan Ghose, vakil, on behalf of Babu Mrical Kanti Ghose, submitted an application asking for sanction for his client to be declared the keeper of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" Printing Press. Babu Jatindra Mohan said that, as His Honour knew, the security deposit of the paper amounting to two articles which appeared in the issues of of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of the 10th and 12th instant The vakil hoped that the Magistrate would consider carefully the amount to be deposited. The Magistrate said of the "Almitts Bazar Fathia of the total and 12th instant. The vakil hoped that the Magistrate would consider carefully the amount to be deposited. The Magistrate said he will fix it at Rs. 10,000 Jatindra Babu: "But we have already forfeited Rs. 5,000". The Magistrate: "It was perfectly right." The amount of the security was ultimately fixed at Rs. 10,000 the money to be deposited by the 25th instant. The "A. B. Patrika" writes:—As we do not desire to throw any more good money after the bad, we propose to publish, from to morrow, what, in our opinion, will be a Model Newsgaper in India under the present press laws in this country. Our Indian contemporaries might safely accept this "model" and live beneeforth a long and peaceful life. It will also be a study in a kind of Passive Resistance.

Removal of Grain from Mullalatitivu.—

a kind of Passive Resistance.

REMOVAL OF GRAIN FROM MULLAITTIVU.—
The removal or transport of rice or paddy by road or rall or sea from the Mullaittivu District, except under permit from the A. G. A. is forbidden under permit of six months' rigorous and a fine of R1,500.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.—It is stated that steps are being taken by the Agriculture.

al Department to bring under cultivation the area around Gians's Tank. The acreage to be brought under cultivation will be very

Avenuedic Physicians Memorialize the Governor—Saveral Ayurveduc Physicians of Colombo and elsewhere have, through the Sinhalese Medical Association, forwarded a memorial to H E the Governor asking recognition of their Medical preficiency.

Bolshevism in India—On Saturday, April 12th, when the "Ceylen Observer" exolutively announced in this Colony the murder of the four Europeans at Amritar and the general outbreaks in the big cities of Northera Iudia, it was asked in these columns whether Bolshevism had not, indeed, reached India. This natural inference is today very definitely confirmed in a quotation, dated four days later, from the "Times of India", which in its turn quoted from a London "Times" telegram, stacing that £25,000 had been sent from Stockholm to Bombay to propagate Bolshevist doctrines; and that the outbreak—of this wicked revolutionary discase—would take place in India about March or April. The prophecy, which halled from Helsingfors, has come true. The suppression has been done so far, in eapable fashion, by the Military and Police; but the finest brains of the Scoret Service of India have yet to forret out and bring to justice the organisers and archinstigators of the unreasoning defiance of Law and Order which brings a hundredfold more suffering on their indocent victims than on the criminals themselves. —"Ceylon Observer."

Robbery by Australian soldiers entered the Bristol Hotel last right at 9 m jumped into the bar room and carried away the cashbox. They went to the White Horse Hotel and opened it and took out about R180. The Bristol Hotel Manager informed the Fort Police, who communicated with the steamer authorities. At about 9:30 p m., a few Australian Officers, accompanied by the Fort Police, arrested four of the Australians who committed the theft; but no money was found with them. The ocan box was found at the White Horse Hotel, broken. The Australian Authorities are still inquiring into the matter.—"Ceylon Observer." April 22.

News of Ceylonses on War Service.—Private J W H Casinad

# KANDY TAMILS ASSOCIATION JAFFNA FLOOD RELIEF FUND, KANDY.

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# MR. GANDHI'S CONDEMNATION OF VIOLENCE.

Bombay, April 11.—As soon as Mr. Gandhi strived at the meeting at seven o'clock, a message Mr. Gandhi acknowledged the kindness of his treatment by officials during his two days detention, saying that he had more comforts than when he was free. Referring to the recent disturbances he said:—I have not been able to understand the cause of so much excitement and disturbance that followed my detention. It is not Satyagraha. It is worse than Duragraha. Those who join Satyagraha demonstrations were bound one and all to refrain at all hazard from violence, not to throw stones or in any way whatever to injure anybody.

But in Bombay we have been throwing stones.

one and an original was an assat of the violence for the three stones or in any way whatever to injure anybody.

But in Bombay we have been threwing stones. We have obstructed traments by putsing obstacles in the way. This is not Satyagraha. We have demanded the release of about 50 men who had been arrested for deeds of violence. Our duty is chiefly to being arrested. It is breach of religious duty to endeavour to secure the release of those who have committed deeds of violence. We are not therefore justified on any grounds whatever in demanding the release of shose who have been arrested. I have been asked whether a Satyagrahi is responsible for the results that follow from that movement. I have replied that they are I therefore suggest that, if we cannot conduct this movement without the slightest violence from our side, the movement might have to be abandoned or it may be necessary to give it a different and still more restricted shape. It may be necessary to go even further. The time may come for me to offer Satyagraha against ourselves. I would not deem it a disgrace that we die. I shell be pained to hear of the death of a Satyagrahi, but I shall consider it to be the proper secrifice given for the sake of the struggle. But if those who are not Satyagrahis, who shall not have join-

THE RIOTS IN INDIA.

Lala Dunichand, Barrister at Law, Harkichen, Barrister at Law, and Pundit Rambnajdati Chau-dhri, Pleador, were deported today to an unknown destination at 11 a.m.

destination at 11 a.m.

Martial law was proclaimed this morning. The methods adopted by the Military at Amritsar on Sanday appear to be having a very salutary effect here. The General Officer Commanding has given notice that unless all the shops are re opened within 48 hours, all goods in the shops not opened will be sold by auction.

Lahore, April 14—"Hartal" still continues. Shops and mundis are still closed inside and outside the city. Military and armed Police are guarding the Badshati Mosque and the city. Everything is so far quiet.

Mr. Ganbat's Instructions.

Everything is so far quiet.

Mr. Gandhi has issued the following advice to the public—In order that Satyagraha may have full play and a chance of permeating the masses, in my numble opinion the following instructions should be strictly obeyed:—Some of the items may require a change later, the rest are inviolable principles of Satyagraha. No procession, no organised demonstration, no hartal on any account whassoever, without instructions of the Committee. All police orders to be implicitly obeyed. No violence, no stone throwing, no obstructions to tramears and other traffic, no pressure to be exercised against any one at public meetings, no clapping of hands, no demonstrations of approval or disapproval, no cries of shame, no cheers, perfect suilcess, perfect beddience to instructions of voluntears or managements.

Eombay, April 15.—Before leaving Ahmedabad,

Volunteers or managements to instructions of Rombay, April 15.—Before leaving Ahmedabad, Mr. Gandhi addressed a meeting of cloth merchants, and made an earnest appeal to abstain from any act of violence. At his suggestion a committee of trading mon has been appointed to raise a body of volunteers to assist in the preservation of order in the cloth market and the surrounding locality.

It is stated that a petition signed by 4,000 to 5,000 Parsees will be submitted to Government, protesting against the Rowlatt Act and asking for its repeal.

Labore, April 14.—The latest news from Amritsar is that it is not yet possible to ascertain the
full damage done to the offices. An armoured
train took five hours to go from Amritsar to Lahore. The Magha station was reported to be
burning, and during a halt stones were thrown at
the frain. Passenger booking has been stopped.

Simla, april 16.—From the Gujaranwals district
it is reported that at Chukarkhana there is a senous outbreak and rioters have wrecked the railway station.

According to the latest report from Amritsar, the Aliance Bank of Simla managed to save most of its books, whilst its securities, safe and reserve cash safe are intact. About Rs 30,000 are believed to have been looted. The National Bank of India apparently was a much heavier loser, as four bare walls are all that is now left of the building.

Mrs. Besant arrived in Simla this morning and interviewed certain efficials of the Government of India. She leaves this evening for Delhi, en route to Bombay.

to Bombay.

Interviewed by an Associated Press representative, she said the Rowlatt Act was largely changed. There was nething in it that a good citizen could object to. She had vigorously opposed the passive resistance movement, on the ground that it would lead to general disregard of the law and consequently to riot and bloodshed, and she condemned Mr. Gandhi's action. She admitted the existence of revolutionary movements in certain parts and considered it the duty of all leaders to assist the Government in putting down violence.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE SUSPENDED TEMPORARILY,

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Secretary, Satyagraha Madras, writes under date April 19.

Madras, writes under date April 19.

The following telegram, dated 18th instant, has been received from Mr. Gandhi:—

"Decided suspend Civil Disobedience temporarily owing critical situation that has developed. Really operative part of movement, namely, preaching practice of truth and non-violence, continues,—Gandhi."

tinues,—Gandhi."

To those who have followed the course of Satyagraha in South Africa and have understood the true nature of the movement, the decision will not be a surprise. It is no part of the movement to create or take undue advantage of the difficulties of Government. Satyagraha must and will win by its own strength.

win by its own strength.

It may also not be out of place to warn Satyagrahis that the decision is to anspend Civil Discobsidence only temporarily. They should be ready to resume the struggle as soon as the embarasement of Government on account of acts of violence is over.

—The Ceylon Observer.

ed the movement, who are even against the movement, received any injury at all, every Satyagrahi will be responsible for that sinful injury. My responsibility will be a million times heavier. I have embarked upon the struggle with a due sense of responsibility.

I have just heard that some English gentlemen have been injured. Some may even have died from such injuries. If so, it would be a great blot not seen the struggle with a due sense of responsibility.

I have just heard that some English gentlemen have been injured. Some may even have died from such injuries. If so, it would be a great blot not see the struggle with a series of the series are simply unbestable, but I know how to offer Satyagraha against curselves. As against ourselves what kind of Satyagraha can I offer? I do not see what penance I can offer excepting that it is for me to tast and if need be by and dong to give up this body, and thus prove the truth of Satyagrahi, I appeal to you to peacetuly disperse and to retrain from acts that may in any way bring disgree upon the people of Bombay.

Mr. Gandhi after expressing thanks to H. E. the Covernor and the police for all absence of use of rifis fire or gun firs exhorted the people for remember that they should learn to keep perfect pasce and to andergo intelligent suffering and that wishout those attributes there was no Satyagraha.

After Mr. Gandhi's message was read from different platforms in Gujarati, the meeting dispersed in an orderly manner.

—The 'Ceylon Dally News',

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.

The Charter of the Osmania University pro-mulgated with His Exalted Highness' august Firman dated the 16th Zilhijja 1338 Hijri (22nd September 1618) is published hereunder for guidance and public information.

guidance and public information.

Whereas the prosperity and well-being of our devoted and loyal subjects are the objects of our most earnest solicitude, and whereas these objects can be secured only when the existing organisation of education in our Dominions is freed to an appreciable extent from the control of outside Universities, and higher education is organised within the State, with reference to local needs and conditions. We are pleased to order (1) that a University called the Osmania University be established at Hyderabad on the first day of Moharrum 1887 Hijri. (2) the object of the Osmania University is to impart higher education, and further research in and promote the study of religions, morals, literature, philosophy, science, history, medicine, law, agriculture, commerce and other branches of useful knowledge and useful arts and industries. (3) the chief characteristic of the Osmania University will be that instruction will be imparted in all branches of learning through the medium of the Urdu language while a study of the English language and literature will be compulsory. (4) The University shall have of the Osmania University will be that instruction will be imparted in all branches of learning through the medium of the Urdu language while a study of the English language and literature will be compulsory. (4) The University shall have power—(a) to provide for instruction in all such branches of learning as the University may decide and also for research, and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge, (b) to grant to and confer degrees and other academic distinctions on persons who shall have pursued a prescribed course of study in, and passed the examinations held by the University, (c) to grant diplomas, certificates or other distinctions to persons who have pursued a course of study under conditions approved by University, (d) to admit graduates of other Universities to degrees of the same or similar rank, (e) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions, (f) to withdraw or cancel degrees, diplomas, certificates or other distinctions greated or conferred, and (g) to exercise all such other acts as may be required in order to further the objects of the University shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property moveable or immoveable which may become vested in it for the purpose of the University studies and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property moveable or immoveable or immoveable belonging to the University; and also to exercise such other powers and do other acts incidents) or appertaining to a body corporate. (6) The University hall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, also nor otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property moveable or immoveable belonging to the University; and also to exercise such other powers and do other acts incidents) or appertaining to a body corporate. (6) The University hall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, also nor other wise dispose of, all or any of the property moveable or immoveable belonging to the University; and also to exercise such other powers and do other acts incidents) or appertaining

#### THE CHANCELLOR.

THE CHANCELLOR.

The Chancellor shall be the highest controlling authority of the University and may at any time direct an inspection and supervision of the University institution, including buildings, laboratories and other appurtenances, generally and to direct the inspection of one or all of these for the purpose of seeing that the proceedings of the University are in conformity with this Charter and the rules framed there-under. The Chancellor may also by order in writing annual any proceeding which is not in his opinion in conformity with this Charter and the rules framed thereunder. His Excellency the Minister shall be the ex-officio Chancellor of the University.

### THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Assistant Minister of Education or the officer charged with the administration of the University shall be the Vice-Chancellor of the University and he shall take rank in the University and he shall take rank in the University next to the Chancellor. He shall exercise general supervision over the educational arrangements of the University, and it shall be his duty to see that the provisions of this Charter and the Rules framed thereunder are faithfully observed. If any emergency arises the Vice Chancellor shall be empowered to pass such orders or to take such action as he deems necessary and intimate the fact to the officer who in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.

#### THE COUNCIL.

THE COUNCIL.

The Executive Government of the University including the general superintendence and control over the Constituent Colleges shall be vested in the Council; provided that the Government may by rules framed in this behalf from time to time reserve to themselves such powers relating to the appointment, punishment, removal and leave of the officers as they may deem fit. The Council shall consist of not less than nine and not more than eloven members and shall comprise. (i) His Excellency the Minister. (ii) The Assistant Minister, Education, or the Officer charged with the administration of the University. (iii) The Assistant Minister, Ecclesia-tical Department. (v) The Assistant Minister, Education, or the Officer of Finance. (v) The Secretary to Government, Education Department. (vi) The Principals of Constituent Colleges. (viii) The Council.

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The Senate and the rules framed thereunder, have the entire charge of the organisation of instruction in the University and the Constituent Colleges, the curriculam, and the examination and discipline of students and the conferment of ordinary and honorary degrees. The Benate shall consist of such number of members not less than forty and not more than sixty as may be fixed from time to time by the Chancellor. Such members shall be styled Fellows and shall hold office for a term of two years and their powers and duties shall be set forth in detail in the rules. The first members of Senate shall be appointed for that period by Government. set forth in de of Senate sha Government.

Government.

After the lapse of the said term of two years, the Senate shall be composed of—(a) The Vice-Chancellor and the other members of the Council mentioned in Section 3 (b) The University Professors. (c) Four members elected by the Sanate, two from the list of registered graduates and two from members of the Faculties. (d) The remaining members nominated by the Chancellor, provided that the election and nomination of persons as Fellows shall be so regulated as to secure in the Senate a majority of persons connected with or following the profession of education.

THE SYNDICATE.

The Syndicate will be the business committee of the Senate and will consist of not less than 5 nor more than 7 members of the Senate, and its powers and duties shall be set forth in detail in the rules.

#### FACULTIAS.

FACULTIES.

These will be academical Committees of the Senate, entrusted with the framing of curricula and arranging for examinations and other matters. These Committees will be appointed from time to time in accordance with rules framed hereafter, and for each branch of knowledge there will be a separate faculty. The University shall include at present the Faculties of Arts and Theology. Each Faculty shall be composed of not less than 12 nor more than 16 members of whom at least two in excess of half the number shall be from the Professors of the University. Each Faculty shall elect from among its members a Dean. A faculty shall have power to coosider and report on any matter referred to it by the Senate or by the Council.

BOARDS OF STUDIES

BOARDS OF STUDIES

BOARDS OF STUDIES

There shall be a Board of Studies in Theology and for every branch of knowledge. The members of the Board shall be recommended by the Faculties to the Senate and on its recommendation appointed by the Council and shall consist of University Professors and other persons possessing special knowledge of the subjects dealt with by the Boards to which they are appointed. The duties of the Boards shall be to recommend to the Faculties text books for study and for translation, courses of study and examiners in their respective departments and generally to advise in all matters referred to them by the Council or by the Faculty to which they belong.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

This Board will be empowered to audit all the

BOARD OF AUDIT.

This Board will be empowered to audit all the accounts of the University and of its property, etc. It shall be appointed every year by the Benate and shall consist of three Fellows not being members of the Council. The accounts of the University shall also be audited on behalf of Government every year, by an officer appointed for the purpose by Government, the interval between each audit being not more than 15 months.

The Government auditor shall have access to all the accounts and offices of the University.

REGISTRAR.

The Registrar shall also be Secretary to the Senate and the Syndicate. The Registrar may be a member of the Senate or Syndicate but shall not be a member of the Council.

The Registrar shall be appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the Council, out the first Registrar shall be appointed by the Avennment

Other persons and bodies in the rules in force.

Other persons and bodies in the rules in force.

The Council may, subject to the provisions of this Charter and the Rules in force, appoint Committees consisting of Fellows of the University and also, if the Council thick fit, of persons who are not Fellows of the University, such duties as they think fit as regards administrative or other matter, affecting the University or any particular Faculty or Department, or the management or supervision of any buildings or the property of the University. The Senate, the Faculties and the Boards of Studies, shall be similarly empowered to appoint such Committees within their respective spheres.

The University shall, in the discharge of its

to appoint such Committees within their respective spheres.

The University shall, in the discharge of its function, use a seal, the design of which has been approved by us. Subject to the provision of this Charter and the rates in force the Council may from time to time make any rules and regulations required for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this Charter. The Council may from time to time make additional rules or amend or repeal the rules in force, but all new rules and additions to the rules and all amendment and repeals of the rules shall, before they come inteffect, require the previous approval of the Government who will be empowered to pass suitable orders thereon.

The first rules shall be framed and enforced by

The first rules shall be framed and enforced by

The Senate shall have power to draft and propose to the Council rules to be made by the Council and it shall be the duty of the Council duly to consider the same.

Council and it shall be the duty of the Council duly to consider the same.

All grants made by the Government from time to time and all sums paid or endowments made by private persons or local authorities, for the purposes of the University shall form a fund styled "The University Fund" which shall be at the disposal of the University to be employed for any of the purposes set forth in this Charter.

The Council shall have prepared and laid before the Senate every year, accounts of receipts and expenditure of the University. The budget after consideration by the Senate shall be submitted to Government and it shall be competent to Government to pass suitable orders on it.

The duties and powers of the University and its executive officers and bodies shall be set forth in further detail in the rules.

By Order,
(Bd.) A. Hydari,
Secretary to Government,
Judicial, Police and General Departments,

### CORRESPONDENCE.

HARDSHIPS AT THE MANDAPAM CAMP

HARDSHIPS AT THE MANDAPAM CAMP.

Sir,

May I draw the attention of the Onsirman Plague Committee, and of the Ceylon public, though the medium of your esteemed paper, to the following facts concerning the treatment met ed out to the voiceless members of our species who, compelled by circumstances beyond their control, undergo a long week's quarantine at the Mandapam Camp? The unforcantates who return to Ceylon without permits, after a pilgrimage to the Indian shrines, and the Indian co-lies who, driven to the borders of despecation, proceed to the estate in Ceylon, to avoid starvation, are compelled by the force of quarantine laws are a necessity—no one denies; but much depends upon the manner in which a law is administered than upon the law itself. As for the locality of the Camp, I cannot express my opinion more forcibly than to say that a worse place in this wide world cannot be selected for this purpose. To call it a desort—is speaking too favourably. The contractore, a European Company much reputed in that part of the world for the enormous wealth they have accrued, are supplying to the immates of the Camp only two diesis daily, and that too with such intervals which are not in harmony with the practice in any part of the world. The first meal for the day is supplied between 2 and 1 130 a. m., and the second between 2 and 6 p. m. These human beings who form, and are admitted by the Planters themselves to be the backbone of the tea industry in Caylon, are expected to starve and slavre without grambling for a period of 18 hours. I feel strongly that, the starvation diets supplied to the coolies and others at the Camp, added to the fear of being suspected of infectious disease, are sufficient to importing the theorem of the tea industry in Caylon, are expected to starve and slavre without grambling for a period of 18 hours. I feel strongly that, the starvation diets supplied to the coolies and others at the Camp, added to the fear of being suspected of infectious disease, are sufficient to the more of the more

TAMIL TEACHER'S CONFERENCE AT JAFFNA, 1919.

The following is the proposed programme of the

June 2ad 8 30 a.m. Physical drill competition for girls' vernacular schools (in the Weslevan Mission com-pound, Jaffns).

the Wesleyan Mission compound, Jaffna).

— 10 a m. Oratorical contest for 3rd year Pupil Teachers and lat year students of Training Schools, (at the Vannarponne Classical School)

— 4 80 6 p. m. Physical drill and games competition for boys (on the esplanade)

— 6-30 p. m. Public lecture by Leigh Smith Esqt. (at the St. Patrick's College hall).

June 3rd 8-30 a. m. Conference proper—opening address by Leigh Smith Esqt. (Central College hall)

— 9-30 a. m. Model and criticism lessons by representative teachers (Central College hall)

— 4 80-6 p. m. Physical drill and games Demonstration (on the Esplanade)

monstration (on the Esplanada)

- 6-30 p.m. Public meeting at the Central College.

June 4th 8-80 a.m. Model and criticism lessons (continued) at the Central College hall and distribution of prizes.

Uduvil Chunnakam 17 4 1919

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR FLOOD RELIEF IN JAFFNA FROM SITIAWAN, PERAK, F.M.S.

		9
Mr.	N. Ganapathy Pillai	30 00
"	S. Nagalingam	10 00
"	H. R. Saravanamuthu	10 00
"	S. Murugasoo	10 00
"	V. L. Joshua	10 00
"	M. M. N. Chetty	5 00
"	K. Tan Goe	5 00
N N	S. P. Sundaram	10 00
"	K. M.	5 00
"	M. S. Menon	10 00
"	A. K. Somasundaram Chetty	5 00
"	J. H. Smith	. 5 00
"	K. M. R.	5 00
"	8. R.	3 00
,,	S. M. R.	3 00
"	R. P R.	5 00
"	R. M. Chatty	2.00
"	M. N. Co.	2 00
"	Keatsinlang	2 00
"	F. Mallay	2 00
"	Seng Boe	3 00
"	Bankee Bae	10 00
"	Ban Thong Bee	3 00
		-

Total 154 00

N. KANAPATHYPILLAL

## H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL: ADDRESS TO MARWARIS.

ADDRESS TO MARWARIS.

Calcutta, April 14.—At the invitation of His Excellency about 20 representatives of Marwari and Bhasia communities waited upon Lord Ronaldshay at the Government House on Bunday evening, when H. E. placed before them certain consucerations arising out of the recent disturbed state of public feeling. His Excellency—in the course of his speech—sald:—The time for exchanging complimentary phrases is passed, and the time for perfectly plain speaking has arrived. Let me remind you for a moment of the position which the Marwari community occupy in Calcusts. The Marwari community, shough they do not belong to Bengal, have lived in Bengal and traded in Bengal for many years. They have taken full advantage of the bunchs which they have decrived from well-ordered government. They have traded in peace and, generally speaking, have been lawabiding citizens and successful merchants. That being so, it is with protound regret that I have learnt that the action of a considerable section of the Marwari community during the past few days has been such as to east little credit upon themselves or their community. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the action of a certain section of the Marwari community has been largely responsible for the unfortunate disorders which have disgraced Calcutta during the past two days. Now I understand that many members of your community are advocates of a policy which has been propounded by Mr. Gandhi and which is exphemistically described as a policy of passive resistance.

What passive resistance becomes in practice.

resistance.

What passive resistance becomes in practice, we unfortunately already know only too well. We have had a lamentable example of the results of the preaching of this doctrine not only in Calcutta but in other parts of Iudia. Let me say at once that neither I nor my Government have the smallest desire to interfere with the liberty of speech of any section of His Mejsety's subjects so long only as the fiberty of speech is not so abused as to conduct to breaches of the peace, in proof of which let me remind you of the stituted which the Government have adopted towards these who have wished to give expressions to their feelings in Calcutta during the past few days. No difficulty of any kind was placed in the way of holding the meeting on Sunday last. I was determined that the Government should take no action which could be regarded sein any way provocative, and I have been told on all sides that the stituted of the Police towards these demonstrations has been all that possibly could have been desired. Neither of Sunday last bor on subsequent days did the Police take any action until a last yesterday unfortunately they were absolutely compelled to do so. I want to make it perfectly clear that nobody can charge the Bengal Government during these past few days with having done anything the provide the unfortunate disturbances which have taken place. Now I want to ask, path to be promulgate the doctrine of pastive resistance? Have you ever paused to sak yourselves where that doctrine is going to lead you? What is meant by the doctrine? What is meant by the doctrine of pastive resistance? Have you ever paused to consider what that is going to lead you? What is meant by the doctrine of pastive resistance? Have you ever paused to consider what that is going to lead you? What is meant by the doctrine is going to lead you? What is meant by the doctrine of pastive proposed to the past of the past of the past of the past of

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#### TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

### The War.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Paris, April 15th.—A formal invitation has been sent to the German Goverament to send representatives to Versailles on April 25. It is expected that the German Peace Mission will number 200. The Germans will be allowed to send an emissary to Borlin with the text of this terms allowing eight days graed before the signature of the Treaty. It is hoped what the Treaty will be signed before May 15th. The Council of Four decided that Davag will be a free city, Poland receiving a territorial corridor licking up inland Poland with Davag.

Danzig.

London, April 14.

Paris, April 18.—The Council of Four has fixed the provisional sum which Germany must pay for restitution and reparation, one hundred and twenty five thousand million frances, of which 55 per cent will be alloted to France. The whole sum will be paid in gold, raw materials and negotisable securities in annual instalments, the minimum amount of which will be laid down in the Peace Treaty Germany must make restitution and reparation in full, as it is impossible at present to fix the price to be paid owing to the variation in raw materials and labour. Lastly the cost of the French military pensions, namely four thousand million francs yearly must also be paid by Germany.

Dy Germany.

London, April 15.

Paris.—It is expected in Frence circles that the Germans at Versailles will not be allowed to discuss the territorial and Military stipulations which they will have to accept integrally, but thoy will perhaps be permitted to discuss the financial and economic terms.

Mr. Lloyd George yesterday arrived in London and he will be received in audience by the King today.

and he will be received in audience by the King today.

London, April 14.

Parl', April 18.—French diplomats state that the Council of Four have decided that the ownership of the Saar Mines shall be assured to France in perpetuity. France will police the Saar district. Political sovereignty will be exercised by a sort of directorate of five members under the Lesgue of Nations, for 15 years, after which the inhabitants shall be entitled to decide their political status by a plebisoite. If they then decire to remain under German administration, Germany must buy back the mines from France. The diplomats state that the Peace treaty will provide a means of controlling the limitation of armaments, the reduction of war materials, &c. in Germany. All conditions will be guaranteed, not only by the League of Nations, but by alliance between the Great Powers.

Parls.—It is expected the Council of Four will reach an agreement whereby Britsin and America will immediately come to the assistance of France should the Germans ever advance West of a line 50 kilometres East of the Rhine.

GERMANY.

Copenhagen.—A message from Weimar, dated April 13th, says that the Soviet Government has been overthrown by the Munich garrison. The Bavarian Government sent Deputy Vogel to Munich, charged with supreme authority. All boviet decrees have been annulled.

London, April 15.

Brlin, April 14.—Latest reports state that the Communists in Munich are not yet mastered, Heavy fighting is raging in the streets between Government troops and Bed Guards. The latter with trench mortars recaptured the railway station, post offices and several other public buildings.

Berlin, April 17th.—A Batile in Munich between the Government troops and the Spartacists for the possesion of the Railway Station ended in the complete defeat of the former. Railway communication between Berlin and Munich has been suspended.

Amsterdam.—It is reported from Gelderland that the Spartacists in Westphalia are advancing on the Dutch Frontier. Prussian Government troops are fruitlessly endeavouring to prevent him.

troops are fruitlessly endeavouring to prevent him.

Copenhagen.—A message from Weimar, dated April 15th, says that Herr Ebert, in the course of an Easter message to the National Assembly, welcomes as a declaration of the inflaxible will of the German Empire the Assembly's pronouncement of April 10th, refusing to accept Peace which would sacrifice the present and future German peoples. The message says that Government's task in securing Peace, bread and work will be difficult so long as opponents, fomenting hatred and revenge, continue the biockade which is driving the German people to despair.

HUNGARY.

Berlin, April 1.—It is reported that the Communist rules in Buda-Pesth have caused the Archduke Joseph, ex-Premier Wekerle, and the ex-Minister of Commerce. Szterenyi to be murdered in prison.

London, April 14.—The British Militar was.

dered in prison.

London, April 14.

Vienns, April 14.—The British Military representative informed the Government that if disturbances occur in German-Austris, the Imports of foodstoffs and raw materials will be stopped immediately.

foodstatts and raw instance.

Copenhagen.—A message from Budapesth states that Belakun, in the course of a violent spaceh, said:—"We will not lay down our arms until the bourgasise are completely crushed, min. Gaulen Observer,

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# Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3887.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Nallatamby Vatitanatar tof Ansikkoddai
Decessed.
Ulagar Nallatamby of Anaikkoddai
Petitioner.

Vs.
Sinnappillai wife of Nellatamby of do
Respondent

Sinnappillal wife of Nallatamby of do Respondent,
This matter of the Petition of Ulagar Nallatamby of Analkkoddai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovensmed deceased, Nallatamby Vatitanathar, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir Ampalavanar Kanagasabai, District Judge, on March 27, 1919, in the presence of Mr. E. Murugesampillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavis of the Petitioner, dated March 27, 1919, baving been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is cone of the heirs and the father of the raid 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 29, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the

April 2, 1919.

A. Kanagasabai, District Judge

# Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3749.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Mr. Reginald Rasanayagam Alexander of
Jafina

Deceased. Lizzie Arulamma Alexander widow of Regi-nald Rasanayagam Alexander of Manipay, Jaffna

Vs.

Joce Selvanesam
Eva Loparatnam and
Thomas Bertram and
Robert Canagasabai Alexander of Jaffina
Town. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents are minors by their Guardian adlitem the abovenamed 4th Respondents.
Respondents.

litem the abovenamed 4th Respondents.

Respondents.

Respondents.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Lizzie Arulauma Alexander widow of Reginald Rasansyagam Alexander of Manipay, Jaffna, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Mr. Reginald Rasansyagam Alexander, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir Ambalawanar Kanagasabal, District Judge, on April 4, 1919, in the presence of Messers. Sivapragasam and Katiresu, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated October 1, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before April 29, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai, April 1, 1919.

# Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3779.
Class. II.

In the Matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Sellamma wife of Vallipuram Kandaiya of Manippay

Vallipuram Kandaiya of Manippay
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kantar Nallstamby of do and
Minor.

2. Parupathipillal daughter of Kandaiya
a minor appearing by her Guardianad litem the 1st Respondents.
Respondents.

4 Wallingam Kan-

This matter of the Petition of Vallipuram Kandaiya of Manippay, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Sellamma wife of Vallipuram Kandaiya, coming on for disposal before Hon ble Sir Ampalavanar Kanagasabai, District Judge, on March 29, 1919, in the presence of, Mr. E. Murngesampill, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated December 28, 1918, 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 Respondent or any other person shall, on or before April 29, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

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