

The Jaffna Organ

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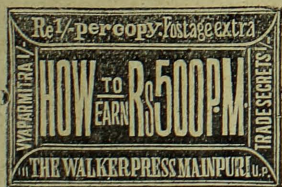
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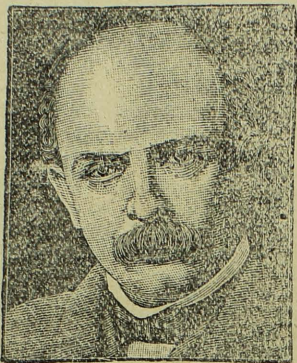
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NOTICE.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3846.

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Thandikainachippillai wife of Rama-
lingam Vaithianathan of Chulipuram

Deceased.

Ramlalingam Vaithianathan of Chulipuram

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sangarappillai Arumugam

2. Vaithianathan Senathirajah and

Minor 3. Valiammal daughter of Vaithianathan
all of Chulipuram. The 3rd Res-
pondent is a minor appearing by
her Guardian ad litem the 1st Res-
pondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Ramlalingam
Vaithianathan of Chulipuram, praying for Letters
of Administration to the estate of the above-
named deceased, Thandikainachippillai wife of
Ramlalingam Vaithianathan, coming on for dis-
posal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai,
District Judge, on April 1, 1919, in the pre-
sence of Mr. S. Sittampalam, Proctor, on the part
of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner
dated February 18, 1919, having been read: It is
declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband
of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters
of Administration to the estate of the said Intes-
tate issued to him unless the Respondents or any
other person shall, on or before May 6, 1919,
show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this
Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,
District Judge.

15, 1919.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3863.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Saravanamuttu Kathirkamer of Chirup-
piddy

Deceased.

Sinnathamangam widow of Saravanamuttu
Kathirkamer of Chirupiddy

Petitioner.

Vs.

Meenachippillai widow of Poothathampi
Eliyatampi of Chirupiddy

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Sinnathamangam
widow of Saravanamuttu Kathirkamer, praying
for Letters of Administration to the estate of
the above-named deceased, Saravanamuttu
Kathirkamer of Chirupiddy, coming on
for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanaga-
sabai, District Judge, on March 10, 1919, in
the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Proctor,
on the part of the Petitioner; and the
affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 26,
1919, having been read: It is declared that
the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the
said intestate and is entitled to have Letters
of Administration to the estate of the said Intes-
tate issued to her unless the Respondent or any
other person shall, on or before May 8,
1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of
this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,
District Judge.

March 24/25, 1919.

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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1919

RAMANATHAN COLLEGE
FOR BOYS.

It would have been seen from our pre-
vious two articles on this subject that it
was much against our wish, we were
obliged to write them to safeguard the
interests of the Jaffna Hindu College, the
greatest National Educational Institution
of the Hindus of Ceylon, from the insidi-
ous attempts of those few but persistent
enemies who, owing to personal and private
grievances against its authorities,
have been during the last six years striv-
ing their best to hurt it, but hitherto
without success. Their frontal attack by

means of an opposition school with boys
drawn away from the College and a staff
of Teachers who had seceded from it
having signally failed, as pointed out in
our previous articles, the Ramanathan
College for Boys which in itself is an ex-
cellent undertaking has been now so
cleverly manoeuvred as to be a flanking
movement against the Hindu College,
under the influence of the very men who
have been giving considerable trouble to
the latter, by purchasing a site on behalf
of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanathan for the
former at Tirunelvely in close proximity
to the existing College and in an area
which supplies a large proportion of stu-
dents to it. Mr. Ramanathan undoubt-
edly means well in undertaking to give
the Hindus another College, and it would
be doubly welcome if it would be a First
Grade College. Unfortunately Mr. Ra-
manathan entrusted the choosing of site
for his College and the purchasing of land
for it to some of the persons who are not
well-disposed towards the Jaffna Hindu
College. They have already purchased
the Tirunelvely land and Mr. Ramanathan
seems to have approved of it. Having
been all these years in close touch with
the proceedings of these persons, and
taking a great interest in the welfare of
the Hindu College, we could not have
allowed Mr. M. S. Eliyatamby's enthusi-
astic "hats off" welcome of the new Col-
lege in his "By the Way" notes which
appeared in our issue of the 3rd instant,
without a protest. Our editorial of that
date was entirely provoked by his remarks
on the subject, followed by another on the
9th instant. Although we had stated in
the second article that we were not going
to write any further on this vexed ques-
tion, unless in reply to adverse criticisms,
we are compelled again, by Mr. Eliyatamby
whose communication appears
elsewhere, to revert to it and reply to his
criticisms.

Mr. Eliyatamby and we stand on com-
mon ground in considering that the
Hindus require more Colleges of their
own in the Jaffna District to enable
Hindu boys to receive their English edu-
cation on Hindu lines without being sub-
ject to the disadvantages of completing
their training in Christian Mission
Schools, and that the offer of Mr. Rama-
nathan to establish a College for Hindu
boys should not only be welcomed but
encouraged. But we differ from him
when he says in effect that the new Col-
lege should be welcomed by all Hindus,
irrespective of any of the considerations
which we have urged, especially in regard
to its proposed location in close proximity
to the existing one. We have already
pointed out that there are other centres
in Jaffna which require Hindu Colleges
very badly and that the establishment of
Mr. Ramanathan's College at Tirunelvely
would only result in impairing the im-
portance and usefulness of the Jaffna
Hindu College without very much affect-
ing the attendance of Hindu boys in the
Mission Colleges. What we wish all
right-thinking and disinterested persons
to ponder over is: why cannot this new
College be opened in another place to
answer its purpose, without affecting the
interests of the National Institution? It
is only Mr. Eliyatamby and others of
his way of thinking who will say, "perish
the Jaffna Hindu College and give way to
Ramanathan College". We ask our readers
to carefully peruse his communication and
to say whether in all his laboured argu-
ments in favour of the new College being
established at Tirunelvely he shows any
consideration for the interests of the ex-
isting one which has admittedly done so
much for the importance and advance-
ment of the Hindu Community.

He asks us "why cry before you are
hurt"? Is this the language of one who
has the least sympathy for the Hindu
College? Evidently Mr. Eliyatamby is in
ecstasy that another College is to be es-
tablished to accomplish what the Vydes-
hwar Vidyalayam—the opposition School
at Vannarponnai—had failed to accom-
plish. There are, indeed, a few men who
will not rest till something is done deft-
mental to the interests of that College.
When the object of Ramanathan College
for Boys could be better achieved by es-
tablishing it in another centre why come
so close to the Hindu College unless you
have a sinister design against the latter.
Mr. Eliyatamby cannot hope successfully
to throw dust into the eyes of the public
by employing such specious arguments as
he uses in favour of establishing the new
College in Tirunelvely so close to the
Hindu College. It is significant that he
also evades any reference to our proposal
to transfer Mr. Ramanathan's Girls Col-
lege to Tirunelvely and to establish the
Boys College at Maruthanadam, a very
good centre for that purpose at a distance
of about four miles from the Hindu Col-
lege.

Mr. Eliyatamby's enmity towards the
Hindu College is such that he demurs to
its being called a National College. He
does not say why. Is it because it has
as its Principal a Christian gentleman—
Mr. N. Selvadurai—whose well-known
catholicity in religion is equalled only by
his renown as an able and successful edu-
cationalist. The clique which worked
against the Hindu College and brought
about the resignation of many a professor
and teacher of the College were frustrated
in their further attempts only after the
re-appointment of Mr. Selvadurai as Prin-
cipal; and it has been during his present
tenure of office of four years the College
has attained to its present status as
one of the leading Colleges in the
North. We do not know what
Mr. Eliyatamby's conception of a Na-
tional College is. Though the Jaffna
Hindu College was founded by some
Hindu gentlemen to supply the wants of
the Hindus, out of subscriptions collected,
for the most part, from the Hindus, yet
there have been several Christian Tamils
who also contributed to those funds,
considering it a National institution about
the success of which all Tamils without
any religious difference should be proud.
Mr. Selvadurai was the Principal of the
College from its very start and continued
to be so for 18 years till he went to
Kandy as Headmaster of Trinity College.
This would show that the founders of
College were not so narrow minded as to
think that the Hindu College would lose
its national character if it had a Christian
Principal. The authorities of the Hindu
College, after having two Principals who
were not Christians, were obliged to
secure again the services of Mr. Selva-
durai as Principal with the result stated
above. As a matter of fact Hindu reli-
gious instruction imparted in this Col-
lege had never been better regulated and
cared for than at present. The cham-
pions and patrons of the Vydeshwar
Vidyalayam have done their best during
the last six years to misrepresent the
affairs of the College, and, we know that
having been foiled in all their attempts,
they are now setting up a cry that the
Jaffna Hindu College is not a National
College in that it has a Christian as
Principal, and that a real National Col-
lege would be the one which Mr. Rama-
nathan is going to establish. Evidently
Mr. Eliyatamby is acting as the spokes-
man of that section. There are so many
other points in Mr. Eliyatamby's com-
munication which cannot be dealt with
in one newspaper article. We, therefore,
defer their consideration to our next issue.
(To be continued.)

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER.—The wind is calm and
unsettled. The heat is intense. The sky is
at times overcast, followed by light drizzling
and thunder, all pointing to the near ap-
proach of the South-West Monsoon.

JAFFNA LOCAL BOARD.—Mr. W. Sinnam-
bui has been appointed Supdt of Works,
Local Board, Jaffna, in place of Mr. W. Ra-
nagopal who has been appointed Supdt. of
Minor Roads. He is the son-in-law of Mr.
P. Nicholas Mudir, extra O. A. Jaffna Kach-
cheri.

"THE CEYLON ECONOMIST".—We have re-
ceived the issue of this Magazine for March
1919, which contains several useful articles
of importance in industrial and economic
subjects.

PERSONAL.—Mr. V. Thamby of the Edu-
cation Office, Colombo, is now in Jaffna for
the holidays and is staying at his residence
in Vannarponnai.

—Mr. A. Viswanathan B. A., Head Clerk of
the Trincomalee Kachcheri, arrived here last
week on leave and is staying at his residence
at Neervayidedy, Vannarponnai.

—Mr. K. Chellappah, Station Master,
Port Dickson, has come to Jaffna on 8
months' leave and is staying at his resi-
dence at Tholipuram.

—Mr. C. Nagalingam, Dresser, Tanjong
Malim, has come to Jaffna on 3 months'
leave and is staying at his residence at
Moolay.

LECTURE ON CEYLON ECONOMICS.—Mr. W.
Sathasivam, Proctor and Notary, delivered
a lecture on Ceylon Economics on the 21st
instant at the Central College, Jaffna, when
Sir Ambavanar Kanagasabai presided and
there was a large attendance present. Mr.
Sathasivam has made a special study of the
subject and spoke at some length, his lecture
lasting over an hour, at the end of which
comments were offered on the lecture by Mr.
Nevins Selvadurai, Principal of the Hindu
College, Jaffna, Mr. Channugam, Head
Master of the Central College, Jaffna, Mr. M.
S. Sathasivam, Head Master of the Hindu
College and Editor of the "Ceylon Economist"
& Mr. S. Kanagasabai, Advocate. The speakers
conveyed their thanks to Mr. Sathasivam and
congratulated him on making a special study
of this useful subject.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION (LOCAL DIVI-
SION).—The Local Division of the Civil Ser-
vice Examination was held on the 23rd inst.
at the Council Chamber. Mr. A. R. P. Leeth-
am, M. A., was the presiding examiner. Out
of the 43 candidates who received nomina-
tions 40 sat for the examination except
Messrs B. E. de Pinto, G. Weeramanthy and
Manikasingham. At 10.30 a. m. the English
Essay paper was set: two hours were given
for it. Candidates were required to write an
Essay on one of the following subjects:—1.
The Principal Industries of Ceylon. 2. Argu-
ment for and against the founding of a Uni-
versity in Colombo. 3. Describe how the
World War has affected Ceylon. In the
afternoon the examination was continued
from 4.45 p. m. to 5.45, p. m. the subject
being Mathematics (two papers). It will go
on all this month at the Council Chamber
and be finished on May 1st at the Technical
Schools, with Science.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.—Govern-
ment has decided to get out an expert from
England to report on the management of
the Railway Department. In connection
with this, it was officially ascertained, that
an expert will be coming out shortly, but no
information is available as to his name and
the date of his arrival, as the appointment is
in the hands of the Secretary of State.

REMOVAL OF RICE AND PADDY COASTWISE.—
Last Friday's "Gazette" publishes a regula-
tion prohibiting the removal or transport of
rice or paddy coastwise from any port, ex-
cept under license, under maximum penalty
of six months' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 500.

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Hon.
Dr. G. J. Rutherford goes home on furlough
next month, the date depending on steamer
arrangements. In his absence Dr. E. Lang-
ley Hunt, C. M. G., Assistant P. C. M. O., will
perform the duties of P. C. M. O., as well.

TO HOUSE GOVERNMENT CLERKS.—We
learn that Government is re-considering the
question of housing all its clerks in Govern-
ment quarters. In this connection a build-
ing expert is shortly to be invited from India
to report on the feasibility of such a scheme.
Similar arrangements already exist in parts
of India.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—It is stated that Mr.
H. W. Codrington, C. C. S., who went home on
War service, is returning in June. He was
recently demobilised. Mr. L. J. B. Turner,
C. C. S., who is home on furlough, is due in
August.

CEYLONESE RETURNS AFTER SEVEN YEARS
FROM GERMANY.—Mr. S. Caderwall, a Cey-
lonese, returned on Wednesday after spend-
ing seven years in Germany. Three years
before the War he had settled down in Ham-
burg as a Tea Trader and was dealing with
Denmark, Sweden, France etc. When the
War broke out he tried to escape but failed.
He was the only Ceylonese in the Prison
Camp at Rubean with several Europeans
among whom were Ceylon men taken by the
raider "Wolf". These gentlemen and a few
F. M. S. Planters learnt Tamil and Sinhalese
from Mr. Caderwall who, a few days
after the signing of the Armistice, was repa-
triated to London where he was kindly
treated by the British authorities.

THE BARODA ASSEMBLY.—Bombay, April
23.—In opening the third session of the
Baroda Representative Assembly, the Dewan
referring to the recent disturbances in British
India, said that they conveyed a lesson and
a warning to the members of the Assembly
to refrain from speeches giving colour to the
belief that the interests of the State and the
people were antagonistic as it was tanta-
mount to exercising the freedom of speech
without the fear of future accountability.
—(M. Mail.)

F. M. S. CEYLON TAMILS AND PEACE.—The
Peace Celebrations Committee appointed by
the Ceylon Tamil community have decided
to have a reception in the Association hall,
decorations throughout Scott Road, a proces-
sion, a chariot to go round the town, an arch
near or in front of the public offices, and dis-
play of fireworks and illumination. A pre-
sentation of medals to the children is under
consideration. —(Malaya Mail, April 15.)

DISCONTENTED RAILWAY WORKMEN.—The
workmen of the Locomotive Department, C.
G. R., have memorialised the authorities ask-
ing for an eight hours working day, instead
of 9 hours and 15 minutes, as at present;
also that the War bonus they receive should
be added to their salaries permanently or if
discontinued, the salaries should be raised,
and further that they should be granted a
pension on retirement instead of the present
gratuity.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, MADRAS:—
The Madras Government, through the De-
partment of Industries and other channels,
are continuing to receive from all parts of In-
dia, Native States included, applications for
men trained in Soap making and allied in-
dustries, and as one result, the Department
of Industries is keen on making an early
start with the creation of the proposed
Technological Institute at Calicut. The Ins-
titute will provide a sound training in soap
making, candle making and allied industries.
The authorities are quite confident of a very
bright future for the Indian soap industry
foreign competition notwithstanding, and the
prospects of the industry have certainly im-
proved very considerably, in as much as,
caustic soda which had until recently to be
imported, is now turned out in India on a
commercial scale.

LORD JELICOE.—News has been received in Colombo that H. M. S. "New Zealand" with Lord Jellicoe and his staff on board, is due in Colombo on 3rd May. H. E. Rear Admiral E. F. A. Gaunt, C. M. G., Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron, is also arriving by the same vessel.

AN "AT HOME"—was held at Nilambe estate, Galaha, on the 19th instant in anticipation of the forthcoming marriage of Mr. V. Sivasambo, the clerk of Nilambe Estate Galaha. The hall was well decorated with greens, festoons, Chinese lanterns etc. There were present Messrs T. Chinnayyakam, J. S. B. Jayasinghe, P. Kandasamy, P. G. A. S. De Silva, M. V. Perera, V. Aiyadurai, A. S. M. Selvanayagam, A. R. M. R. Jayasingham, J. Muttiah, S. M. Cumarasamy, B. A. H. Preena, S. Ramasamy, M. Mutturulan, J. H. De S. Jayasinghe, R. M. Perumal and many others. Messrs. J. S. B. Jayasinghe, Dispenser, Boittaya Group, Deltota and P. Kandasamy, Clerk, Bowiana Group, Deltota, spoke dwelling at length on the sterling qualities of Mr. V. Sivasambo and wished him a happy and prosperous new life. Mr. V. Sivasambo was presented with a purse by Mr. M. V. Perera. Mr. V. Sivasambo in a well chosen words thanked his friends for the present given him as a token. Light refreshment were served by Mr. V. Sivasambo and the gathering departed at a late hour in the night after having spent a very enjoyable time.—Cor.

CEYLONIAN NATIONAL DAY IN F. M. S.—From early evening on Sunday the Central Workshops and surrounding were en fête on the occasion of the Ceylonian National Day celebration. The programme consisted of athletic sports, musical entertainments, distribution of prizes, and display of fireworks. The Railway Institute, Padang, Central Workshops, selected for the occasion, was decorated with flags and bunting. Refreshments were served and both guests and hosts enjoyed themselves thoroughly. Mr. Graeme acting Locomotive Superintendent and Mr. Butterworth, acting Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, were present, and ladies graced the occasion. At the conclusion of the sports Mr. Graeme distributed the prizes amongst the winners. Mr. V. K. Chinniah, President of the Committee, dwelt on the unity of the members in Sentul forming the Ceylon Nationals, without which the success of that function would not have been forthcoming. He thanked the Railway Institute Committee for allowing the use of the ground, and Mr. Graeme for distributing the prizes. Mr. Graeme briefly replied.

—**"Malay Mail,"** April 15.

A FAREWELL FUNCTION AT RATNAPURA.—On the eve of the departure of Dr. Coo-maraswamy, L. R. C. P., D. M. O., Hospital, Ratnapura to Tissamaharama as Medical Officer, a farewell function was arranged at the Tamil Union Hall on Wednesday the 23rd instant at 6 p. m. At the entrance of the Hall the Doctor was garlanded by Mr. A. Mailvagaram. The President Mr. K. S. Muttiah, was garlanded by Mr. I. Kandiah. The function began with the singing of Devaram. The President called for the reading of the address. Mr. V. O. Gurugulaswami read the address and it was translated by Mr. S. Nagalingam, Secretary, T. U. Then Mr. S. P. S. Annamalai Chettiar garlanded the Doctor amidst applause. Remarks were offered by Messrs A. Mailvagaram and S. Nagalingam about the Doctor's sterling qualities and beneficence, wishing him prosperity and happiness in his new station. The President gave a brief speech praising his qualities and his valuable services to the community. The Doctor replied feelingly and suitably (in Tamil) impressing on the audience that he always endeavoured to do his duty and was prepared to follow it in future. Refreshments were lavishly served. The gathering dispersed with votes of thanks to the Secretary and President and singing of Devaram.—Cor.

INSURANCE OF PARCELS FOR THE MALAY STATES.—The maximum sum for which a parcel sent by post to the Malay States can be insured is £50, and not £120 as shown in "Post Office Guide." —**"P. O. Daily List"**

INDIAN REFORM PROSPECTS.—Bombay, April 24.—A Bombay correspondent, obviously an Indian, sends to the "Times of India", quotations from a letter he has just received from a friend in London, also obviously an Indian. The London friend writes: "Here numerous deputations from India will soon be on their way to this country. Oh! India, my India, won't you never be one. How heartrending it is to see that we cannot agree. Of what weight will those various deputations be? Who is going to listen to them? The British public, Mr. Montagu, His Majesty's Houses of Parliament. Oh dreams! empty dreams. My friend you do not know what the true Englishman is. He is a born statesman—we Indians are born fools. We play into their hands. We have no more knowledge of statecraft than we have of flying. Why cannot we be united? Extremists—very good; Moderates very good; Loyalists—very good—the whole a hopeless failure. Let all these parties become one. We want statesmen, men who know how to compromise, give and take in a spirit of patriotism. We do not want long heads, bigoted blockheads. How these various deputations are planning to come to England. Is there not a single statesman in India who can bring them together?"

MR. GANDHI'S VIEWS

Bombay, April 25.—For placing his views clearly before the public, Mr. M. K. Gandhi has issued a leaflet which is the first of the series he proposes to publish and has been distributed broadcast among the people of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Gandhi asks for funds for relief of the families of those who have died or are lying wounded in hospitals. He states:—Twenty-two men have died in hospital and there have been many more deaths. It was the duty of the citizens, he says, to render help to the families of those dead or wounded. "These include two or three Englishmen (now ascertained to be one). Our first duty is to render help to their families since we are responsible for their deaths. We have no excuse whatsoever for killing. They have been killed simply out of animosity. If we do really repent for what we have done it is our duty to aid their families. That is the least penance we can do. Some of us believe that we can obtain our rights by such acts of terrorism violence and arson. Satyagraha on the contrary holds that the rights so obtained should be rejected. I admit that of the two parties using brute force the one possessing more of it than the other apparently gains its end. My 40 years experience tells me that the objects so attained do not permanently benefit the winner. Those who advise us to use physical force are sadly mistaken and we should never listen to their advice. Events in Ahmedabad would have been impossible had we but a true sense of Dharma. It is one of our duties to prevent mischief. It is obviously a far greater thing to overcome mischief by spirit force and Dharma than by brute force. We have seen that the violent outbreaks have not benefited us. They had nothing to do with my release. The outbreaks commenced on the 10th and the decision to release me in Bombay was arrived at on the 9th. It cannot therefore have been in any way the result of those outbreaks."

HOOLIGANISM CONDEMNED.

After dwelling upon the damage caused to public and private property, he points out that the expenses of re-building them and compensation fell indirectly upon the people. Surely the incendiaries must never have thought of making up for the loss. The closing of the telegraph office also meant loss of commerce. He concludes thus:—"If the people were thus to take law into their own hands there would be an end to peace and public safety and perpetual reign of terror would prevail. If any and every person aggrieved by an officer's conduct were to be regarded as within his rights to violate the person and property of that officer no officer would be safe. A country where such a state of affairs prevail is not considered to be civilised and the people there live in constant fear. Consider the hideous barbarity of burning alive the Avar Karkun of Viramgon. What offence has he committed or if he had committed one why had we not the courage to obtain his dismissal? Sergeant Fraser, an innocent Englishman, who had sought refuge in an Indian house was marched out of the house and hacked to pieces. What can India gain out of such a piece of brutality? One direct result we have already had and that is the bitterness of the feeling between the English and ourselves has been lost."

CONCLUSION.

The only result to obtain rights through association and co-operation with such hooligans can be that if such attempts succeed the rights so obtained could be enjoyed only on conditions imposed by hooliganism. The rights so obtained are not rights at all. They are rather the signs of our enslavement. The events of Ahmedabad and Viramgon are no indication of our heroism. They do not in any way prove our manliness. They have simply disgraced us, our movement has received a set back. Satyagraha has had to be restricted. In giving now this bare picture, my proposal is to show how thousands of people who disliked such violence put up with it as helpless and powerless creatures. It indicates that at this moment we do not possess the true force of Dharma and truth. Therefore it is that I have said that there is no salvation for India except through Satyagraha. I shall endeavour as best as I can to explain what this Satyagraha is in later leaflets which I intend my sisters and brothers to carefully read and understand and ponder upon and carry out the suggestions made therein." —**"The Hindu"**

Y. M. H. A., PULCOY.—The above Association celebrated its second anniversary and the National Day on the 16th instant. The Association hall was tastefully decorated. National flags and the portraits of National heroes adorned the hall. At 6 p. m. the function began with the singing of Devaram and a welcome song. Mr. S. Subramaniam, Proctor, S. O., took the chair. After the reading of the Annual Report by the Secretary, the President and the following gentlemen made short but sweet speeches:—Messrs. M. K. Sangarappillai, B. A., Advocate, Obel-yathurai, Tamil Pandit, K. Muttukumaru, Proctor, S. O., C. Velmurugan, Surveyor, and V. Muttukumaru, M. A. After a hearty vote of thanks to the chair and the visitors the function came to a close with the singing of Devaram. Before the members dispersed, refreshments were lavishly served and at about 9 p. m. after enjoying a very happy time the members went home.—Cor.

AMIR'S MURDERER EXECUTED.—Calcutta, April 24.—At a public Durbar, held in Kabul on the 13th inst., the Sardar Nasrulla Khan was found guilty of having instigated the murder of the late Amir and sentenced to imprisonment for life. A like sentence was passed on a Court page, found guilty of complicity in the crime, while an Afghan Colonel, accused of having actually committed the murder, was executed.

THE INDIAN RIOTS.

Bombay, April 20.—The Satyagraha Sabha of Bombay has decided upon enrolling sympathisers, who approve of the Satyagraha movement for securing repeal of the Rowlatt Legislation but are unable to sign the Satyagraha pledge. The sympathisers are required to take a vow, pledging to follow truth, refrain from violence and strenuously encourage, on all available occasions, the acceptance of the principle of non-injury to person and property among the people.

Calcutta, April 21st.—Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, as Secretary of the Indian Association has sent the following telegram to H. E. the Viceroy: The Indian Association respectfully appeals to His Excellency to appoint a mixed Commission of officials and non-officials to enquire into the situation and discover the real causes which produced this unhappy state of things, and in the meantime take such measures as may help to pacify the public mind and engender a sense of responsibility.

Lahore, April 15.—On Monday morning the authorities in Lahore arrested Messrs. Harsh-lan Lal, Duni Chand, and Chanchi Ram Bhuj Dut, and removed them from the station.

Marital Law was declared in Lahore on Tuesday morning. The Calcutta and Bombay mails were unable to leave Lahore till Tuesday morning when communication was restored. The rioters at Gujranwala damaged the railway bridges on both sides of the station. An aeroplane proceeded to Gujranwala and effectively bombed the mob. Order is now being restored.

An attempt to hold a prescribed meeting at Amritsar was frustrated after the arrest of some ringleaders. The General, with only Indian troops and the Police, gave an order to the mob to disperse. As the crowd refused, the order to fire was given. There were heavy casualties among the mob, several hundreds being killed and injured. There was no further trouble.

Lahore, April 20. Lahore and Amritsar are reported quiet. At Kasur many arrests have been made. Sadhus and shool boys were very prominent in the recent riots. At Sangala the agitation was worked up for nearly a month by an agitator known as Brahmacharya who preached sedition and taught the cry of "Hindu-Muslim ki jai." There, again shool boys also took a leading part in the riots. They stoned a Missionary and attacked a European lady and child in a train. A Kuka sikh also attacked a European and was shot down. He declared he had heard stories of damage to the Golden Temple. Arrests have been made on the Lahore-Sangar line. At Kathal rumours are rife in the Punjab, and are leading to considerable excitement.

Calcutta, April 23.

It is reported that the Amritsar mob collected on the 13th, in spite of the prohibition, as they had been assured by their leaders that the Indian troops would not fire on them. As a matter of fact the Indian Army has behaved splendidly in very difficult circumstances. Some Indians have behaved magnificently in attempting to help the Government. At one place in the Punjab an Indian carried a wounded European four miles on his back to a place of safety.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL TO MR. GANDHI.

Mrs. Besant writes in the "Times of India":—"I am travelling back from the north, from Simla, and have heard much of the scenes of riot and bloodshed in the north. At Delhi, too, I heard from a resident, a Home Ruler of the condition of the city, of the reign of terror, not of the bureaucracy, but of the mob. The soldiers and the Police are guarding the Railway station, Government buildings and the like, but the citizens live in fear of disorder and of plunder, and food is difficult to obtain. I chose the longer route from Delhi, by the G. I. P. instead of going by the B. B. and O. L., because of the likelihood of being hung up immediately at some station if the line would be broken as it passes through districts where outbreaks have occurred. I have written many articles on the vital importance of respect for Law, and have protested repeatedly and strongly against the breach of all Laws (not having a moral sanction) advocated by Mr. Gandhi. It has been to me a matter of deep regret that no one in Madras cared to protest with me against the Satyagraha movement, so great was the magic of Mr. Gandhi's name, and so great the influence of the huge crowds he addressed, and the vast meeting which filled the Beach on the day he appointed for national fast. My own efforts have been the only ones made in Madras to stem the madness except the general disapproval of all passive resistance made by a few, ineffective—because such disapproval condemns many of the noblest struggles in history—and I have, naturally, received various threatening communications for daring to resist Mr. Gandhi's commands. Yet any one with a little common sense must have seen the terrible danger that underlay a propagation of the idea that good citizens should break all laws (except such, etc). When the ignorant see Mr. Gandhi and his associates selling in the streets literature which is chosen, because it is proscribed and so respectable men giving Rs. 1,000 for a two-anna tract because it is being sold in defiance of Government, it is any wonder that they see breaking of law as meritorious, that they look on Mr. Gandhi as their leader and their example, and that the battle cry at Amritsar and elsewhere, as the mob murders and burns, is "Gandhi ki jai!" Example speaks louder than precept to the uneducated and the ignorant. I ventured to urge before this movement was started that its logical result was riot and bloodshed, and to point to the danger of a revolutionary movement here. Surely what had happened in Europe was warning enough and I even noted the elements here on which Bolshevist propaganda might work. Are there not in the Punjab signs of such a movement? The cutting of telegraph wires, the derailing of troop trains, the burning of railway stations, the attacks on banks, the setting free of jail birds, are not the actions of Satyagrahis, nor even of casual rioters, but of revolutionaries. None the less, the Satyagraha movement in striking at law and advocating general disobedience, with its passionate statements that its adherents were ready to die when no one in the East wanted to kill them, with its theatrical bathing crowds, who left their baths to put stones and logs in the way of transformers—this movement opened the door to the revolutionaries, who daily aroused the passion of the scum of the population who mingled with the decent elements in the crowd and led them to murder and arson. Newspapers and individuals have abused me for saying that blockades have to be answered by bullets. Perhaps they will now realise how many innocent lives might have been

SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Calcutta, April 21.—The annual meeting of the Central Council of the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians was held at the Town Hall on Monday afternoon. The Hon. Sir Dwyprasad Sarbadhary presided. This year thirty students were selected for industrial education in foreign countries. The President in the course of his speech, dealing with the success of the Association, said in order that this should be achieved, there must be loyal co-operation on all hands, from the people as well as the Government. He went on:—"In the first instance, Education, Sanitation or Industrialism cannot prosper in the murky and offensive atmosphere of hooliganism. Roughs and bullies, whether inciting people from the church steps, or mosque steps, or temples, or from their safe enconement behind or beyond the barrier in the danger zone cannot be tolerated to mislead the people. Neither in Industrialism nor in Politics can a lawless revolutionary, purporting to translate into action the innocent idealism enumerated by irresponsible visionaries, be allowed to rule the day. Those responsible for good government, for the life, liberty, and safe keeping of the people, and their prosperity, are bound to put down disorder peremptorily with the heaviest hand; in this essential work they are entitled to the whole-hearted and prompt co-operation of the public and all claiming to be their leaders. No double-edged sentiment, with distant meanings, nor hollow, mystic formulae will answer, but a disclaimer and denunciation has to be pronounced unequivocally. One has to speak straight from the shoulder and deliver the blow equally straight from the shoulder if need be, in the interest of law, good government, order and peace."

It is a pity and a shame that though the War promises to have ended, Peace does not come but in its trail comes world-wide unrest that knows not its cause nor object. Sedate India has no place in this phantasmagoria and whatever influence projected from outside for its own object may do to foment trouble, India can not in its own interest, and out of loyalty to the Throne that has done so much to build her from amidst abeyant rule, be guilty even of contributory default. Good government must be maintained at any cost as the first essential in all well conceived programmes of progress.

Resolutions were passed viewing with alarm the prospect of the Indian manufacturing industry passing into the hands of non-Indians, expressing the Council's disappointment at the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission, inasmuch as (1) it recommends the establishment of a special service which will entail an additional burden of Rs. 100 crores on the people of India, without adequate benefit to them; (2) as it has not approached the question from the point of view that industrial development of India should be mainly for the benefit of Indians, and urging upon the Government the establishment of a Polytechnic College in all capital towns of the Major Provinces, as part of the Universities.—**"M. Mail."**

saved if the rioting at Amritsar had been stopped as promptly as that at Delhi. Probably the Government had not the necessary force at hand, so the rioters gathered strength. The delay meant either the giving over of the city to anarchy or the use of machine guns and bombs. The dead and wounded in the Punjab have mounted up to many hundreds. No one, I presume, will contend that the Government should look on while the mob murdered, wrecked Banks, fired railway stations. Do they, then, think that it is more merciful to give a mob its head, after it begins throwing bricksbats, until—say, at Delhi—it had broken into the station, and struck down any resisting railway officials, than to stop it at the very outset of violence at the cost of less than a score of lives? Or will my critics say at what step a Government should intervene? I say that when a small handful of soldiers and Police is face to face with a mob of many thousands, and the mob begins to pelt them with bricksbats, it is more merciful to order the soldiers to fire a few volleys of buckshot than to allow the violence to gather strength until either the town must be given up to mob rule, or machine guns and bombs be brought into play. It is a terrible alternative, but any Government, worthy the name, has to face it.

I desire to change the form of Government from an autocracy to a responsible Government, and that by law-abiding means alone. Mr. Gandhi has opened the door to revolution, and that strikes at the King's Government and aims at breaking the tie between India and Britain. Indians must choose between rallying round the King's Government to defeat revolution, or helping revolution passively or actively. Every Home Rule League, being pledged to the British connection, to the Crown of King George V. and the lawabiding methods alone, must choose the first.

What is Mr. Gandhi doing? He has spoken of starving himself to death. How will that help India? His duty is to undo what he has done, not to madden the people, more by a self-inflicted death. That is a poor way out, and involves no sacrifice, compared with the sacrifice of acknowledging his mistake, freeing his little band of Satyagrahis from their immoral vow, and doing his utmost to help the Government out of the danger into which he has plunged them. Gandhi's theory is that of the "Resist not evil" of the Sermon on the Mount. As the Bishop of Peterborough said, no Society that accepted its teaching could hold together for a week. It is a doctrine for the yogis, not for the State. The transmutation of suffering into coal force is for the individual, not for the crowd. Mr. Gandhi, by introducing it here in India—where the old caste system had sinfully assigned *yogas* to the spiritual only, and had appointed the *Rahsthras* to rule, defend and keep order in the State—has done deadly mischief at a critical time in political reform, as well as endangered Society by revolution. Let us, who are Home Rulers, stand by our political flag; let us, in every possible way, help in the preservation of civil peace, let us, for this time of danger, drop all criticism of Government against revolution, which means bloodshed at home and invasion from abroad.—**"M. Mail."**

CORRESPONDENCE.

RAMANATHAN COLLEGE FOR BOYS.

Sir,

Your two editorials under the above heading are provocative of thought. To that extent you have done us good service. Public consciousness has to be aroused and opinion created before definite action could be taken. It will be time then to discuss what form National education should take; whether the present system should go root and branch or only new schools will have to be pursued whatever the system. Your objection to the proposed College lies in the proximity to the Hindu College of the site purchased by Mr. Ramanathan. One can well understand though he cannot approve your attitude towards the question. You are the manager of the Jaffna Hindu College and as such you are afraid that some inconvenience might be caused to your College. Please forget for a moment that you are the Manager and consider the present state of our community with regard to our educational facilities. You are aware that the majority of students attending Mission Schools are Hindus and you know with what result our students complete their early training in Christian Schools. The Mission as you say carry on their mighty organisation for the purpose of converting our youths to their faith and they can succeed in their mission only if they succeed in perverting the tastes and ideals of our youth. It is incumbent on every true servant of the community to stem this tide of de-racialisation under whatever mask it may appear: Religion, Education, Culture or Civilisation. How do we stand in the face of a huge organisation with its tentacles well stretched into every village and hamlet? Can we afford to quarrel with each other? Should we rather join hands and give battle to the common enemy. We are chafing under the yoke of foreign culture, let us thank the Lord that it is not going to be for long. We welcome Ramanathan's proposal because we feel that the College will stand for our ancient National institutions and our boys will learn to love and serve their country better. There is room in Jaffna for half-a-dozen more Hindu Colleges. Sir, your mind appears to dwell solely on the aspect of danger likely to accrue to your College by erecting the proposed College close to yours. What is this temporary inconvenience compared to the immense benefits to the community which the proposed College will give? Is it certain that your College stands to lose? Why cry before you are hurt? Mr. Ramanathan is not likely to work his College in competition with yours but he is sure to compete with the best appointed Mission College in Jaffna and if incidentally you suffer you cannot blame any one but yourself. It strikes me that without being an enemy or indifferent to the interests of the Jaffna Hindu College one may see the advantage to the Hindu College in having Ramanathan College close by. Many much needed reforms will be initiated and the College will soon acquire the character of a National Institution. It will be doing violence to language to call it a National College now. To stimulate healthy rivalry between the two institutions will be advantageous to the community but this rivalry should never degenerate into competition. They should bear in mind that they are twin sisters of the community. I have talked to many friends young and old and I am not sure if your views with regard to the site of the proposed College have the support of many of our leading men. Perhaps, in an excess of enthusiasm the Manager of the Hindu College has prevailed over the Editor of the "Hindu Organ." All that you claim for the Hindu College and its management would have been more graceful if you did not combine in your own person the two offices. As editor you blow your own trumpets when you eulogise the management. Why do you so often advert to the enemies of the College? Are these many and powerful ones too? Is the College sunk so low in public estimation as to require the disgraceful alliance of the Manager with the Principal of a Christian School to protest against the registration of another Hindu School. The public have followed and heartily deprecated the obstinacy and mean-mindedness of a small but powerful section of the Board. The registration may have been opposed on other grounds but to oppose it on the ground of likely danger to the Hindu College argues a weakness which it is our duty to probe and remedy. The vitality of an institution should be sought for within it; extraneous aids will be necessary only when vitality runs low. The College can defy all its enemies, noisy and otherwise if it is strong within. If the College has won the confidence of the community it can never be hurt by any enemy.

With reference to your last paragraph in your first editorial, I feel it may duty in fairness to our workers that Mr. Banjiva Rao was invited by the Camp Committee of the Y. M. H. A. and no member of it was till the appearance of your editorial aware of any representation made to the Board to appoint a Christian Principal to the College instead of Mr. Rao.

I am, Sir,
Ever yours in Service,
M. S. ELIATAMBY.

NOTICE.

Applications for the post of Assessors for the Town of Jaffna for the year 1920 will be received at this Office till 4-30 p. m. on Monday the 12th May, 1919

Applicants should be residents of Jaffna Town and should have a fair knowledge of English.

Jaffna Kachcheri, H. F. JANSZ,
23rd April, 1919. for Govt. Agent, N.P.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, April 19.

Paris.—According to the "ECHO de Paris," in the event of Germany refusing to sign the Peace preliminaries, certain Military and Naval arrangements will immediately come into force. The complete plan has been worked out by the Allied Naval authorities.

London, April 16.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Jameson Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that the British Peace Delegation submitted a proposal that all the Powers represented at the Peace Conference should combine to take steps to enforce the Opium Convention of 1911 and that the Peace terms should provide for imposing on enemy States an obligation, specifically ratifying the Convention and enacting the necessary legislation. The British Delegates further suggested that the League of Nations should be entrusted with the duty of supervising the carrying out of the terms of the Convention and the traffic in opium and other noxious drugs.

London, April 20.

To show the tremendous work of drawing up the Peace Treaty, there are between 800 and 1,000 clauses in the complete text, which will fill 350 pages. The clauses referring to the disarmament of Germany alone number 100, while the clauses relating to the Sarre Basin also number 100.

London, April 18.

The British Empire Delegation has decided that the reparation claim against Germany will include the claims of the various Dominions and India. Immediately Germany signs the Peace Treaty a meeting of what will virtually be an Imperial Conference will be held in London for the purpose of adjusting the claims of Britain, the Dominions, and India, and deciding on the method of payment. If one or more of the Dominions prefer to accept a lump sum down from Britain, the Conference will discuss the question. Other subjects for discussion will be the method of payment of soldiers' dependents and pensions and a number of questions respecting Germany's former Colonies, the value of which to the mandatory States will be placed against that reparation claim.

London, April 19.

Interviewed by the correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, Marshal Foch, said our Peace must be the Peace of victors, not of the vanquished. Having reached the Rhine, we must stay there. That was the only safety for France and England.

London, April 17.

Philadelphia, April 16.—A petition for the recognition of the Provisional Government of the Korean Republic has been sent to Paris by the Korean Congress here.

London, April 25.

Paris, April 16.—Havas' Agency states that the Germans will very likely be allowed to discuss certain of the Peace terms, such as the financial and economic terms, being permitted to make observations and suggest changes and amendments, not on principles but only on methods of application. But, concerning Military and territorial decisions they will have to accept or reject.

EGYPT.

London, April 18.

Cairo.—Some of the chief leaders in the riots have been court-martialed and been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 15 months to 2 years.

RUSSIA.

London, April 17.

Stockholm.—A message from Libau states that terrible news has been received from Riga, indicating the speedy and systematic annihilation of all the bourgeoisie there. 70,000 of the bourgeoisie, including women and children, have been taken to an island in the river without food and without money.

BOLSHEVIKS HOLD THE CRIMEA.

London, April 18.

Paris.—"Le Matin" states that the Bolsheviki now entirely hold the Crimea. In pursuance of an agreement with the Allies the Bolsheviki entered Sebastopol without encountering resistance. Negotiations are in progress. The Bolsheviki declare that they are only warring against the Russian Volunteer forces. No firing or bloodshed has, up to the present, taken place, the evacuation of Sebastopol being carried out with all haste. The Allies unfortunately lack ships, most of them being at Salonika, laden with stores evacuated from Odessa.

London, April 18.

Paris, April 22.—Havas' Agency states:—"The German Government has accepted all the Allies' conditions and will send to Versailles a Delegation, headed by Count Brockdorff Rantzau. The total number of the German Delegation will be about 75. The French Press states that whatever differences of opinion may exist among the Allies, they will relegate them to the background and show a united front against German bluff and trickery. America, France and Britain are absolutely at one in their attitude towards the German efforts to protract discussion. No controversy will be possible between Versailles and Berlin. At Versailles the Treaty must be published, communicated, imposed and signed.

RUSSIAN ROYALTY AT THE GOLDEN HORN.

London, April 19.

Constantinople, April 16.—The Dowager Empress of Russia, the Grand Duke Nicholas and other members of the Imperial Family have arrived at Frinkipo from Yalta (Crimea) on board the British warship "Marborough." The Dowager Empress shortly proceeds to England en route to Copenhagen. A number of British and other Allied subjects and many Russians were taken from Yalta in British vessels.

BRITISH POLITICS.

London, April 20.

The opinion is gradually being formed in political circles that Mr. Lloyd George's speech indicated a resolve to free himself from the predominant Unionist influence in the Commons and embrace the opportunity of taking up the leadership of the Democratic elements, which had strongly asserted themselves at the recent by-elections.

FREE RE-EXPORTS TO NORTHERN NEUTRALS.

London, April 23.

The Board of Trade announce that, subject to existing regulations for the guarantees against re-export, an *Late-Allied Agreement* allows all commodities, except War material, to enter the Northern Neutral countries and Switzerland from April 25th without quantitative restrictions.

GERMANY.

London, April 22.

Marseilles, April 21.—The steamers "Novara," "Nora" and "Atreus" with 1,800 Germans deported from China in charge of British Naval detachments have arrived. The "Novara" is bringing the staffs of the German College at Shanghai and the Deutsch Asiatische Bank, and also a number of merchants, Consular officials and missionaries. She has been brought into port to disembark and two Chinese officials are in charge of the repatriation arrangement. The "Nora" has come into harbour, while the "Atreus" will continue her voyage.

—The Ceylon Observer.

Notice.

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is a school carried 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 Certificate Examination which is recognised by the Railway, Postal, Survey and other Departments, the mercantile firms and by the Straits 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 including Greek, Latin and French. The Lower School, in which there are over 100 children consists of the Kindergarten and the primary classes taught by ladies under the supervision of a trained teacher and affords suitable training especially in English to pupils desiring to join the Upper Schools of the leading Colombo Colleges for completion of course. This term six pupils of this school gained admission in this way to the Royal and other leading Colleges. Comfortable Accommodation in spacious Bungalow for boarders, suitable for Jaffna boys including vegetarians. Inclusive fees from Rs. 22-50 to 30 per mensem. Next term begins 12th May. For prospectus or further information apply to: J. C. V. RUTNAM, B. A., Principal.

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