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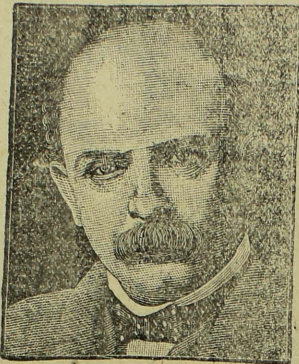
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A General Meeting will be held on Monday the 5th May 1919 at 4-30 p.m. at the Hindu College, Jaffna. All are cordially invited.

## AGENDA.

- To pass the annual report.
- To pass the balance sheet.
- To consider and adopt the revised rules submitted by the Sub-committee.
- To elect office-bearers and committee.
- Any other business that may be brought forward.

A. SAPAPATHY.

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## The Hindu Organ.

JAFNA, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1919.

RAMANATHAN COLLEGE  
FOR BOYS.

In our last article on this subject which appeared in the "Hindu Organ" of the 28th ultimo, we dealt with certain points in Mr. M. S. Eliyatamby's letter, which we published in the last number of the "Hindu Organ," and deferred further comments on it to the present issue.

Mr. Eliyatamby asks in very great indignation: "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 against the registration of another Hindu School," and further states: "the public have followed and heartily deprecated the obstinacy and mean-mindedness of a small but powerful section of the Board." The italics are ours. We have no hesitation in saying that the statements above quoted are infamous fabrications without any foundation of truth. As we have stated in our previous articles, the Board of Directors of the Hindu College composed of 30 leading and most prominent Hindu gentlemen of Jaffna, at two meetings of the Board held on the 29th March 1915 and 23rd November 1916, unanimously passed Resolutions to the effect that the "another Hindu School" referred to by Mr. Eliyatamby was an opposition School established by some teachers who had seceded from the Hindu College and that its registration would prove a source of great danger, loss and trouble to the College and the Manager of the College was authorised to make representation to the Director of Education showing reasons why that school should not be registered. It was acting on the mandates of those resolutions and not in "disgraceful alliance"

with the Principal of the Christian School, the Manager of the Hindu College protested with success against the registration of that school. It was long after that protest was made, the Manager of the Hindu College heard of the representation made by the Principal of Kinner College against the registration of the Vydeshwara Vidyalayam, not from that Principal himself but from others. We may assure our readers that the Manager never met that Principal or ever had a talk with him directly or indirectly in regard to this matter. It will thus be seen that it was not the "obstinacy and mean-mindedness of a small but powerful section of the Board" which was responsible for the non-registration of the Vydeshwara Vidyalayam, till now, but the well-considered policy of the whole Board pursued entirely in the interests of the College.

Again, in opposing the establishment of Ramanathan College for Boys in Tirunelveli it is not a "small section" of the Board which has opposed its being done in such close proximity, but the whole Board unanimously passed a Resolution and sent it to Mr. Ramanathan about 4 years ago stating that the establishment of his College within a radius of 4 miles, unless it is done on the Pettah side, would prove detrimental to the interests of the two Colleges. This was done when Mr. Ramanathan chose a site then for his College at a distance of about 2 miles from the Hindu College. He has now brought it closer, the distance between the existing College and the proposed one being only about three quarters of a mile.

Any change which has taken place in the feeling of the Board towards the Vidyalayam was after it was transferred to Swami Sharvananda and he had solemnly assured all the leading members that it would no longer be conducted hostile to the interests of the College. The Board, however, refused so recently as January last to withdraw the protest of the Manager unconditionally, as desired by some people, and unanimously laid down the conditions under which it has now been registered. This is another proof, if any required, of the strong feeling which still exists in the Board in regard to the necessity of further observing caution towards that School.

Mr. Eliyatamby cannot deny, as it is a well-known fact,—and it is borne out by the spirit and tone of his communication—that he has all along been a friend of and sympathiser with those who established that school and conducted it in opposition to the Hindu College. It is another well-known fact that at one time the authorities of that School sent up boys who could no longer continue their studies in it to the Mission School instead of to the Hindu College. And our statement in regard to the attempt made to transfer the School to the Roman Catholic Mission remains uncontradicted. Mr. Eliyatamby sees nothing "disgraceful" or any "mean-mindedness" in these proceedings.

Mr. Eliyatamby has made a clever discovery, namely, that our views in regard to the Hindu College are not entitled to weight, as the Editor of the "Hindu Organ" happens to be also Manager of the Hindu College. Instead of being a disqualification we consider it a special qualification to be in a position to speak authoritatively on all matters connected with the College. We have been always careful to state facts which cannot be denied or disputed. We challenge any one who takes exception to this dual position occupied by us to say when and where we have been guilty of "blowing our own trumpets", without any justification for our so doing. The Editor of the "Hindu Organ" has been now the Manager of the Hindu College for the last four years. The columns of this paper for over quarter of a century, during the connection of the present writer with it would show that we have been all along a zealous and consistent champion of the interests of the College, even before the Editor became Manager also.

With reference to the last paragraph of Mr. Eliyatamby's communication in which he assures us that no member of the Camp Committee of the Y. M. H. A. was till the appearance of our first editorial "aware of any representation made to the Board to appoint a Christian Principal to the College instead of Mr. Sanjiva Rao", we are glad to give publicity to that assurance, as we are aware that most of the present office-bearers and leading members of the Committee of the Y. M. H. A. are gentlemen unconnected with those who have been working against the Hindu College and sympathised with the representation

made to the Board against Mr. Sanjiva Rao. But Mr. Eliyatamby, who has been the life and soul of the Camp movement and is now Assistant Secretary of the Y. M. H. A., was the person who informed Mr. Rao before the receipt of the representation by the Secretary of the Board that a strong memorandum was being prepared by certain persons against him (Mr. Rao). We heard it in April 1914 from Mr. Rao himself. When we met him at his residence in the College that day he told us that he had just heard from Mr. M. S. Eliyatamby that the Board would receive a strong representation against him (Mr. Rao) and asked if we had as the then Secretary of the Board received it. We said no. He looked very anxious as if he had known the nature of the representation. On returning home we found a heavy letter delivered by post. It was the representation anticipated by Mr. Rao on the information given by Mr. Eliyatamby. We showed that to him that evening. It was that representation which made him get disgusted with Jaffna and influenced him to resign the Principalship of the Hindu College. Our impression at that time was that Mr. Eliyatamby having been in close touch with those persons who were responsible for that representation knew its contents also. But it is also possible that beyond knowing that a representation was being prepared against the former Principal of the College to be sent to the Board, he knew nothing of its contents.

Since writing the above we have seen the spiteful and scurrilous article which appeared in the "Ceylon Patriot" of yesterday's date. We consider it beneath our notice. We expected so much fret and fume from that quarter. The Editor who stood sponsor to the Vydeshwara Vidyalayam when it was started cannot be expected to write with decency and moderation. We hope and wish that there will be no occasion for our reverting to this most unpleasant subject.

## NOTES &amp; COMMENTS

The strenuous efforts made by the citizens of Badulla for the abolition of the arrack tavern in their midst deserves to be more widely known.

We give here a few facts concerning this subject which we have gathered from reports published by our daily contemporaries. About six months ago, the then newly formed Excise Advisory Committee of the Badulla Local Board area decided that the arrack tavern of the town should be closed, the unofficials outvoting the Government Agent and Dr. Brohier in the Committee. The Gazette notification that followed the resolution to close the tavern, brought in no representation against it, but on the other hand, several representations were received in favour of closing the tavern. In the meanwhile, the petition presented by 75 per cent of the Road tax payers requesting for a Local Option polling was withdrawn. The meeting of the Advisory Committee which ought to have been held in the latter part of December was fixed for the 1st of February and was then twice postponed. Finally, the meeting came off on February 28. At this meeting the Government Agent ruled that the previous resolution regarding the tavern was not then binding and that, the question should be discussed *de novo*. Accordingly the question of abolition was again discussed at the meeting and the voting resulted in a tie as, Rev W. O. Bevan, a member of the Committee who voted for abolition at the October meeting, had now left the Island and his place was filled by Mr. H. H. Phelp who did not vote, on the plea that he had not fully studied the question. Mr. Phelp, then moved that the matter be referred to His Excellency the Governor in Council with the request that a special poll be taken on the question. This request was granted and a poll was conducted at the Badulla Local Board Office on the 25th and 26th ultimo. It is stated that there was a very hot contest. The renters and their party were distributing handbills giving reasons for the retention of the tavern, and motor cars were engaged by them to convey the voters of their party to the polling booth. The party for abolition also worked hard, and in the end it was found that 829 voted for abolition and only 12 for retention. If the percentage is calculated taking the total number of voters, the percentage of votes for abolition comes to about 48, but if the percentage is calculated, only taking into account the number of voters who attended the poll the result would be:—for abolition 98 per cent and for retention

6 or 7 per cent. The strenuous efforts of the citizens of Badulla to free their town from the drink evil deserves every encouragement, and we are sure that every Ceylonese who reads this will earnestly wish and pray that His Excellency will be pleased to grant the request of the Badulla citizens. This and the numerous other instances of public activity for the abolition of drink taverns in the Sinhalese Districts should stimulate similar activity in our province also. We reiterate here our earnest hope that the Local Option poll fixed to take place in July or September in regard to the toddy taverns in Jaffna, will result in the manifestation of increasing public activity in this connection.

## LOCAL &amp; GENERAL.

**THE WEATHER.**—There was a good shower of rain this morning. It continues to be overcast, with grizzling and occasional thunder. The wind is calm. The weather for the last few days has been typically monsoonic.

**JAFNA HINDU COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATION RESULTS.**—The following are the names of candidates who have passed the examinations:—Juniors: Nadesan C. (distinction in History), Appudurai A., Eraganayagam S., Nagalingam Velupillai, Nagarathnam S., Ponnampalam V., Ponnampalam K. S., Ramalingam N., Renuasabbapathy Iyer V. I., Samuganathan C., and Varamuttu M.—11 passed out of 20 candidates. Seniors: Cambridge School Certificate:—Muttusampillai T. (distinction in English and History), Kandiah V. A., Rasiah K. V., Saravananth A., and Subramaniam A. Special Senior Certificate for Ceylon:—Kandaiya S., Myvaganam M.—7 passed out of 9 candidates.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. P. Ampaipakar, District Surveyor, Pabang has returned to Jaffna on long leave and is staying at his residence at Chulipuram.

—Mr. S. Kandiah, Clerk in the Drainage Works Colombo, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Public Works Department Head office, Colombo, from the 1st instant. His younger brother who is a Draughtsman in the same office has been transferred to the P. W. D. Office, Jaffna, from the 23rd instant. —Cor.

**INSPECTION OF RICE GRANARIES.**—Mr. R. N. Thaine, Acting Principal Collector of Customs, accompanied by Mr. C. Suncheram, Superintendent of the Granaries, paid a visit of inspection to the Chalmers' Granaries and the Manning Markets in the Pettah, Colombo, on the morning of the 28th ultimo lasting about two hours.

**THE CEYLON SUGAR REFINERIES, LTD.**—It is reported that the business of the Ceylon Sugar Refineries at Valvettiturai, Jaffna, has been sold to a leading European firm in Calcutta and that the Engineers of the firm are already here, having come to dismantle the machinery and remove them to Calcutta.

**Y. M. H. A. KARAIT-VOR.**—A public lecture on "Temple Worship" (பெருந்தேவியைப் பற்றி) was delivered by Mr. Arumugampillai, Proctor, at the Veyaville Saivite School on Saturday the 4th instant at 7 p.m. A lyrical lecture was delivered by Sri Nagalinga swami Avarkal on Karaikal Ammaier Saritharam at the Variavaru Pillayar Temple on Saturday the 11th instant at 7 p.m. —Cor.

**SINHALESE NEW YEAR CELEBRATION IN SINGAPORE.**—The Aryan Sinhalese Fraternal Association were at home to their friends at their habitation, 103, Tank Road, from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. on Saturday in celebration of the Sinhalese New Year, which is carried out with so much rejoicing over Ceylon or Lanka, as the Sinhalese themselves call the "sunny" island. Refreshments were served on a lavish scale and Mr. Mudaliyar B. P. de Silva and other Sinhalese friends gave their numerous guests a really good time.

—S. Times' April 14.

**PEACE DAY—KUALA LUMPUR CEYLONESE CELEBRATIONS.**—In pursuance of the notice issued by the Selangor Ceylon Tamils Association, a public meeting of the Ceylon Tamils residing in Kuala Lumpur was held in the Association Hall, Scott Lane, under the presidency of Mr. O. Thanasipillay, on April 9th, and it was decided that the Ceylon Tamils participate in the ensuing Peace Celebrations as was decided by the Committee presided over by the Hon. the British Resident, Selangor, on March 25th; that the Coronation Celebrations of His Majesty the King George the V. be taken as a model of proceedings; and that a representative Committee be appointed to arrange all matters concerning the celebrations. A list was started forthwith to raise funds to assure the public that the meeting was sanguine about the matter, and as the date for the celebration of peace might be tomorrow or the day after, and the absence of any funds in hand might impair the enthusiasm at present existing, a list was circulated and a sum of \$252 was collected on the spot. At a meeting in the Council Chamber, Seremban, on the Thursday, the



Indian and Ceylonese Committees, formed on April 6th at the Peace Celebrations meeting, were united and are now the Indo-Ceylonese Committee, the delegates to the Central Committee including:—Mr. K. O. Perera Ceylonese. —"Mala" Mal, April 12.

**OVERSEERING BY AIR.**—New York, March 26. —Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased an aeroplane for the use of the manager of a vast ranch which he owns in Montana. The ranch extends over 150 miles of territory and it has proved impracticable to construct roads over which the manager can travel in a motor-car. Mr. Morgan has consequently engaged the services of Mr. E. Hardt Schmitt, son of the Rev. E. B. Schmitt, Rector of Christ Church, Asonia, Connecticut, to pilot the manager to different quarters of the ranch. Mr. Schmitt was recently discharged from the American Air Service, in which he was a wireless operator. The aeroplane is fitted with wireless apparatus, and stations will be established at intervals on the ranch so that the manager, while making his rounds, may be able to keep in constant touch with every part of the territory under his supervision. In this way, Mr. Morgan contends, much time and expense will be saved. —The "Times".

**OBITUARY.**—It is with deep regret we have to record the death of Mrs. T. Sinnatambay which occurred at Manipay, on Tuesday the 15th instant. The deceased lady was held in high esteem by those who knew her for her amiable qualities. She leaves behind besides her sons Messrs. M. S. Walupillai, who is presently in the Straits, T. S. Thambynathan of Alupolla group, Ratnapura, and T. S. Nannatambay of Uda Radella, Nanuoya, several other relations, to all of whom, we extend our heart-felt condolences. —Cor.

#### YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION (CENTRAL) BATTICALOA.

**THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.**  
The second anniversary of the Young Men's Hindu Association (Central) Batticaloa was celebrated by the Saivites of the district with great enthusiasm on Sunday the 20th and Monday the 21st April, 1919. The celebrations commenced on Sunday at the Vivekananda Hall with the Annual General Meeting. After the adoption of the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports Vidvan S. Poopalapillai was elected Chairman (pro tem) and the following Office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—Patrons: Mr. O. Coomarasamy C. C. S., Mr. K. V. Marandam and Mr. C. Muttiah J. P. President: Vidvan S. Poopalapillai. Vice-Presidents: Messrs. R. N. Arulambalam, K. Kanagasabai, S. R. Muttukumar, Mudaliyar, K. Arunasalam and A. Saravanamuttan. Joint Secretaries: Messrs. T. S. Thurai Rajah and N. Rasiiah. Joint Treasurers: Messrs. T. Sangarapillai and T. Rasagayagam. Committee: The Office-bearers and Messrs. T. Sivasubramaniam, P. Arambamoorthy, V. Eliyatambay, V. Muttukumaraswamy, K. Chitravelu, S. Mylupillai, V. Subramaniam, P. Obellish, M. Sannuganathan and M. Muttukumaru. Auditor: Mr. S. T. Kandiah. Advisory Board: Messrs. V. Velumrugu Mudaliyar, M. Chinniah Advocate, A. Thuraiappah, K. S. Chanthirasegarampillai, A. Subramaniam, K. Ponniiah, S. Coomarasamy, T. Thamoorthampillai, V. Mylvaganam, N. S. Velunillai, O. K. Kunalai, N. S. Sivapiragasam, V. Arumugam, P. Murugesu, S. T. Kandiah, N. K. Nallatambay and A. Selvadurai. The meeting terminated at 11.30 a. m. with a vote of thanks to the Chair. At 12 noon the members attended a special ceremony at the Pillayar temple arranged for the occasion by the Association. Sports were held at the Temple compound at 3 p. m. for children of all Hindu Schools in the District. In the evening at 6 a Kathaprasangam was given by Vidvan A. Saravanamuttan, on Sri Manickavasaga Swamikal. He kept the audience spell bound for nearly two hours with his music and eloquence. The following morning Sri Subramaniam Thekkar Avergal delivered a lecture on Tamil Language and Literature. The meeting was presided over by Vidvan S. Poopalapillai. The General meeting was held at 6 p. m. at the Vivekananda Hall which was most tastefully decorated for the occasion. The president for the function Mr. O. Muttiah J. P., was brought in procession attended by native music and punctuated at 6 the proceedings commenced with the singing of Thevaram. The Secretary's report was read followed by the distribution of prizes for proficiency in religious knowledge and sports. Almost all the Hindu Schools in the district were represented at the meeting by their Head Teachers and the prize winners. Then Pandit S. Mylvaganam delivered a very instructive lecture on "Conquest through Love". At the close of his lecture he addressed an appeal to the Members calling on them to work unitedly and with confidence in Ishwara for the cause of religion. After the Chairman's address Mr. K. Arunasalam proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturers and the President. The celebrations ended at 9 p. m. with the singing of Devaram. —Cor.

#### CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION RESULTS.

	St. John's	St. Patrick's	Central	Jeffria Hindu	Manmaya Hindu	Kilmer	Jeffria College	Hastley
<b>Juniors: Honours</b>								
I class	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
II do	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
III do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 16	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1
Over 16	10	11	4	10	6	3	4	9
<b>Total No. of passes</b>	10	11	7	11	6	4	6	10
<b>Seniors: Honours</b>								
I class	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 18	1	4	1	1	0	1	—	—
Above 18	1	1	3	4	1	8	—	—
<b>Above 18 Special Certificate for Ceylon</b>	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
<b>Total No. of passes</b>	4	7	5	7	1	1	4	0

Victoria College: Junior:—Over 16, 1; Senior:—Above 18, Ceylon Certificate 1.

a Distinction in Arithmetic, m distinction in mathematics, e distinction in English, h distinction in history.

#### KADDUDAY SAIVA VIDHYASALAY

The following is the list of subscriptions paid.

	Rs.	cts.
Dr. N. Kappapathi Pillai L. M. S., Ipoh	172	50
Mr. A. Velupillai, Port Swettenham	200	00
Collected from some friends	200	00
" R. Nagalingam, Ipoh	34	50
" V. Arumugam, Taiping	34	50
" S. S. Ponniiah, "	34	50
" P. Chinnathurai, "	25	87
" P. Sabapathy, Manipay	50	00
" R. Vinastambay, "	25	00

Total 776 87

The time has come for all to act unitedly.

P. Sabhapathy,  
Secretary,  
Manipay. K. S. V.

#### THE RAMAKRISHNA MISSION Famine Relief Work in MANBHUM AND BANKURA REPORT AND APPEAL.

The generous public is sufficiently conscious that the pinch of famine in the districts of Manbhumi and Bankura is being felt more and more by its wretched inhabitants, as days roll on. Though it is true that the whole province is under the fell sway of great economic pressure, still we must make the most of our means to save our countrymen from the yawning jaws of death. In our last appeal we have narrated before the public the sombre story of horrible sufferings and distress of the poor inhabitants of the said districts. Now is the time for the country loving public to come forward to show sympathy—sympathy which must not be lip-deep but heart-deep, and heads stretched out in aid to the needy sufferers, and purse-string unloosed for the sake of humanity. The public will be more fully aware of the critical situation of the districts from the extracts that we make from the report sent to us by our agent on the spot. After inspecting some villages inhabited by the Santals, he writes, that, the people have not a grain of rice in their stores and not a piece of rag to cover themselves with. Owing to the extreme want of rain-fall they need up all their reserved water to keep alive the growing paddy plants that were in a very small area of low lands kindly spared by the last year's drought, and as a result of that they would not have a drop of water to quench their thirst during the approaching summer if it does not rain abundantly within a fortnight. So long they were able somehow to keep body and soul together by chewing wild plums which to their good luck grew in abundance this year, and by swallowing husks boiled into a kind of pudding. Now that the plums are all over, it is a great question as to how they would be helped to drag their miserable existence on! And as a consequence of the fact young men and women who are fit for any work have deserted their huts to seek employments in towns and cities, leaving the helpless children and old decrepit persons behind them only to die a sorrowful death of starvation.

To add to the horror of the situation influenza carried havoc and devastation and is still glaring over the rest affected area. And in sooth, we can say, all the calamities that a country may be imagined to be visited with is actually found present here.

Thus being the circumstances, our agent proposes to extend the area of work and to excavate tanks and wells in some villages so that instead of giving gratuitous relief to every one (both to the working hands and to the children and invalids) those who can work may be given employments so as to enable them to earn their daily morsel, the rest being helped with weekly doles of rice.

The measure our agent proposes to undertake is very undoubtly a pragmatic principle, for if tanks and wells be excavated the locality will be permanently relieved out of the dire want of the drinking water and at the same time the labourers will find employments. But as our present scanty fund does not allow us to give immediate effect to the proposal so beneficial, we again turn to the benevolent public, who, we venture to hope, would not be mere dumb by-standers to see their unfed and illiterate fellow-brothers dying out in miserable helplessness.

All contributions, in money or in kind, however small, sent to the following addresses, will be most thankfully acknowledged and accepted.

(a) The President, R. K. Mission, Belur Howrah.

(b) The Secretary, R. K. Mission, Udbodhan Office, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

SARADANANDA.

#### THE THORNY PATHWAY TO PEACE.

We will not offer our readers any apology for recurring again to the conditions finally attending the approaching signature of the terms of the preliminary Peace Treaty. We omitted yesterday to allude to two notable telegrams—partly because neither was official. The first gave the news, in Monday's issue, that Germany had signed an Agreement with Bolshevist Russia, news we discount because it comes from Warsaw only; and nothing could be bad enough to lay to the Germans' charge, if the Poles could thereby ensure a worse fate for the Germans at the hands of the Allies. And the second was the intimation, also unofficial, and sent via Copenhagen, the acceptable channel by which Germany now sends the messages the most want the Allies to digest, namely, that Berlin had notified Paris that the German Delegates must have "full liberty to go where they please to discuss the Peace terms"—an unrestricted demand which the makers must have chuckled over as they made it!—and constantly to commentators with Berlin, a concession which would naturally be granted them in any case if "discussion" of any sort is to be permitted, and if points of detail can be allowed consideration and due reference to Berlin. But, the threat—that otherwise the German Delegates will not go to France—is surely a rhetorical one; and not only will the Delegates start, but they will proceed with the fullest powers, which can hardly necessitate any reference to lesser Minister or even the National Assembly in the Huns' Capital, and with the full knowledge of what duties lie before them. To be free to run about France, wherever they please, say, for an excursion to see the Mayors of Bordeaux and Marseilles and with them discuss the Terms, would be the grossest travesty of diplomatic decorum by Imperial Envoys who had come on an errand of world-wide importance. In a sense they go to Versailles to hear sentence passed upon the Central Powers by the victors in the War which those criminals provoked. But, as the sentence is not one of annihilation, but rather of laying down a future *modus vivendi* for the criminals, the latter must formally put their signature to the whole plan prepared—in other words, to their fate.

The two biggest stumbling-blocks, which emerge from today's and also yesterday's telegrams, are the question of the Ialo Czechoslovak frontier and the possession of Fiume; and whether Japan's double-headed demand is to be embodied in the League of Nations Covenant. To give President Wilson his due—if he withdrew from the Plenary Session discussing the former, possibly it was because he felt he could speak more influentially in the semi-private meeting between the Italian Delegates and the French and British Premiers, held just before Italians' departure. This departure at a critical hour is in no sense an Italian withdrawal; but the Italian Parliament has to be finally consulted—preferably in camera—and every effort made to arrive at the settlement so powerfully urged. Japan's claim is a very big one and has lain outside the scope of the War; at any rate, the question of racial equality has. It is arguable that if the League of Nations Covenant must form part of the Peace Treaty, the equality of nations must be laid down as an axiom. But the equality of nations is a complete paradox. No two nations are "equal"—in any respect whatever—any more than any two men are equal, *pace* the Declaration of American Independence which, we once heard Professor Mahaffy of Dublin declare, began with "one huge lie." It is just because no one nation, or race, is equal to any other race—because Germany was so great a Military nation and was determined to eat up and enslave smaller nations—that a League of Nations, to preserve the identity and protect the interests of the smaller nations, became essential. But the preservation of the identity of a nation within its own territorial limits, and the sanction to have members of that race and nation admitted into the territory of any other nation as freely as the former would like, are two different things. The one is no essential outcome of the other. All emigration and immigration laws between nations should be left for each pair of nations to settle for themselves; but questions of greater world-wide importance, as to the exercise of political and military powers over other disputes arising between nations may well come within the scope of the League. As to Shanghai where Japan wants to take over all German rights, it may be said that, just as the German Colonies are not mentioned in the preliminary Peace Treaty, but left for future settlement among the Mandatory Powers, so a territory, where Germans held large concessions if it was not actually their Colony, might be similarly reserved for later discussion. It is curious that while Japan—which may well pose, as regards its claims for racial equality, as fighting the battle of Eastern races—has never been reported as backed up at Versailles, over this demand, by the Chinese delegates. The last-named are opposed to them on many grounds and will probably welcome the riddance for Shanghai of the Germans to reassert their own full authority there; or to give the concessions the Germans had, to some European Power, rather than their powerful Eastern neighbour. In any case it was not on any grounds of attaining racial equality that Japan entered on this War; but because she was already a world Power and, as Britain did to France, was fulfilling the conditions of its Alliance to Britain in its own turn, and fighting the cause of civilisation the world over. If Japan does not sign the Preliminary Peace Treaty, it may bring its own train of misfortune for the Allies; perhaps, but, more possibly, for Japan—rendering its position at the Conference on the final Peace Treaty more difficult and less open to a general inter-Allied tendency to accommodate her in her aims and wishes.

—The Ceylon Observer, April 3.

#### THE INDIAN SITUATION.

London, April 17.—Commenting on the Indian situation, the "Daily Telegraph" says:—The lesson of the situation in India is plain. We are painfully reminded that if we still aspire to the position of a ruling people, we must take more account of realities and not so much of perorations, prepare to strengthen ourselves in the East and take care lest by too far reaching changes we lend power against ourselves to the elements which have brought about the disorders.

London, April 19.—In the course of a leader, the "Times" commends the promptitude with which the India Office continues to issue information regarding the rising. With regard to the tendency to suggest that Mr. Montagu and the reform scheme are the causes of the troubles, the journal points out that Mr. Montagu is in no way responsible for the rebellious acts, which are of much longer standing. "There is," the "Times" continues, "much that is able and true in the Montagu-Chelmsford report, but also a great deal of decency and dangerous non sense." The "Times" quotes a passage in the report relating to the deliberate disturbance of the placid and pathetic contentment of the masses, in order to bring about India's highest good, and contrasts it with the recent prediction and confabulation by the eminent Indian historian, Vincent Smith. The "Times" considers that Mr. Montagu would be well advised not to apply to India conclusions derived from sub-tropical Africa.

After dwelling on the imperative necessity for spacious reforms, even though rebellion may check their introduction, the "Times" asserts that the spirit of rebellion will not be quelled by the hasty introduction of Mr. Montagu's Bill in an ill-digested form, or by wild ideas of the enormous expansion of the scheme. Order must be restored by firm and prompt measures, such as Lord Chelmsford is apparently taking. Revolutionary conspirators in India are spreading the wildest stories about the Rowlatt Act, because the object is to render the continuance of British rule in India impossible. The tentacles of conspiracy extend far beyond India, and the secret leaders are now unquestionably in touch with the Russian Bolshevist movement, though that is a recent development.

The rising is regarded with the severest of denunciation by the large numbers of moderate minded men still leaving the masses in India and we may be certain that the bulk of Princes and Chiefs are doing their utmost to discountenance it. A substantial proportion of Indian intellectuals are sincere supporters of British rule, and our friends will enormously outnumber our foes, so long as we show firmness and strength and are resolutely determined to brook no defiance. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the strongest Lieutenant-Governor in India, should be asked to remain at his post for the present. It was owing to his firm administration that the Punjab was safely guided through the troublous war period.

#### AN ENTERTAINMENT.

Pandit K. C. Nathan held a "Bakshana party" on Wednesday the 16th ultimo at his now residence "Satyagraha" on the occasion of his admission as a Proctor of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon. The function was conducted entirely on National lines. A grand variety of Indian delicacies and fruits was served and there was a musical entertainment by the Kathaprasangam troupe of the Vivekananda Society. Most of the prominent Tamil Members of the Colombo bar and a good many officers were present. Hon'ble Mr. Balasingham congratulating the new Proctor pointed out that Mr. Nathan's adopting Satyagraha as the name of his residence spoke for itself of the ideals which he meant to practice and which so far as he observed for a long time was the prominent feature of his character. He further pointed out that Mr. Nathan has broken through the ordinary conventionalities of official life in Ceylon and adopted the National Costume. He also mentioned that Mr. Nathan's character was marked by service of a high order and wished that his future may be as useful as it so far has been. Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasagara in a lively speech stated that Mr. Nathan's adopting National Costume was no novelty as it was one in which the majority of the public would like to see them all in. He pointed out that India and Ceylon were politically great from very ancient times and exhorted that the lawyers' profession should not be taken as a means to make base lucre but to serve the country politically, socially, and otherwise. Mudir Vyasanathan testified to the high ideals of Mr. Nathan and stated that great earnestness he showed in conducting jail preaching and honorary lectures for the Saiva Paipalana Sabai and Vivekananda Society coupled with his simple ways and plain movements went for to ensure the usefulness of his service in the future to the nation, language and religion. Mr. Nathan replying in a Tamil speech said that it would be his best endeavour to live up to observe all that has been said of him by the speakers and promised that God helping he would put in practice the ideals laid before him, by living as a servant of all. He said that he determined to adopt the National Costume because in his experience he found that even Railway porters held the European Costume to be a criterion of judging between an official and a non-official gentleman, and layman. His greatest ambition in life was to be classified as one of the masses and not of the so-called gentry, who, as the minutes of the Reform Commission said, formed a separate class by themselves divorced from the masses. His conviction was that the educated classes should descend to the masses and not the masses go up to them. After the serving of Thampoolam and sprinkling of Rose water, the party dispersed. Mr. Nathan was the recipient of many congratulatory messages and presents from his friends. —Cor.



London, April 20. — Dealing with Indian troubles, the "Observer" says:—The first need in India is the re-establishment of the public peace. In this connection the services of Sir Michael O'Dwyer should be retained, at least until the immediate work of pacification is complete, but a negative policy of firmness will aggravate difficulties. Action on the principles of the Montagu-Chelmsford report have been too long delayed. The dilatory performance of our promises has been one more weapon furnished to irresponsible agents of the disturbances. We cannot be deterred from the solemn self-appointed duty of clearing the road for the steady development of India's capacity for self Government. We shall strike at the heart of the problem if we reaffirm now concretely the great tradition of the great Government of India, that it exists for the good Government of India of behalf of Indians, and in a progressive measure by Indians. The Montagu-Chelmsford report, whatever revision may be required in detail, is, in the main, henceforth an integral part of the foundations of British policy in the East, and there is required in this connection an early and emphatic assertion of the firmness of our good faith.

#### ARRESTS IN LAHORE.

Lahore, April 25.—Some further arrests were made in Lahore yesterday, including Lala Dharm Dass Suri, Pleader and Lala Ratan Chandi, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee.

#### RESCUE OF CHARTERED BANK EUROPEANS.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—It will be remembered that the narrative we published of the Amritsar riot of the 10th inst., referred to the rescue by the Police of Messrs. A. M. Ross and J. W. Thomson, of the Chartered Bank. The rescue was, it is evident, a very fine piece of work on the part of the Police, and could hardly have been effected but for the action of the clerks of the Bank who managed to delay the mob a little while they summoned the Police. Mr. Ross informs us that the rescue party was headed by Sub-Inspector Thakur Labhu Ram, who was the first man to enter the Bank building and took Messrs. Ross and Thomson to the Kotwali under his protection. Mr. Ross adds that the rescue was arranged by his head clerk, Radha Kishan Sahjeb, and that Habibullah and all the other clerks under him also rendered assistance.

—M. Mail, April 26.

London, April 16.—Commenting on the Indian situation, the "Daily Chronicle" says:—Indian disorders cannot be cured by firmness only. The only way some further definite progress can be made with the Montagu-Chelmsford reform scheme the better the prospect may be expected to become.

The "Manchester Guardian" says:—The peril now is that the unhappy events of the hour may be used to deflect the course of policy. Mr. Montagu may find a sure guide in the example of his illustrious predecessor, Lord Morley, who refused to allow the crimes of a little minority to affect the labours which issued in the last great measure of constitutional reform, and none has since cast a doubt upon his wisdom.

#### PUNJAB NATIVE STATES.

Lahore, April 24.—The following Press communication is issued by the Punjab Government:—

The prompt and hearty co-operation of the Punjab Native States with the Government has been of the greatest assistance in suppressing the recent disorder in the Province. The Durbars have one and all given practical demonstration of their willingness to help, and, as suggested by the Government, have directed their efforts principally towards the protection of railway and telegraph communication. Throughout they have been acting in close co-operation with the local Military authorities. Patiala mobilised its troops, many of which were on leave, and sent out within 12 hours of hearing the news of the outbreaks, detachments numbering 500 men to important points, such as the railway junctions of Rajpura, Dourai, Jakhal and Bhatinda, where a railway strike was beginning. The Durbars issued instructions to all the villagers to resist by force any attempted attacks upon communications and also distributed notices broadcast contradicting entirely the unfounded rumours that damage had been done to the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

The Bahawalpur Council of Regency sent troops to join the British force despatched from Ferozepore to Bahawalnagar, where a railway strike was threatened, and has arranged for the patrolling of the 250 miles of railway in its territories. The Imperial Service Troops of Jind and the State Police have undertaken the guarding and patrolling of railway lines in the State, and of railway stations at Sangrur, Jind and Juliana. Similar measures have been adopted by the Kapurthala Durbars, which utilised 130 men of the Imperial Service Troops, including a special guard of 50 men, to protect Amritsar. Others are guarding communications within the State. Maler, Kotla and Paridkot have given valuable assistance. The former immediately took over the guard and patrolling of the railway stations and lines in the State, while the latter, within three hours of receiving the news of disturbances, sent 58 men and followers of the Imperial Service Troops, Sappers to Ferozepore.

Quiet prevails in the States. Their Rulers, while deploring the riots which occurred in Amritsar and elsewhere, have promised all possible aid in the suppression of disorder, and the Military authorities have expressed the highest appreciation of the efficiency of the organisation, which has enabled the State to protect the communications within their borders and to despatch troops outside their territories at short notice.

Calcutta, April 25.

Lahore, 23.—A Government communication says the position is well in hand. The cutting of telegraph wires continues to be the main disturbing matter. Numbers of Sadhus who are believed to be spreading false and alarmist rumours are being arrested and examined as they travel. Government has arranged wide spread distribution of literature dealing with the Rowlatt Bills and all Officers are making their scope known to the ignorant classes. Out of 150 arrested in Amritsar 70 were found in possession of stolen property. A number of those arrested at Kasur have been identified as being in the riot and are ready for trial. The "Punjab Gazette" notices that under Section 15 of the Indian Police Act 1861 the districts of Rawalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Gurdaspur, Shikpu, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Multan, Montgomery and Lyallpur are disturbed areas and the proclamation will be in force for six months.

—The Ceylon Observer.

#### THE LIBRARY MOVEMENT.

New movements are generally, though not quite unreasonably, looked upon with cold distrust, sometimes with cool contempt. If any should entertain similar feelings and apprehensions towards the Library Movement, we would recommend him to read the well got-up and well-illustrated, book published by the Baroda Central Library on the "Baroda Library Movement." There is evidence of some knowledge of the value of such a movement, in, for instance, the various Library Conferences that have been held in various parts of India, but there is not sufficient testimony for us to feel that the full significance of the movement has been grasped. The Library movement is not merely the establishment of new libraries with stocks of books, manuscripts, and motherless yellow leaves. There are at present, in India, many libraries of this sort, which give opportunities to the scholar and the pedant. If the Madras University Library should, by some miracle, begin to move on wheels, and supply books to people at large, it would not constitute the idea underlying the new movement. Nor does it mean the establishment of a department of libraries, with its own establishment, facilities being afforded for co-ordination between the various libraries. This was the purpose, for instance, of the Public Libraries Conference held at Lahore last year. The Library Movement should be viewed as a means, not of helping the scholar, the statesman, the book lover, or the librarian, but as a means of popular education. It is an inevitable outcome of democracy, and the general law that every means of education should be suited to the society in which it is introduced. It will be obvious that the success of such a movement depends on the education of the masses. Compulsory Education should precede this movement to enable it to prove all its possibilities. Again a great literary movement in the vernacular, increasing the output of the literature, is also necessary. The rural population is replete with the old traditional stories and epics and they would not very much care to read them in print, if at all they have already learnt to read and write. The mountain's inertia has to be conquered, by Mohamed's movement. The pessimist is likely to reply with the other saying that one man may take a horse to the water, but twenty cannot make it drink. But after all the horse should feel the thirst for the water, and there is greater chance of its drinking when it is near enough to the water. The book, referred to in the beginning, is a greater testimonial to the movement than arguments. It traces briefly how from the small beginning of a Maharajah's private library through the inspiration of, and ideas gleaned during H. H. the Gaekwar's tour in the United States of America, the movement has assumed really enormous dimensions. There are various branches to the Central Department of Libraries, the most notable of which are the Travelling Libraries; the women's and the child's section, the Newspaper Reading Rooms, and the Visual Instruction Branch. Though schools are all equipped with libraries, yet they do not seem to supply the sort of books boys like, or afford that free access which alone would fulfil the purpose. Children's Literature is very poorly represented in India, and unless such books, and journals well illustrated with pictures, are available, the full advantage cannot be reaped. One other feature of the movement is the training classes for Librarians in Baroda, to which Indians from all parts of India were invited, but without response. The extent to which it has been worked in Baroda can be seen from the fact that, in that State, no library or reading room is more than about 4 miles from another. The ideal with which it is conducted can be seen from an extract from the Gaekwar's speeches, quoted in the book: "The people must rise superior to their circumstances and realize that more knowledge is their greatest need, their greatest want. They must be brought to love books. They must be taught to make books a part and parcel of their lives. The libraries would not then be a luxury, but a necessity of existence." This reminds us of Carlyle's famous saying: "The true University of these days is a Collection of Books." —The Hindu

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JAFFNA.

#### TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

### The War.

#### THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, April 21.

Brest.—The liner "George Washington" has arrived.

Berlin, April 21.—The newspapers are agitated over the subject of the Peace terms and discuss the possibility of the National Assembly submitting them to a plebiscite. The "Tagblatt" says if the terms are irreconcilable with President Wilson's points counter-proposals must be made. If the Entente refuses to negotiate their demands for our submission we must refuse to sign. Vorwärts says it is unthinkable that the international conflict can be ended without negotiations. Lokalanzeiger says the Entente's Note does not exclude negotiation. Taegliche Rundschau urges the nation to be firm and insist on negotiation. Tageszeitung, Kreuzzeitung and Germania talk in heroic vein about refusing to sign.

Paris, April 21.—Havas' Agency states that President Wilson has decided to take no part in the discussion today on the Adriatic question. French diplomatic circles assume that Mr. Wilson's motive is the fact that America has not signed the pact of London. Whatever may be decided will have to be signed by Mr. Wilson as representative of the United States at the Conference.

#### EGYPT.

London, April 21.

The French Press note the bad impression created by the Egyptian agitation at the moment when the Egyptian Nationalist delegation disembarks in Europe.

London, April 24.

The Times Paris correspondent understands on excellent authority that the United States has recognised the British protectorate in Egypt. This step may apparently be attributed to the efforts of the Egyptian Nationalists to make play with President Wilson's fourteen points against the British position in Egypt. Mr. Wilson is understood to have every sympathy with the idea of gradual evolution of some form of representative or autonomous Government in Egypt, but recognises the great services rendered to Egypt by the British administration and feels strongly that bloodshed and outrage are not methods whereby people can prove their political maturity.

#### THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, April 21.

During the coming week the Covenant of the League of Nations has to be adopted in its final form. The Japanese amendment calling for the insertion in the preamble of a clause recording the equality of all nations has certainly come and is creating a certain liveliness at the Conference at the last moment. There is good reason to believe that in the Peace preliminaries mention will be made of guarantees exchanged between Britain, France and America regarding the future security of France.

The "Daily Telegraph" learns from Warsaw that a formal treaty was signed last week between Germany and the Russian Bolshevik Government, under which the Germans will reorganise the Russian railways and send a thousand Military instructors to the Russian Army. Russia undertakes to send Germany an agreed amount of provisions every year and also undertakes not to enter into negotiations with the Entente, Russia will assist Germany militarily in case of need during the next 20 years.

#### RACIAL EQUALITY.

New York, March 29.—Messages received here from Paris report that Mr. W. H. Hughes was interviewed with regard to the proposed Japanese amendment to the Covenant of the League of Nations, recognising racial equality. Mr. Hughes said: "Australia cannot accept the proposal. It strikes at the root of the policy which we have maintained for a long time and which is vital to our existence. The amendment, no matter how innocuous it may seem in its present form, is certainly aimed at giving to the League the control of questions relating to immigration, naturalisation and matters which cannot be surrendered by any other State without making it in effect a subject state. I feel sure that the people of Australia would not sign the Covenant if it should contain any such amendment as that which has been proposed."

New York, March 31.—The New York "Herald," in a leading article says: "The American objection to racial equality in the amendment to the Covenant of the League of Nations is precisely the same as Australia's."

#### JAPAN'S INSISTENCE: ALLIANCE BETWEEN JEWS AND JAPANESE.

Paris, April 11.—Japan is determined that the Peace Conference shall give a definite decision with regard to racial equality. She will not be content with the declaration that yellow and white are equal, if yellow should continue to be barred from emigrating anywhere. There is a curious alliance between the Japanese, and the Jews in Paris. The Jews ask that the Covenant of the League shall contain a stipulation as to complete religious toleration in all countries of the League. The Japanese have seized on this and are arguing that as there be toleration for creeds, there should be toleration for colours.

—The Ceylon Observer.

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### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3846.

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thandikamachippillai wife of Ramalingam Vaithianathar of Chulipuram

Deceased.

Ramalingam Vaithianathar of Chulipuram

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sangarapillai Arumugam  
2. Vaithianathar Senathirajah and  
Minor 3. Valliammal daughter of Vaithianathar all of Chulipuram. The 3rd Respondent is a minor appearing by her Guardian ad litem the 1st Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Ramalingam Vaithianathar of Chulipuram, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Thandikamachippillai wife of Ramalingam Vaithianathar, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on April 1, 1919, in the presence 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 intestate 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.

April 5, 1919.

### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3868.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Saravanamuttu Kathirkamer of Chirupiddy

Deceased.

Sinnatham widow of Saravanamuttu Kathirkamer of Chirupiddy

Petitioner.

Vs.

Meenachippillai widow of Poonthampai Elaiyathampai of Chirupiddy

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Sinnatham 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. Kanagasabai, 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 intestate 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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