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ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXX—NO. 86.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY MAY 15, 1919.

PRICE 5 CENTS

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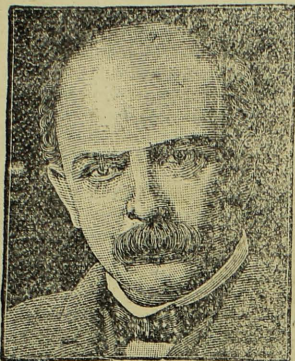
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3692.

In the Matter of the Estate of Kadamuttu Tampiah late of Buttenworth in Wesley Province

Deceased.

Kadirasy widow of Kadamuttu Tampiah of Vaddukkoddai East

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Tampiah Kastipillai of Vaddukkoddai East presently of Singapore c/o K. Mailvaganam Surveyor's Office, Singapore
2. Kasinathar Ampalavanar of Vaddukkoddai East, now employed as Postmaster, Talping, and his
3. wife Vallyammai of Do.
4. Tampiah Ratnam of Vaddukkoddai East
5. Somanathar Saravanamuttu of Do. The 1st and 4th Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian ad litem the 5th Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kadirasy widow of Kadamuttu Tampiah of Vaddukkoddai East, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, Kadamuttu Tampiah, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on April 12, 1919, in the presence of Mr. M. Canapathipillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated October 26, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before May 22, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,
District Judge.

May, 1919.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MULLAITIVU.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 149.

In the Matter of the Estate and effects of the late Pulogasinga Mudaliyar Velupillai of Periyapuliyanankulam

Deceased.

Annammattu widow of Velupillai of Periyapuliyanankulam

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sinnappillai daughter of Velupillai, husband
2. Thacau Udaiyar Chelliah both of Maharambakkulam
3. Velupillai Thambaiyah of Periyapuliyanankulam
4. Velupillai Kanthappa
5. Velupillai Ponnuthurai
6. Nagammattu daughter of Velupillai
7. Sidapparam daughter of Velupillai
8. Kasammah daughter of Velupillai. Minors by their Guardian ad litem the 8th Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Annammattu widow of Velupillai of Periyapuliyanankulam, praying for Probate of will to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, Pulogasinga Mudaliyar Velupillai of Periyapuliyanankulam, coming on for disposal before E. F. Marshall, Esq., District Judge, on April 1, 1919, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 24, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the wife of the said intestate and is entitled to have Probate of will to the estate of the said intestate issued to her, unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before May 26, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

E. F. Marshall,
District Judge.

May 2, 1919.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3904.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thankamuttu widow of Sinnappodiar Karthigesu Solomon of Jaffna Town

Deceased.

Solomon Samuel Sornaratnam of Jaffna Town

Petitioner.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovesaid, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, Thankamuttu widow of Sinnappodiar Karthigesu Solomon, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on April 2/9, 1919, in the presence of Messrs. Chelvadurai & Ramalingam, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated March 28 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful son of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless any other person shall, on or before May 20, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,
District Judge.

April 29, 1919.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3708.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sathasivam Sivasangaranamachivayam of Meesalai South

Deceased.

Ponniath Saravanamuttu of Meesalai South

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Meenachipillai wife of Saravanamuttu of Do.
2. Sethunayagi daughter of Sathasivam Sivasangaranamachivayam of Do. appearing by her uncle and Guardian ad litem the 3rd Respondent
3. Vinasthamby Velupillai of Do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Ponniath Saravanamuttu of Meesalai South, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, Sathasivam Sivasangaranamachivayam, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on April 10, 1919, in the presence of Mr. C. R. Thambayah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated February 20, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the 1st Respondent who is an heir 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 20, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,
District Judge.

May 5, 1919.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3905.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sinnappodiar Karthigesu Solomon of Jaffna Town

Deceased.

Solomon Samuel Sornaratnam of Jaffna Town

Petitioner.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovesaid, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, Sinnappodiar Karthigesu Solomon of Jaffna Town, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on April 2/9 1919, in the presence of Messrs. Chelvadurai & Ramalingam, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 28, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful son of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless any other person shall, on or before May 20, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,
District Judge.

April 29, 1919.

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**The Hindu Organ.**

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1919.

STATE HELP IN FINANCING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

In our last Thursday's issue we made a few observations on the slow progress of the Co-operative movement in Ceylon, as compared with its phenomenal progress in British India and the Native States. This was found to be mainly due to the decadence of the co-operative spirit which in former times was kept alive and active through the old institutions of village self-government. It is now the duty of the Government to wean the people in every village from the demoralising habit, to look up to the officials of the central Government for their every want, instead of co-operating in self-governing institutions and supplying their communal wants through their co-operative effort. With the granting of substantial powers of self-government to the villages, which the country expects to see in the near future, there is bound to follow a general revival of the spirit of co-operation and communal self-reliance which will also actively forward the spread of the Co-operative Movement. We have also advocated the creation of a separate Co-operative Department, preferably under the direction of a capable Ceylonese head, as a step that will quicken the growth of the Co-operative Movement. The meaning of Co-operation, and the methods of starting and working Co-operative Societies are little known among our villagers. The Department of Co-operation will, therefore, have full work at the outset in organizing systematic educational work, through schools, through public lectures in the Vernaculars, through the Vernacular Press, and other means, in every village and town in the Island.

Another important want which now retards the spread of Co-operative Societies is finance. It is the needy and the impecunious cultivators that stand most in need of loans. Many of them are owners of small plots of land which they cultivate. In the cultivation season, they are obliged to borrow at usurious rates of interest on the security of their small garden plots or growing crop. Now, is there a way for these hard-up, helpless, cultivators to pool their credit in Co-operative Societies and borrow on easy terms? The Ordinance requires as a primary condition of credit, that a Co-operative Society will be only given a loan equal to its paid up share capital. This has been found to be a hard condition in the case of Societies formed for the cultivators, whatever it may be in the case of Societies formed for trading or industrial purposes. If the Government should relax this condition to some extent and provide that at least in the case of Co-operative Societies with unlimited liability, Government will give loans to the extent of fifty per cent of their assessed corporate worth, we believe it will lead to the formation of many Co-operative Societies. The assessment of the corporate worth of a Society must include the value of the property as well as the probable value of the growing crops at harvest time of every member. Under such a condition it will not be difficult for ten or more persons, grouped according to the affinities of kinship or friendship, to form Societies, and on their joint security raise loans and repay them punctually, if the Government will provide the facility.

The Local Loans and Development Fund now provides facilities for financing Co-operative Societies in the Island. It will be seen from the Balance Sheet of this Fund that on the 30th September 1918 loans to the amount of Rs. 344,221 were outstanding. These loans were given by the Commissioners to various public bodies and persons such as Local Boards, Sanitary Boards, Village Committees, and for Government Officers for building houses. Of this large sum of about 34 lakhs lent out by this Fund, it is strange to note that the amount given as loans to Co-operative Credit Societies in the Island was only Rs. 8,397 bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum; and that of the 100 Societies reported to be working, only 13 Societies got loans from this Fund. An investigation into the causes that led to this decreased demand for loans from Co-operative Societies is certain to reveal the fact that it was the stringent conditions laid on So-

cieties applying for loans that prevented many of them from availing themselves of this Government help. We find that in Jaffna, only two Societies secured Government loan—the Co-operative Credit Society of Pandatarippu Rs. 1,000 and the Co-operative Credit Society of Valikamam West Rs. 500. Are we to suppose from this that there is no further need of Government loans to finance Co-operative Credit Societies in Jaffna or to provide loans to the poor agriculturists of this place? To the vast proportion of our cultivators who now groan under debts bearing 24 to 48 per cent interest, the Government loans at 5 per cent interest will be indeed like an Elysium. And further, as we have suggested above, if the Government will also provide that loans to Co-operative Societies with unlimited liability will be granted to the extent of fifty per cent of the assessed collective worth of the members, then we have no doubt that hundreds of new Co-operative Societies will be started in Jaffna and every village will thrive with renewed vigour and communal unity.

When a separate Co-operative Department is created, and loan concessions are made which will largely multiply the number of Co-operative Societies in our country, we will then find that the present arrangement to finance these societies through the Local Loans and Development Fund, which has its head quarters in Colombo, to be highly unsatisfactory. The creation of a Banking system under Government auspices will facilitate the financing of the people through Co-operative Societies, not only for the purpose of cheap credit, but also for the other purposes of joint purchase of foodstuffs and other commodities, joint production and sale of industrial products, and for hundreds of other purposes which are accomplished by Co-operative Societies in other countries. The establishment of a Central Co-operative Bank in Colombo, as an auxiliary of the Co-operative Department, with branches of the Bank in every Provincial Centre, to finance and supervise the working of the Co-operative Societies in the Province, will be the most effective means to ensure the spread of the Co-operative movement in Ceylon. Such a Banking system has been established in Mysore and the successful and continuous progress of the Co-operative Movement in Mysore is ascribed to the financing facilities furnished by these Banks. On referring to a Report of the Seventh Co-operative Conference held at Mysore on October 1917, we read the following account which throws some light on the subject. Under the heading "Central Bank Amalgamation" it is stated that "the first achievement of Mr. Chandy as Registrar, is the amalgamation of the Central Co-operative Bank with the Provincial Co-operative Bank which was decided with much enthusiasm and after heated debate.....The amalgamated Bank will be named after the Maharaja".

When a State Bank is established on this model, especially with the view to financing the Co-operative movement, it will not be difficult for the Government to find the capital. Millions of the Surplus Balances of the Island's revenue, as well as the reserve funds of such institutions as the Savings Bank and the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund, may be drawn from to supply the required capital. There will also be local investments. We earnestly plead that the subject of providing easy financing facilities to Co-operative Societies in our country may engage the serious attention of the Government.

NOTES & COMMENTS

A meeting of the House Building Subcommittee was held in the sale Bungalow of the Jaffna Kach COMMITTEE. at 4-30 p. m. The Hon'ble Mr. A. Sapapathy presided. Supplementary Lists of those who stood in need of relief from all parts of the District were considered and large sums voted. The Supplementary votes for Valligamam North Division alone amount to Rs. 7500. Generous contributions from the Straits and F.M.S. have enabled the Committee to afford greater relief than it was able to do at first. The latest contributions remitted to the Hon'ble Mr. Sapapathy were Rs. 235-31 from Sitiawan, Perak, and Rs. 40-95 being 3rd instalment from the Flood Relief Committee, Klang, the 1st and 2nd instalments being Rs. 850 and Rs. 650 respectively. All these amounts have been duly paid by Mr. Sapapathy to the General Flood Relief Committee.

The Report of the Ceylon Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals reveals the fact that the Society had at the end of 1918 a surplus balance to its credit of Rs. 80,375. The largest source of income of the Society is the amount of Court fees, which in 1918 amounted to Rs. 31,914. The annual income of the S. P. C. A. is far in excess of its needs. The Hon. Justice T. E. de Sampayo makes the following excellent suggestion in a letter to the daily Press which we hope will receive the attention of the authorities:—

My suggestion is that there be an equitable distribution of a portion of these fees among the Friend-in-Need Societies and the other charitable Societies which are conducted under responsible management. Under the provision of the Ordinance in question the Governor may alter the existing arrangement for paying the full fines to the S. P. C. A. and direct that only a part be so paid, and the remainder may of course be paid by Government by way of donation to the charitable Societies. If I may venture so far as to appeal to the good-will of the Society itself, I would also suggest that with a view of affording instant relief to the poor in their present sore need the Society should pay out of its congested treasury a substantial sum to the charitable Societies.

The establishment also of Pinjaripole or Home for sick animals in Jaffna, may engage the attention of the S. P. C. A.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER.—Rains have fallen in many parts of the District during the week. The South-West monsoon seems to have set in since last night.

FOOD PRODUCTION COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this Committee takes place in the Jaffna Kacheheri at 3.30 p. m., today.

THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.—Mr. B. Constantine, our Government Agent, who went on circuit to the Mullativu District, accompanied by the Chief Mudaliyar, returned to Jaffna on Saturday last.

THE KATARAGAMA PILGRIMAGE.—The regulations regarding this pilgrimage are now being considered by Government. It is understood that among the many changes to be effected will be the abolition of the present ticket system.

MATRIMONIAL.—The marriage of Mr. N. Ramachandra, Teacher in the Hindu English School, Kokuvil, and son of the late Mr. S. Nagalingam, who was for a long time Agent of the Ceylon Steam Ship Co. at Pamban, with Srimati Thainayagiammal, second daughter of Mr. Arumugam Shroff of the Jaffna Kacheheri, was celebrated according to Hindu rites on Friday night at 2 a. m., at the residence of the bride. Though no invitations were issued, the numerous friends and relations of the parties graced the occasion with their presence and blessed the newly married couple. They were all sumptuously entertained. Our congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Ramachandra.

AGRICULTURE IN JAFFNA.—It is stated that proposal is on foot to establish an Experimental Station and Agricultural School at Jaffna and about 30 acres of land are to be acquired. The estimated cost is said to be between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 30,000. The work will be taken in hand shortly.

JAFFNA AMERICAN MISSIONARY SCHOOLS.—The American Missionary Society in Jaffna addressed the Government on the subject of the number of schools under its control. They have intimated their intention of closing down some of the schools owing to their close proximity to each other. They have asked Government to enlarge and adjust the grants for the remaining schools as they will contain a larger number of pupils than hitherto. —"Ceylon Morning Leader."

DUTCH BELL AT COLOMBO MUSEUM.—The Old Dutch bell, removed from Braybrooke Hall the residence of the G. O. O., in March, has been erected on the front verandah of the Colombo Museum on an iron bar suspended over two brick pillars built for the purpose. The bell has the Dutch East India mark and a Tamil inscription which reads: "This is the handiwork of Vesuvakula Rassa pakkisa" (standing for Rajasakes), "Vidinali." It is rung at the beginning and close of the day's work at the Museum.

CONTROL OF PRICE OF RICE.—In order that traders may not take undue advantage of the present condition of the rice market, Mr. M. M. Wedderburn, A. G. A., Nuwara Eliya, has regulated the price of rice. The traders of Nuwara Eliya, with Mr. Everard Bartholomew, Proctor as their spokesman, waited on the Assistant Government Agent, and asked for higher rates. After giving the matter his consideration, the Assistant Government Agent informed the deputation that he could not give them higher rates.

—"Ceylon Daily News," May, 13

Y. M. H. A. VADUKKODDAI.—The fortnightly meeting of the above Association was held on Wednesday the 30th ultimo at 3.30 p. m. A very interesting lecture on "The Hindu Religion" was delivered by Mr. K. Somasundaram.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.—London, May 6.—H. M. the King has handed over to the Fund to provide temporary loans for Indian students in England, who may be in difficulties, the surplus of £230 remaining in the hands of the Indian Imperial Reception Committee, after the Durbar visit of Their Majesties to India, which was lately sent to the King to be devoted to any object His Majesty selected.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE PERADENYA.—Results of 1917-1919 Course:—Class 1. Joseph Anthony Alles, Quenton Charles Fernando, Nelson Senaratne, John Karl Van Buuren, Graham Vincent Wickremesekera. Class 2. Velandy Alappen, Arthur Bartholomew Attygalle, Bertram George Bantijons, Dikwala Patabandige Peir de Silva, K. B. Valentina de Silva, Peter de Silva, Charles Henry Jayasingha, Jayamahamudali Don Nicholas. Pass. Tikiri Banda Baddewela, Kahingala Samson de Silva, Eric Daniel Fernando Jayawariya, Wilfred Perera Karanagoda, H. Piyatissa Perera, Henry Pussegoda, Sinnakumbay ThuraiRaja, Walter Herbert Rajapakse, George de Alvis Senarivaratne, David Thomas Jayawickrama Weerasuriya. Partial Certificate:—Rasdeen Ibrahim Jainudoen (Excluding Estate Accounts). —Cor.

Y. M. E. A. PETTAH.—Mr. T. Thampipillai Teacher, of the Jaffna Hindu College will perform a "Kathapirasingam" at the Jaffna Hostel Hall on Saturday the 17th instant at 6.30 p. m., under the auspices of the Pettah Y. M. E. A. —Cor.

DEATH OF RAO BAHADUR MURUGESAMPILLAI.—It is with deep regret we have to record the death last Sunday morning at his residence at Sandilipai, of this well known gentleman who was a highly respected officer of the Indian Government and retired some years ago on pension. Among his children are Dr. M. M. Kumaraswamy of Colombo, Mrs. Arumugam, wife of Dr. S. Arumugam of Jaffna, and Mrs. Vytialingam wife of Mr. M. Vytialingam, Proctor, Jaffna. The late Rao Bahadur Murugesampillai spent his time in retirement in doing useful service to his countrymen and co-religionists. He was for some years the Vice-President and an active member of the Committee of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabai and the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College. He was unassuming in manners and possessed sterling qualities which made him highly respected. We offer our condolences to his children and other relations at their bereavement.

THE PEACE TERMS.

PUNITIVE PROVISIONS.

The Ex-Empress William II to be tried by an Allied tribunal "for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties."

Military tribunals to be set up by the Allies to try persons accused of acts in violation of laws and customs of war, the German Government to hand over all persons so accused. Similar tribunals to be set up by any particular Allied Power against whose nationals criminal acts have been committed.

Financially Germany by her signature of the Treaty will accept all responsibility for her crimes both against nations and individuals, including subversion, and her obligation to discharged the whole of her liabilities in this respect, including the pensions and debarment allowances to Allied soldiers, widows and orphans. But the Allies recognise the impossibility of her fulfilling all these obligations, and therefore only insist upon £1,000,000,000 being paid within two years, but that she shall pay as much as she possibly can thenceforth from year to year, according as an Allied Commission which shall have full access to all information as to her financial resources shall decide. In the meantime in addition to the £1,000,000,000, to be paid before 1921, bond issues are required of Germany for £2,000,000,000, bearing 2½ per cent. interest, for five years and 5 per cent. afterwards with a 1 per cent. sinking fund and an undertaking to deliver bonds to the additional amount of £2,000,000,000 bearing interest at 5 per cent. under terms to be fixed by the Commission. Germany thus immediately is to make herself responsible for £5,000,000,000 either paid in cash or in securities which will be available to the Allies as securities for their own debts. At the same time Germany will be making repayment in labour and material, in addition to handing over her ships to replace those she sank, having to build 200,000 tons gross annually for the benefit of the Allies. She has also to send material to rebuild destroyed towns in Belgium and France, and, if necessary, to manufacture.

WIPING OUT THE PAST.

Other important clauses reduce Germany to the state she was in before she launched forth on her career as a world power. She has to not only renounce the full sovereignty of Belgium over Belgium proper, and to consent beforehand to the decision of a Commission to be appointed by the Allies to consider Belgian claims to territory Germany has considered hers. Germany is to renounce all her rights political and otherwise with regard to Luxembourg. She is to cede Alsace-Lorraine without any reservations whatsoever. She is to relinquish all rights without

any reservations whatsoever to all her possessions overseas, including those in Africa, China, the South Seas and Morocco. She is to relinquish to Denmark all the territories the inhabitants of which desire to pass back under the rule of that country.

POLITICAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Germany is bound by the Treaty to recognise all the new national and political boundaries to be created in Europe, to accept all Allied decisions with regard to the boundaries of Poland; Tehecho Slovakia, and as to the political position of German-Austria. She also binds herself not to interfere in the Allied decisions with regard to Turkey and Bulgaria.

The remainder of the Treaty Conventions is chiefly concerned with the measures, military and otherwise, the Allies are taking to enable to enforce their decisions, the limitations placed on the German army and navy and air forces and upon the manufacture of armaments.

—"The Times of Ceylon"

SALT ENQUIRY AND ANALYSES.

The following is from the Report of the Government Analyst for 1918:—

Twenty-six samples of salt were analysed; two were imported from India and Port Said. Both self-formed and manufactured samples were examined, and, as has been found in the past, the former gave the better results. This is probably due to the fact that such salt is partly washed free from impurities, such as magnesium salts, sand, &c., by slight showers of rain, and by draining in the leeways for a considerable time. It must not be taken as any argument against the increase in the manufacture of salt, or the more scientific control of such manufacture. This control is a matter of urgent necessity, since some of the pans, e.g., those at Chiviataru, are thoroughly unsatisfactory, and produce a very inferior quality of salt. In this connection a visit was paid to Elephant Pass with the Acting Excise Commissioner to meet the Government Agent, Northern Province, and to examine proposed sites for Government experimental pans in the neighbourhood. Two sites were chosen, which appeared likely to give satisfactory results and it is hoped that small pans on an experimental scale may be started in 1919. It may be stated that the Elephant Pass isagoon provides an ideal natural condenser, so that the brine may be let into the pans at a higher density than if the site were near the open sea. In order to examine the methods used in the Madras Presidency for the production of high grade salt in large quantities, I visited South India with the G. A., Northern Province, in April. The manufacturing areas North of Madras at Vayalur, and also at Tuticorin, were visited, and an excellent opportunity was afforded for seeing the whole process, from the construction of new pans to the issue of the manufactured product. Perhaps the most striking contrast between the process in South India and that in Ceylon lay in the elaborate preventive system adopted by the Madras Government to prevent any leakage or theft. The figure for consumption of salt per head per annum, as derived from the amount sold by Government, which should include all salt other than the small quantity of imported refined salt, is very much higher in the Madras Presidency than in Ceylon, whereas one would expect the reverse to be the case.

PROHIBITION IN AUSTRALASIA.

POSITION IN VICTORIA.

"WE WILL HAVE IT IN INDIA AND CEYLON."

Melbourne, April 16.

Australasia is in the throes of a referendum on Prohibition. The voting is far advanced in New Zealand, where the majority for prohibition is stated this morning as only 26. With thousands of soldiers' votes yet to come and the returns from mining districts extremely incomplete, it would appear that prohibition will be rejected by a substantial majority.

Victoria is in the early stages of the campaign, conducted on the most approved American and Canadian methods. Mr. Tennyson Smith has been imported from Canada as a sort of generalissimo of the "bone-dry" forces, and other lecturers are on their way from the United States to help in the cause. Next year a local option poll under the present act is to be taken, and the electors will be asked to vote on (1) continuance, (2) reduction, (3) no license. It will be the first time in the history of Victoria that "no license" will have been submitted to the electors. Just a word respecting the manner the campaign has been opened in this city. Mr. Tennyson Smith indulged in a wealth of invective, to use the mildest term which palpably weakened his cause and annoyed the saner members of the party. Other speakers following the lead made wild statements, and some of these were grotesque in the extreme. A few samples: "Prohibition for the World," "Prohibition for the Empire," "Prohibition for India and Ceylon." The prohibitionists are amply supplied with funds. It is said they have a fighting fund of £100,000 and a sum equivalent to double that amount could be raised if necessary. The question is where does it all come from? The universal opinion is that the great wholesale Manchester merchants of Flinders Lane supply a very considerable amount of it. Their reasons may not be dictated by high moral ethics, but rather by dictates of practical business. "Every penny now spent on alcoholic drink, if local option comes, will be spent on nothing." This from the merchants' view is a sufficient argumentum ad hominem.

—The Times of Ceylon.

FOOD AND CHARACTER FORMATION: NATIONAL AND INDIVIDUAL.

By EDWARD MACRAE.

Science has proved beyond a doubt that man is by nature a frugivorous creature, and no evidence on behalf of this assertion need be here adduced. Therefore, when men forsake the fruits of the vegetable kingdom, and seek sustenance in the products of the shambles they violate one of the basic laws of their being. As a result there follows impairment of physique, sickness and disease. In addition to these consequences arising on the physical plane the disorder extends to the mental, moral and spiritual planes also, and thus the whole life loses its equilibrium.

Under present conditions we really do not know what fulness of life is. We have no idea of the length and breadth, the height and depth of it. We lead a cramped existence within prison walls of our own building, and never realize the spacious realms that lie beyond our little corner. From their parents, children inherit a mutilated birth right, and the environment in the midst of which they are reared is not conducive to the fullest and best development of such innate and latent capacities as they possess.

Psychologists agree that the instincts and pulses inborn in every child are in themselves non-moral, neither good nor bad. It is the direction that they take which is good or bad. A great problem, then, for those charged with the care of the young is so to guide and control the innate tendencies, that these will ever be their satisfaction in ends which are pure and worthy. This task is infinitely simplified if food of every description be rigidly excluded from the child's diet. And this is no fantastic vegetarian theory: it is fact, abundantly proved by the experience of those who have brought children on the bloodless regime.

Just consider that flesh is the food of the lions, hyenas and a host of other carnivorous animals, whose nature is rapacious, cruel and bloodthirsty. Nothing is surer than that human beings, fed as tigers feed, have the nature perverted, every innate impulse being a bias towards the evil and depraved blood diet arouses within men prehistoric lupine desires which otherwise would be dormant. And the reason for this is, for while it may be disputed that it is what they eat, yet it is incontestable that men eat becomes them.

A body built of impure elements must be coarse and sensual, and can in no wise be a vehicle for the manifestation and interpretation of the life beautiful of true manhood and womanhood. Parents and teachers are often surprised and pained at the display of "original sin" on the part of their children—violent gusts of temper, cruelty, destructiveness, combativeness and greed. Yet in most cases they themselves are unwittingly responsible for these ugly manifestations by their foolish insistence on providing the child with "plenty of meat," and forcing it upon him despite his natural repugnance to such unnatural fare. Purity of body is ever conducive to perfectionment of character.

The need for teaching children humaneness and kindness to animals is everywhere being emphasised at the present day. But most of the instruction given along these lines resolves itself into a futile farce, because it is mere words and essentially inconsistent. We set before ourselves and our children the products of the shambles procured by the infliction of untold cruelties upon gentle and sentient creatures, and at the cost of the unjust degradation of the slaughterman whom we hire to perform a task from which we ourselves should shrink.

In the face of this, of what avail are the pious platitudes of parents and teachers who profess a solicitude for the welfare of fellow creatures, human and sub-human? deeds show that we love our dumb friends dead than alive, and that we are willing to go to a depraved taste though it involves our being a man in a work which we inwardly loathe.

Let us cease this hypocrisy and make our desire square with our words. Then humane teaching will make genuine progress, and the world will be a happier place for both man and beast.

We congratulate ourselves upon the abolition of public executions.

Imagine the howl of indignation and the storm of protest which would be raised were it proposed to reintroduce executions in public. But never word do we hear from clergymen and other curators of public morals against the ubiquitous existence of butchers' shops with all their hideous exhibition of mangled and mauled forms, of corpses stiff and stark.

We hold up our hands in horror at the thought of the negro slave market! We regard with callous indifference the terror-stricken droves of animated beef and mutton, brutally driven through our city streets. Have we ever considered the cumulative effect of all these dreadful sights upon our character, national and individual? How our moral nature must be coarsened, our fine feelings dulled, our sensitiveness deadened by this daily contact with the murder thought?

Men and women, who by their dietetic habits share the responsibility for the existence of the sights unholly, are indubitably putting themselves out of touch and harmony with all the fine vibrations which come to those who are living life of humaneness and purity. It is, moreover, significant fact that vegetarians are found in the forefront wherever work is being carried on which has for its aim the uplifting and sweetening of life. I would unhesitatingly say that those who live to eat invariably kill to eat, whilst those who eat to live, and live to benefit humanity, are ever to come sooner or later into the ranks of progressive vegetarians.

(To be continued)

—"The Herald of the Golden Age."

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE PEACE TREATY.

London, May 6.

The following is the first instalment of the official summary of the Peace Treaty. The summary consists of a descriptive introduction, preamble and fifteen sections. The descriptive introduction precedes Section One League of Nations.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Membership.—Members of the League will be signatories of the covenant and other States invited to accede, who must lodge a declaration of accession within two months. Any State, Dominion or Colony may be admitted provided its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly. A State may withdraw upon giving two years' notice if it has fulfilled all its international obligations.

Secretariat.—A permanent Secretariat will be established at the seat of the League, which will be Geneva.

Assembly.—The Assembly will consist of representatives of members of the League and will meet at stated intervals. Voting will be by States. Each member will have one vote, and not more than three representatives.

Council.—The Council will consist of representatives of the five great Allied Powers, together with the representatives of four other members, elected by the Assembly from time to time. It may co-opt additional States and will meet at least once a year. Members not represented will be invited to send a representative when questions affecting their interests are discussed. Each member will have one vote, and not more than one representative.

Decisions.—The Council will formulate plans of action, which will be adopted by a majority of four members, except in regard to procedure in certain cases specified in the Covenant and Treaty, where the decisions will be by a majority of five.

Armaments.—The Council will formulate plans for the reduction of armaments for consideration by the Assembly. These plans will be revised every five years. Once they are adopted, no member will be allowed to increase the armaments fixed without the approval of the Council. All members will be required to furnish full information as to armaments and military and naval expenditures.

Prevention of War.—Upon any War or threat of War the Council will meet to consider what common action it shall take. Members are pledged to submit matters of dispute to arbitration or enquiry, and not to resort to War until three months after the award. Members agree to carry out an arbitral award, and not to go to War with any party to the dispute which complies with it. If the Member fails to carry out the award, the Council will propose the necessary measures. The Council will formulate plans for the establishment of the permanent Court of International Justice, to determine international disputes or to give advisory opinions. Members who do not submit their cases to arbitration must accept the jurisdiction [?] of the Council or Assembly.

If the Council, less the parties to the dispute, is unanimously agreed upon the rights of it, the members agree that they will not go to War with any party to the dispute which complies with its recommendation. In this case a recommendation by Assembly, concurred in by all its members represented on the Council and a simple majority of the rest, less the parties to the dispute, will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the Council. In either case, if the necessary agreement cannot be secured the members reserve the right to take such action as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. Members agreeing to war in disregard of the Covenant will immediately be debarred from all intercourse with other members. The Council will in such cases consider what military or naval action can be taken by the League collectively for the protection of Covenants, and will afford facilities to the members co-operating in this enterprise.

Validity of Treaties.—All treaties or international engagements concluded after the institution of the League will be registered with the Secretariat and published. The Assembly may from time to time advise the members to reconsider the Treaties which have become inapplicable or involve danger to Peace. The Covenant abrogates all obligations between members inconsistent with its terms, but nothing in it shall affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understanding, like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

General International Provisions.—Subject to and in accordance with the provision of International Conventions, existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, members of League will in general endeavour, through the international organisation established by the League Convention, to secure and maintain fair conditions of labour for men, women and children in their own countries and other countries and undertake to secure the just treatment of native inhabitants of territories under their control. They will entrust the League with general supervision over the execution of agreements for the suppression of traffic in women and children, etc., and the control of the trade in arms and ammunition with countries in which control is necessary. They will make provision for freedom of communications and transit and equitable treatment for commerce of all members of the League, with special reference to necessities of regions devastated during the War, and they will endeavour to take steps for the international prevention and control of disease. The International Bureau and Commissions already established will be placed under the League, as will all those to be established in the future.

Amendments to the Covenant.—Amendments to the Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Council and by a majority of the Assembly.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, May 6.

Paris, May 6.—At a private Plenary Session of the Peace Conference China has formally protested concerning the disposal of Kiaochow. The protest was noted. Portugal expressed dissatis-

faction as regards the treatment being accorded to her. Marshal Foch urged that the security given to France was inadequate. Militarily, and the Treaty should not be signed. He emphasized the necessity for the French holding the Rhine bridgeheads and for the occupation to be limited to 15 years was insufficient.

London, May 10.

The following additional Delegations have been granted representations at the Conference with the Germans on May 7th:—China, Siam, Cuba, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Haiti, Panama, Liberia and Honduras.

London, May 8.

The Eastern Telegraph Company and Associated Cable Companies transmitted the Draft of the Peace Treaty, amounting to over 14,000 words, free of charge, over their systems.

HUNGARY AT BAY.

London, May 6.

Paris.—A wireless message, issued by the Hungarian Soviet Government, states that Bela Kun, in the course of a speech to the Central Soviets, announced that the Hungarian troops were fleeing, but there was sufficient equipment at Budapest for 15 Battalions of workmen. He asked whether the proletariat were willing to fight to the last breath for the Soviet Dictatorship. All replied: "We will fight." Bela Kun said it was being whispered that the Military situation was desperate. Nevertheless the minority were willing to defend Budapest to the last. "We will," he concluded, "make our front, not at Budapest, but on the Tisza."

HELIUM IN CANADA.

London, May 6.

Professor McLennan, of Toronto University, who was invited by the British Admiralty, in 1915 to investigate the possibility of the production of Helium on a large scale, has found large quantities of natural gas in Ontario and Western Canada, which can be produced at a cost of a shilling a cubic foot. The United States has also co-operated and has given large orders for machinery and plant. Thus the possibility of securing large supplies of Helium is assured. Simultaneously practical details of the production of airships, inflated with Helium, have been developed by the British Navy and the progress made warrants the opinion that in another year large quantities of Helium will be produced in Canada at a low price and that Helium filled airships will be in service.

THE AFGHAN INVASION.

Calcutta, May 10.

Simla, May 10th.—A communique states:—The enemy's force at Lundi Kot has been reinforced and his troops have advanced to Asa Khel, thereby deliberately encroaching on territory which is indisputably within British limits. A report has been received that a small force of Afghan Regulars have moved into the Afghan Mohmanda country to establish any tribal *taskhars* they may succeed in raising. A few shots were fired on Wednesday at our aeroplanes when reconnoitring in the vicinity of Tor Sappar and Bagh near Lundi Kot. Orders have been issued for the mobilisation of the Field Army. The concentration of our troops on the frontier is progressing smoothly according to plan. It is understood that a limited number of War correspondents will be permitted with the forces on the North West Frontier. We have certain proof that some disloyal agents in India have been in communication with the Amir.

FIRST BRITISH ADVANCE SATISFACTORY.

Afghans Driven from Asa Khel; Tangi Springs Secured; British Planes Work Havoc.

Calcutta, May 11.

A Simla telegram, May 10th, says:—Our advanced troops under General Crocker, who had been sent up the Khyber to support the Khyber Rifles at Lundi Kot pending our concentration, pushed forward yesterday morning in order to eject the Afghans who had encroached within our limits. The Afghans were driven out of Asa Khel and that village was occupied by us to secure our right flank, while advance was made down the Pass to the West of Lundi Kot in order to free the Tangi Springs and reservoirs. This operation was successfully carried out: these important points are now in our possession. Our casualties are slight. Our first objectives have thus been secured and our advanced troops at Lundi Kot are now in a position satisfactorily to cover the concentration of our forces operating in the Khyber area. Aeroplanes co-operated most effectively in these preliminary operations. The enemy was kept under continuous observation from the air and bombs and Lewis gun fire were used with good effect on excellent targets.

VICEROY ANNOUNCES WAR WITH AMIR.

Calcutta, May 12.

Simla, May 11.—The following Press communique has been issued:—

No further operations are reported from Lundi Kot. The reports regarding the Air Raid on Dikka, Afghanistan, on morning of the 9th inst. indicate that excellent results were obtained. The headquarters camp was heavily bombarded and Naib Salar of Jalalabad, who was in command at Dikka, is said to have been seriously wounded. Direct hits were obtained on the camps and horse lines. Tents were blown up and fires started. A total of 14 ton bombs were dropped. Dikka for the time being was reported to be evacuated. No further reinforcements of Afghan regular troops are reported to have reached Kohat, but there is considerable liveliness along the Kurram Border. All is reported quiet on the other frontier. Mr. McLoughlin, the last British employee in Afghanistan, has reached Peshawar after exciting experiences. The British Agent at Kabul has been recalled and the Afghan Envoy with the Government of India, who only recently arrived at Simla to relieve his predecessor, will return at once to Afghanistan, announcing hostilities against the Amir.

—The Ceylon Observer.

PROCLAMATION BY THE VICEROY.

Calcutta May 11.

Simla May 10th.—The following Proclamation has been issued by His Excellency the Viceroy:—

The Governor-General of India desires to make known to loyal subjects of the King Emperor the regrettable news that the Amir of Afghanistan, in violation of Treaties and in disregard of the steadfast policy of his wise predecessors, has resolved to make a sudden and wanton attack upon the peace of India. His Excellency believes this surprising folly is due directly to the course of

internal events of Afghanistan which followed upon the murder of his late Majesty, the Amir Habibullah. A powerful section of opinion in Afghanistan is not satisfied that the true culprits have been brought to account and it resents the method of punishment meted out.

CAUSES OF THE RASH ADVENTURE.

The growth of this internal dissatisfaction is the reason which His Excellency believes led the Amir Amanullah to the present rash adventure in the hope of distracting his subjects' minds from internal discontents, but there is also reason to apprehend that the present breach of faith with India may be, in part, the long delayed fruit of the efforts of the friends of Germany in Kabul, who failed in all endeavours to seduce the judgement or shake the loyalty of the late Amir. Whatever cause, however, there is evidence in His Excellency's hands, which shows that the Amir exercises his act of treachery by pretending that India is in a state of revolution which will react on his own country.

The Amir has proposed to his people that in India neither men's property nor religion are safe, that three men are forbidden to speak together, that Muslims are excluded from the Mosques and Hindus from the Temples. Every man in India knows that these statements are false.

Relying on such misstatements, the Amir has called on the Hindus and Muslims alike to show him allegiance. He has also caused it to be falsely stated that the Sikhs have fired on British troops and that Germany is about to recommence the war and that the English have been destroyed.

The Viceroy has proof, also, that the Amir caused to be prepared false leaflets and proclamations of this kind for dissemination in India and that he made plans to corrupt such newspapers as he hoped might be willing to be bought.

Inspired by these futile hopes of seducing His Majesty's subjects from their allegiance, the Amir has already commenced military operations.

AFGHAN TROOPS DRIVEN BACK.

Yesterday the Afghan troops were driven back by our forces from various points which they had occupied in our limits in the vicinity of Landi Kotal. Military objectives near Dikka in Afghanistan were bombed by our aeroplanes, with excellent results.

In his suicidal folly the Amir has ventured to measure his strength against that of a Power just victorious from the greatest war ever fought. The Government have overwhelming strength at their disposal, and this wanton and criminal incursion will meet with the speedy punishment it deserves. Meanwhile, His Excellency the Viceroy, having taken into his confidence the people of India, bids them abstain from believing false rumours, which the enemy seeks to circulate, and to do nothing to impair public confidence; to refrain from any conduct which may add to the burden of his Government. They have in times now long past had the sorrowful experience of invasions from the North West Frontier. From any repetition of those miseries the power of the Government has always been, and is, well able to protect them.

In the name of the King Emperor, His Excellency enjoins all loyal people to assist his Government in crushing the enemy and to refrain from any action which might give colour to the false stories so assiduously disseminated. God save the King Emperor.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

RUSSIAN BOLSHIEVICS AT WORK.

Calcutta, May 11.

Press communiques state that according to Mr. McLoughlin—the last Britisher to leave Afghanistan, who has just reached Peshawar from Jellalabad after exciting experiences—the Russian Bolsheviks have no small hand in the direction of the war movement in Afghanistan.

As hostilities with Afghanistan have commenced, the British Agent at Kabul has been recalled and the Afghan Envoy with the Government of India, who only recently arrived at Simla to relieve his predecessor, will return at once to Afghanistan.

LOYAL AFGHANS.

Lahore, May 10th.—A Press communique states that Sardar Abdul Samad, son of the late Sardar Ayub Khan, who is working in this Province as an additional Extra Assistant Commissioner, has placed his services unreservedly at the disposal of the Government, expressing deep regret at the state of affairs prevailing in Afghanistan.

Tikka Sahib Kapurthala wired to the Viceroy on behalf of the Maharajah of Kapurthala offering the State Imperial Service troops for employment in any punitive operations decided upon.

FOR SERVICE IN INDIA.

Simla, May 10th.—Some 20,000 British troops of the post-war army are now being prepared in England for service in India. It is expected that their despatch commences in June.

—The Times of Ceylon.

NOTICE.

The Lanka Commercial Stores Ltd.

Registered under the Joint Stock Companies Ordinance.
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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3917.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Sinnathamby Vallipuram of Tellippalai
Deceased.

Vallipuram Vairamuttoo of Tellippalai
Petitioner.

Vs.

Sinnachchipillai widow of Sinnathamby
Vallipuram of Do.
Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Vallipuram Vairamuttoo of Tellippalai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Sinnathamby Vallipuram of Tellippalai, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on April 30, 1919, in the presence of Messrs. Sivapragasam & Katiressu, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 11, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the sole heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before May 22, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

May 8, 1919.

A. Kanagasabai,
District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3918.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Sivakampillai widow of S. G. H. Whitley
Sinnatural of Tellippalai East
Deceased.

Vallipuram Vairamuttoo of Tellippalai
Petitioner.

Vs.

Sinnachchipillai widow of Sinnathamby
Vallipuram of Do.
Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Vallipuram Vairamuttoo of Tellippalai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Sivakampillai widow of S.G.H. Whitley Sinnatural, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on April 30, 1919, in the presence of Messrs. Sivapragasam & Katiressu, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 11, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is brother of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before May 22, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

May 8, 1919.

A. Kanagasabai,
District Judge.

Printed and published by S. T. M. P.,
Sithambaram Chettiar, for the Proprietors at
the Saiva Prakasa Press, Jaffna.