

The Hindu Organ

"Arise! Awake! and stop not till the goal is reached."

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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NOTICE.

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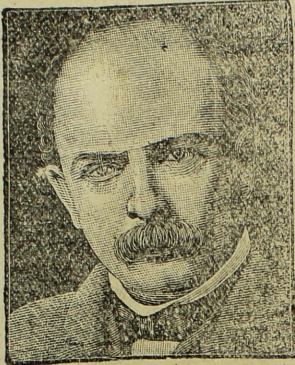
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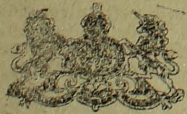
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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1919.

THE JAFFNA
 AGRI-HORTICULTURAL AND
 INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

What we have during the last quarter
 of a century or so, urged times without
 number in these columns is after all to

take place in Jaffna. It has been re-
 solved by the Food Production Com-
 mittee of the Jaffna District to hold an
 Agri-Horticultural and Industrial Exhi-
 bition in Jaffna in May or June 1920, and,
 as announced in our issue of the 19th
 instant, a Sub-Committee was appointed
 to report on the preliminary measures to
 be adopted to carry out this Exhibition.
 This Sub-Committee met on the 22nd
 instant, under the presidency of Mr. B.
 Constantine, the Government Agent, and
 adopted a report to be submitted to the
 General Committee. We have no doubt
 now that adequate arrangements will be
 made for the holding of this Exhibition
 on a scale worthy of so important a
 District as Jaffna.

We repeat what we have often stated
 that while almost all important Towns,
 and even minor ones have had their Agri-
 cultural and Industrial shows, some of
 them several times, during the last few
 years, Jaffna alone, although one of the
 most important agricultural and industrial
 places in Ceylon, has not had a show
 worthy of the name. In the time of Sir
 William Twynam a show was organised
 to be opened by Governor Sir Arthur
 Gordon (Lord Stanmore) on the occa-
 sion his second visit to Jaffna. But
 that Governor having been obliged to
 leave the Island suddenly on account of
 the illness of Lady Gordon he was un-
 able to visit Jaffna and the Show fell
 through, although all arrangements were
 made, for it. The medals that were
 made for it were many years afterwards
 used for a show held in the District
 Court House, in connection with the
 Coronation of King Edward VII. This
 Show was not at all representative of
 the arts and industries of this District,
 as it was suddenly got up without
 adequate preparations, more with the
 object of utilising those medals than
 for anything else. There has, therefore,
 been a great desire for some years past
 among those who wish to give greater
 stimulus to agriculture and industries
 in Jaffna to hold an Exhibition here on
 a scale becoming the importance of the
 District.

It is a well-known fact that in Ceylon,
 in the existing circumstances and under
 the present form of Government, no un-
 dertakings of this kind can succeed unless
 the Government Agents of Provinces or
 Assistant Government Agents of Dis-
 tricts cordially and sympathetically
 co-operate in these movements. Most of,
 if not all the Exhibitions in other parts
 of the Island to which we have referred
 were held under official auspices, and
 their success was due to that fact. If
 the head of the Province or District will
 take an active interest in such matters,
 then only the Headmen will identify
 themselves and make the undertaking a
 success. When Mr. F. H. Price was
 Government Agent of this Province, the
 Jaffna branch of the Agricultural So-
 ciety, which has become defunct, decided
 to organise an Exhibition, in spite of
 the view expressed by the Government
 Agent who was also chairman of that So-
 ciety against the project. Some money was
 collected for the purpose, but as the Head-
 men would do nothing to further the
 object, the subscribers were refunded
 the amount paid by them.

We feel sure that the present move-
 ment will not share that fate. The de-
 cision to hold this Jaffna Exhibition was
 made at the first meeting of the Food
 Production Committee over which the
 Hon'ble Mr. Horsburgh presided before
 his promotion as Acting Controller of
 Revenue, with the full support of the
 Director of Agriculture who was also pre-
 sent at that meeting. The Government
 also has promised a contribution, in pro-
 portion to the local collections which will
 be made for this purpose. And above
 all, our new Government Agent, has
 shown great interest in this matter, as
 his actions connected therewith would
 show. We have, therefore, every hope
 that the Jaffna Exhibition of 1920 would
 be one of the most successful Exhibitions
 ever held in Ceylon.

NOTES & COMMENTS

The arrack rents of the several dis-
 tricts in Ceylon for the year commencing
 1st October 1919

THE ARRACK RENT were sold at the
 SALES. Council Chamber

in Colombo on
 the 20th 21st and 22nd instant, by a
 Board consisting of the Hon. Mr. B. Hors-
 burgh, Hon. Mr. A. S. Pagden (Chair-
 man), Hon. Mr. J. C. Fraser and Mr. E.
 C. Ward. A glance at the sale figures
 cannot but create a feeling of dejection in
 every one who loves his country. On
 all the rents in the Island there is a
 total increase of Rs. 187,740 over the

current year. If we take individual
 areas for consideration, it is found that
 all the Tamil Districts, without excep-
 tion, show substantial increases in the sale
 price, whereas, among the Sinhalese Dis-
 tricts there are found several cases of
 reduction over last year's rent. The
 Jaffna arrack rent was sold for Rs. 302,
 555 showing an increase of Rs. 70,055
 over the current year and of about Rs.
 140,000 over the price of 1914-15—that
 is, within the last five years the arrack
 rent of the Jaffna District has nearly
 doubled. The Batticaloa rent was sold
 for Rs. 82,990, an increase of Rs. 14,000
 over this year and of about Rs. 12,400 over
 1914-15 rent. This is not so bad as in Jaf-
 fna. The Trincomalee, Mannar, and Mul-
 laitivu rents also show increases, though
 not in such alarming proportions as in
 Jaffna. Among the Sinhalese Districts,
 the Colombo and the Central Province
 rents show a striking rise. The Colombo
 rent fetched Rs. 2,332,560, showing a
 rise of about 2½ lakhs of rupees over this
 year, and of nearly one million rupees
 over the rent realized five years ago. It
 is highly satisfactory to note that in al-
 most all the other Sinhalese Districts
 there has been a striking reduction from
 last year's rent. This, we believe, is
 largely due to the influence of total abstin-
 ence and Local Option work which was
 actively carried on in these parts. But
 the most striking fact in this year's rent
 sales is the total removal of Anuradhapu-
 ra from the list. Our readers may re-
 member that the arrack taverns in this
 District were abolished, as a result of the
 exercise of Local Option by the inha-
 bitants. We congratulate Anuradhapu-
 ra on her earning this proud distinction
 under the sympathetic administration of
 Mr. E. R. Freeman. Anuradhapu-
 ra in the Golden Era of its ancient
 history, and it is proper that she takes
 the lead in this important question, in
 the Golden Era of its modern history
 which, we believe is now opening before
 us. We appeal to our Tamil countrymen
 to note the gravity of the situation created
 by the alarming growth of the drink evil
 in our country, and take organized and
 concerted measures to eradicate the evil
 which is slowly but surely sapping the
 vitality of our race.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER.—There has been a change
 from yesterday. This morning it was cloudy
 and calm. Peals of thunder were heard for
 some time. It is now (12 a. m.) drizzling con-
 tinuously.

Maha Sankabhishekam.—Grand and elab-
 orate preparations are in progress for the
 performance of this Abhishekam at the Sivan
 Temple in Vannarpannai, tomorrow. Swami
 Amritananda is the moving spirit in the
 matter. It is reported that for this Abhis-
 hekam and for the Mahaswara Pooja, Anna-
 dharam and the night's Truvila or festival in
 this connection, nearly Rs. 2,500 has already
 been collected—the Nattucottai Chetty com-
 munity being the chief contributors. It is
 expected that this function, which will be
 attended with unprecedented splendour, will
 also be productive of permanent spiritual
 benefit to the people who attend, and by
 the means of invoking Divine blessing on our
 land. As it was reported in our news columns
 last week, this Swamy who resides in the
 Chetties' quarters in Vannarpannai, continues
 to be an object of popular attraction. Abhis-
 hekams and Annadharas seem to be his
 hobby; and under his influence and auspices,
 these are performed almost daily at the
 Chetties' Kathiresan Temple. He is also a
 frequent visitor at the Nallur Kandaswamy
 Temple where also these religious functions
 have been performed.

TEMPERANCE MEETING IN JAFFNA.—A Pub-
 lic meeting of the inhabitants of Jaffna to
 consider the adoption of measures for orga-
 nising ways and means to stem the tide of
 the increasing drink evil in Jaffna, and to
 promote Temperance work already existing,
 will be held in the Jaffna Central College
 Hall on Friday the 30th instant at 4.30 p. m.
 All are cordially invited to attend. The fol-
 lowing gentlemen are the conveners of the
 meeting, viz:—The Hon. Mr. A. Sabapathy,
 Messrs J. H. Vanniasingham, Wm. Mather,
 Allen Abraham, O. Arulampalam, Tambiah S.
 Cooke, V. Casipillai, N. Salvadurai, N. Para-
 manathan, V. Velayuthampillai, Pn. Pedro, S.
 Appachipillai, A. Vavetty and Rev. Mr. George
 J. Trimmer.

A HOUSE ON FIRE.—A house at the Chetty
 Street, Nalloru, was burnt down on Saturday
 at about 4 p. m. The house had coajon
 thatch. It was unoccupied at the time and
 contained some valuables. As the fire oc-
 curred in broad daylight incendiarism is sus-
 pected.

THE ARRACK RENTS.—The Batticaloa rents
 for 1919-20 were purchased by Mr. V. Subra-
 maniam for Rs. 82,990, an increase of
 Rs. 14,000 over this year and the Trincomalee
 rents were purchased by the same gentle-
 man for Rs. 69,996, an increase of Rs. 23,807
 over this year.

IMPROVED TELEGRAPHY.—New York, April
 26.—The Washington correspondent of the
 New York "Herald" reports that Major-
 General George O. Squier (Chief of the Signal
 Corps of the United States Army) transmitted
 eight telegraph and eleven telephone messages
 simultaneously over a single wire by the ap-
 plication of the radio method.

THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER.—
 Dr. E. L. Hunt, c. m. c., is appointed to act
 as Principal Civil Medical Officer, Ceylon,
 vice the Hon. Dr. G. J. Rutherford who is on
 leave.

THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.—Mr. J. D.
 Sargent is appointed to act as Conservator of
 Forests vice Mr. H. F. Tomain who is on
 leave.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE
 EXAMINATION.—The results of this Examina-
 tion are published in last Friday's Gazette.
 Out of 362 candidates who appeared, only
 100 have come out successful. The following
 are the names of the successful candidates
 from the Hindu Institutions in Jaffna:—
 The Jaffna Hindu College: Eliathambay V.,
 Kanagasabhi C., Manunayagam S., Murgesan
 R., Nadarsah A., Navaratnam N., Rasiah I.,
 Ratnam C., Saravanamuttu K., and Vaittil-
 ingam T., and in the Manipay Hindu Col-
 lege: Canagasingham S., Kandiah Sinnappah,
 and Nagalingam S.

Y. M. H. A. PETTAH.—An interesting lec-
 ture was delivered on the 24th instant by
 Mr. M. S. Eliathambay, Advocate, on "Medita-
 tion". Remarks were offered by Mr. C.
 Arunampalam, Advocate, and Mr. S. Kandiah,
 Proctor. The meeting came to a close
 with the singing of Thevaram. —Cor.

Y. M. H. A. ANURADHAPURA.—At the us-
 ual weekly meeting of the Y. M. H. A. held
 on the 17th instant at the Tempie Hall under
 the presidency of Srimath Mura Thambiah
 Kurukal, S. Appouthy, Overseer, P. W. D.
 delivered a lecture on "Temple and Sangam"
 and the President offered remarks and deliv-
 ered an instructive lecture on "Be slow to
 wrath". —Cor.

Y. M. H. A. PULOLY, POINT PEDRO.—The
 usual weekly meeting of the above Associa-
 tion was held on Sunday the 18th May 1919
 at 4.30 p. m. in the association hall at Athi-
 ady with Mr. V. Ramaswamy, Secretary of
 Anuradhapura Y. M. H. A. in the chair. The
 chief item of the day was "An Evening with
 Tamil poets". The speakers were as follows:—
 Mr. V. Govindapillai and Mr. S. Vaie-
 murugoo. Remarks were offered by Messrs.
 V. Sinaratnam, Trained Teacher Hartly Col-
 lege, K. Senthinathan, Teacher, and A. Siva-
 colundu, Student-at-law. The meeting began
 and ended with the singing of Devaram.—Cor.

RATNAPURA Y. M. H. H.—An ordinary
 meeting was held at the Tamil Union Hall at
 6 p. m. on 17th instant. The meeting began
 with the singing of Devaram and the minutes
 of the last meeting in which Mr. K. V. Seeva-
 ratnam, Teacher, delivered an interesting lec-
 ture on "மதுபானம்" was confirmed. Then the
 President Mr. K. S. Muthiah called upon Mr.
 A. Mahaveganam, Secretary, to deliver his lec-
 ture on "அன்பு உறவு" which was treated
 in lucid way attracting the audience and im-
 pressing on them its necessity in the first
 stages of one's devotion to the Almighty and
 its benefits in the control of the five senses.
 Remarks were offered by Messrs V. O. Guru-
 kalinge S. Nagalingam and K. Nagalingam,
 O. G. R. The President gave in a brief speech
 the benefits of this worship and impressed
 on the audience that the mind should have
 the image of a thing to set upon and to re-
 alise it. The meeting came to a close with
 the singing of Devaram. —Cor.

MARRIAGE AND EUGENICS.—It is a matter
 of deep regret that the majority of parents
 and guardians so rarely interest themselves
 with the subject of eugenics where the mar-
 riage of their children is concerned; yet the
 future welfare of our race depends upon this
 to an enormous extent. The marriage of ori-
 minals, drunkards, wastrels, the feeble in
 mind or body, must act disastrously upon the
 offspring of such unions. Ask any medical
 man, go into hospitals and see for yourselves
 these poor maimed, helpless children, on
 whom the sins of the fathers have been so
 heavily visited, and you will receive the
 same answer. A sound mind in a sound
 body should be the aim of everyone who
 marries. Yet alas! how often do the young
 fling away these vital things through ignor-
 ance, or by their own folly in leading vicious
 lives, and how bitterly do they regret it
 when too late they realize the results of their
 madness. In the Victorian age there was
 much prudery in this respect, and as a conse-
 quence thousands of miserable marriages
 were contracted, solely because parents lack-
 ed the moral courage to place natural laws
 before their children. It has become even
 more important since the War, and any
 parent or guardian, who allows his daughter
 to marry without ascertaining these vital
 health issues, is guilty of deliberate wrong,
 and will bitterly regret it. These are laws
 which cannot be overlooked or put on one
 side; and if women themselves would make
 a determined stand against immorality and
 vice, they would soon work a reform. Let
 them demand purity in the men into whose
 hands they give themselves and their future
 offspring.—London Cor.—"Ceylon Observer."

RAILWAY OFFICER'S LEAVE DEFERRED—Government has deferred the leave granted to Mr. W. C. Dyer Davay, Assistant Accountant, C. G. R. He was to leave early in May, owing to Mrs. Davay's health. It is understood that Mr. Davay's retention in the Island is in some way connected with Mr. H. Thorpe's presence recently before a Board of Enquiry.

CEYLON REFORMS.—London, May 15.—In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. W. Lunn, (Yorkshire, Rothwell, Labour) Lieut-Col. L. S. Amery stated that Lord Milner had not yet received the report of the Governor of Ceylon on the Ceylonese requests for Constitutional Reform and Representative Government, but he was aware that the Governor was giving his attention to the matter. Pending the receipt of the report he was not prepared to make any statement regarding its publication.—Reuter.

A RADIO DISCOVERY.—New York, April 27.—The Los Angeles correspondent of the "New York Times" reports that Dr. Baringer Cox, the Government radio expert announces that he has discovered a method of producing by artificial means radio activity at a small cost and in any desired quantity.—Australian posts.

THE OASTOR PLANT.—It is reported that the experiments in growing this plant at Madawachi has been successful and it is proposed to extend the cultivation of the plant in districts other than tea growing ones.

THE RUBBER DUTY.—It looks as though the Government were going to be forced not only to resume the former rubber duty, but to increase it. At present, the duty is only 3 cent per pound, a reduction of 4 1/2 cents on the old duty. This has already lost us a revenue of Rs. 2,500,000—a present to an industry that did not need it! But money is short and the Government is likely to be faced with considerable losses in the near future over certain arrangements that are indispensable for the good of the Island. The duty is therefore likely to be resumed, and perhaps increased from the old 7 1/2 per cent to 10 cents. The price of rubber was Rs. 1.18 the day before the exchange rates changed. On that change, it fell to Rs. 1.08, at which it now stands. The reduction was granted when the price was Rs. 1.10, and remained while it went to Rs. 1.20 and Rs. 1.25. It is now to be resumed when the price is lower than that at which the reduction was granted. That is how we are governed!

—Morning Leader, May 24.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE MULLAITIVU DISTRICT.—A correspondent from Mullaitivu sends us the following:—It is rumoured that the Government Agents is selecting a site near about Nedunkeni to build a Kachoberi, Court House, quarters for Officers, a Residency for the Assistant Government Agent and other public buildings and to make it the Headquarters of the District instead of retaining Mullaitivu as such. Nedunkeni is 19 miles from Mullaitivu and 26 miles from Vavunia and is a hot bed of malaria. Somebody's wisdom is responsible for the step. Nedunkeni is unapproachable in the rainy months either from the Mullaitivu side or from the Vavunia side of the District, owing to the road being crossed by rivers. The roads will have to be bridged and this will cost some money. The buildings will again cost a fairly large sum: Why throw so large an amount of public money in converting a high jungle land into a town when the existing buildings at Mullaitivu can be converted into suitable offices at much less cost with the opportunity for the various officers to enjoy good health and good sea breeze? Mullaitivu has been the Headquarters of this District for over a hundred years. There are splendid sites for building a Residency and quarters for officers. Water is easily found at high level, and is of good quality, whereas in Nedunkeni and in the interior Vanni water is obtainable only at a great depth and is not very good. This is one of the reasons why that part of the District is not populated by settlers from the congested Jaffna peninsula. There are several good buildings in Vavunia which are occupied by the staff of the various departments stationed there, including a storied Residency for the Assistant Government Agent to stay when he goes on circuit. There was a separate Kachoberi at Vavunia in the eighties, but it was closed on the recommendation of the late lamented Mr. E. C. Fisher when he was Government Agent, Jaffna. His Excellency the Governor being new to the Island, will not be blamed for this enormous expenditure of money on entirely new buildings in the unhealthy interior of Vanni, but his advisers will be responsible.—Ibid.

THE "HINDU" IN TROUBLE.—The Madras "Hindu" of the 21st instant states:— "A notice under the Indian Press Act issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the instance of the Madras Government, to show cause on the 23rd instant, why a security of Rs. 2,000 should not be deposited, was served yesterday at Coonoor on Mr. K. Srinivasan, B.A., the Printer and Publisher of the "Hindu" and keeper of the National Press where the paper is printed. The matter in respect of which the Government has taken action is stated to be the leading article in the "Hindu" of the 8th instant, entitled "The Situation" relating to the affairs in the Punjab, and the report of a lecture on the same subject published on the same day under the heading "Situation in the North," by Mr. Govardan Das of Lahore."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

THE 'CEYLON ECONOMIST'.—The April number of this interesting journal is before us. A perusal of the contents will convince any one that the journal continues to grow in usefulness. The contributions published in this number are (1) What the world wants today, (2) Glass Manufacture, (3) Poultry Farming, (4) Ladies Page—Economic Hints for the House-wife, (5) A Cottage Industry for Ceylon (6) Notes and Selections, (7) Queries and Answers and (8) Agricultural Notes.

THE PRABUDDHA BHARATA.—The May number of this journal of the Ramakrishna Mission published from Mayavati, Almora District, Himalayas, is to hand and contains as usual several contributions of educational value to students of Hindu religion.

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.—We have also received with thanks the following Administration Reports from the Secretariat viz, on Post and Telegraphs, Registration of Trade Marks and Designs, Government Printing Office, Factories, Veterinary, and Companies and Societies.

THE SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT.

BOMBAY'S WORTHY EXAMPLE.

PEACEFUL HARTAL.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS.—Bombay covered itself with glory by preserving perfect calm, and the citizens have shown by their peaceful hartal they have understood a portion of Satyagraha. They have done true honour to Mr. Horniman and demonstrated to Government that they disapprove of his deportation. Bombay has set a worthy example to the whole of India. It is a matter of pride for Bombay, from the Satyagraha standpoint, that some shops were open. This fact proved the voluntary character of the hartal. Many causes contributed to the success of this remarkable demonstration, but the chief among them was the performance of their duty by volunteers under Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani. They had commenced operations from the commencement of the talk of hartal and we had the results of their efforts yesterday. Our thanks are due also to the police. If aggressive military dispositions had been made, the people would have become excited and the task of preserving peace would have been much more difficult.

A nation enjoying or desiring to enjoy Swaraj must possess the following four attributes:—

- (1) The police should be the least needed for self protection and there should be concord between them and the people;
(2) Jails should be the least patronised;
(3) The Hospitals should have few cases; and
(4) The law courts should have the least work.

Where people do violence, commit crimes, and not exercising control over their senses and committing a breach of nature's laws become diseased and engage in perpetual quarrels resulting in law suits, they are not free but in bondage. We shall learn the first chapter of Swaraj and Liberty when India adopts the example of Bombay as a permanent way of life.

M. K. GANDHI.

—The Hindu.

THE INDIAN REFORMS.

LONDON, May 18.—Commenting on the Southborough reports, the "Times" says the substance of the proposals is presumably embodied in the Bill about to be presented to Parliament. The reports are necessarily highly technical and illustrate the extreme difficulty of making constitutional reforms for India. Parliament must largely depend on the advice of experts, but if it settles the broad principles of the reform that is as much as can be expected. The really satisfactory thing is that the appearance of the reports signifies the near approach of the Bill which can now only be imperilled, if disorderly factions in India continue to create internal strife. The reason assigned for not giving non-Brahmans communal representation sounds sufficient but in view of the protests of non-Brahmans, the "Times" prefers to await further information. The "Times" adds that the Committee on division of functions appears to have discharged its task with discretion though a very heavy responsibility is cast on the Governor, even differences with new Ministers. The more the diarchy is examined the less it is liked. It would be very easy to pick holes in the forthcoming Bill. But it will not be a better Bill though even now no practicable scheme should be ruled out. The necessity is to make a beginning which Government is rightly determined to do. Criticism should now be constructive, for on both wings hitherto there has been far too much flat negative opposition.

The "Young India," of which Mr. Gandhi is at present the editor, writes:—

The Reports of the Southborough Committees are published along with the despatches of the Government of India. On account of the forbidding bulk of it, if not for other reasons, it is necessary to defer criticism. We cannot help observing that the Transferred List suggested for the Provinces is, on the face of it, unsatisfactory and illiberal. We are afraid that the mental indifference of some of the Local Governments to the system of diarchy must have gone some way in making the task of the Indian minister ridiculously circumscribed and on the whole inconsequential. The Madras Government are, of course, tooth and nail against the structure of Government in the Reforms report. The Government of Bombay and the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of Assam seem to have offered "alternative" schemes, while the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces merely pleaded for time and training. The impression we have gained at a glance is that the citadel of power will continue as of old, but Indians will be asked to content themselves with a wooden scaffolding on its pattern with three legs to support. While India asks for substantial reform to start with the Government of India it will not do to ask her to wait for ten years with shadowy improvements in provincial governments.—Ibid.

LORD RONALD SHAY AT THE BELUR MATH.

On Friday the 7th March Lord Ronaldshay landed at the jetty of the Belur Math erected by Messrs. Hoare Miller & Co. for the Utsav of the 9th March. His Excellency was met by the Vice President, Swami Shivananda and Secy. Swami Saradananda, the President being away ill at Calcutta under medical treatment.

The Secretary welcomed His Excellency on behalf of the Order and expressed the gratitude of the Order for His Excellency's favouring them with the visit. He was led to the inner compound of the Math premises where under the mango tree were provided seats for His Excellency and the party. On his way he asked the Secretary as to how many monks were stopping there and on being told about thirty to forty including monks and Brahmacharins wanted to know what was meant by Brahmacharins. The Secretary explained that the Brahmacharins are entitled to enter the Order after remaining in training a few years and on being asked what the period was he was told that there being no limit, it all depends upon the capacity of the man, but generally 3 to 5 years is the period.

On taking his seat while others were standing out of respect he asked the Secretary if they followed any system of religious practices and was replied that they followed the Patanjali system of Raja Yoga and meditations—which system had been nicely dealt with in English and published by the late Swami Vivekananda in the year 1896 in America and England, and that this book had acquired such a world wide reputation that it had been translated into various languages including Russian, French and German. Here the Secretary presented His Excellency some of the leading works of Swami Vivekananda including the Raja Yoga. His Excellency then asked the Secretary if he could tell him why most of the Sannyasins besmeer their bodies with a ashes to which he replied "the ashes represent what is left of the wood after it has been burnt out or destroyed. So it is used as a symbol to make them remember that their goal is to reach the Absolute Being who alone remains on the destruction of the universe." Hearing which His Excellency said "so it is used as a symbol of Destruction"—to which the Secretary replied "yes—the destruction or merging of the Universe to its cause—the Absolute Being." His Excellency then asked "is not the teaching of Theosophy akin to these principles of the Hindu Shastras which you teach. Had Mrs. Annie Besant ever been to your Math?" The Secretary said "No—Mrs. Besant had not been to the Math but the teaching of Theosophy although akin to that of Hindu Shastras—there is a difference; for instance, Theosophy as represented by Col. Olcott has drawn a good deal from Buddhist rather than Hindu Shastras—on the other hand Theosophy as taught by Mrs. Besant has a good deal of Hinduism in it—yet there are great differences for instance, Theosophy teaches that a man earns his salvation or freedom of the soul, after a certain number of births, whereas Hindu Shastras teach that salvation can be obtained even in this life if one struggles very hard. His Excellency then said "Does not the Vedanta say that the Universe is a projection of the Absolute and that the chain of evolution and involution of the Universe is going on for all the time?" To which the Secretary replied "yes, during Mahapralaya comes the involution or the return of the universe into the infinite Being but there are differences of opinion as regards the Kalpa theory. Some Vedantists hold that the whole of the Universe never returns into the Absolute but only a part of it at a time i. e. they believe in Khanda Pralaya but not in Mahapralaya. Others hold that the whole of the Universe returns into the Absolute and that is in Mahapralaya. His Excellency then remarked "How can the Khanda Pralaya theory be true when there is this in Vedanta that the whole of the Universe is a projection of the Absolute and when you believe that the chain of coming out and going in of the Universe is true for all time."

His Excellency was then led to the library room and the room upstairs which was occupied by Swami Vivekananda when alive, and thence to Thakur Ghar or worship room where His Excellency knowing that it is a custom with the Hindus to take off shoes before they enter the temple; took off his shoes and then entering inside saw the Altar where the relics of Sri Ramakrishna and Vivekananda are kept. He asked if they meant by relics, 'ashes,' and was replied in the affirmative. Then he was led into the side room where are stored the bed and other things which were actually used by Sri Ramakrishna in his life time. He was shown all the contents to which he seemed to take particular interest and asked several questions which were duly replied. On coming down to the place where he was first seated he was told by the Secretary that it was a custom with their Master never to allow any man to go away from him without partaking of some sweets etc. and that if His Excellency would oblige them by following this custom of theirs. On His Excellency very kindly agreeing he was offered a cup of tea, some fruits, biscuits and sandesh. His Excellency took lemon with his tea in lieu of milk and as he was taking his tea he asked a few questions such as how many Contres the Math and the Mission has in India and America. As he took sandesh some of the members were introduced to His Excellency including the Editor of the Prabuddha Bharata which is published from Mayavati in the Himalayas. His Excellency was then led to see the temple erected over the cremation ground of the Swami Vivekananda and saw the bas Relief of the great Swami and was told that it has been constructed at Jaypore. Thence he was led to the guest house, built as a memorial to the late great dramatist Mr. G. O. Ghosh and his most intimate friend Babu K. P. Ghosh—disciples of Sri Ramakrishna. His Excellency was told that some of the European friends of the Mission stopped there such as Mrs. Savier whose husband built the Math for the Mission at Mayavati, the late Mrs. P. Godes, Miss McLeod—the aunt of Lady Sandwich etc. His Excellency was led thence to the charitable dispensary and on being told that both Allopathy and Homoeopathy and Kavriraji are being used and good numbers of cases are treated, seemed to be deeply interested. He was then led to see the cooking arrangements for the ensuing Utsav of the 9th instant and saw some sweets in course of preparation. Then His Excellency with all courtesy, apologising for the trouble given, wanted to take leave. On being presented with a bunch of few roses grown in the

CORRESPONDENCE.

LOCAL OPTION WORK AT ALAVEDDY.

Sir,
I read an article in your paper of the 19th instant on Local option work at Alaveddy in which "Alavai Nasan" says that a responsible officer of the village works against them and discourages them in this movement. By chance, at the same moment I met an independent officer of the village and when I showed him these lines he said "My friend! I suspect that I am the officer referred to therein". I was astonished to hear such a reply from that bold man who is, to my knowledge, one of the real straightforward members of the Alaveddy Temperance Society and so, I wished to explain the matter, when he in reply said "My friend! Don't be taken up by this false article. I am still a true member of the Temperance society and there are, to my knowledge, some false members in our Society who still take toddy but feign to be sober, and get toddy for their use extracted from their own trees pretending they are not theirs. Don't you think that it is our duty to improve our own Society and proceed to have the Government tavern abolished. I was with this opinion and when one (perhaps I think he may be the "Alavai Nasan") wanted me to side him for this Local option I directed him that we should have the meeting of our Society improved first by holding a public meeting, and then only we shall have a right to go to the other party in the matter. This was my only reply and not a single word is true of the sentence "O, that never be successful because the Government is against the removal of taverns and any Government officer cannot give my name which "Alavai Nasan" was published. I do not work nor wish to work against Local option or our Temperance Society as I am a straight-forward member of the Society. It is not right on the part of the "Alavai Nasan" to say that another fifty are quite indifferent about the movement but are more under the influence of one who works against them, than under their influence. "Alavai Nasan" himself conscientiously knows that those who drink will not side him in this movement. So saying the officer went away and it seems to me ridiculous and I believe it will be the same with you and our readers, to read the article of "Alavai Nasan" and see him found out as a backboneless creature by means of the words given by the officer. Therefore, in plain words, I dare say that it is "Alavai Nasan" who is to be considered backboneless and not the officer referred to therein who straightforwardly asserts that he is a true member of the Alaveddy Temperance Society being not afraid of Higher Authorities.

Alaveddy, Alavai Vasam.
May 22, 1919

Math and some bouquets by the Secretary he took his leave thanking the Order. The Secretary again expressed the sincere gratitude of the Order and that it had been a great privilege conferred on the Order by His Excellency's coming to see their place and bade adieu to him on the gangway leading to the jetty. As His Excellency boarded the ship the monks gave loud cheers "Joy Guru Maharajski Jai"—His Excellency waving his hands to the monks all the time they were in sight.

Before his departure he enquired why was the rampart wall (Postha) in front of the Math, in an unfinished condition. The Secretary replied that it was in that unfinished condition, owing to want of funds. His Excellency then went on board the steamer and left the place. On the 11th of March the Secretary received the following letter from His Excellency's Private Secretary:

D. O. 476. Government House, Calcutta. 11th March, 1919.

Dear Sir,
His Excellency has been pleased to sanction as a slight return for the kindness you showed him on the occasion of his recent visit a grant of Rs. 500 to the Ramakrishna Mission as a contribution towards the cost of rivetting the riverside land belonging to the Math at Belur. The amount will be placed at the disposal of the District Magistrate, Howrah.

Yours truly,
Sd. E. B. WILKINSON.
The Secy, R. K. MISSION, Belur Math, Belur.

The noble example set by His Excellency is worthy of the exalted position he holds. His appreciation of the value of the Ramakrishna Mission, we must say, is a great asset. By his august presence His Excellency has removed effectively the slur which was sought to be attached to this society whose mission is to do service to the suffering humanity.
—Prabuddha Bharata.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE PEACE TREATY.

London, May 13.

Herr Scheidemann's speech at yesterday's sitting of the German National Assembly was punctuated throughout with loud, often stormy, applause. When Herr Scheidemann declared the Treaty inacceptable, the house rose to its feet and confirmed the President's words with tremendous applause and general hand clapping. The galleries also participated loudly in the demonstration uncheckered. Herr Scheidemann declared that Vienna was negotiating with the Germans in paving the way to negotiations, not only for themselves but for the society of nations. "The dignity of humanity," said Scheidemann, "is placed in your hands. Preserve it. We shall make more counter proposals. In Governments view the Treaty is inacceptable. The voices of Italy, Great Britain and France are now heard protesting."

KOREA APPEALS FOR LIBERATION FROM JAPAN.

London, May 12.

The Korean petition to the Conference, urging the Korean claims for liberation from Japan and reconstitution of an independent State, requests the abrogation of the Treaty of Seoul of August, 1910, on the ground that the Treaty of annexation was concluded under circumstances of fraud and force which vitiated its validity. The Koreans held that their consent has been an essential condition to the validity of the Treaty and it was a direct violation by the Japanese of international guarantees regarding Korean independence and integrity. The petition asserts that the independence of Korea was guaranteed by several Treaties, signed by Japan and other Powers, as well as Korea. These Treaties cannot be violated without being subject to eventual revision by the Powers assembled in International Congress such as the Peace Conference. The petition seeks to justify the claim of Korea by analogy with the conditions pertaining to Poland and Alsace Lorraine. The petition was presented in the name of the Republic of Korea and over eighteen million Koreans.

NATIONAL PEACE CELEBRATIONS, AUGUST 3RD TO 5TH.

London, May 16.

"The Times" states that it has been decided to hold National Peace celebrations on August 3rd, 4th and 5th, if Peace is signed.

London, May 16.

Paris.—Havas Agency states that Marshal Foch visits Coblenz, then he will leave for Cologne, thence for Aix-la-Chapelle. Marshal Foch is paying a visit of inspection, but his arrival at this time has special significance for the German people. The Entente will insist upon the terms of Peace being signed. The German plenipotentiaries, it is likely, will ask for longer delay than the 15 days allowed for consideration of the Treaty. Delay will be refused.

London, May 18.

Berlin.—In the Peace Committee, the Minister of Economics, exhaustively reviewed the economic effects of the Treaty upon Germany and alleged that the Allied demands as regards coal would leave a deficit of 50 per cent for Home Requirements, spelling collapse for German economic life. The surrender of the seaworthy fishing fleet would mean unemployment for 65,000 seamen. The stoppage of interest payments on the War Loan investments would be robbery against small investors and would bring Germany to the verge of an abyss owing to disturbances.

London, May 15.

Paris.—One-half of the time allotted to the Germans to frame any amendments to the text of the Peace terms has been wasted in Notes, and only seven days now remain for them to study the technical details of the financial, commercial and economic clauses, so as to suggest alterations which might render execution easier for the Germans. General Pershing, on being asked what America would do in the case of the Germans not signing the Treaty, replied that America would play her part, whatever it might be.

London, May 17.

Paris.—The British, French and Italian Delegates met the Austrians for the first time today at St. Germain and discussed the revictualing of Austria. It is understood that the full text of the Peace Treaty, handed to the German Delegation, shall be published immediately.

London, May 16.

Paris.—Italy's Colonial demands include considerable claims on the Red Sea, the Tunis Hinterland and the Tchad region in Central Africa.

London, May 14.

Paris, May 14.—Havas Agency states:—The France problem is still unsolved. The French view is that the maximum Italy now can hope for is the declaration of Fiume as a Free City with the omission (sic) of the League of Nations as administration.

Washington, May 18.

Washington.—Congress has been convened for May 19th when the most momentous sittings, in view of the question of the ratification of the Treaty and the acceptance of the League Covenant will be held. Interest centres on the attitude of the Republican Majority. The historic contest in the Senate is expected. It is believed that the Republicans have been studying the methods of separating the League from the Peace Treaty with a view to early ratification of the latter and further discussion on the former. A group of Republican Senators, however, announced that they will not permit the League to become a Party matter and they will vote independently on this matter, which is significant in view of the Republicans' narrow majority in the Senate.

Washington, May 14.

Washington.—Koo, the Chinese Minister in Washington, and leader of the Chinese Delegation to the Peace Conference denies the report that he promised President Wilson not to oppose the Council of Three's decision as to Kiaschun. Hundreds of cablegrams, from Chinese all over the world, continue to arrive at Headquarters of the Chinese Delegation, urging the Chinese Delegates not to sign.

London, May 18.

The Austrian Treaty is now nearly complete. The clause dealing with responsibilities for the

War is practically a duplicate of that in the German Treaty, but the ex Emperor Karl is not assigned. The clause provides that Austria should pay a twentieth of the German indemnity, namely 5,000 million marks.

An Irish American Delegation has asked Mr. Valera, Griffith and Plunkett safe conduct to come to Paris to submit their case to the Peace Conference.

London, May 16.

Paris.—The German Peace Treaty contains a hitherto unpublished Clause, providing that ratification by Germany and three of the principal Allied and Associated Powers makes the Treaty operative between the ratifying parties, enabling the immediate resumption of trade.

Four Notes have been received from the German Delegation. M. Clemenceau, President Wilson and Baron Orlando are considering the replies which will be transmitted to the Germans as soon as they have been approved by Mr. Lloyd George.

Reuter learns that beside the Military measures decided by the Allies, if Germany does not sign the Peace Treaty, economic steps have also been settled, the effect of which will be to reimpose the blockade most completely. On the other hand the Supreme Economic Council has arranged to raise the blockade if Germany signs and thus gives an earnest of her intention to carry out the Peace terms.

Paris.—Mr. Lloyd George has gone on a visit to the British Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

Paris, May 15.—In the course of a statement in the Chamber Budget Committee M. Pichou explained the reasons for asking authority to advance \$15,000,000 to Austria to enable her to secure supplies. Government hoped by this means that Austria would not be compelled to bind herself to Germany. The Committee did not reach any decision.

AFGHANISTAN.

Calcutta, May 22.

Simla, May 21.—A *Communicative* states:—The following is a brief account of the recent action at Dakka:—On May 16th a reconnaissance carried out by our troops, towards Basawal, disclosed large bodies of the enemy about West of Dakka, carrying out his usual tactics. The enemy followed up our withdrawal and, venturing too close afforded our cavalry an opportunity, one squadron charging several times with great effect over favourable ground. On nearing Dakka the Afghans took up a position in the hills, 1½ mile West of our camp. After dusk they attempted a small attack, which was repulsed. The remainder of the night passed quietly. At 4.30 a. m. on the 17th we commenced our attack against the Ridge, Cavalry and machine-guns co-operating with the infantry, while aeroplanes joined in with bombs. Our howitzers from Landi Kot came into action at 11.15 a. m. and by 4 p. m. the infantry had carried a height. The enemy left about 300 dead and we captured five Krupp guns. Howitzer fire was very accurate and the complete success of the whole action is reported have had dispiriting effect on the Afghans on this front.

A telegram reporting an aerial attack on Jelalabad says:—The bombing raids were highly successful. In a night raid Captain Carbery dropped four small bombs on the Amir's Palace. In the day raid four bombs dropped amongst 2,000 infantry on parade, inflicting about 50 casualties.

The Infantry scattered into the barracks, which were bombed by the next raid. Six direct hits were obtained. All the bombs dropped in the town, which is much knocked about. Fifteen machines participated and nearly two tons of bombs were dropped. The fate of Sardar Narulla Khan is unknown. Some reports say he is dead; others that he is still alive.

Fighting has now developed in Kurram. Excepting the outlaws and badmushes, the tribesmen will not agree to the passage of ill-disciplined troops through their territories. The Amir is still at Kabul.

Allahabad, May 20.

A *Pioneer* special cable, dated London, May 9th, states:—Rumours of the violation of India's North West Frontier were circulated in London on Wednesday. One evening paper published a very guarded paragraph. *The Times* had a leader on the subject. This morning's paper contained the first official news in the form of an announcement by the India Office containing these words: The Government of India are taking active steps to expel the intruders and deal firmly with any developments that may arise. The troops detailed for this purpose have been placed under the command of General Barrett. It is anticipated that they will have no difficulty in carrying out their task. The *Daily Telegraph* today refers to General Barrett's participation in the Kandahar march and repeated service on the Frontier and describes it as fortunate that there should be available on the spot an officer so qualified by forty years' experience to deal with the situation. The only wise course is to act without delay, and without timidity, before the trouble can assume serious proportions. There is no greater mistake than to assume an easy-going posture towards such an outbreak.

Calcutta, May 21.

Simla, May 20.—A press *communicative* states:—No further operations are reported from Dakka. The band collected by Yar Muhammad at Choza is now believed to have dispersed and sniping has, for the time being, practically ceased in the Khyber. The situation on the Kurram border is still obscure. The Afghan troops piggybacking Peiwar Ridge are adopting a somewhat aggressive attitude and piques on our side of the border have been fired on at night. Conditions are also unsettled in Khost. Local reports state that General Nadir Khan, Commanding in this District, is expected to arrive at Manu on the 19th or 20th, with a detachment of regular troops and a tribal lashkar. Reports from all other parts of frontier are satisfactory and the attitude of the tribes remains good.

EGYPT.

London, May 15.

Lord Curzon, speaking in the Lords, replying to Lord Crewe, said that the situation in Egypt had certainly improved, although it could not yet be described as satisfactory. Order had generally been restored in the Provinces, but sporadic disturbances had to be forcibly quelled in some towns, especially in Cairo. Egyptian affairs had been conducted without native Ministers since the resignation of the Ministry on April 22nd.

The British Government had emphatically declared that they did not intend to abandon the responsibilities which they had incurred when the task of governing Egypt was placed on their shoulder. All well instructed foreign opinion, interested in Egypt's prosperity, appreciated the British Protectorate. The Sultan had been assured that the Egyptians would be fully enabled to state their views regarding the definition of the Protectorate, or the necessary constitutional or administrative changes, or other vital matters, before any decision was arrived at. It had always been the Government's intention to send a strong Commission to Egypt, as early as possible, to determine the nature of the new Protectorate. Government now proposed to despatch a Mission over which Lord Milner had been invited to preside. Government believed that the Egyptians should be given an ever increasing share in the Government and it was their desire to see Egypt, under British guidance, advance in prosperity and enlightenment and take her place as a prominent Islamic Power.

—The Ceylon Observer.

Notice.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3876.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chellammah wife of Mailvaganam Kandar of Meesalai

Muttiah Thiyyagarasah of Tirunelveli
Deceased.
Petitioner.

1. Mailvaganam Kandar of Meesalai and Minor
2. Annapoornam daughter of Saravananattu Muttiah and
3. Muttappillai widow of Saravananattu Muttiah of Tirunelveli, the 2nd Respondent is a minor by her Guardian ad litem 3rd Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Muttiah Thiyyagarasah of Tirunelveli, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Chellammah wife of Mailvaganam Kandar, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on March 19, 1919, in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 18, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is one of the heirs 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 27, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,
District Judge.
May 13, 1919.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3882.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Iadchuniammah wife of Kadripillai Arumugampillai of Tellippalai, Jaffna, late of Madras

Kandappillai Ponnampalam of Tellippalai
Deceased.
Petitioner.

1. Arumugampillai Kanagasabapillai of Tellippalai and
2. Saraswathiammah widow of J. P. Sanmugampillai of Do. The 1st Respondent is a minor by his Guardian ad litem the 2nd Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Kandappillai Ponnampalam of Tellippalai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Iadchuniammah wife of Kadripillai Arumugampillai of Tellippalai, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on March 25, 1919, in the presence of Mr. A. Appathurai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated March 18, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the 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 Respondents or any other person shall, on or before May 27, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,
District Judge.
May 13, 1919.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3885.

In the Matter of the last will and Codicil of the late J. P. Sanmugampillai of Tellippalai in Jaffna late of Madras

Saraswathiammah widow of J. P. Sanmugampillai of Tellippalai
Deceased.
Petitioner.

1. Arumugampillai Kanagasabapillai of Tellippalai, a minor by his Guardian ad litem the 2nd Respondent
2. Sangarappillai Kanagasayar of Tellippalai
3. Footapillai Wythlingampillai of Pt. Pedro
4. Kanagasabai Sri Srinatharamoorthy of Point Pedro and his wife
5. Veeshaladhammah

This matter of the Petition of Saraswathiammah widow of J. P. Sanmugampillai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, J. P. Sanmugampillai of Tellippalai late of Madras, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on March 19, 1919, in the presence of Mr. A. Appathurai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated March 18, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration with the will annexed to the estate of the said Intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before May 27, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,
District Judge.
May 13, 1919.

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PIANO TUNING.

JAFFNA DISTRICT.

Mr. Beck is due in the above district on Wednesday the 21st instant. His services may be obtained by communicating with him not later than the 24th instant at the Rest House, Jaffna.

H. W. Cave & Co.,
COLOMBO.

NOTICE.

I do hereby give notice that, though my name was entered in the Register of Births of A. J. Raganatha Mudaliyar, Registrar of Valigaman West Division under No. 23252 of 6th March, 1894, as Venasitamby son of Kanapathiar Veluppillai and Meenachippillai daughter of Vaithianather, I have been known during the last 25 years by the name of Nagalingam and that I shall continue to be known by the same name Nagalingam in future also.

Tholapuram,
21st May, 1919.
V. NAGALINGAM.

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