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NOTICE.

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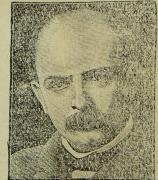
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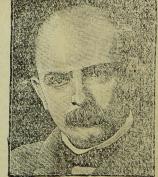
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NOTICE.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. In the Matter of the Estate of the Laramugattan Pandary of Meesalai North

Manikkan Kanapathy of Thavalaiyattalai
Petitioner.

Vs.

Kanthan Chinnatampy and wife Seethevy of Thavalaiyattalai Chinnachchy daughter of Manikkan Kanapathy of Do.
Pedunky daughter of Manikkan Kanapathy of Do. appearing by their Guardian ad litem the 1st Respondent

dent Chinnammah daughter of Chuppan Ampalavan of Do. Chinnan daughter of Chuppan Am-palavan of Do. appearing by their Guardian ad litem the 7th Respon-16.

dent
Chuppan Ampalavan of Do.
Manikkan Kanthau of Navatkadu
Velan Chinnan and wife
Chinnan of Meesalai North
Chinnappodian Vally of Thavalaiattalai

yattalai Ammah daughter of Vally Sinnap-podian of Do. Chinnappodian Kunchan of Do. Kunchy daughter of Vally Chinnap 12.

14. Kunchy daughter of Vally Chinnappodian of Do. appearing by their Grardian ad-litem the 15th Respondent

15. Chinnaddy widow of Vally Chinnappodian of Do.

16. Vaddan Vally and

17. wife Ammah of Thavalaiyattalai

18. Velan Vally and wife

19. Aivy of Meesalai North

20. Velan Vaddan and wife

21. Amuthy of Thunnalai South

Velan Kathiran of Meesalai North, appearing by his Guardian ad-litem the 28rd Respondent

28. Karthy widow of Karthan Velan of Do.

Respondents.

Respondents

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Manikken Kanapathy of Thavalaiyattalai, praying for Letof Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Arumugattan Pandary, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, Acting District Judge, on April 29, 1919, in the presence of Mr. C. R. Tambiah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner; dated February 13, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner 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 June 5, 1919, show sufficient canse to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,

May 21, 1919.

A. Kanagasabai, Acting District Judge.

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Auction Sale of Land at Karativu in the District of Jaffna.

undermentioned land belonging to the Estate of the late Sinnattamby Kandar of Karadivu East and administernandar of Astantiva Hast and administer-ed in Testamertary Case No. 3659 D. C., Jaffoa, will be sold by public auction on Saturday the 14th day of June, 1919, at 3 P. M., on the spot.

3 P. M., on the spot.

A piece of land situated at Valantalai in Karadivu called "Velivanthan" in extent 10 Lms. P. C. and bounded on the East by the property of Kandappar Somasundram and Murugar Vaitilingam, North by the property of Meenadchi. Somasundram and Murugar Valblingam, North by the property of Meenadchi wife of Velupillai and by the property belonging to Pillaiyar Koil, West by the property of Iladchumy wife of Valuppillai and on the South by the property of Elaiyatamby Rasiah and his brothers and sisters. The whole hereof.

• 23rd May, 1919.

C. RASINAYAGIM Commissioner.

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Twenty acres land in Anuradhapura Town, Road Frontage, Crown Title—14 acres in coconut, plantains and other fruit trees, the rest in paddy under cultivation. Land fully irrigable. Apply A. D Toussaint, Central Hotel, Anuradha-

Notice.

Tenders are invited for supply of Kallundai and country rice from November 1, 1919, to October 31, 1920, at Irrigation Works in the Northern and Eastern Pro-

Tenders are receivable not later than noon on August 12, 1919.

For further particulars see Government Gazette or apply to the office of the Director of Irrigation, Trincomalee.

W. Brown, for R F. Morris, Acting Director of Irrigation. Office of the Director of Irrigation, Trincomalee, 21th May, 1919.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "HINDU ORGAN".

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Che hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1919.

A HINDU EDUCATIONAL FUND AND THE UTILISATION OF CHIDAMBARAM MADALAYA PROPERTIES IN JAFFNA

The establishment of a Hindu Educa tional Fund for starting new Hindu Schools for Hindu children in Jaffaa has long remained in abeyance. The work can no longer be neglected without great derests of our there is triment to the vital interests of our community. We believe there is no other religious community in Ceylon, or in any civilized country in the world, where such a large proportion of the children belonging to that community is allowed to receive its education in schools established by other religionists whose primary object is to proselytise these children. After the introduction of comchildren. After the introduction of compulsory education, especially, the conduct of the Hindu Community of Jaffaa and of Batticaloa in not establishing sufficient number of schools of their own in every town and village, for the education of their children, has been most culpable. From a schedule of Educational institutions which were registered under the Rural Schools' Ordinance of 1907, when the Ordinance was proclaimed for the first time to operate in Jaffaa, in July 1917, we find that out of a total of 299 schools in the District only 58 are Hindu Schools. All the rest were the schools of proselytising Misonly 58 are Hindu Schools. All the rest were the schools of proselytising Missions, composed as follows:—American Mission 113, Roman Catholic 60, Church Mission 35 and Wesleyan 33—total 241. Now, according to the last census, 88 percent of the population of Jaffra are Hindus, and if the same percentage is to be kept in the number of schools also the kept in the number of schools also, the Hindus should have about 263 schools for the education of their children in their own national and religious lines, instead of the meagre 58 which they had in 1917. There is no ground to suppose that this striking disproportion between Hindu and Mission schools in Jaffaa would have appreciably altered in favour of the Hindus within the last two

It every Hindu child of school-going age in Jaffa is to be rescued from the proselytising influence of Mission schools, and educated in Hindu schools where our and educated in Hindu schools where our most cheri-hel religious and national ideals will be respected and fostered, and will not be reviled and destroyed, then the Hindu Community must now make a determined effort to start and carry on about 200 new schools in this District. In order to make the work effective in collecting a Fund for this purpose, it is essential that we should adopt the most modern methods of organising and canvassing. First of all, an educational survey of the District should be made. There are 254 villages in the Jaffan Dissurvey of the District should be made. There are 254 villages in the Jaffna District. Every Hindu village where the children are not provided with Hindu Schools for their education should be marked out. The Hindus of these villages should be approached and reminded of their responsibility to maintain their national self-respect, and to take proper care of the religious education of their children. If the work is systematically organized it will not be difficult to influence the leading Hindus in some of the villages to find the means for starting a local Hindu school. In all villages where this may not be practicable, the promise of a financial subsidy from the central Hindu Educational Fund cannot fail to influence the villages where the not fail to influence the villagers to start a school for their children.

(8)

not fail to influence the villagers to start a school for their children.

How then shall we devise a plan to succeed in establishing a central Hindu Educational Trust for Jaffna? The wisest course will be to conserve and safeguard what our ancestors have bequeathed to us in the form of religious trust properties, rather than seek to collect new funds. We have in several previous articles, in these columns, urged on the attention of our Hindu countrymen, the great advantage to be derived by bringing the vast properties in Jaffna belonging to the Chidambaram Madalaya charities, under proper management. Almost all these properties are now mismanaged or are not managed under proper authority. We will not be far wrong in saying that not even 25 per cent of their income is now recovered by the present managers. If a central body of trustees composed of leading, educated, and public spirited Saivites were to be constituted in Jaffna, and if the management of all these Madam properties were to be taken up by this body and conducted in right lines, the revenues from these properties will be enormously increased. We will then have funds enough to place the existing Madams, as well as the custothen have funds enough to place the existing Madams, as well as the custo-mary religious and temple services at Chidambaram, on a more prosperous footing, and, in addition, have a big surplus fund that will be quite ample to afford help for the religious education of Hindu children and also of the Hindu Priesthood in Jaffna.

Priesthood in Jafina.

If the old managers, whose inefficiency or incompetency they themselves cannot deny, refuse to acknowledge the authority of the new body created for the good of the Hindu Community, there are sections in the new Trusts Ordinance under which these managers may be removed by an order of the District Court, and the trust properties vested on a new body which can command the confilence of the Court, and which will act in the interests of the Hindu public. It is estimated that all the Madam trust properties in Jaffna, when placed under efficient management, can be made to yield an annual rental of about Rs. 25,000. As we have stated above, not even one-fourth of this amount is now realised. Two thousand rupees a month is a modest estimate of the sum is now realised. Two thousand rupees a month is a modest estimate of the sum we can have for religious education alone, after fully meeting all the expenses for the proper upkeep of the Madams as well as the customary religious and temple services. In the new Trusts Ordinance also there is a clause which empowers Trustees of such religious Charities to devote a portion of the funds at their disposal to educational objects. It cannot be rightly maintained that the starting of Saivite Tamil Schools or Saiva Priests classes are Tamil Schools or Salva Prieses classes are alien to the objects of the founders of these trusts. Madams among Hindus, like the monasteries of medieval Europe, are institutions primarily intended for the propagation of religious education. There propagation of religious education. There is no greater religious want of the Hindu Community than the rescuing of the vast majority of its children from proselytising educational institutions and selytising educational institutions and providing them with schools of their own. When we are confronted on every side with opposing religious bodies well organized and well supplied with funds, daily depleting our ranks and drawing converts from our fold, there can be no higher religious service which a Hindu can perform to his co-religionists than to supply them the means to defend his religion and national ideals of life from losing ground among them. ground among them.

A good opportunity has now been cre-A good opportunity has now been created to effect reforms in the management of one of the wealthiest Madams in Jaffna. The Thampiran of Sivapuri Madam died recently, and it is reported that there is going to be litigation about his successor. This Madam owns extensive properties in Jaffna and India estimated to yield a rental of about Rs 6,000 annually. This was grossly mismanaged in the past, as many of our readers may know. Here is just the opportunity and the immediate incentive to elect and constiknow Here is just the opportunity and the immediate incentive to elect and constitute the new body of trustees we referred to above. If prompt action is taken in the matter by the leading men of the community, these vast properties may be placed under good management and a large sum of money saved for Saiva religious education. Another wealthy institution of this type—the Punnianachchy

Madam Trust—which had long remained without a Management, has been, with the generous financial aid of a few leading Hindu gentlemen, now placed under the management of a body of Trustees elected by the Hindu Public, conforming to the provisions of the new Trusts Ordinance. How these Trustees succeeded in winning a case instituted against one who was long in wrongful possession of the Trust properties, may be known to our readers. The success achieved in the Punnianachy Madam case should stimulate the Hindu Community to make further efforts in this direction, so that the management of all the Madam properties in Jaffaa may be amalgamated and brought under the control of a central management of all the Madam properties in Jaffna may be amalgamated and brought under the control of a central body. It is then alone that the sacred cause of Hindu Swarajiya in Religious Education will be won and the present necessity of Hindu children having to attend the schools of the proselytising Missions will be remuved.

LOCAL & GENERAL

The Weather.—Refreshing showers of rain tell in all parts of the Di trict on Monday and Tuesday last. Since the begining of this year we have had rains atmost every month which is quite unusual for this part which is quite unusual for of the Island.

THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.-Mr. B Con-THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.—Mr. B. Constabilities, our Government Agent, leit on oricuit to the Mudativu District on Sunday last, accompanied by the Chief Muda iyer. From Mullativu he goes to Colombo on the 9th proximo, returning here in the course of that week.

THE RICKSHAW COOLIES STRIKE:—
rickshaw coolies strike last week create
mid sensation in the town. The coo
petitioned the Government Agent that ac
Police Constables demanded from each, 5 coolies Police Constables demanded from each, 5 cts. for keeping their rickshaws at the Railway Station. Some of trace who were on strike are reported to have assaulted those who did not join them. Of the eleven men charged, one was fined Rs, 15, saven were fined Rs, 10 and three were fined Rs 5. They were also bound over to keep the peace for three months. The rickshaw coolies resumed work on Friday. It is stated that the Police authorities have filed a case against some rickshaw coolies for sending a false petition to the Government Agent.

Tomosnow's Temperance Meeting.—We have to remind our readers of the Temperance meeting which will be held tomorrow st the Central College Hall at 4:30 p. m. an announcement about which was published in our last issue. We cannot too strongly in our last issue. We cannot too strongly emphasize on the importance of the me ting and the Local Option work that may be inaugurated therein. There are some critical inaugurated therein. There are some critics in our midst who constantly urge that public spirit is now at a low ebb in Jaffins. Let us hope tmorrow's demonstration will disprove it, and that every one will disphare his civic duty to attend such a meeting and promote the public welfare.

NOTARIAL TRANSFER — We are glad to know that Mr. T Sabapathipillai of Allaveddy, Notary public, who was transferred from Mannar to Chivateru some months ago, has now been transferred to Tellippalai with jurisdiction over the Division of Vallikamem North including his native village Allaveddy, under a fresh warrant which His Excellency has been pleased to grant.

Y. M. H. A. Champata — The annual content of the content of t

Y. M. H. A. CENTRAL —The annual general meeting of this association will be held at 6. p. m. on Saturday the 14th proximo at the Association Hall. —Cor.

Association Hall. —Cor.

The Bar Council and the Berger —At a meeting of the Bar Council on the 25th instent, the reply of the Government was considered on the subject of the claims of the Bar to the District Court Bench of Colombo. It was resolved to memorialize the Secretary of State for a definite and final ruing on the point in disputs. The object of the Bar is to get the ordinary reservation of the right of the authorities to appoint a Civilian to this Bauch removed, and the rights of the Bar established without any exception.

The University College.—The work in connection with the University College building will commence shortly, a vote of Rs. 60, 000 having been set aside for the purpose. This vote, it is expected, will carry the work through till the end of September when the vote will be renewed. Tenders will be called for in the course of next week.

—"Ceylon Daity News."

New Islets discovered.—The Principal Port Officer, Colombo, has received the following telegram from the Rangoon Government:—The Master of the "Lama" reports that two islands have appeared in Lat, 19.00 N, Long. 93 24 1/2 N fong. 93 23, R, about 20 feet high, with water breaking all round them and discoloured water well to southwest of both. The island furthest north is in two parts and seems to be washing away.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR'S RESIGNATION.—Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, is reported to have resigned his membership in coosequence of his disagreement with the policy followed in dealing with the situation in the Punjah.

Whooping Cough happening to young children and has been thought to depend on a microbe, which breads on the membrane of the throat and nose. It commences as a common cough and develops in a few days into a cough of a spasmodic and often violently paroxysmal description, with the characteristic "whooping" inspiration at the close of each coughing fit Simple whooping cough is never fatal, but unfortunately whooping cough may excite other maladies

leatly paroxysmal description, with the characteristic "whooping" inspiration at the close of each coughing fit Simple whooping ough is never fatal, but unfortunately whooping cough may excite other maladies such as bloodshot eyes, bleeding from the onse or ears, and sometimes rupture of the drum of the ear. The average duration of whooping cough is about six weeks and the danger of infection lasts as long a time after recovery. The popular way of treating the malady is to make the child wear round its neck a piece of tiger skin in the centre with two tiger claws in either side attached by means of a string. This pendant serves as an amules and strange enough the patient finds great relief after wearing it. Generally it is supposed that there is no other remedy but there may be some relief obtained by rubbing the chest and back with equal parts of arrack and mustard oil and reguriting the bowels by castor oil. If the child is old enough to understand half a drachm of salt dissolved in an ounce of water snuffed up the nostrils may be beneficial.

—"The Ceylon Economist."

Lady's dress on Fibe—If a bottle lamp is upset and a lady's dress takes fire, she should neither run out doors nor stand up. Running into the air will only fan the flame and standing up helps the flame to reach the upper parts of the body. A lady whose dress is on the fire should immediately fall flat and roll on the floor so that the fire is smothered. It will be better still if she manages to roll herse f io a rug, carpet, or the first woo'en garment she meets with. Should any burn or scald happen to the skin, the affected part should be gently washed with rain water and a tender plantain leaf applied over it. The gum from the Indian gum arabic tree (Tamil name—Karuvael) powdered and mixed with butter is a soothing and cooling application to burns and scalds. The juice of the leaf of the Indian Spinach (Tamil name—Pasalai) thoroughly rubbed and mixed with butter is a soothing and cooling application to burns and scalds.—List year, Government

good application to burns and scalds. —Ibid.

INSPECTORS OF PLANT DISEASES.—Last
year, Government approved of Inspectors for
Plant Pests and Diseases for the Department
of Agriculture. Provision was made in the
estimates for the training of three Eub Inspectors. Two, we learn on enquiry, are
now under training. Mr. Jardine will, on
completion of his work with Tea Tortrix,
become Inspector of the central division—
tea area. Next year estimates will, we underaband, include provision for another In-

become Inspector of the central division—
tea area. Next year estimates will, we undershand, include provision for another Inspector and for the training of three Sub Inspectors. This, we learn, is merely the carrying out of a policy decided upon at the end of 1917.

The N. S. Rubber Land Restriction.—
The restrictions in force on the alienation of land for rubber planting have been relaxed (says the "Malay Mail") to the extent that applications for such land may be sanotioned on condition that approved food-stuffs only are cultivated in the first instance, but that rubber may be interplanted with the second year's crop of such approved food-stuffs.

The Tilk Chirol Case.—A sum of Ri. 125,000 has been already collected for presentation to Mr. B. G. Tilk to enable the latter to meet the costs in the above case.

The Late Mr. Spencer.—We deaply re-

latter to meet the costs in the above case.

The Late Mr. Spencer.—We deeply regret to have to record the death of Mr. Spencer, Prostor of the Supreme Court, which took place in Colombo on Monday last of influenza. He was the eldest son of Mr. Levi Spencer B A. of Jaffina Central College and a young gestieman of great promise and abilities. Our heartfelt condolence with his young wife, father, and other relatives.

The Late Mr. K. C. Narayanaswamy Reduction of the condolence with his young wife, father, and other relatives.

young wife, father, and other relatives.

The Late Mr K C Narayanaswamy Redian.—Intelligence has been received here of the sad and untimely death of this gentleman, Zeminder of Katbiputhur in the Trichonapoly District, which took place in Madras on the 21st instant of favor. He was on a visit to Jaffina and Colombo last year, accompanied by his friend Mr. C D Sundram Chettyar, and formed the acquaintance of several gentlemen in these places. The decased gentleman possessed a handsome and commanding appearance and was affable in his macners. He was only 19 years of age at the time of his death.

Shipping Control Ends with July.—London, May 19—In the House of Commons in the course of a statement on the Ministry of Shipping Estimates, Lient. Col. Leslia. Wilson [Reading, Coalition U] said that the Policy was to release shipping from control as early as possible after attention had been given to demobilisation and repatriation. By the end of July all the Australians, Canadians and New Zealanders available for repatriation would have left Great Britain. The policy in releasing ships was to return the tonnage as soon as possible to the routes from which it was withdrawn. By May 6 h 240 standard ships, amounting to 1,000 000 tons, had been completed. In August, 1914, the total of the world's oceangolog steamers was a bonnage of 40,000 000 and at the beginning of 1919 the figure was 361 millions.—Reuter.

TAMIL TEACHERS' CONFERENCE AT JAFFNA, 1919.

June 2nd, 1919. PROGRAMME. 8.30 a. m.—Physical drill competition at Jaffra open to Girls' Vernacular and Anglo Vernacular Schools

Prizes:—1st prize Rs. 15 00 offered by the Hor. Mr. F. Ramanabhan, K.C., G.M.G., 2nd prize Rs. 10,00 offered by J. M. Hensman Esqr. Judges:—1' Miss Twynam, 2. Miss Hastings, 3. Mrs. Jayatilaks

tilske.

9.30 a.m.—Oratorical contest at the Vannarpannai Classicel School—open to the 1st year
students of Vernacular Training Schools and 3rd
year Pupil Teachers of Vernacular Schools.

Prizes:—1st prize Rs. 1500 offered by C. Namasiveyam E.q., 1; 2nd prize Rs. 10,00 offered by
Wm. Masher E.q., 1uge:—1. Navnus Schwadurai
Esq., 2. Mr. C. M. Sinnayah Mudaliyar G. G.,
3. The Inspector of Schools, N. P.

4—6 p. m.—Native games and Physical dtill
competition on the E-planade—open to boys'
Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Prizes (for Native Games):—1st prize Rs. 25 co

Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Prizes (for Native Games):—1st prize Rs. 25 00 offered by E. B. Dennam E q. c. c. s.; 2nd prize Rs. 10 00 offered by the Rev. G. J. Trimmer, Judges:—1. J. M. Honeman Eiq. 2. Wm. Black Esq., 3. Mr. c. M. Sinnayah Mucallyar, G. G.

Prizes (for Physical drill):—1st prize Rs. 15 00 offered by Wm. Black Etq. District Engineer; 2nd prize Rs. 10 00 offered by the Hon'ble Mr. A. Sapapathy. Judges:—1. C. W. Miller Esq., 2. Rev. K. C. McPherson, 3. Rev. C. Beaud, O. M. I.

(K. V. Markandan E q. Manager of Schowill be 'At Home' to the Vernacular Teachers their friends from 4.30—6 p. m.)

6 30 p. m.—Public Lecture at St. Patrick's College hall.

Chairman—The Hon'ble Mr. A. Sapapathy. Lecturer—Leigh Smith Esq., Principal Govt. Training College, Colombo.

Subject-Charles Dickens.

June 3rd. (The Conference proper)

8 30 a. m.—Opening address by Leigh Smith Esq. at the Central College Hall.

9 30 a.m.—Model and Criticism lessons by five representative teachers (including a lady) at the Central College Hall.

Prizes:—1st prize Rs. 25.00 offered by the Hen. Mr. B. Horsburgh, c.c.s.; 2nd prize Rs. 10(0) offered by V. M. Muttukumarn, E.q. Maniagar, Judges:—1. S. Welayden E.q. Inspector & Schools, S. P., 1. A. J. R. Vethavanam E.q. of the Govt. Training College, 2. The Inspector of Schools, N. P.

4-6 p. m.—Physical Drill and native games demonstration by Vernacular and English Schools and Scouts on the Esplanade.

and Scouts of the Asplanaca.

(Mr. V. M. Muttukumaru, Jaffna Maniagar, wil be 'At Home' to the Vernacular teachers and their friends from 4.30—6 p. m.)

630 p. m.—Public meeting at the Central College Hali.

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai,
District Judge.

Speakers—Rev. Father Gnanaprakasar, Pundit
b. Mailvaganam and Nevins Selvadurai Esq.

June 4th.

8 30 a. m.—Model and Criticism lessons (continued) at the Central College Hall.

(A. Ponniya Esq. Senior Sub Inspector of Schools will offer remarks at the close of the criticism lessons.)

Government has authorised the Inspector of chools, N. P. to issue callway warrants to Veracular teachers in N. P. attending the above

RAFFLES COLLEGE.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE TO RAISE FUNDS.
THREE HANDSOME DONATIONS.

Three Handsome Donations.

In response to a circular, leading members of the different communities appointed a committee, with power to add to their number assembled under the presidency of the Governor's deputy, the Hon. Mr. W. G. Maxwell, in the Council Chamber yesterday, the object of the meeting being to raise the sinews of war throughout the Colony and the peninsula towards the erection of Raffles College which as Dr. Lim Boon Kong said in the course of his admirable speech, would be on the right road to a University in Singapore. The representative character of yesterday, s meeting showed the deep interest that is taken in the erection of Raffles College. Each of the different communities, European, Eurasian, Chinese, Malay, Sinhalese, North Indian, Tamil, Jow and Arab, was represented and as was most fitting in Arab, was represented and as was most fitting in view of their preponderance in these parts Dr. of their preponderance in these parts Dr. Boon Keng was in a position to announce three of our prominent Chinese citizens have promised three handsome donations with which to endow scholarships.

Mr. Maxwell, who made an admirable chairman, explained the position fully, and followed up his specin in his own mother tongue by a word perfect one in Malay. He said that at the outset of proceedings he wished to express regret that Mr. Meyer, who was one of the most prominent supporters of that movement, was not present owing to being indisposed, but he hoped to see him at a later meeting.

A UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATION.

A UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATION.

He would explain first of all that movement for the establishment of Raffles College in Singapore was raised by a committee appointed by His Excellency to consider the best meshod of having a permaneat inemorial of the centenary of Singapore. They had celebrated that contenary and as they all knew they celebrated it most successfully (Hear, hear). That committee which was appointed submitted a unanimous recommendation to the effect that the most suitable memorial would be one to provide for the advancement of education in the Colony, and their recommendation was that this should be done with a

view to laying securely the foundation upon which in the course of time a University would be established. He had no doubt that the recommendation of that committee found general favour with the public of the Colony and F. M. S. The Governor thee appointed another committee of educationslits who submitted a scheme for the advancement of education preparatory to the establishment of a university in Singapore, and their recommendation was the establishment of a college to be known as Raffles College. The Government had approved of that recommendation and their recommendation was the establishment of a college to be known as Raffles College. The Government had approved of that recommendation and had itself shown the very clear way in which it supports it by offering an area of 40 acres of land at Mount Rosle to be the site of that College. That was how the matter shood. It was now for the community to show their appreciation of the scheme by coming forward with their subscriptions towards it. With the assistance of Mr. Firmstone and Mr. May the chairman said that he had made cut a rough estimate which he asked them to look at. As to the cost of the college it was based on the assumption that in about ten years time there would be 200 students going through a four years course. As to the buildings there would be a central block containing a central hall to accommodate 800 persons, four lecture rooms for 25 students, four lecture rooms for 35 students, Frincipal's office, clerks' office, lectures' common room, entrance hall, store, lavatories, etc., at an estimated cost of \$200,000. There would be two laboratories at a cost of \$30,000. There would be two laboratories at a cost of \$30,000. There would be hostel; (for 100 students only in the first instance). Each student would have his own room and there would be a common division, extrans and gardeners, \$200,000; kitchens and bathrooms for servants, \$10,000; cuatters, stoward, evants and gardeners, \$200,000; water, lighting and draining, \$30,000; water, lighting and

MAINTENANCE CHARGES.

could roughly estimate to be one million dollars.

MAINTENANCE CHARGES.

That of course was only a rough estimate which he had just prepared to 'lay before them and to give them some idea of the amount for putting up a college. Then they had gos to consider what it would cost to maintain a college. There would be true salaries of the Principal, eight lecturers, two laboratory assistants, two clerks, a steward and the servants employed in the college and gardens, and the probable total of this would amount to \$114 000. Further there would be the cost of the students and the upkeep of the furniture, together with installation of electric light. There would also be water to pay for and other miscellaneous items, the estimated cost of these charges being \$36,000. It is proposed that the students should pay for their food so something will be recovered from that. The only cost would be for the poorer boys or anyone winning a scholarship. The personal emoluments and other charges he had mentioned would amount to \$150,000 per annum and at five per cent, required capital fund of \$3,000,000. They would also be expected to provide scholarships, one to enable sudents to prosecute their studies at Refiles College and secondly enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere, after leaving the college, to complete their education. They must see that the public was really in favour of the movement before they could approach the Government. The whole estimated cost summarised was: Buildings initial cost, \$1,000,000; seth salaries and maintenance capitalised, cost \$3,000,000. One of the hought of they agreed with wheat he had said and read from the document handed round it might be as well to send it out. As to subscriptions it would be well for the various communities to cellect among themselves.

LEADING THE WAY.

The Hon. Dr. Lim Boom Keng said he thought

well to send it out. As to subscriptions it would be well for the various communities to collect among themselves.

Leading the Way.

The Hon. Dr. Lim Boom Keng said he thought the only successful way of getting to work would be by means of distinct sectional committees and these committees should have powers to add to their numbers. Although the committee was a very large one already they had not perhaps obtained the name of every person who was deeply interested in education work. Such an omission might be quite unintentional, but it could be made right by adding the names of such gentlemen to thoir committee. It had been asked that if they were proceeding to have a permanent memorial of the Centenary why shey should have gone only half way. Some thought if Hongkong was good snough rich enough and big enough to have a university by Beitish Malaya should not be in a position to have a similar luxury. He did not think it was necessary at that meeting to go over the grounds shat had been traversed by the special committee His Excellency appointed. The question of getting funds was the most important one before them and if those who had always expressed a great desire to have a university in Singapore would do the needful then they would be on the road leading to a university. He was very sorry that Mr. Meyer was unable to attend, for at one of their meetings he had given them great hopes by stating that he would do something and give them something that would extend to six figures. He hoped his example would be a stimulant to many who had the means to come forward with six or seven figures. They would see from what the chairman had said that funds were required for the building and maintenance of the college and in addition there were suns for endowing scholarships. It might be interesting to know that three Oninese gentleman, Mr. Lee Choon Gran, had promised \$60,000 for a scholarship to be named after his grandfather and his father (applause) and Mr. Lim Peng Siaag had promised \$60,000 for a scholarship to be n

CORRESPONDENCE.

LOCAL OPTION WORK AT ALAVEDDY.

Sir,

In your issue of the 19th instant some of the difficulties that stand in the way of the Local Option workers of Alaveddy were given by "Alavai Nasan" and I should like to show a way out of the difficulties to him and to his co-workers.

I do real that there are men everywhere to discourage such good movements but I am surprised to hear that there is opposition in Alaveddy, a village which takes the lead in many a movement "Go to Alaveddy" wrote Mr. M. 8 once "instead of going on pigermage to other places and learn what practical work means". Alaveddy is full of mer who believe in the easying "words are leave but deeds are fruits". There is Mr Sedasiw Ayar who can be looked upon as the lease of the young men. There is Dr Secoyoudd whose time and energy are, to the best of miknowledge, at the disposal of the young men What about the Secretary and the committee members of the Tempsranes Association who have faced difficulties, the mere mention of which makes us tremb e. With all these there are incelligent and active young men who are ready to sacrifice everything for their country. Further the young men are in a position to command some influence in the village. One of them is a Notary Public another is the manager of a school, anotics a law student, some others are traiteachers and many more are about to counted as undergraduate of the Lon University. Having all these men in village where is the necessity to compliate an official is working against them not that official that representative apeople. Is he not expected to have the fare of the people in his mind. Is to be guided by the pub ic, where public at a concerned. Surely, if the official about your work "Alavai Nasan" referred to, "Is a man with sense of duty—I hops that he will prove to be such—he will never discourage such a movement. Did you go and epeak to the official about your work "Alavai Nasan." Perhaps you will say "So and so told me that he discouraged him". My dear young man, never be taken up by hearsay. "If you want to sea a thing well

Let your men read and digest the following

lices:—

"We would be failing in our duty if we do not avail ourselves of the right of local option, restricted and circumscribed though it may be, which has been given to us. It is a matter of common knowledge that in the Sinhalese districts several taveres have ceased to exist as a result of the exercise of the right of local option. It is high time for the Tamils to show that they are not inferior to their Sinhalese brethren in either public suirit, organisation or a proper realisation of the evils accruing to society from the drink evil."

Set an example to the other villages "Alavai Nasau" and if you fail, know that "failures are the pillars of success."

Optimist.

bock and not he behind the Chinese. They were both equality ancient races and he hoped to see others from the great Indian community come forward and help to make the college a success.

(Applause).

The meeting unanimously agreed that the chairman appeal to the Resident Councillor at Penang, the Residents, Malacca, in the F. M. S. and the Advisers in the Unfederated Malay States asking them to form sub-committees to make arrangements to collect subscriptions for Raffles College.

College.

On the motion of Mr. E. Tessensohn a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman for presiding on that occasion.

—"Th Straits Times", May 6.

vote of thanks was accorded to the charman for presiding on that occasion.

—"Th Straits Timos", May 6.

RAFFLES COLLEGE COMMITTER.

The Government has appointed the following gentlemen to be a Committee to collect in the Settlement of Singapore subscription for the establishment and endowment of Reffles College as a permanent memorial of the centenary of Singapore, and to arrange for the collection of subscriptions in the other Settlements of the Colony, and the Malay Sastes:—The Hon. Mr. W G Maxwell, c. M. G. (chairman), Hen. Mr. H W Firmssone (vice chairman), Messres. J Greig (nonorasy trassurer), F J Morten (honorasy Secretary, Syed Omac bin Mahammad Alsagoff, J. P., Aramassiam Chetty, Rai Sahib Dr. S N Bardhan, Mr. D Bestty, Mr. Babagat Singh; Mr. R. St. J Braddell, Senhor A F de Carvalno, Rev. W T Cherry, Monsieur Andre Danjau, Messres. Mahmood H.-j Dawood, Bagamal D onlatram, W T Easley, R Eber, J A Enas, J P., E W Gunafiske Dr. J M. Handy. Tanku Ibrahim bin Ab-injail, Rai Sahib Ishwar Das. Mr. N Kathir-can, Mr. Kob San Hin, Mr. O S Lechner, Rav. J Romanis Lee Mr. Liau Chia Heng, J. P., Hon. D. Lim Boon Keng, O B E, Mr. Lim Ch wee Chian. J. P., Mr. J. Lornie, Monsieur J Mainanet, Messres. E S Mannasseh, Manasseh Meyer, J. P., Y Mikami, W F Nuth O B E Ng Seng Phang, Hon. Mr. D Y Perkins, Mr. M V Pillai, Mr. Stanubarampillai, Ha-ji Mnhammud Said, Messres, Sheik Salim bin Talib, M R Sassoon, Seah Liang Saah J. P., See Teong W M. J. P., Mudallar, B P de Silva, Messre, M Kadir Sultan, Tan Thuan Hian, E Tessensohn Tan Kheam Hook, J. P., Tham Heng Wan, J. P., Then Ta Khin, Thory Slong Lim, J. P., Hanji wan Varchman, Dr. N Veeraaame, Mr. Yanya Pan, J. P., Strait Times" May 10 h, 1919.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE PEACE TREATY.

THE PEACE TREATY.

London, May 19.

London, May 19.

London, May 19.

London, May 19.

In the House of Commons, replying to the equest of Mr. D. Macmaster [Ohertsev, Coalition] that the Peace terms be published in fall, Mr. coar Law stated that the heads of the big Eurosan Four, for undisclosable reaches, considered its undesirable. A similar cost of was being topted in the Allied Parliaments. This decision until yapplied to the fluancial clauses relating to eparation. The heads of the Governments ould reconsider the subject after May 22nd.

Berlin, May 18.—The Allienneine, Z. ithens unbe-

rould reconsider the subject after May 22nd.

Berlin, May 18—The Allgameine Z itung pubthes an article by a delegate. Herr Guisberte,
the returned from Versalles yesterday. Giterts says no Government can sign the treaty
ith the conviction that it can be carried out. The
arman workers, who are accustomed to the
ghting, will not submit to the yoke of slavery.

Paris.—The Temps learns from Berlin that Herro-ke, in the course of a statement, said it imsaible for any Government to force any people otherve the Peace terms which would mean in for every individual. The only solution peach was a League of nations for common work, sed on matual interest.—The Temps corresponn prodicts a Government crisis.

based on mutual interest. The Temps correspondent predicts a Government crisis.

Coponhagen.—According to "Vorwarts," in the course of a speech the Socialist leader, Eér Bernstein, declared that the extraordinarily hard Peace terms were not diotated solely by passion or hatred, but were justified by the mistrust of German policy. Beanstein said the breach with e past could have been carried out more conneigly. He criticised the choice of Rantzeu chief German Delegate. He admitted that the variations were due to Germany's fault and the fillment of the demands in this connection would y make good what Germany had commandeer. He deprecated the present violant speeches asked why it was that the occupie were not that the Aleace-Lorraine Diet and also the men's Associations in many towns had pasitions before the Revolution in favour of the thing of the passion of the rekindled.

The "Tageblatt" states:—Count Mongelas and rofessor Delbrueck have gone to Versailles to commission on Guilt.

Peris.—Count Rantzeu and Herren Landsberg of Gireks, here

Paris.—Count Rantzeu and Herren Landsberg and Gleaberts have returned here, accompanied by General Von Hacht, Military expert, Herr Was sermann, Director of the Reichebank, and 40 others, including a number of additional Military and Naval experts.

Barlia.—Count Paris.

Brilia —Count Bantzau has handed M Clemen-cesu a Note, protesting against the article in the Peace Tresty providing for the expul ion of Ger-man Missions from Allied territories.

man Missions from Allied territories.

In the Commons, replying to Col. J. C. Wedgwood, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, stated that Government had not received any request from the Persian Government to lay its claims before the Peace Conference. The Persian Government sert an euroy to Paris, who had sought admission to the Conference. The acceptance or refusal of his application was a matter for the Conference itself and hitherto the envoy had not been admitted, although Persia was invited to accede to the League of Nations Covenant.

RUSSIA. London, May 19. Conenhagen.—An Estbonian communique says the E-thoman Army is continually advancing on a hundred kilometre front between Narva and Gdoff and has reached the river Huga, 120 kilometres West of Petrograd. A Russian Division under Estbonian command recaptured the to vn of Gdoff, taking 2,500 prisoners and much Warneterial.

Renter learns that the head of the British Mili-frey Missis are Exactinodar has telegraphed to the War Office stating that General Deniken is presentally conducting the operations against Tastriziat 10 000 prisoners, 28 gues and 120 ma-chine gues have already been captured.

chine guns twee already been captured.

A Russian official communique dated May 16th, states that Bon havik troops occupied Olonetz in the Gulf of Finland. The enemy, protected by warships, have landed a detachment near the village of Karvolovo, near the mouth of the river

Louga.

Helsingfors.—A Bolshevik orniser two torpedoboxs and a number of mine-sweepers left Kronstagt at six o'elock in the morning. Simultanenually Bol-hevik batteries at Krassungingorka shelled the Finnish coast in the vicinity of Ino. Briniah wa ships met and fired on the Bolshevik fler.
After a 55 minutes' battle the Bolshevik fler.
Kronetadt. It is reported that one Bolshevik ship
was sunk ano. her stranded.

After a 55 minutese' battle the Britheviks il d to Kronetadt. It is reported that one Bolshevik ship was sunk another swanded.

Halsingfors.—It ropears that the Bolshevis's regasdron from Kronetad." equalisted of an armoured cruiser, two large torpelle boats and three mine layers. Loarning of the equal-ton coming out and the bombardment of the Finnasi Coast, a British squadron consisting of three or four warshina immediately steamed up and engaged the Bolshevists in the Eastern part of the Guli of Finland at 10-15 in the morning The Bolshevist ships were completely outranged, none of their shots reaching the British. The Bolshevists broke of this engagement at 10-50 and if d to the cover of the Kronstadt guns. There is no configuration of the report of the sinking and stranding of the Bolshevist ships.

Beplying to Gol J. C. Wedgwood [Newcastlemods Lyma Co. U] Capt, the Hon. F. E. Goost sasted that as the Bolshevists were stready employing poison gas on the Northern Front, preparations were being made to retaliate. (Cheers) Everye precaution was being taken to protect our troops against the Soviets' in human methods.

London, May 20.

Renter layers that the Allies are rendering General Denikin most valuable assistance in South Russia. Beitain is completely equipping a quarter of a million man with a sur and guns, and the first consignent has already arrived.

Copenhagen.—A telegram from Warsaw states that the Poles have captured N kolalev k and freed a crossing of the Dalester. The enemy is the sing prepipitastely.

Shanghai, May 18.—The organical boycott which is being started against Japan is reported to have extended to a large number of cities inland.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

London, May 19.

New York—The erow of N° C. I were picked up by the "Ionia," after tossing in the sea on the damaged plane for five hours. The new were fatigued and sea sick. The plane is almost a total wreck and will not participate further. Commander Bellinger, in the course of an interview, stated he was tue la-t away from Trepassey and was guided by the shock, searchlights and starshells from destroyers. He did not meet any trouble until he encountered the fog at 11 10 on Saturday morning, when he alighted on the water.

** EGYPT. " EGYPT.

EGYPT.

London, May 19.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir John D. Rees (Nottingham E., Coalition U.) Capt. the Hon. F. E. Graces texted their to Information whatever had been received that British or Colonial or Indian troops were gulty of mal-breatment of Egyptians. General Allemby reported a Press campaign thereament, evidently worked up by agitators, probably with the object of assisting the Egyptian Nationalist campaign in Paris. In it also reported that the troops showed praiseworthiest restraint, often under the greatest provocation. This is confirmed by foreign and native witnesses. To anyone knowing the British and Colonial troops and the standards of discipline of Indian units, the suggestion, that they maltrest women, is manifestly absurd. (Cheers) Replying to Capt. the Hon. W. G. A. Ormaby Gore (Scafford, Coalition U.) Capt. the Hon. F. E. Guess stated that the Home Secretary had had his attention drawa to a curellar sent to all Members of Parliament, alleging mal-treatment of Egyptian women.

BIG SUEZ CANAL STRIKE.

BIG SUEZ CANAL STRIKE.

Port Said, May 15.—The employees of the Suez Canal Company struck on May 13th for an increase of pay and reduction of hours. A sympathetic general stuke was declared yesterday by all trades circetly and indirectly concerned in the Canal treflic. A Lloyde telegram from Port Said, dated May 15th, states that the coal heavers and engineers, incuoing the Canal Company's men, have struck, causing detention of steamers.

BRITISH WAR COST.

London, May 20.

In the Commons at que tion time Mr. Chamber-lau stated that the net cost of the War to the United Kingdom to March 31st was about £6,700,000,000 sterling.

CANADA.

CANADA.

London, May 20.

Renter is authorised to announce that the Prince of Wales will visit Canada this year. It is expected that he will leave England in August and will formally open the new Parliament buildings at Ottawa.

AUSTRIA.

London, May 20.

Paris.—The Austrian Peace terms will be practically off the same lines as the German. It is expected that they will be presented early next week. The Allist reply to Count Rantzau's Note regarding the responsibility for the War and reparation has been handed to Count Rantzau. It draws attention to the impossibility of isociating responsibility and reparation; therefore, as reparation is admitted, responsibility is involved. It points out that the German sidd not object to Mr. Lanning's note of 5th November, containing the indictment of German aggression, and emphasizes that the German people cannot renounce re-possibility for the actions of the former German Government.

AFGHANISTAN.

AFGHANISTAN.

Calcutta, May 23.

The following press communique has been

Issued:—

Further overtures for the cessation of hostilities have been received. On 21st May, Bardar Abdol Bahman. Aighan envoy lately in India, arrived in Dakks, having sent a letter ahead to the General Odicer Commanding the British troops, in which he stated that he had been deputed by the Amir to commence negotiations. He begged for an interview and the cessation of hostilities. As Bardar was armed with no credentials whatever, there is nothing to show that this remewal of overtures is not another ruses to gain time and the Sardar has been conducted across the Frontier, furnished with a written message to the effect that the Amir must first prove his sincerity by action. Meanwhile there is no intention of clackening the military preparations.

Calcutta, May 24.

Calcutta, May 24.

A Press communique states;—Our aeroplanes have effectively bombed the troops in Peshbolsk and Kahi. Aerial reconnaisances which have been carried out report no important movements of enemy troops West of Dakks. The morale of the Afghans in Jelulahad area is stated to be deteriorating. Their supply shortage still appears to be actine, and the difficultive of bringing up provisions does not admit of rations being issued to any but their regular troops. A rumour is current that a change has been made in the Afghan Chief Commond. General Nadir Khan is reported to have arrived at Matur in Khost. His dilatory mhvements and vacillating policy are not creating a favourable impression. There is no change in the situation at Pleavar Kostal or on other parts of the Kursem border. In general the tribal situation may be described as more sattled. An Afghan Peece deputssion is amounced to have arrived at Peshawar on Friday. Pesce deputation is at Peshawar on Friday.

AFGHANISTAN AND BOLSHEVISM.

AFGHANISTAN AND BOLSHEVISM.

Calcuta, May 18.

Simla, May 24.—The following Press communique has been issued by the Faveign Office: —Fresh evidence of Bolshevik sympathies of the present regime in Afghanistan is officed by a string wireless measage transmitted to Moscow by Bulsheviks at Tashkend on 20th May, announcing the receipt of two letters from Kabul, dated 7th April, addressed to the President of the Russian Republic. Income the Amir declared that Russia, by raising the standard of Bolshevism, had carned the grating the standard of Bolshevism, had carned the grating of the Russian Republic the

friendly greeting of his friend, Aminula. In the other letter Mahmud Tarsi, the Amir's Commissury for Foreign Affairs, expressed the hope that permanent friendly relations between the Bolshevits and Afghanistan would now be established. The cynicism with which Bolshevism is prepared to turn the most sacred material to its own base uses is evidenced by another wireless message, transmithed almost simultaneously, from Tashkend. It sumantsets from Bravene, who had been entrusted with the Belshevik propaganda in the Easten propaganda burrant. It sake that Banketulla (the renewade Indian, whose seditions activities during the War are now notorious) should be pressed to finish his promised pamphet on Belshevism in the Koran and to despetch 100 000 printed copies in Persaa, Hindustani and Arabic by special couriers.

Calcutta, May 26

Calcutta, May 25.—A Press communique says:—
No further operations are reported from Dakka front. Our aeroplanes have successfully bombed munition factories as Kabul, on which seven hits were secured. A lurge explosion followed. A second raid on Jellabada has also proved effective. Several Milisary buildings were damaged and were seen to be on fire. A tribal lashker in the Jandes Valley was attacked by our aeroplanes and is reported to have reastered Northwards. The Bolshevik wireless in Rossian Turkestan continues to give interesting sidelights on the new regime in Afghanistan. O 1 22 ad May Jutogh Station picked up a message emanating apparently from Rosht and addressed all Eastern stations, which an nonneed the remarkable news that, according to official advises from Kabul, Afghanistan is endeavouring to raily the meuntain tribes of the frontier with a view to securing an exist to the sea and of gaining possession of the period factors.

sea and of gaining possession of the period Karachi.

Allshabed, May 23 —The special correspondent of the "Ptoneer," telegraphing early on Thursday morning states there has been no fighting for the last two days. Both Dakka and Seabkadar are quiet, though movements of small enamy bands are reported. According to the statement of a man who was in Barekot on the right of the attack on Dakks, the enamy's troops are disorganised and despondent. On Saturday night three regiments broke up and disappeared. Afghan transport is in disorder and the enemy sepows seem to think it useless to fight against the British. Our observations have proved the value of howitzers in the present operations, as compared with mountain batteries. The howitzers cleared the enemy from the hills with high explosive shells in a remarkable manner, bresking his formations accelerating his fight in disorder and inflicting heavy casculties. This innovation in mountain warfers promises to have far reaching results.—"M. Mail."

—The Coylon Observer.

The Ceylon Observer.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Juriediction No. 3921.

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chelianuma wife of Mappanar Sinnappu of Mailiddy Deceased.

Kanapatippillai Namasivayam of Mailiddy South

Petitioner. Manikkam wife of Namasivayam of Mailiddy South and
 Mappanar Sinnappu of Do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kanapatippilai Namasivayam of Mailiddy Sou'h, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Chellamma wife of Mappanar Sinnappu, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanapasabai, District Judga, on May 1, 1919, in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalish, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affiliavit of the Petitioner dated April 28, 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 June 29, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

May 13, 1919.

A. Kanagasabai, District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8864.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Vairamuttu Venasitamby of Vannarganual East

Vairamuttu Sivasamboo of Yannarpanuai East

Vairamuttu Sithamparanathar of Vannar-pannai East
 Vairamuttu Subramaniam alias Chellappah of Do, presently of Thirunelveli in India

This matter of the Petition of Variamuttu Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Variamuttu Rivssamboo of Vannarpannat East, praying for Letters of Administration to the etate of the abovenamed deceased, Variamuttu Venezitamby of Vannarpannai East, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on March 10, 1919, in the presence of Mr. V. Maniklavasagas, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 5, 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 extate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before June 10, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagarabai. A. Kanagarabai, Distrio Judge.

May 10, 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.

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NOTICE.

I do hereby give notice that, though my name was entered in the Register of Births of A J. Ragunatha Mudaliyar, Registrar of Valigamam West Division under No. 23252 of 6th March, 1894, as Veuasitamby son of Kanapathiar Velup-pillai and Meenachippillai daughter of Vaithianather, I have been known during the last 25 years by the name of Naga-lingam and that I shall continue to be known by the same name Nagalingam in fature also.

Thelpuram, 21st May, 1919.

V. NAGALINGAM.

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