

# The Hindu Organ.

"Aisai Anakel and stop not till the goal is reached."

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXX-NO. 81.

JAFFNA, MONDAY JUNE 2, 1919.

PRICE 5 CENTS

## NOTICE.

### THE HINDU ORGAN.

#### ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

(Payable in Advance.)

	Tam. Ed.	Eng. Ed.	Both Eds.
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Jaffna Town	2 25	4 50	6 00
Outstations and India	8 75	7 50	9 00
Straits Settlements	8 75	7 50	9 00

#### ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

	Yearly	Half Yearly	Quarterly
For one column	52 50	30 00	18 75
do	52 50	30 00	18 75
For half column	26 25	15 00	9 37
do	26 25	15 00	9 37
For quarter column	13 12	7 50	4 68
do	13 12	7 50	4 68
For one column, first insertion	7 50	4 00	2 50
For half column, do	3 75	2 00	1 25
For quarter column, do	1 87	1 00	0 62
For an inch	1 87	1 00	0 62

For subsequent insertions half the above rates.

## P. Subbaroy's

World-renowned and most

Efficacious Ayurvedic Medicines.

Awarded several medals and certificates

of merit at various exhibitions.

TANJORE MASALA OR THE PRINCE OF

FLAVOURING POWDERS.

DELICIOUS—CHARMING FLAVOUR.

A Powder purely of Vegetable ingredients prepared as per recipe followed in the culinary preparations of the famous Tanjore Maharaja's household. A pinch added to any preparations of diet, vegetarian or non-vegetarian, makes it easily digestible, highly reliable, most delicious, exquisite and agreeable to the palate. The flavour imparted to the preparations is so very charming and diffusing that it spreads not only throughout the entire premises, but also outside it to a distance. Can be used without the least scruples by the most orthodox Brahmanas and others. Much appreciated both by Europeans and Indians of all tastes.

Price per tin of a powder to last for more than a month As. 8. V. P. P. Charges for 1 or 2 boxes As. 5 only extra. Can be had everywhere or from the Manufacturers direct.

31. VASANTA KUSUMAKARAM.—The surest cure for diabetes mellitus, nervous debility, excessive thirst, parched tongue, burning sensation in hands and feet, fatigue, swoons, gonorrhoe, difficult urination, spermatorrhoe, etc. Price of medicine for 7 doses Rs. 5. V. P. P. charges As. 5 only extra.

32. RAKSHA SUDHI OR BLOOD PURIFIER.—Everybody knows that blood is the chief cause of human life. If the blood is impure various sorts of maladies arise, viz., ulceration of the mouth, sore eyes, maggots in the nose, ulcerated gums, pimples and boils over the body, abscess, change of colour of the skin, syphilitic eruptions, chronic headache, impaired digestion, redness and stiffness of the skin, loss of sensation in joints, black spots over the skin, swelling of the ears and nose, paleness and weakness of the body, dropsy, scales over the skin of the body, leprosy, ringworm, and other skin diseases, offensive smell throughout the body, dullness of spirits, tastelessness, itching sensation of the skin, etc. Our Raksha Sudhi is a potent remedy to remove the poison from the system. It purifies the blood, cures syphilitic eruptions, imparts tone and vigour to the weak system, revives lost appetite and permanently removes all affections narrated above due to impure blood; improve complexion and invigorates the nervous system. Price Rs. 2 per box covering medicine for 20 days. V. P. P. charges for 1 or 2 boxes As. 5 only extra.

CURE FOR WHITE LEPROSY OR LEUCODERM. Cures certain within a week by external application only. Very mild and gentle in action; suited to all constitutions. Rs. 2 per bottle. V. P. P. charges for 1 to 3 bottles As. 5 only extra. Catalogue of all Ayurvedic Medicines sent free on application. P. SUBBAROY, Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Tanjore.

Please mention this paper when ordering. As the Headquarters of my Ayurvedic Pharmacy have been permanently transferred from Porto Novo to Tanjore, kindly address all your communications and orders to my new permanent and Headquarters address at Tanjore, printed below and not to Porto Novo, as heretofore.

My permanent address—

P. SUBBAROY,

Ayurvedic Pharmacy,

8, Venkateswaramall Cello Sannathy,

TANJORE.

## Notice.



RAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S

### KESHARANJAN OIL

Is now reported to have been largely imitated and the traders are warned against its numerous imitations—none of which can approach it in quality and efficaciousness; and legal proceedings will be instituted against any one offering the same as above.

### BALDNESS

CAN BE CURED.

Marvellous as it may seem, after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless research and experiment in my laboratory

### KESHARANJAN OIL

has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.

Rs. 1 per bottle. Post free Rs. 1. 7.

### WHEN EVERY OTHER REMEDY AND PHYSICIANS FAIL.

You should give a trial to our much admired specific PANCHATIKTA BATIKA made purely from vegetable ingredients and free from Arsenic and Quinine. A few weeks' trial according to our directions, will convince you, about the efficacy of this marvellous medicine. It will stop your fever, improve the appetite, give a tone to your emaciated health and regulate the function of your Liver. It has been tried in many hopeless cases with brilliant success.

Price per box ... .. Rs. 1.  
Packing and postage ... .. As. 8.

### BASANTAKUSUMAKARA RASA

This is one of the best Sarcic medicines for Nervous Debility. For Diabetes Mellitus there is no other medicine in any system of treatment to equal it, in lowering the specific gravity and removing sugar from the urine. It is the most invigorating medicine for nervous debility, consisting, as it does, of gold, pearl, musk, &c. It stimulates appetite, and gives vitality to old and debilitated tissues cures impotency and sharpens the intelligence.

Basantakusumakara Rasa never fails to give relief.

Price for 7 Pills Rs. 4. Postage etc. As. 5.

RAJA MANILAL SINGH, Raja of Chakdighi writes: Your Basantakusumakara Rasa, prescribed for diabetes has proved very effective.

The efficacy of our medicine is universally allowed. The Medicinal Oils, Ghees, Balauses, Musk, Makaradhwaja and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared or kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest.

Illustrated catalogues, containing full accounts of diseases and medicines, are transmitted free on application.

PRESOLUTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of disease.

### KAVERAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,

### GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.

M. Ch. 8. (Paris), M. Ch. 8. (America), M. S. Ch.

1. (London), M. B. A. (London), &c., &c.

Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road

CALCUTTA

## THE ASIAN Commercial Assurance Company, Ltd.; Bombay.

SAFE]

Authorised Capital

Business in force

Deposit with the Government of India

Premium income 1917-18

RSOUND

Rs. 5,000,000

" 2,010,600

" 150,000

" 106,200

Latest schemes; Very low rates;  
Most Liberal Policy Conditions;  
Claims paid immediately;  
Automatic Non-forfeiture Clause—a speciality

WANTED—Active Agents of either sex at all important centres in each province of Ceylon to represent the Company.

"Insurance is a death-blow to poverty".

For further particulars apply to:

C. N. DEVA RAJAN, A. I. B.

Chief Agent for Ceylon,

VANNARPANNAI EAST, JAFFNA.

Head Office will be opened in Colombo shortly.

THE COST TO A MAN OF 20 IS ONLY

Rs. 17-14-8

MONTHLY TO ASSURE

Rs. 10,000

IN THE EVENT OF HIS DEATH

Kindly drop a line, and we will tell you what it would be for you.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Ceylon Agents:—

C. THIAGARAJAH & CO.,

13B, 1st Cross Street,

COLOMBO.

## TREATMENT.

Treatment of all ailment of whatever description undertaken. Speedy and effective cure guaranteed at the lowest cost. Diabetes, Paralysis, Venereal Diseases, which generally defy the powers of the Medical preparations are successfully cured.

Write at once giving only description of your sufferings and the Medicines will be sent by V. P. Post.

If personal attendance required charges extra.

W. S. MENDIS,

Physician & Chemist,

Ayurvedic Medical Hall

4th Cross Street,

10-12-18.

JAFFNA.

## Basel Mission Calicut Tiles.

The tiles for hardware and genuine satisfaction and admitted by experts to be very superior in strength and finish to all other tiles sold in the market.

We do not make a song about our tiles. Use them and the tiles will sing their own praises.

WM MATHER & SONS,

Sole Agents,

Basel Mission Tile Works.

## THE JAFFNA TRADING CO., LTD.

### SHARES FOR SALE.

ORDINARY SHARES ARE ALMOST ALL SOLD.

When we receive applications for Ordinary shares, Supplementary Shares will be allotted when Ordinary Shares are not available.

S. KATIRESU,  
Secretary.

## JEWELS.

JEWELLERY of all descriptions of the best and up-to-date patterns. Both ready made and made to order. Best work-men employed at work and orders promptly executed. A satisfaction guaranteed.

Apply to:

MRS. J. H. RASIAH JOSEPH

OR

MR E. RAMALINGAM,

43 Hill Street,

COLOMBO.

## DIGESTS OF CEYLON CASES

S. Rajaratnam,

Advocate, Jaffna.

[Very favourably received by the Bench and the Bar. Very useful to every Lawyer.]

No. I: 1820—1914

Cases Reported in 103 Volumes are digested in this work.

It has been completed in 59 parts of 32 pages each (1901 pages.)

Price: Rs. 60/- or Rs. 65/- by instalments.

N. B. Bound in 2 volumes full leather Rs. 6 50 extra.

No. II: 1914 1918

Cases reported in 17 volumes are digested in this work in 368 pages.

[This is half cloth bound.]

Price: Rs. 16-50; to purchasers of 1820-1914 Digest, Rs. 14.

Apply to:

S. RAJARATNAM,

Advocate, Jaffna.



### Notice.

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

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. MURKIS,  
Acting Director of Irrigation,  
Trincomalee, 24th May, 1919.

### The Lanka Commercial Stores Ltd.

Registered under the Joint Stock Companies Ordinance.

Authorised Capital Rs. 25,000/-  
divided into 1,000 shares of  
Rs. 25/- each.

OBJECT OF THE COMPANY:—Trade in paddy, rice, cotton goods, dry grains, oils and metal goods, glass, matches, confectionery, perfumery, scientific surgical and mathematical instruments &c.

Business opened on the 12th September 1918.

Shares still available for sale.

Apply to:—

The Manager,  
Lanka Commercial Stores Ltd.,  
JAFFNA.

### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8819.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thangammah wife of Murgasur Vallipuram of Vannarpannai East

Murgasur Vallipuram of Vannarpannai East

Deceased.

Petitioner,

vs.

1. Karthikasur Vythalingam of Vannarpannai East  
Minor 2. Vallipuram Thirunavukkarasu of Do.  
The 2nd Respondent is a minor by his Guardian ad litem the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Murgasur Vallipuram of Vannarpannai East, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Thangammah wife of Murgasur Vallipuram, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on May 10, 1919, in the presence of Mr. R. Sivagurunathan, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated February 8, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before June 10, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,  
District Judge.

### For Sale or Lease.

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. Tonasaint, Central Hotel, Anuradhapura.

### Ceylon Government Railway.

#### DESPATCH OF RICE FROM COLOMBO.

By order of His Excellency the Governor, with effect from Monday June 2, 1919, and until further orders all rice despatched from Colombo only to all other C. G. R. stations will be carried *Free*.

D. Mc MILLAN,

Acting General Manager.

General Manager's Office,  
Colombo, May 30, 1919.

### Auction sale of land at Mannithalai in the District of Jaffna.

The undermentioned land belonging to the Estate of the late Alfred Nicholas Santiago of Jaffna Town and Admistrated in Testamentary Case No. 3648 D. C. Jaffna will be sold by public auction on Wednesday the 18th day of June 1919 at 9.30 A. M., in the District Court of Jaffna:—

All that land called Sangalodai and Kotu Kinatady in two parcels commonly known as Mannithalai Estate in extent 23 acres 3 Roods, 20 Perches situated at Mannithalai in Poonaryn bounded on the North and North-East by Road and Crown land on the West and South by Crown land and on the North-West by Road and Crown land.

S. THURAIYAPPA,  
Commissioner.



## The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1919

### THE CHIDAMBARAM MADALAYA TRUST PROPERTIES AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A HINDU EDUCATIONAL FUND.

In our last issue we drew the attention of the Hindu public to the present neglected condition of these vast Hindu trust properties in Jaffna, and suggested how, under sound management, they could be made to contribute a large fund for the furtherance of Hindu education in our country. We consider this a subject of the most vital importance to our community. The consolidation of these vast properties under the responsible and efficient management of an organized central body of trustees constituted under the new Trusts Ordinance, is fraught with vast possibilities for the religious and educational advancement of our community. In fact, this reform will raise the Hindu Community to a very high pedestal and will furnish it with a very powerful weapon with which it can successfully defend its religious interests from the aggressive influence of the proselytising religious bodies. We believe there is a general ignorance among the members of our community as to the extent and importance of these trust properties. The preliminary step we should take in this connection is to collect accurate statistics regarding these trust properties in Jaffna. We may ask the Government to do this for the Community. There is no reason why our request will not be granted especially, when similar help had been rendered by the Government to the Buddhist Community. In India too, the Government is found to lend its active aid to Hindus and Mohammedans in such matters as the management of their temporalities. But if a Committee of the leaders of our community could be organized for this work, and it undertakes such a survey, there will be a great saving of time.

We published in our last issue some facts relating to these properties. But they were very meagre. We are now in a position to supply our readers with some more informations kindly supplied to us by a leading Hindu gentleman who takes a deep interest in this subject, and who has been chiefly instrumental in resuscitating and placing under constitutional management, the trust properties of two leading Madams—the Punnianachy Madam and the Chevvaikilamai Madam.

The Sivapuri Madam is considered to be the most wealthy among the Madams established and endowed by Jaffna Saivites. It was founded in the Dutch period by a pious Hindu of Karaitivu. This Madam has extensive landed properties in Sivapuri near Chidambaram and in Jaffna. In Sivapuri the Madam owns about 400 acres of fertile and irrigable paddy land worth about two lakhs of rupees and capable of yielding an annual income of about Rs. 15,000. In Jaffna the Madam owns properties at Karaitivu, Vaddukoddai, Kodaikadu, Kathaady and other villages worth about three lakhs of rupees and capable of yielding an annual income of more than Rs. 6,000. It is estimated that at a very modest calculation the properties of this Madam will yield an annual income of Rs. 20,000 when efficiently managed. But what do we find in actual practice? Till about a few months ago, the properties were under the dual management of two Thampirams—one Thampiran managing the Indian properties, and the other the Jaffna properties. The Madam at Chidambaram which is an extensive building has not been kept under good repair, nor were the pilgrims who go there given safe and comfortable accommodation. It is also reported that a large portion of the lands at Sivapuri was mortgaged or otherwise encumbered by the late Thampiran. For the Puja service at the Chidambaram Temple this Madam is reported to be making an annual contribution of only a small amount. Out of about Rs. 20,000 which could be realised, under efficient management, the charity benefited only to the extent of about Rs. 500 at the most. The Thampirams themselves were helpless, as most of the tenants finding that the rents were not rightly utilised, withheld payment or paid only small fractions. The law too in the

past was so uncertain on this subject that it was found impossible to enforce payment in such cases. Now, both the Thampirams have expired within the last one year or so. The last Thampiran who managed the Jaffna properties breathed his last only 3 or 4 months ago. It is now stated that there is going to be litigation over the appointment of a successor. As we have stated in our last issue, here is a fine opportunity for the Hindu public to interfere in the matter and rescue this Madam from the chaos in which it was, and into which it is likely to fall in the future. The effecting of reforms in the management of this Madam properties alone will be the means not only of benefiting the customary charities now carried on, but will also benefit the Hindu Educational Fund to the extent of about Rs. 10,000 a year.

Manamudaliar Madam is the one next in importance. This was founded by Manamudaliar of Tholpuram. Its properties were largely added to by his grandson Saravanamuttu Mudaliar, brother of the famous Shanmuganatha Mudaliar who resigned his high office and emoluments under the Dutch Government when he was required by an officer of this Government to sign an order for the supply of some cattle to be slaughtered for meat. Such was the selfless devotion of our ancestors to their religious ideals of life. This Madam has only about 18 acres of paddy land at Sivapuri. In Jaffna it has extensive landed properties situated at Tholpuram, Arali, Anakkodai, Vadamarachy and Thennaradchy, of the total value of nearly two lakhs, and capable of yielding an annual income of about Rs. 2,500. The present manager, Suppiramaniam Thampiran, tries to conduct the charity in the traditional line, but with all his efforts he succeeds in realising from the tenants only about 700 or 800 rupees a year with which he maintains the customary Puja Service in the Temple and Anadanam in the Madam. Here too, a sum of about Rs. 1,500 a year could be saved for the Hindu Educational Fund if the properties are more efficiently managed.

Chankana Madam or Vadakku Madam, or, to give it its more correct title, Nitchinga Senathiraja Mudaliar Madam founded by a great man of that name, has properties worth nearly two lakhs of rupees in Jaffna, situated at Chankana, Arali and other places. These are estimated to be capable of yielding an income of about Rs. 4,000 annually. The present management suffers from the same drawbacks which we have noticed in the case of the other Madams. The present representative of the line of the founder is Gate Mudaliar Naganathan, J. P., U. P. M. Here too a saving of about Rs. 3,000 could be effected to the benefit of the Hindu Educational Fund.

The Punnianachy Madam which remained for a long time in neglect, was, as our readers know, brought under the management of a body of trustees elected by the Hindu public at a public meeting of the Hindus of Jaffna, soon after the passing of the new Trusts Ordinance about two years ago. The Madam has properties at Maravanpuli, Vannarpannai, Kockuvil, Sandilipai and other places, worth nearly 1 lakh of rupees and capable of yielding an income of about Rs. 2,000 a year. This body of Trustees with the active help and support of its president, Mr. A. Tillaiampalam of Neervavyady, and of a few other leading Hindu gentlemen of Jaffna, has succeeded only recently in reclaiming most of the landed properties which belong to this Trust. In the course of another year or so, when all the rents begin to be collected, this Committee may set apart a good sum for the Hindu Educational Fund.

The Chevvaikilamai Madam also is now under the management of a Committee of Trustees elected and appointed by the Hindu public under the Trusts Ordinance. Mudaliar Naganathan is the President of this Committee. The properties of this Madam are not so extensive as those of the other Madams mentioned above. The Kalliankaddu Madam or the Parrarajasekara Raja Kaddalai Madam, the Alavaddy Madam, the Varani Madam, and the Sayarettalai Kattalai Madam are the other principal Madams founded and endowed by pious Jaffna Hindus in ancient times. Their incomes are not so large as to leave a surplus for the Hindu Educational Fund.

We appeal to our co-religionists to bestow their attention to this important reform. We do not minimise the difficulty of the task. It requires the diplomatic and political genius of a statesman to evolve anything like order, organization, and united co-operation, in the management of these properties. If every Hindu earnestly feels and prays for the

consummation of this reform, we need not doubt that the man or the men to undertake the work will soon come out. Our readers will certainly be glad to learn that Mudaliar Naganathan is about to take the first step in this reform. We learn that he is making arrangements to collect the required statistics bearing on the Madam properties. The Mudaliar's eminent qualifications to take the lead in this reform movement, needs no mention on our part. It is our earnest hope and desire that, the achievement of Swarajya by our community, in the religious education of its children, and its priests, which was referred to in our last issue, will be hastened by the speedy accomplishment of the reforms in the management of the Madam trust properties in Jaffna.

### NOTES & COMMENTS

The public meeting held at the Jaffna Central College Hall on the 30th instant to consider the adoption of measures for organising ways and means

to stem the tide of the increasing drink evil in Jaffna was a great success. There was an influential and representative gathering. The Hon'ble Mr. A. Sapapathy was voted to the chair. He stated certain startling facts and figures in regard to the increase of drunkenness in Jaffna. In 1900 the combined arrack and toddy rents were Rs. 73,000. The amount realised by the recent sale of the arrack and toddy rents for 1919—20 is Rs. 681,708. The arrack rent which is Rs. 302,555 shows an increase of Rs. 70,055 over the rent of the year 1918—19 and the toddy rent, Rs. 379,153, is an advance of Rs. 21,348 over the rent of the pre-war year. The situation, therefore, in regard to the drink evil is a serious one calling for prompt and energetic action. Eloquent and earnest speeches were made on the occasion by Rev. Messrs. Trimmar, Beckwith and Brown and by Messrs. N. Savadurai, A. Chinagaram, G. Arulambalam, and Dr. Paramanathan. We earnestly hope that the Temperance Association founded with a large and representative Committee will begin to work in right earnest and see that a large number of taverns in this District is closed.

The long and inordinate delay in the completion of these works has been a subject of keen disappointment

THE KARAICHCHI IRRIGATION WORKS. In Jaffna. When five or six years

ago the Government advertised the sale of several lots of crown land at Karaichi for paddy cultivation, many Jaffnese purchased them in the confident expectation that water from the tank will be supplied to them in a year or so. In spite of the unfavourable sale conditions imposed by the Government, and in spite of the absence of irrigation water, the purchasers started paddy cultivation in right earnest. But after repeated failures, chiefly due to the deficient and unseasonable rainfall, they had lately to give up the cultivation in despair, after suffering considerable loss on the undertaking. The last administration Report of the Director of Irrigation contains the following reference to the works:—

"The Progress of the construction work at Karaichi was fairly good, considering the difficulties caused by shortage of trucks and other plant and materials. The main items were excavations in the spillway and the inlet channel to the left bank sluice, 840 cubes of concrete masonry in the spillway falls, and the preparation of the river gap for the culverts. There is now a motorable service road leading to the works from the 154th milepost on the Jaffna road. There is not much demand as yet for the crown lands which will be irrigated by this scheme (8,700 acres), 646 acres are blocked out for sale."

We are not told when the works will be completed. Now that the war is over, we hope the work will be expedited and completed soon. We also hope that the Government will be guided by the recommendations made by the Land Development Committee, and the local Food Production Committee, in fixing the conditions for the sale of crown lands under this tank and thereby facilitate the speedy colonisation of these parts by Ceylonese cultivators.

### LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER.—A light shower of rain fell last night accompanied by lightning and thunder. This morning it remains calm and cloudy.

THE JAFFNA RAILWAY STATION.—It is reported that H. E. the Governor is considering the question of improving the Jaffna Railway Station.

THE "JAFFNA COLLEGE MISCELLANY".—We have received with thanks the May number of this Magazine. The contents are very readable and instructive.



**MAHA SANKABHISKAM AT KAILASA PILLAIAR TEMPLE.**—As it was mentioned in our previous issues, Swami Amritananda who is now in our town, has been largely patronizing the performance of Sankabhishekam (anointing the image of God with holy water filled in brass vessels and 1009 Sanka shells magnetized by Mantras and rituals with Divine influence). Maheswara Pooja (the feasting and worshipping of pious men through whom the grace of Maheswara is invoked) Annabhava (feasting of the needy), and Tiruvila or holy processions, in the leading Temples of Jaffna. Acting on the Swami's inducement, the Nattusottai Chetty Nagarathar had these religious functions performed in their Kathiravan Temple and in the Sivan Temple at Vansarpannai. The functions at the Sivan Temple, were performed on a grand scale and with great pomp and display of piety and was witnessed by a large concourse of Savitres. The Manager of the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple also acting on the Swami's initiative had these religious functions performed in his Temple on a grand scale. On Friday last these religious functions were performed on a grand scale at the Kailasapillaiar Temple of Nallur by Mr. M. Changanabai, Sub Collector of Customs. The rituals of the Sankabhishekam were performed by several learned Brahman Priests. Srimat T. Kailasapillai the Manager of the Temple, and the Swami, were present in the Temple and supervised the functions. A large number of needy people were fed. The night's festival was conducted with great pomp and was very largely attended. Yesterday, a Sankabhishekam was performed at the Valvettyrivan Sivan Temple on the Swami's initiative.

**FREE CARRIAGE OF RICE BY RAIL.**—Government has gone a step further to ease the distress caused by the rice situation and the following order (advertised elsewhere) was issued today by the acting General Manager of the Railway:—"By order of His Excellency the Governor, with effect from Monday June, 2nd, 1919 and until further orders all rice despatched from Colombo only to all other C. G. R. stations will be carried free." This is a great concession and will be much appreciated by those living out of Colombo. A first class passenger can carry 112 lb of luggage free of charge by rail, a 2nd class passenger 84 and a 3rd class passenger 56. This, of course, is a free allowance made to passengers for luggage to accompany them on the journey; but rice is not treated as luggage and the owner consequently incurs some risk. For instance, one has to pay 76 cts. according to goods rates to take a cwt of rice from Colombo to Nawalapitiya and Rs 1.68 per cwt. to Bandarawala.

**INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC AT BATTICALOA.**—Influenza is subsiding in the Town. Schools have been permitted to reopen. Around Kattankudy, however, things are very bad and all schools are closed. Another outbreak is reported from the Western shore of the lake in the Mandur region. The L. B. Inspector and medical authorities are taking measures to stamp it out.

**HEADQUARTERS OF MULLAITIVU DISTRICT.**—Government has appointed the following gentlemen to form a Committee to report on the proposed change of Headquarters of the Mullaitivu District to Nedunkeni:—Mr. B. Constantine, G. A., N. P.; Mr. E. F. Marshall, Assistant G. A., Mullaitivu; Mr. W. G. Price, P. E.; Mr. A. E. Ditzke, Surveyor; and the Medical Officer.

**THE LARGEST BRIDGE IN Ceylon.**—is the Victoria Bridge at Grandpass, consisting of seven spans, each of 101 feet, making a total length of 749 feet. It has been proposed to put up a bridge at Batticaloa, with 15 spans, making a total length of 1,512 feet. Malaya is going to beat both these with one of ten spans, five of 250 and five of 150 feet, or 2,000 feet in all, over the Kelantan River (East Coast Railway).

**FREE EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.**—London, April 22.—The National Conference of Teachers at Cheltenham unanimously regretted that the new Education Act failed to provide for the compulsory continuation of education to the age of 18 years. Conference also urged that all secondary and university education should be free.—Australian paper.

**AN INDIAN HEREDITARY PEER.**—We learn, says the "Englishman," that Lord Siva has deposited in England a sum of £100,000 to enable his successor to maintain the dignity of an hereditary peer.

**STROMBOLI IN ERUPTION.**—Rome May, 22.—Stromboli is in violent eruption, causing fires. Simultaneously a tidal wave, lasting ten minutes, caused great destruction and there are numerous victims. —R-uter.

## KALA MANJARI

### A SENIOR READER IN TAMIL

WITH PROSE AND POETRY

for use in the

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

LEAVING CERTIFICATE CLASS

Prepared to suit the requirements of the New Code

PRICE 50 CTS.

(Explanatory Notes to the above in print.)

Apply to the MANAGER, "HINDU ORGAN".

## THE RICE SITUATION.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

60,000 TONS OF BANGKOK RICE TO BE IMPORTED.

A well-attended meeting of the rice importers and merchants of Colombo was held on the 31st ult. at the Customs Office. Colombo where the Hon. Mr. B. Horsburgh, the Food Controller, made a statement regarding the rice situation. Leads containing the statement printed in Tamil was distributed to the merchants so that they may not forget or misunderstand it. Mr. C. Sankararam translated the statement into Tamil. Following was the statement:—

You are all aware that owing to the prevalence of famine conditions in India, the usual supplies of rice from that country to Ceylon have been severely restricted from the latter part of last year. The present position is explained in a telegram received yesterday from the Food Commissioner in Delhi in that out of the total quantity of rice allotted to Ceylon there was a balance of 67,207 tons still due to it from 1st May. This includes a quantity of 50,000 tons of coellie rice which the Indian Government requires to be primarily allocated for the use of the estate population from May 1st to the end of September at the rate of 10,000 tons a month. This allows a balance of only 17,207 tons on account of the general population of Ceylon. With the supplies already in the Island, it is expected we can carry on till over the end of June. The necessity for a supply of rice from some other source than India is apparent, and H. E. the Governor has accordingly arranged for a supply of 60,000 tons of rice from Bangkok, which will carry us on till October, before which time we shall know whether, as the result of probable good harvest, due to a favourable monsoon, the condition in India has improved to such an extent as to release further and probably normal supplies for Ceylon. The price of this Bangkok rice landed in Colombo is not yet known, but it may be as high as Rs 29 per bag. As this price is considered too high to be paid by the general public, Government proposes to fix the actual selling price at the granaries at Rs 24 per bag. This will involve a loss to Government of probably not less than Rs 600,000. Although this rice is to be imported on Government account, Government desires to utilize the existing machinery in Ceylon for distribution, namely, the rice merchants of the granaries. The rice on arrival will be sold to the merchants who are willing to agree to certain conditions I shall refer to later at a fixed price of 22.50, the difference of Rs 1.50 being intended to cover duty, landing and all other charges, which will be paid by the merchants. I shall now explain how Government proposes to meet the loss on the importation of Bangkok rice. The proposal is to increase the price of rice to the consumer by an averaging charge of Rs 50 per bag on all rice from India, commencing with the next shipment. This charge of Rs 50 will be paid by the importing merchants before the rice is removed from the Customs at the same time that he pays the duty, but will be recovered by him from the consumer under the protection of a fixed price determined by the Food Controller. The merchants will sue from the above that though this additional charge of Rs 50 will have to be paid by them at the time of import, they are really in the position of collectors on behalf of Government and that they will not suffer any loss. His Excellency the Governor has desired me to place these facts regarding the rice position and these proposals plainly before you and to ask you to agree to carry them out.

At the conclusion the merchants made one or two inquiries and said that all of them agreed.

A "Gazette" extraordinary was issued this afternoon with a revised list of prices to take effect from June 2nd. The maximum price per bushel without bag ranges from Rs 67 for Ai to Rs 10.40 for Pookora and Muttasamba. For estate rice the price ranges from Rs 7.83 for Cargo or Bagadi to Rs 6.63 for Radi.

### A LEAFLET ISSUED BY GOVERNMENT.

A leaflet printed in Tamil and signed by the Hon. Mr. A. S. Pagden, Acting Colonial Secretary, has also been issued. It was worded in colloquial Tamil. The following is a free translation:—

This notice is addressed to those of the coolie class who could read and who are expected to convey to others what is contained therein. It would please His Excellency the Governor if this was done.

A great War has taken place. Therefore food is in great demand. There is famine in some parts of India. Therefore there is a shortage of food in India and it is possible that the usual quantity sufficient for Ceylon will not be available for some little time. It is, however, hoped that the required quantity will soon be found. As is done in India where food is controlled, it may become necessary to have food control here, but such control will continue for a little time only. His Excellency the Governor will be very pleased if food stuffs be grown locally, wherever possible and in this manner to increase the local food supply, and His Excellency the Governor hopes the population will co-operate in this matter. (Sgd.) A. S. PAGDEN, Acting Colonial Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, May 19, 1919.

—The Ceylon Observer.

### KARANTHAI TAMIL SANGAM, TANJORE.

Tanjore, May 25.—Yesterday afternoon, the seventh anniversary of the Tamil Sangam at Karuthattangudy took place in a pavilion specially erected for the purpose.

Members of the Sangam at Tanjore and its neighbourhood turned out in large numbers as also from the branches at Trichinopoly and elsewhere. They, together with the visitors, made a very large gathering, perhaps, the largest ever assembled on such occasions.

The sittings were spread over for two days, yesterday and to day, which were fully occupied with learned discourses on subjects of Tamil literature and other allied topics.

The meetings were presided over by His Holiness Melanana Sivachariya Swami, the Tambiran of the Mutt at Trukolur, a scholar of wide repute in Tamil. The annual report presented to the meeting narrated the activities of the Sangam in various directions in every one of which there was a progressive realization of its aims and objects.

The President, at the outset of his speech, conveyed his cordial congratulations to those in charge of the Sangam on their achievements during the year. In the first place, they, in convening such meetings of the repositories of Tamil learning from far and near, helped to consolidating their community and to discovering and disseminating the learning they possessed concealed in the recesses of their humility and obscurity for want of encouragement. That was no small reward for their initial efforts, though it could not be denied that there was yet considerable room for a steady reputation of these efforts to obtain yet larger results adequate to the spread of the language and the proportion of the population in the country who spoke and wrote it; the artisan class attached to the Sangam trained and turned out 61 students during the year to follow industrial pursuits which was a useful equipment for them for life. The branch Sangam at Trichinopoly continued their vigorous researches into the mines of their ancient lore which, when completed and offered to the reading public would reveal the classical beauties of the language now lying hidden within the folds of volumes. Consigned to oblivion nothing could exceed the happiness of mind that came of a profound study of Tamil for study's own sake and the giving back to the world the learning acquired from such study. No true scholar of Tamil could bear to see Tamil despised; and it was on record in the history of that language that the Aryan King Barata who had a deep-seated prejudice against Tamil was won over to love it, to study it, and to patronise it by the Kurupatu of their Kabitari who by means of those verses instructed the King and introduced him to the galaxy of Tamil authors. The culture and civilization embodied in their Tamil works represented the climax of perfection and refinement in learning and arts in the latter of which, especially, the eminence attained was so high that other races in the world copied it. But all this was the story of their past which they were endeavouring, through the agency of such Sangams, to revive and re-establish. The President then proceeded to offer some criticisms on the literary productions of the present day, both prose and verse, which were advertised in flattering forewords by obliging patrons. They were generally faulty in style and were violent mutilations of the language in grammar and diction and suggested that, before they were issued to the world, they be revised and passed by a board of critics.

The Sangam reaffirmed their resolution of last year appealing to the District Board of Tanjore who maintained a Sanskrit College at Tiruvady to transfer it to Tanjore and locate it in the Palace and to include Tamil in the syllabus of studies for the oriental title examinations.

It was argued in support of the resolution that the District Board should establish a Tamil academy from the funds savings and the abolition of medical relief, realised out of the closing down of the Rajah's Chattrams, the funds so saved being lent for interest to purposes foreign to the trust—such as to the Tanjore District Board for the building of railways. They overlooked Tamil when they provided for Sanskrit; and though this had long since been pointed out to the then Chattram Deputy Collector Mr. Y. V. Srinivasa Iyer, yet nothing had been done to repair the omission. They should interview the President and the members of the District Board and get their request acceded to.

Another resolution was passed that the various Tamil Sangams in the land, should in order to co-ordinate their efforts and methods act in concert together in pursuance of a common programme to be settled at an annual Conference of amalgamated Societies.

This morning, an enlarged photograph of Mr. T. V. Radakrishna Pillay (deceased) who was the founder of this Sangam, was unveiled by His Holiness the Swami, the President of the Conference. —The "Hindu".

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### SOME THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION.

In times of national awakening it is essential that we should seek to improve our education, and search for the ideas which are at present being entirely lost sight of in the education of our boys and girls. There has been a sad neglect in the cause of education in this country and we cannot spend our thoughts and energy too much in raising the chariot of education from out the deep rut in which all its progress has been retarded. That our education is defective none will deny, and it is equally undeniable that no evolution of education in India and Ceylon is possible without the general regeneration of the whole system.

What are the alarming symptoms? one might ask. Our boys and young men coming out of schools and colleges as finished products of the present day education will supply in themselves innumerable answers to this question. Most of these are not as they ought to be and show a woeful lack of mental stamina. They have no self confidence and will look to others through whose influence and support alone they hope to get on. Few are there who will step on the threshold of life with a light heart depending on their own powers. Cases are not rare of educated youths beginning their career with dissatisfaction and oppressed with dark pessimism. Many more ignorant of their own powers will waver and hesitate to take up any definite walk of life. To many the joy of having passed the stiff examinations does not last longer than a day. They become gloomy regarding the future,

The profession for which they make choice is too often one for which they are not qualified either by education or temperament. These instances lead to prove that the education in our schools and colleges is imparted with no definite aim or, if there be any particular aim, it seems to be nothing more than merely making it serve as a means of livelihood. The aim of fitting one for his life as an individual has also been the cause of stagnation and has led some sort of unhealthy cynicism in the minds of our young men.

Various remedies are suggested, and above all these, the training of teachers is the most important. It is superfluous to add here why the quality of teachers ought to be considered first. What is the use of a weapon if there is no skill to wield it? And, again, the best remedy might act like poison when administered by unskilled hands. Elaborate schemes of study, costly apparatus and well built class rooms are all useless and a waste of money if the teachers cannot enter into the right spirit of their duty. Of what avail are they, if the teachers cannot make proper use of them?

Speaking of the teachers of this country especially, it ought to be said, with due apology to them, that with few exceptions they are persons who have been found either unfit for any other work or who have taken up teaching work reluctantly, as a last resort for earning their livelihood. The best intellects are allured to more lucrative departments where they can attain a higher status. Those who are compelled by unavoidable circumstances to take up the sacred work of education, seem to do their duty, not unlike the bullock that goes round and round the oil mill. The majority of this class do their work in a mechanical way, and even if new methods and other improvements are suggested they are more likely to adopt the more form failing to catch the spirit underlying the innovations.

Boys trained by such teachers cannot be expected to show signs of improvement even under improved methods. The teachers themselves, since they have no well defined ideals to follow, labour under serious misconceptions and the result is, as is to be expected, that their teaching becomes dry, and has to be forced into the boys by unnatural ways.

In justice to the teachers it must be said that they are not wholly to blame. Their work is heavy and the remuneration is small. While every one is ready to find fault none is ready to co-operate and sympathise with them. Even the parents of the pupils taught by them treat them with indifference, if not with contempt. What a contrast is the present day teacher to the guru of the ancient days. To have an ideal for our children ought to be our aim. It were far better to have a hundred boys trained by a worthy teacher than a thousand of them educated by one not worthy of a responsibility. Good teachers, efficient intellectually and morally, are hard to find. Even then, if the profession of teaching is made more fascinating we may be quite sanguine of increasing the numbers in the profession.

On whom does this work of providing good teachers involve? The Government ought to do it. But the utter indifference of the government for real education as also its heavy machinery have made it slow to move in any direction of improvement. The Nation, however, cannot afford to delay any more in this important question but must set itself to work out its own salvation. The people must sacrifice a little, and such schools as are managed by private bodies may take the lead in introducing the necessary reforms which would raise the quality of teachers. The more a school spends, the better will be the result; the happier the teachers, the better will be the quality of the work turned out. To economise expenditure in the matter of education will only lead to serious consequences.

Another deplorable fact is that to lessen the expenditure, low paid teachers, who have very little education are employed to teach the lowest classes. It is enough, they think, if the teacher is able to teach them the three R's. But really speaking the work to be done or which might be done here is far more important than this. The foundation for the whole future is laid here, and this responsible work falls to the share of the most inefficient of teachers. Therefore it is that every school should make it a point to entrust young children to the charge of the best teachers in the most impressionable period of their lives, who will be able not only to lead them into the right track, but will also be in a position to study individual aptitudes. These teachers ought to be able to advise the parents as to the best course suitable for each pupil. The managers of schools should also co-operate freely with the staff by giving them advice, as also receiving suggestions from them. Practical sympathy should be shown by lightening the work, increasing their pay, and by instituting provident funds. The teachers should be given every opportunity to widen their horizon. Thus, and in other ways, if efforts are put forth to remove the disabilities of teachers within a few years we may hope to see a set of teachers worthy of the high responsibility and capable of instilling lofty ideals.

RADICAL.



## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

## The War.

## THE PEACE TREATY.

London, May 23.

A "Daily News" telegram from Berlin states: Herr Dernburg in an interview said that Germany was willing to indemnify the Allies, but was unable to do so if she had not sufficient coal and if she was not given a chance of trading; nor could she agree to the loss of Saar and Alsace. Germany would not resist, but would allow the Allies to run the country. The whole Government was unanimous in refusing to sign.

London, May 23.

Paris.—The reply to Count Rantzau's Note on May 13th on the economic effects of the Peace Treaty, says that the Note argues as if Germany had still to provide for a population of 67 millions though their resources have diminished, whereas the population will be reduced by six million owing to the transfer of non-German territories. The Note complains of the surrender of merchant tonnage, but does not mention the fact that a considerable portion of the smaller tonnage is not touched, while the sacrifice of the larger shipping is inevitable and a necessary penalty for the ruthless and lawless campaign against the World's Merchant Shipping. The shipping which it is proposed to take constitutes less than one-third of that wantonly destroyed. Rantzau's Note emphasizes the deprivation of the Eastern wheat and potato regions, but it fails to observe that there is nothing in the Peace Treaty to prevent continued production of these commodities and their importation into Germany; moreover, these regions have lost none of their productivity owing to the ravages of War. They have escaped the shocking fate dealt by the German Army to Belgium, France, Poland, Russia, Roumania and Serbia. There is nothing in the Peace Treaty to prevent the importation of phosphates into Germany. The German Note specially complains of the loss of coalfields, but it does not notice that one-fourth of the pre-war consumption was within the territories being transferred. The Note further does not account for the 8,000,000 tons of lignite, most of which was derived from these territories. Among the most wanton acts of devastation perpetrated by the Germans was the almost complete destruction of the coal supplies of Northern France, obliterating the entire industry with calculation and savagery, the result of which is a grave and prolonged shortage of coal. The Allies are unable to accept the Note's speculative estimate of the future conditions of German industry as a whole, which are vitiated by palpable exaggeration. There is no reason why the Germans, who were responsible for the War, should not also suffer from the widespread economic disaster produced by it. The reply repudiates the German assertion that the Peace conditions logically involve the destruction of several millions of Germans, pointing out that the Allies have sustained far greater losses, due to German initiative and conduct of the War. The Allied reply points out that Germany should recognise the present state of the world which she has been mainly instrumental in creating, then realise that she cannot escape unscathed. The share she is called on to bear, of the enormous calamity, has been apportioned by the victorious Powers, not according to her deserts, but solely according to her ability to bear it. Those who are responsible for the War cannot escape its just consequences.

London, May 23.

Paris, May 23.—Havas Agency states that in replying to the Chairman of the French Budget Commission, M. Clemenceau expressed regret that he could not communicate the full text of the Peace terms, pointing out that there could not be a Treaty of Peace until it was signed. This point of view was shared by all the Allied and Associated Governments.

Washington.—Koo, the Chinese Delegate to the Peace Conference, sought the support of the American Commission to permit China to sign the Peace Treaty, with a reservation regarding the allotment of Shantung to Japan. The United States, it is believed, will back the Chinese on this point against the other big Powers.

Paris.—An important meeting in favour of French and Japanese friendship took place at the Sorbonne today. In the course of speeches the Chairman pointed to France's gratitude for the Japanese War aid, emphasizing big prospects for the economic future afforded by the Franco-Japanese co-operation.

There is an indication that after the signature of the Peace Treaty the Peace Conference will need two months more to end its labours, many questions having been left aside without receiving a definite solution.

Cao Ming Wang, now in Paris has cabled to the United States Congress that, while Prussianism is to be destroyed all over the world, the United States and America have evidently decided to perpetuate it in China in the interests of Japan. The choice for China remains between calmly allowing China's vast resources eventually to pass under the domination of Japan, or abandoning forthwith the pursuit of Peace and arming herself. Both cases would be in the nature of a calamity.

London, May 24.

Paris, May 24.—Havas Agency states that French Foreign Office circles state that Herr Erzberger, leader of the Catholic Centre Party in Germany, is now very influential in the Councils of Government and is notoriously hostile to Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, whose place as Head of the German Delegation, he hoped to occupy. The opinion is expressed in Paris that the German Note on the economic is a tissue of sophistries as the Allied conditions will leave the Germans in a better situation than they deserve, for Germany has been spared the nameless horrors of devastation that France, Belgium, Italy, Serbia, Poland and Rumania suffered. Germany is disappointed, but not repentant.

Paris.—The Austrian Treaty will probably be presented on 28th May. It will stipulate for the reduction of the Army to 15,000 men, the surrender or destruction of practically all Military supplies and the abolition of further Military production. The Naval terms are similarly sweeping in character.

## RUSSIA.

London, May 21.

Openhagen.—The *Lokalsveiger's* Liban correspondent states that German troops entered

Riga in conjunction with the Lettish and Baltic troops on 23rd May. Manteufel, Commander of the Baltic troops, who was responsible for the recent German *coup d'etat*, was among the first to enter the town.

London, May 25.

The main part of Riga was captured after fierce fighting, but a struggle is proceeding in the Eastern part. Many Bolshevik Commissaries fell into the hands of the Landeswehr. All political prisoners were released. The German troops maintained contact with the Landeswehr through the Lettish and v. Bolshavits.

Copenhagen.—A telegram from Liban via Berlin states that the Latvian Government has requested the German Government to permit German troops to remain in Lettland as the Lett Landeswehr is unable to hold the front alone against the Bolsheviks, heavy fighting. The front now runs from Riga to Bank across the Ekan Mitsu Railway. The American F. of Commission has sent 400 tons of flour to Riga and is itself proceeding there today.

Copenhagen.—A telegram states that the Estonians have captured Peterhof, 21 kilometres from Petrograd.

A telegram from Helsingfors says that Lenin has offered an Armistice to Kolchak, who has not replied.

London, May 26.

Paris, May 26.—Havas Agency states:—The opinion prevailing in Paris circles concerning the recognition of Kolchak's Government is focussed on the fact that Kolchak is the leader of a movement to re-establish law and order, while Lenin is the embodiment of everything opposed to law and order. Therefore the civilised world will reap a decided advantage from the decision of the Allied Powers to support Kolchak.

## BOLSHEVISM COLLAPSING.

Washington, April 30.—Reports received by the State Department from neutral sources indicate that the Bolshevik regime in Russia is collapsing. It is understood that Lenin and Trotsky have been seeking refuge in Scandinavia, Switzerland, Spain, and Germany, but have been refused everywhere, the only possibility being Hungary. The American view is that the days of Bolshevism are numbered.

## TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

London, May 24.

The Admiralty states that the destroyers have returned after a thorough search of the West Irish Coast for 800 miles into the Atlantic for Hawker and Grieve. No trace of them was found and hope has been abandoned.

London, May 25.

The destroyer "Woolston" has embarked Hawker and Grieve from the "May." They will be landed at Thurso.

The Admiralty report that Hawker and Grieve have arrived in perfect health on board the "Revenge," where they are sleeping. They will entrain for London tomorrow. They were picked up in latitude 0-20, longitude 29-30, having alighted close to the steamer, owing to a stoppage in the circulation of the water pipe between the radiator and water pump. The aeroplane was not saved.

In recognition of the determined nature of the effort of Hawker and Grieve to cross the Atlantic the "Daily Mail" is awarding between them a Consolation Prize of £5,000.

## FRANCE.

London, May 24.

Lille.—A munition depot of several kilometres between Bailioul and Heenweck has been blown up, the explosions continuing for several hours (sic—2 minutes). There were several victims among the Chinese labourers.

## THE OLISH CLOUD ON THE PEACE HORIZON.

Allahabad, May 23.

A "Pioneer" special cable, dated London, 22nd March, says:—Anxiety concerning the Peace Treaty has, during the present week, shown a tendency to centre in the Polish question and concerns not the terms but the execution of the Treaty. We have allies in Russia, but they were not recognised as such at the Peace Conference, and the west of the Big Four does not run on Poland's Eastern Frontier. It was probably hoped that the strengthening of Poland by sending General Hilder's forces there would prevent further attacks from the Ukraine, but it led to a Polish offensive against the Ukraine. When M. Paderewski left Paris for Warsaw, he was pleaded with not to approve of such an offensive. He, however, found the Diet overwhelmingly belligerent and therefore resigned last week. Today two independent correspondents tell us that German Silesia will fight against inclusion in Poland. One of them put the number of good troops available at 18,000; and the other, writing from Breslau, says they include Horse, Foot and Artillery and resemble more than any he had yet seen, the soldiers of pre-war Germany. He adds that the political Parties have dropped their antagonism and are united. He had not found a single worker of Polish extraction who wishes to become a Polish subject. That Poland has no one with whom to settle the frontier on the East. There is actually fighting in the South West, while the same acquiescence of Danzig and West Prussia in the new arrangements is by no means certain.

## AFGHANISTAN.

Calcutta, May 29.

Simla, May 27th.—A Press communique states:—An enemy column from Khost under Nadir Khan is now engaged in operations against Thali. It is stated that these Afghan regular troops have relations with them, but that Nadir Khan's following of tribesmen is subsisting by begging food from the Waziris. Spivami was occupied by the enemy after our withdrawal. Satisfactory reports have been received from the Upper Kurram. Some Afghan tribesmen made an attack yesterday on Chard, near Peiwar Kotel, but were driven off by the local Militia who killed some of their assailants, while they themselves sustained no casualties. Our troops in Chaman area captured the Afghan frontier post of Srin Balak on the 25th inst. The force were first subjected to thorough bombardments, after which the towers on the ridge commanding the forts were assaulted and taken. The main gate was then blown in and the capture completed by our assaulting troops scaling the walls where they had been breached. The garrison put up a stubborn resistance and the bulk of it was either killed or captured. No change is reported from Dukka. In conformity with our policy in the Upper Tochi we have now withdrawn our exposed Militia posts in South Waziristan.

Calcutta, May 30.

A Press communique says:—As a result of our successful action at the confluence of the Beshik and Kanar rivers on the 23rd instant the Afghans have been driven down the Kunar Valley to within ten miles of Asmat. Reports from Kuren mention the movement of Afghan troops at different points of the border and some firing from near Peiwar Kotel. Another minor attack by tribesmen has been made and is developing, and fighting is proceeding. General Nadir Khan has brought up guns and appears to intend to make his principal effort against this place, though rumours of hostile intention are current and tribal gatherings reported. No serious attacks have yet been made along the Tochi. A few unorganised attempts against small posts have so far been dealt with successfully.

A Press communique states:—Another Bolshevik wireless message has been intercepted, giving further evidence of the close connection between Bolsheviks and Afghans. The message is sent from Brevine, the notorious Bolshevik propagandist, and states that a solemn Delegation of Honour, consisting of persons from the Amir of Afghanistan has arrived in Russian Turkestan. The Delegation has brought various documents and requests Bravine to go without delay to Kabul where an official reception awaits him. The message ends with the intimation that Bravine and his party are starting immediately.

## PUNJAB MARTIAL LAW ENDS.

Calcutta, May 29.

Kalinath Roy, Editor of the "Tribune," Lahore, was sentenced for an offence under Section 121—A, Indian Penal Code, to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

Under Sir Michael O'Dwyer's advice Martial Law in the Punjab has been withdrawn, except in a few centres.

—The Ceylon Observer.

## NOTICE.

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3841.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Arumugattan Pandary of Meesalai North Deceased.

Manikkan Kanapathy of Thavalaiyattalai Petitioner.

- |        |   |
|--------|---|
|        | Va.   |
|        | 1. Kanthan Chinnatampy and  |
|        | 2. wife Seeethy of Thavalaiyattalai   |
| Minors | 3. Chinnachy daughter of Manikkan Kanapathy of Do.  |
|        | 4. Podunky daughter of Manikkan Kanapathy of Do. appearing by their Guardian ad litem the 1st Respondent  |
| Minors | 5. Chinnammah daughter of Choppam Ampalavan of Do.  |
|        | 6. Chinnam daughter of Choppam Ampalavan of Do. appearing by their Guardian ad litem the 1st Respondent   |
|        | 7. Choppam Ampalavan of Do.   |
|        | 8. Manikkan Kanthan of Navatkadu  |
|        | 9. Velan Chinnam and wife   |
|        | 10. Chinnam of Meesalai North   |
| Minors | 11. Chinnappodan Vally of Thavalaiyattalai  |
|        | 12. Ammah daughter of Vally Sinnappodan of Do.  |
|        | 13. Chinnappodan Kunchan of Do.   |
|        | 14. Kunchy daughter of Vally Chinnappodan of Do. appearing by their Guardian ad litem the 15th Respondent |
|        | 15. Chinnaddy widow of Vally Chinnappodan of Do.  |
|        | 16. Vaddan Vally and  |
|        | 17. wife Ammah of Thavalaiyattalai  |
|        | 18. Vellan Vally and wife   |
|        | 19. Alvy of Meesalai North  |
|        | 20. Vellan Vaddan and wife  |
| Minor  | 21. Amuthy of Thunnaalai South  |
|        | 22. Vellan Kathiran of Meesalai North, appearing by his Guardian ad litem the 23rd Respondent             |
|        | 23. Karthy widow of Karthan Vellan of Do.   |
|        | Respondents.  |

This matter of the Petition of Manikkan Kanapathy of Thavalaiyattalai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named 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 cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,  
Acting District Judge.

May 21, 1919.

## WANTED.

Ladies and Gentlemen to buy one of our Swiss-made Fountain-pen, the finest and cheapest, never before offered to the public. Each Rs. 1 Dozen Rs. 11. (Free Postage in all Cases) Blackbird Fountain-pen Rs. 3.8 Waterman's Ideal Rs. 7.8 Swan Rs. 7 Swiss made Watch Rs. 3.12. Ladies, Wristlet Watch Rs. 6. nickel case, silver case Rs. 3 Bombay Crepe Saris with numerous flowerings, to be used for weddings, etc., (8 yards Rs. 8 4; 9 yards Rs. 9). Black Goboyan Saris, washable and worn, Rs. 4.8 (available in black colour of 8 yards) Samples are not available.

V. B. MONEY &amp; Co.,

10, Vythinatha Mudaly Street,

Sowcarpet, Madras.

## Tamil Home Colombo

(ESTABLISHED 1910)

A Safe resort  
to Tamil Passengers,  
Undertakes booking passages,  
95 Dam Street, COLOMBO.

Telegr. Ad: "Tamilome," Colombo.

## THE CHEAPEST FIRM IN INDIA.

Telegraphic Address:—"MURAHARI" Madras.

No equals	No rivals
Fixed rate	Dead cheap
Trial cost	Nothing
Trial order	Well convince

M. R. K. S.

SONS OF

M. K. Ramier of West Tower St.,  
& East Veit-Veedi, Cloth Merchant.

60 Amman Sannidhi Street, Madras S. J.

We hereby inform the Public in general, that our Firm is a longstanding one and has been given high credentials, testifying our meritorious work in gold laced and Embroidered cloths &c.

CUSTOMERS.—Orders Coming from foreign lands such as Ceylon, Burma and Strait-Settlements &c., will be promptly attended to and will be executed by V. P. P. through Bank cash, against document at sight.

N. B.—Catalogue will be sent free on application.

Please circulate this among your friends.

M. R. K. S., Proprietors.

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3921.

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chellamma wife of Mappanar Sinnappu of Mellicdy Deceased.

Kanapattipillai Namasivayam of Mellicdy South Petitioner.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  | Va.   |
|  | 1. Manikkan wife of Namasivayam of Mellicdy South and |
|  | 2. Mappanar Sinnappu of Do.                           |
|  | Respondents.  |

This matter of the Petition of Kanapattipillai Namasivayam of Mellicdy South, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Chellamma wife of Mappanar Sinnappu, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on May 1, 1919, in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nishik, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit 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 12, 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. 3864.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Vairamuttu Venasambay of Vannarpannai East Deceased.

Vairamuttu Sivasambay of Vannarpannai East Petitioner.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
|  | Va.  |
|  | 1. Vairamuttu Sthammaranarayana of Vannarpannai East                                 |
|  | 2. Vairamuttu Subramaniam alias Chellappah of Do, presently of Thirunelveli in India |
|  | Respondents.   |

This matter of the Petition of Vairamuttu Sivasambay of Vannarpannai East, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Vairamuttu Venasambay 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. Manikavasagar, 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 estate 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. Kanagasabai,  
District Judge.

May 10, 1919.

Printed and published by S. T. M. P. Sthambaranatha Chettiar, for the Proprietors of the Balva Prakashana Press, Jaffna.