

The Hindu Organ.

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H. E. JANSZ,
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NOTICE.

A meeting of the people of Tirunelvely will be held in the Tirunelvely Hindu Vernacular School hall on Saturday the 7th June, 1919 at 6 P. M. to form an association to manage the affairs of the Thalankamar Pillar Temple, Tirunelvely.

All those who are interested in the affairs of the above temple are cordially invited to be present at the meeting.

S. Bhamparam
K. Kumaru
S. Seeniar
N. Ponnampalam
V. Kandiah
S. Arumugam
V. Sinnatambiy
K. Arumugam
V. Thampippilly
M. Thambiah
V. Poniah
V. Kumaravelu
M. Sivakkolanthoe
S. Kanapathipilly.

Tirunelvely,
Jaffna,
June, 1919.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3924.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Lachchunippillai daughter of Sekanathar of
Pololy West

Deceased.

Subramaniam Vatekanthar of Pololy West

Petitioner.

Va.

1. Sivakumippillai wife of Vatekanthar of Pololy West
2. Sithamparapillai Kanapathipillai and wife
3. Parupathipillai of Do.
4. Sekanathar Kanthiah of Do. Presently of Dambawious Estate, Mirigama, Negombo

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Lachchunippillai daughter of Sekanathar, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on May 13, 1919, in the presence of Mr. K. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and on reading the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to him accordingly unless the Respondents aforesaid or any other person shall, on or before June 17, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,
District Judge.

May 27, 1919.



The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1919

A HINDU EDUCATIONAL FUND.

HOW SIMILAR FUNDS HAVE BEEN STARTED BY THE BUDDHIST AND MOHAMMEDAN COMMUNITIES.

In our last two issues we pointed out how the starting of a Hindu Educational Fund has now become a matter of extreme national importance. When we review our present position we find that not only more than 75 per cent of the children of our community receive no education and training in their own religion, but, what is more harmful, they are all receiving their education in the schools of proselytising religious bodies which has mostly the effect of undermining their religious faith, and leading them into scepticism and indifference in religious

matters. In no other country in the civilized world do we find a community so utterly indifferent to their religious interests as to send such a large percentage of their children to be educated in institutions which actively discourage their religious faith and practices. The different denominations of Christians in England, though they stand on common ground in many essential respects, still safeguard the special forms and practices of their respective faith with such zealous care, that, parents of one denomination will not allow their children to be taught in the schools belonging to another denomination of the same religion. This denominational controversy in education sometimes created such strong feeling in England that it led some sections to resort even to passive resistance, when they were compelled by law to send their children to schools conducted by denominations to which they do not belong. Though the Hindus are no advocates of such bigotry, and have been always tolerant in religious matters, yet it will be nothing but suicidal for them to voluntarily allow their children to fall under the influence of institutions which seek to convert them to another religion.

The reasons for starting a Hindu Educational Fund being thus quite obvious and very urgent, we should now take prompt action on the matter without any delay. We have pointed out the feasibility of utilising a part of the revenues from the Chidambaram Madalaya trust properties in Jaffna for this educational purpose. If these vast properties are brought under a centralised constitutional management, efficient and well-organized, it will be glorious indeed for our community. We can then have a Hindu Mission, unrivalled by any other Mission bodies, in wealth and influence. Our community will then be in the proud position to supply all its children with sufficient schools where they can safely be educated without the least harm to their religion. Efficient Oriental Collegés to promote the study of our classical literature, arts, and sciences, and also to impart education to the Hindu Priesthood, will then become possible to be conducted. The Madams themselves can be conducted as model Hindu monasteries supporting learned Sanyasins who would work for the propagation of our religion and our ancient spiritual ideals of life. In short, it will then become possible to organize the religious interests of the Hindu Community and establish a Supreme Saiva Adheenam in Jaffna which will be the ecclesiastical head, and stronghold of the community. There are many educated men in our community who are distinguished graduates of Universities, eloquent speakers, men of action with strongly developed will and organizing capacity. Is there not one among them who would renounce the world and take up this religious work of the Hindu Community?

In the glorious period of her ancient history, Jaffna produced powerful kings, statesmen, and generals who extended her sway to every part of the Island and even to distant Tamil kingdoms in India. The paper read by Dr. S. C. Paul at a recent meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society in Colombo brought out several historical proofs of the supremacy of Jaffna in the 14th and 15th centuries. Not only in statecraft and military valour, but even in the more elevated sphere of spiritual culture and religious renunciation, Jaffna has produced several shining examples. Even in comparatively recent times Jaffna has produced great saints and self-sacrificing men like Gnanaprakasaswamy, Vaithalingachettiar and Arumuga Navalar, who dedicated everything they could call their own, for the service of their co-religionists. Has our Community now grown so poor in spirit that it could produce neither a statesman nor a self-sacrificing Sanyasin who could evolve order and efficiency and a centralised power for the management of these vast trust properties?

The reform we have noted above is besetted with so many difficulties that it requires time, patient working, and some funds to accomplish it. More than all these, it requires the services a few earnest and able men who could plan a scheme, enlist public support, and successfully steer it through. A body like the Dharma Samrakshara Sabha of Madras, whose president is Dr. S. Subramania Aiyer, should be formed in Jaffna with the double object of managing such trust properties as they may get possession of, and to act as trustees to a central Hindu Educational Fund. This body should be registered under the Societies Ordinance No. 16 of 1891 like the Colombo Buddhist Theosophical Society Ltd., the Ceylon Training Colony Society Ltd., and the Moslem Educational Society Ltd. The

advantages of such registration is that the Registrar General exercises somewhat the same supervision over these Societies as he does in the case of registered Joint Stock Companies in the matter of keeping accounts, publishing annual balance sheets &c. which will have a salutary effect on the Management.

The Ceylon Moslem Educational Society Ltd. was registered only recently as may be seen from the announcement made in the "Government Gazette" of the 4th April last. Every subscriber of Rs. 10 is reckoned as a shareholder in the Society, and it is proposed to raise one million rupees for the Fund. It was announced about the time it was registered that, in about two days after the appeal, a sum of one and a half lakh of rupees was subscribed. We notice that the published list is headed by one subscriber with Rs. 25,000, another subscribes Rs. 12,000, another Rs. 10,000, fourteen others subscribe Rs. 5,000 each &c. Such is the enthusiasm and self-sacrifice of our Moslem brethren for their faith that, their efforts to start schools and colleges for the children of their community to receive education in their own national and religious lines met with warm acknowledgment and support from the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary, the Director of Education, and other high Government Officials. It is for their union and solidarity based on the religious sentiment that the Mohammedan Community in India and in Ceylon is highly respected by the Government, and their support highly valued. How long would it take for our Hindu countrymen to learn the value of such social and religious union and self-respect? It is a noteworthy fact that Mohammedan children are exempted from compulsion to attend schools under the Rural and Town Schools Ordinances, as they have not sufficient schools of their own where they can send their children.

The Buddhist Theosophical Society Ltd. has been more successful in its educational efforts than any other indigenous Educational Society in Ceylon. It has been instrumental in the establishment of the Ananda College, Colombo, the Mahinda College, Galle, and the Dharmaraja College, Kandy. Besides these Colleges it has under its management about 350 vernacular and anglo-vernacular schools where Buddhist children are taught the Buddhist religion and trained in Buddhist ideals and practices of living. We give below some reports of Buddhist educational activities which, we fervently hope, will stimulate our Hindu countrymen to start and subscribe to a Hindu Educational Fund without further delay.

BUDDHIST EDUCATIONAL FUND.

SCHEME TO RAISE RS. 100,000 IN SIX WEEKS.

The Buddhist Theosophical Society is launching a scheme to raise Rs. 100,000 in aid of their School Fund during the next 6 weeks. Public meetings will be held in all the principal Buddhist centres where prominent men will address the teachers, local managers and the general public and discuss ways and means of raising the fund. The first meeting will be held at the Walana mixed school, Panadura, on the 24th instant (Saturday) commencing at 2 p.m. Among the speakers will be the Hon'ble Mr. K. Balasingham and Messrs. W. A. de Silva, General Manager, Buddhist Schools and A. V. Dias, Honorary Secretary, Buddhist Theosophical Society Ltd. Arrangements are being made to hold similar meetings at Colombo, Kandy, Ambalangoda, Heneratgoda and other places.

—Ceylon Daily News, May 23, 1919.

PUBLIC MEETING AT PANANDURA.

Over a hundred teachers and a large number of well-wishers assembled at Walana School on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m. on the invitation of the Secretary, Buddhist Theosophical Society. The object of the meeting was to discuss the details of a scheme launched for the purpose of raising Rs. 100,000 in aid of the Society.

Mr. Prasad, the Police Magistrate, presided. Proceedings were in Sinhalese. Mr. W. A. de Silva, the General Manager of Buddhist School, addressed the gathering and explained to them the purpose for which they had met. His speech was followed by speeches from Mr. D. T. S. Wickremaratne and Dr. A. V. Dias.

Mr. D. A. E. Pallewala, sub-inspector of schools, also spoke.

The last speaker was Mr. Prasad. In a speech, interpreted by Mr. M. H. Jayatilake, he extolled the value of an institution like the Buddhist Theosophical Society and emphasised the claim it had on the generosity of all citizens. The Theosophical Society, he added, imparted education to forty five thousand children; the number should not be that, but one million. The responsibility for education should be shared by the Government and the people.

—Ibid, May 27, 1919.

NOTES & COMMENTS

We invite the attention of our readers to the interesting extract under the heading "There is Vegetarianism as a Remedy Against the Drink Evil" from an American Journal the "Signs of the Times" in favour of vegetarianism. We have also published in our columns from time to time several extracts from English Jour-

nals—the "Vegetarian Messenger and Health Review" and the "Herald of the Golden Age"—in favour of vegetarianism and strongly condemning fish and flesh diet. It will be found from a perusal of these articles that animal food is detrimental to man's moral and spiritual growth as to his hygienic and economic welfare. One important point we should note there is that, the partaking of animal food is a powerful predisposing cause to the growth of the drink evil. The following quotation from Dr. Alexander Bryce's pamphlet on this subject supports this statement. "This (flesh food) thirst is too often quenched by alcoholic drinks, and so a vicious circle is set up." "Now, a well-balanced fleshless diet is practically incompatible with a desire for alcohol or any other stimulant." "A drunken vegetarian in this country would be an anachronism." "The frantic despair of all earnest teetotallers—born of their campaign against alcohol—would be turned into a triumphant and confident certainty if they could persuade themselves and their friends to give up flesh eating." We bring this point more prominently to the attention of the public as it will be useful to our countrymen who have now started a campaign against the alarming growth of the drink evil in their midst.

We have on many occasions expressed our views against the proposal to permanently colonise any portion of the Tank regions by Indian peasants—even though they may be Tamils. The need of fresh outlets for the cultivators in the congested portions of the Northern, Southern, Central and Western Provinces of the Island is a well recognized fact. Moreover, the needs of future posterity in such a small place like Ceylon, should not be sacrificed for gaining a temporary advantage in the present time. We do not therefore accord our approval to the following observations by the Director of Irrigation in his last Report:—"The actual colonization scheme which has been commenced may be a success, but the development of lands under irrigation schemes by means of colonization by people already in the Island will not result in rapid development. All over the Island, however impoverished, the people are slow to emigrate to other Provinces, and any uniform distribution of the population to the dry zones will be extremely slow. The obstacles are the attachment of the people to their homes and ancestral land, and the fact that in many parts the farmers already possess large areas of land. If they are granted more, they will abandon the lands they now hold, and no increase in area cultivated will result. The Irrigation Commission, which sat in 1866 to consider irrigation and rice production, was in favour of colonization by Indian Tamils under Ceylon irrigation works, and believed that, were the means of emigrating held out to them, large numbers would in time permanently settle in this country. This is the only solution for rapid development of irrigable areas under irrigation schemes." The Ceylon peasants, whether Tamils or Sinhalese are no more conservative in their nature than their Indian brethren. If the Government will make liberal concessions in its land policy, and also concede facilities for finance, sanitation, road and railway communication, grazing grounds &c., a very large number will migrate from the provinces we have noted above. Ceylonese capitalists too may be induced, with the help of Indian Tamil labour, to open these regions for cultivation.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER—reminds one of winter season. There was a shower of rain on Sunday night last. The whole of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday was cloudy. On Tuesday and Wednesday the rains over the Peninsula were general.

THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.—Mr. Constantine, our Government Agent, who was not expected to return here before the 9th instant suddenly returned here with the Chief Mudaliyar on the 2nd instant on account of the discovery of certain irregularities or defalcations by the Colonial Auditor in a Department over which the Government Agent exercises supervision.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—Though malarial fever and enteric are reported from some parts of the District, yet influenza which is prevailing in other parts of the Island has not broken out here yet. It is feared that passenger from Colombo will soon introduce it also here. Why cannot the Government adopt some measures of inspection of passengers who arrive in Jaffna from other parts and segregate those who are infected with the disease.

PERSONAL.—The Hon'ble Mr. A. Sapapathy, left for India yesterday by train and hope to return to Jaffna in a fortnight's time.

THE TAMIL TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.—The Second Tamil Teachers' Conference commenced here on Monday and the proceedings were conducted following the programme published in our issue of the 29th ultimo. The outstanding event of the first day was, what is described in the programme as "Native games". Incidentally it may be said here that it would have been more correct as well as pleasing to our sense of self-respect, if the word Tamil National, or Ceylonese, were substituted for "Native" which in current literature is generally applied to the semi civilised coloured races of the Empire. These games which were played in the esplanade on Monday evening were witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. Among these National games, Koladham was the most conspicuous and was highly applauded and appreciated. The students from the Kankasantural Hindu English School who took part, appeared in artistic national uniforms. Students from the Vernacular Schools of Copay, Kurumbalkaddi, and Elaki also participated. The disciplined and rhythmic evolutions with music and songs of the players were excellent, and the several parts were gone through creditably. This is one of our children's games that was about to be lost through neglect, but—thanks especially to the exertions of Mr. V. Muttukumaru, M. A., of the Jaffna Hindu College—this game is growing in popularity now. This exercise is far more preferable to Tamil children than the form of physical drill and action songs recommended by the Director.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT JAFFNA.—Many leading residents of Jaffna assembled on the 1st inst. at 4.30 p.m., at Central College Hall, to consider the adoption of measures for combating the present increasing tendency towards drink in Jaffna and promote further Temperance work. The Hon. Mr. A. Sapapathy presided. Resolutions were passed:—a. That a Jaffna Central Temperance Association be formed for organising Local Option work through Jaffna and to promote Temperance work and that Hon. Mr. A. Sapapathy, Rev. G. J. Trimmer, Rev. James Mather and Mr. C. Arulampalam be, respectively, President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and that an executive Committee consisting of officers and gentlemen numbering more than 30, with power to add to their number, be formed to carry out the objects of the Association—five to form a quorum. b. That Local Committees be formed in the following places among others for carrying on Local Option work:—Karaitivu, Avarankal, Alavetty, Vannarapponal, Urumpural and Colomboturai. c. That a deputation do wait on G. A., to arrange for the convenient allotment of areas for the respective taverns and generally to give facilities for successful carrying on of Local Option work. d. That the following gentlemen be appointed members of the deputation referred to in the proceedings of the resolution. The gentlemen included: the Hon. Mr. A. Sapapathy, Rev. G. J. Trimmer, Rev. J. Bicknell, B. A., B. D., Mr. J. Homer Vanniasingham, Barrister-at-Law, Rev. J. S. Mather and Rev. Fr. Francis. With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting came to a close.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.—The Birthday honours this year were mostly given to gentlemen and ladies who have done meritorious services in connection with the War, as may be seen from the list we publish elsewhere. This is heartily approved by all Ceylonese and the recipients deserve to be congratulated for the honours they have earned in recognition of their patriotic work. The Tamil gentlemen honoured are all well known and highly respected in the country.

NEW NOTARY PUBLIC.—The "Ceylon Government Gazette" of the 30th ultimo notifies the appointment, by His Excellency the Governor, of Mr. Clement A. S. Mather as a Notary Public to practise in the English language within the judicial division of Colombo.

A SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. M. K. Sangerapillai, B.A., held a Bakshana party on Saturday the 24th ult. at the "Tamil Home" 95 Dam Street, on the occasion of his admission as an Advocate of the Supreme Court of Ceylon. There was a large and influential gathering consisting of members of the Bar and officers. The Vivekananda Society Kalakshetra troupe discoursed a good selection of songs. The Bakshanam consisted of a grand variety of Indian delicious fruits and cakes. Speeches congratulating the new Advocate and dwelling upon his activities in Social Service and Social reform were made by Mr. James Joseph, Advocate, Mudaliyar K. Vaidyanathan, Mr. C. Perumal Pillai, Proctor, and Mr. K. C. Nathan, Proctor. Mr. Sangerapillai feelingly replied and assured those present that it would be his best endeavour to live up to the ideals pointed out to him by the speakers. The gathering dispersed after Pansepuri at about 9 p.m.—Cor.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE SURRENDERS KNIGHTHOOD.—Simla, June 1.—Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengali poet, has surrendered his Knighthood as a protest against the action of the Government in connection with the measures taken to quell the disturbances in the Punjab.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS AT COLOMB.—FIREWORKS.—A grand display of fireworks will be made by the Government to celebrate the Declaration of Peace. An advertisement calls for tenders giving quotations for displays costing Rs. 1,500, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 7,500 respectively; and also full particulars of the assortments. Tenderers are prepared to provide for these prices which should include the cost of providing the apparatus, stabling, etc., required for an effective display. —"Ceylon Morning Leader."

INDIAN REFORMS.—Simla, May 30.—Intimation has been received that the Reforms Bill has been presented to the House of Commons by the Secretary of State on behalf of His Majesty's Government. The names of Messrs. Chamberlain and Fisher appear on the back of the Bill as supporters. The Bill has been published and its second reading is fixed for next Thursday.—"M. Times"

ORIENTAL MEDICAL SCIENCE.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Oriental Medical Science Fund was held on the 21st ultimo. There were present Dr. Paul Pieris (Chairman), the Hon. Sir S. C. Obeyesekere, the Hon. Mr. K. Balasingham, the Hon. Mr. O. C. Tilakaratne, Mr. D. D. Palanis and Mr. Donald Ooysekere, with the Hon. Mr. Justice T. E. de Sampayo as visitor.

A communication from the Hon. the Government Agent, W.P., was considered and a sub-committee consisting of the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. K. Balasingham, and the Hon. Secretary was appointed to draft a reply.

A communication from Dr. Nichols, regarding the results of his test of the efficacy of Mr. Beddewela's remedy for snake bite was considered, and a unanimous vote of thanks to Dr. Nichols for the assistance rendered was passed.

It was decided that each of the scholars maintained by the Board be presented with a copy of Dr. Attygalle's *Materia Medica of the Sinhalese*.

A sub-committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. K. Balasingham and the Hon. Secretary, was appointed to take the necessary steps to secure the incorporation of the Board.

A letter from Dr. V. Sivasubramanya Pillay, of the Nayanmarkaddu Hospital, Jaffna, undertaking (1) to provide the Board with a catalogue of Tamil medical works with a short statement regarding the contents of each of them, and to select a student to be educated in Madras, was placed before the Board and it was resolved that his nominee be accepted when he has acquired an adequate knowledge of Sanskrit, and that the doctor be thanked for his other undertaking.

Mr. W. A. de Silva was elected a member of the Board in place of the late Mr. A. N. de Silva.

It was decided to hold an examination in July for the purpose of selecting another batch of scholars to be educated in India.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve the following appointments to the Order of the British Empire in recognition of their valuable services in Ceylon during the War:—

To be C. B. E.—Mrs. Stubbs and Lady Bertram.
To be O. B. E.—Major O. Tonks and Mr. H. K. Hillyer.

To be M. B. E.—Mr. A. J. R. de Soysa, Mrs. Cosmo Gordon, Miss Tyrnan, Mrs. Huyshe Elliot and Mr. E. C. de Fonseka.

In recognition of her valuable services in Jamaica during the War:—

To be O. B. E.—The Hon. Mrs. Robert Trefusis, His Majesty the King has also been pleased to appoint Mr. R. G. Antkowiak, to be a Companion of the Imperial Service Order.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

For the Colombo District.—Chas. P. de Silva and Arthur van Cuylenburg.

For the Jaffna District.—William Black and J. Homer Vanniasingham.

For the Kurunegala District.—Camara Yaman Jayaman.

A POSTHUMOUS HONOUR.

His Excellency had also decided to appoint Dr. John Attygalle, M.D., retired Colonial Surgeon, to be a Justice of the Peace for the Central Province, in recognition of his long and distinguished service in the Medical Department. Dr. Attygalle's death, however, which occurred on May 31, and which His Excellency deeply regrets, has unfortunately prevented His Excellency from giving effect to his intention.

To be Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate.—Alexander Edmund de Silva Wijeyegunaratne Samarawera Rajapala, Mudaliyar, Mukulegama Edwin Vernon Gooneratne, Mudaliyar.

To be Honorary Mudaliyar.—David Martin Samarawera, Mahandiram, Charles Henry Augustus Samarawera, Marian John Paul de Costa, Don Solomon Samarawera Wickremaratne, Canapathypulle Sasipathypulle Kandyan, Vyrattutu Matukumar, and Tambipillai Karalpillai.

To be Veda Mudaliyar.—Don Bastina Kuruppu Gunatilleke, Veda Mahandiram.

To be Honorary Mahandiram.—Wannakuwatte, waduge Alwis Fernando, Doniyas Alibeygonne, wanne, Don Hendrick Wijesanga and Jayakodi Arachchige Don Constantine Appahany.

To be Vidane Mahandiram.—Adikari Atukorala Don Peris Wijeyesundara.

To be Veda Mahandiram.—Lyrdia Fedrick Matekedera Jayasekera.

To be Atapathuwa Lokum.—Herat Mudliyan, selage Ukka Banda.

THERE IS RELIGION IN FOOD.

The question of vegetarianism and meat eating considered under six divisions.

By H. S. ANDERSON.

"No flocks that roam the valley free,
To slaughter I condemn;
Taught by that Power that pities me,
I learn to pity them;

"But from the mountain's grassy side,
A gutless feast I bring;
A scrap with herbs and fruits supplied,
And water from the spring."

—Goldsmith.

From the earliest impressions of childhood, many have received the idea that the most important article of diet is animal flesh, and that a person cannot possibly be vigorous without a moderate to not a liberal quantity of this sort of food. In the case of most of us, this idea has been accepted without question or thought, and probably it has never been challenged.

Living, as we are, in times of world food scarcity and soaring prices, times when "food conservation" is the watch word, and physical fitness the goal, it would seem an opportune moment for the sweeping away of the "canon" of mystery and superstition that has so long surrounded this question of "the right kind of food for the right man." The question is one that is worthy of our most serious consideration, for it is intimately connected not only with our own physical and spiritual welfare, but with that of our children and posterity.

While there is no want of evidence to prove that foods of vegetable origin are, by far the better adapted to the well-being of mankind; it may be well to present a few claims for consideration, in view of the question raised, as follows:

1. Man is, by the construction of his body, shown to be a fruit eater.

2. Vegetable substances contain all the elements necessary for human strength, even in times of the severest physical effort.

3. The flesh of animals is not only a food of less elementary value, but it contains poisonous matters, which, always injurious, are sometimes dangerous to those who ingest them.

4. The use of flesh as food is poor economy.

5. The consumption of the flesh of animals is the direct cause of an immense amount of human suffering and disease.

6. It is cruel and inhuman to kill and eat our companions, the lower animals.

MAN ANATOMICALLY HERBIVOROUS.

As the first consideration, let us call to mind the fact that between the habits of any animal and his bodily structure there is a close relation. As an illustration, take the lion. Note that the great, wide mouth, bounded with long, sharp teeth, and those powerful legs and sharp claws, are all adapted to one purpose,—the formation of an animal strong enough to pounce upon its prey, and with teeth long enough and strong enough to hold that prey. Moreover, it is clearly seen that the lion's teeth are formed for the purpose of rending flesh, and not to masticate,—a thing which no meat-eating animal does. If the lion's internal organs are examined,—stomach, intestines, and liver,—and the digestive fluids found in the animal's body are chemically analyzed, there can be but one conclusion,—that the animal is adapted to a meat diet.

If we examine, in the same way, a reindeer, we find that the mouth is small, and the teeth small, those in front formed for cutting, the others flat, with grinding surfaces worn by chewing. If we examine the deer's stomach and intestines, its liver and appendix, we have further evidence that the deer is by nature a grass-eating animal.

Now if we employ this same method in our examination of man, we must agree that man is a frugivorous (fruit-eating) animal, not possessing either teeth suitable for tearing flesh, or digestive organs by nature adapted to its assimilation, both of which are found in the carnivora. If the body of an animal, therefore, is an indication of the proper food of that animal, then man's body shows him to be by nature herbivorous. Citing one expression from the well-known naturalist, Linnaeus, who probably voices the sentiment of a majority: "Man's structure, external and internal, compared with that of other animals, shows that fruits and succulent vegetables constitute his natural food."

THE HEATHEN CAN TEACH US.

Secondly: As proving that it is easily possible to sustain health and strength on the products of the vegetable kingdom, let a few facts be considered. In India, China and Japan, there are probably eighty million people, strong, active, healthy, and long-lived, who never eat flesh. What they may accomplish when they choose to adopt the tactics of their more aggressive neighbors has been shown by the Japanese nation during the last few decades. Their rikishi men draw a load of human freight at the speed of a horse's trot, from thirty to forty miles at a time; and their diet consists of rice, dates, vegetables, and rarely a small portion of fish.

Many other instances might be cited, among which is the instance of the Andean Indians. They do a day's work which, for its magnitude, is said to have no comparison with that of the ordinary day laborer, and they subsist chiefly on bananas. The Irish peasant, who ranks among the most active and aggressive men, lives principally on potatoes, buttermilk, and simple, cooked vegetables. Experiments made by Dr. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, on a large number of men, to test the endurance of flesh eaters and flesh abstainers, showed that the vegetarians surpassed the carnivores on an average of from forty to fifty points.

URIC ACID, OR BODY SEWAGE.

Thirdly: Not only does an analysis of meat show it to be deficient in nutritive value, containing about seventy per cent water, but in the animal's flesh are products of waste and repair. Thus when we eat flesh, we ingest along with muscles and nerve cells these waste and poisonous substances known as uric acid. Furthermore, when the animal is heated and fatigued, as is so often the case just before he is killed, his body is laden with fatigue poisons, as lactic acid. These poisons taken into the body must be eliminated, together with the normal amount of uric acid formed in the human body; and thus extra work is thrown upon the eliminative organs. This

MONTAGU REFORMS.

Allahabad, May 31.

A Pioneer special cable, dated London, May 29th, says:—The Times, in a leader on the Montagu Reforms, says:—Never has a greater experiment been made in circumstances more deeply disquieting. The article concludes:—Behind diarchy is the whole principle of giving Indians, through Provincial Ministers chosen from Members of the Legislature, largely representative of the Indian Electorate, direct measures of responsibility and good order in India. Against diarchy the whole force of opposition to that grant has been concentrated. The Indian Government have resisted it and the British Government endorse their pronouncement in favour of diarchy. It is a decision of the utmost importance for the whole Empire. This declaration by the British Government, of faith in a progressive self government for India, is a real event in history.

The Morning Post objects to Mr. Montagu's statement. His object is the transference of power from the bureaucracy to the people. The gang of politically-minded lawyers, Brahmins and Bengalis, who will hold power under his scheme it says, are not the people, but the enemies of the people. The class that wants these reforms did its best to black-mail Government during the War. It never fought for us. Those, who did fight, know nothing and care less for the political nostrums which are being applied to India.

—The "Ceylon Observer".

It keeps the human boiler at high pressure; and this process kept up, inevitably results in high blood pressure and Bright's disease.

Why is it that the patient with gout is ordered at once by the doctor to stop eating any kind of meat?—It is because the system is already laden with uric acid, and cannot stand the ingestion of an additional quantity in the form of meat. Why is it that people "feel stronger" after eating meat?—It is owing to the presence of these waste and poisonous substances. This class of foods stimulates and excites the nerves. The effort on the part of nature to rid herself of poisons is mistaken for real energy, the action upon the body being the same as with tea, coffee, or alcohol. Artificial stimulants are great deceivers, because they make a man feel strong when he is weak, by whipping up the flagged energies of the body, and are equivalent to the "burning of a candle at both ends."

In view of the fourth consideration, we may say that according to food analysis as given by W. O. Atwater, in Bulletin No. 28, of the United States Department of Agriculture, our well known grains, such as corn meal, rice, oatmeal, barley, rye, and wheat, have a nutritive value of from 88 to 90 per cent, while ordinary round steak has only 28 to 30 per cent nutriment in 100 parts of food.

THE COST OF MEAT LIVING.

Furthermore, if we invest fifty cents in round steak at thirty cents a pound, we obtain food to the value of 1115 food units, as against 5,166 food units if invested in potatoes at three cents a pound, or as against 11,033 food units if we invest in corn meal at seven and a half cents a pound. We get, moreover, more calories of protein in a pound of dried beans, or in a pound of walnuts, than in a pound of meat.

Again, the practice of raising and feeding animals for human food is extravagant, both in the amount of ground needed for their pasturage, and in the labor required for their breeding, stabling, care, and transportation. It has been estimated that to sustain one man upon flesh food requires at least twenty acres of land. Sown to wheat, the same area of land would feed forty men; and if sown to rice, twenty acres would furnish sustenance for about one hundred persons. Thus when we see that in ground space alone, a diet of rice is one hundred times more economical than the flesh of animals, it is plain that meat is in every way an extravagant food.

WE RAT THE ANIMAL'S DISEASE.

Fifthly: It remains but to call attention to official statistics, which prove that cattle in this and other lands suffer to great extent of malignant diseases, such as cancer, tuberculosis, Bright's disease, and anthrax, and that a large proportion of the meat obtained daily through the regular channels, and consumed as food, is that of animals killed while suffering of one or more of these complaints.

The writer knows of one herd which, when the tuberculosis test had been applied, was shown to be eighty per cent tubercular, whereupon the herd was immediately sold as "canned," and shipped to pasture land, to await their turn in supplying beefsteak to the unsuspecting public. The alarming increase in cancer, ulcer of the stomach, Bright's disease, and tuberculosis, unquestionably bears a close relation to the modern excessive use of meat.

TO SLAUGHTER IS NOT CHRISTLIKE.

Sixth, and lastly, it is admittedly true, that the custom of eating meat involves the infliction of an incalculable amount of suffering on millions of God's sentient creatures. Such wholesale procedure in the taking of animal life is wholly unjustifiable, except upon the ground of absolute necessity. As this necessity does not exist, the practice of these cruelties would seem to be a violation of Christian principle, that of showing mercy to the defenseless. The writer has worked right above the killing pens in the culinary department of one of the largest slaughterhouses in the Middle West; and anyone who has ever visited a real slaughterhouse, and watched the tragedies enacted daily on sheep, cattle, and hogs, could not have failed to be moved with horror at the cold-blooded, businesslike cruelty.

For those whose chief desire it is to build a Christlike character, who aspire to reach the highest and the best that is possible to man, let it be borne in mind that the path of self denial, trodden for conscience' sake, is the most direct route to the attainment of that deity that the fundamental laws of our physical organization demand our reverence as surely as does the law given from Mount Sinai; and that perfect love is incompatible with unnecessary perpetration of cruelty.

Do we need flesh as food?—Unquestionably no. Nature's great storehouse furnishes an abundance for all the human family, without the taking of a single life of bird or beast, except under emergency conditions. —The Signs of the Times.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EVILS OF DRINK.

Dear Sir,

I was greatly astonished, when I read your editorial on the subject of "Local Option work in Jaffna" which appeared in your issue of the 22nd May 1919. When a Jaffna man who has the least regard for the welfare of his country thinks deeply into the ravages which the demon of drink has played in our country, he cannot fail to understand, how grave is the situation of our motherland so far as the evils of drink are concerned. While the problem of drink has engaged and is engaging the serious attention of eminent men in the East and West, particularly in the latter where the habit of drinking is extensively prevailing, it is very unfortunate that we the inhabitants of the north of the Island should have been so indifferent to the rapid spread of this evil. How far the use of alcohol goes to impair the health of persons who are the unfortunate prey of this wicked habit has been successfully proved by eminent scientists and illustrious men of the Medical Profession, and it is therefore needless that I should deal with that point and thus encroach upon your valuable space. But I would humbly point out, by way of an appeal to public men, specially to the temperance workers, that unless they take prompt and effective measures to arrest the progress of this mischievous practice, our countrymen are very likely to indulge more and more in the habit, thus casting a slur in our community, apart from the social, moral, intellectual and spiritual degradation to which they subject themselves individually. The prestige of the Tamils, as a community who have been hitherto regarded as having occupied eminent positions in the moral and spiritual world, will be seriously contended with, if the evil is left to grow unchecked. I therefore venture to submit that our temperance workers, leaders, patriots and philanthropists cannot conscientiously claim as having done much to our country if this important problem will not be resolved to their earnest and immediate attention.

If I am permitted to mention one of the many disadvantages which the modern civilization has inflicted on us, it is a passion among the young generation for imitation of the customs and manners of another race, without due regard to the necessity or necessity or to the suitability or unsuitability of those to them. I believe it is no exaggeration to say that the habits of drinking, smoking &c., are eagerly adopted by our young friends more for fashion and fancy sake than for any material benefit; or in other words they are considered to be fashions of the day rather than evils of the day. At the time of learning these evil habits they entirely fail to realize that they are productive of the most mischievous results in the long run. After sometime they no doubt feel the baneful effects of them, and they often make vain endeavours to get rid of them, as a rat caught in a trap unsuccessfully struggles for its escape.

Sir, the evil of drink is steadily increasing. This fact was made very clear by your editorial referred to above and for which the general public are deeply indebted to you. We shall indeed be excited as wanting in duty to our mother country, if we will not, without further loss of time, adopt some schemes of a constructive nature to stamp out the evil.

I earnestly hope that the various Associations in Jaffna such as the Young Men's Christian and Hindu Associations will work shoulder to shoulder in combating this foe, sinking into oblivion all the religious animosities that may exist among them. In my opinion the printing of pamphlets in the vernacular languages and their free distribution among the school-going population and the ignorant class will do some practical good. It is also believed that by street preaching the battles against the monster of drink can be successfully waged.

I feel confident that the appeal made by you to our countrymen to work wholeheartedly and enthusiastically to utilize the full benefit of the local option concession so kindly granted by His Majesty's Government will not go unheeded as the voice raised in the wilderness.

In conclusion I would beg of you, Sir, to wield your powerful pen more frequently than hitherto and thus instil in the minds of the general public the duties they owe to the country in this direction.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE PEACE TREATY.

London, May 25.

Paris.—Count Rantzau, in a Note to the Allies, declares that it is impossible for Germany, 15 years hence, to pay gold for the Saar coal mines and consequently suggests other forms of reparation. In his reply M. Clemenceau states that this particular form of reparation was chosen because it was felt that the destruction of the French mines was an act demanding exemplary retribution. The Allies are, therefore, not prepared to entertain an alternative scheme. They propose to substitute, for the last paragraph of the Clause dealing with this point, the following: The obligation of Germany to make such a payment shall be taken into account by the Reparation Commission and, for the purpose of this payment, Germany may create a prior charge upon her assets or revenues upon such detailed terms as shall be agreed to by the Reparation Commission. It, nevertheless, after a period of one year from the date on which payment becomes due, she shall not have effected the said payment, the Reparation Commission shall do so in accordance with such instructions as may be given by the League of Nations and, if necessary, by liquidating that portion of the mines in question.

London, May 24.

Washington, May 23.—In the Senate today Senator Sherman opened the attack on the Covenant of the League of Nations which he denounced as a Revolutionary attempt to establish a Parliament of Nations controlled by an Oligarchy. Senator Sherman moved that the League Covenant be separated from the Peace Treaty when the latter was submitted to the Senate for ratification. Senator Sherman accused President Wilson of breaking faith with China, Poland and Italy and yielding to Great Britain. He declared the League reduced the United States to a vassal State. Senator Johnson (California) asked that the complete text of the Peace Treaty should be furnished to the Senate.

London, May 23.

Paris, May 23.—Havas Agency states:—The counter-proposal from Count Brockdorff Rantzau have been handed to M. Clemenceau, Germany demands immediate admission to the League of Nations, insists on receiving the Mandate for her former Colonies and refuses to consent to handing over the Kaiser. She is disposed to pay a compensation of £1,000,000,000 sterling in 1923 and afterwards to make annual payments the total of which will not exceed £3,000,000,000 sterling.

London, May 30.

Paris, May 30.—Havas Agency states:—The whole tone of the German proposals is such that the Berlin Government can hardly believe that they will be taken seriously. The German Government will be well advised to remember that the hour is approaching when no bluff will avail, the Allies being absolutely united. If Germany refuses to sign the Treaty, the War will be renewed in the sharpest form. All Berlin is occupied with reading the complete text of the German counter-proposal. The Liberal Press has declared that there is no expectation that the Entente will practically recognize Germany as a new Democracy, having abandoned all ideas of Militarism. The Conservative Press is bitter against the document, summing up thus:—The Allies ask us to submit to murder. We ask ourselves to commit suicide.

London, May 28.

General Fayolle, Commander of two French Armies of Occupation, has arrived at Coblenz for a hurried Conference with General Liddell on the emergency plans for an advance if Germans should refuse to sign the Peace Treaty. Fears of an Allied advance in Western Germany increase badly.

London, May 26.

Paris, May 27.—Havas Agency states that the Council of Four has decided to allow no interval to pass between the refusal of the German Delegation to sign and the transference of full powers to Marshal Foch, which means an instant order to continue the invasion of Germany. The blockade will be immediately reimposed. Already consideration is being given to steps for re-establishing an organization like the Netherlands Overseas Trust to safeguard the interests of Neutral populations through the blockade.

London, May 26.

Paris.—Nine members of the American Peace Delegation have recorded their opposition to the Draft Treaty. One has resigned, expressing himself of the opinion that the League of Nations will not prevent War and that consequently the United States will be involved. He contends that the United States should neither sign the Treaty, nor enter the League.

London, May 30.

According to the Statistical Department of the French Ministry of the Interior the average increase in price of the principal necessities of life in France since 1910 amounts to 292 per cent.

TRANS ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

London, May 26.

The Daily Mail has received the following from Hawker:—The machine stopped owing to the water filter in the feed pipe from the radiator to the water pump, being filled with refuse and solder, etc., shaking loose. It was not the fault of the motor which was perfect from start to finish. We had no trouble in landing in the sea and were in the water ninety minutes.

London, May 26.

The dramatic news of Hawker's safety came as a complete surprise, as all hope was abandoned on Saturday when 12 destroyers returned to Ireland after having fruitlessly scoured an area of 300 miles. A special edition of the newspapers was snapped up in thousands and there were scenes in the streets comparable with those witnessed on a day of national rejoicing. There were similar scenes in the provinces. Hundreds of holiday-makers travelled to Sarnitton, where they besieged Hawker's residence and the Police had to be called in to regulate the traffic. Mrs. Hawker, interviewed, said she never lost hope as Sunday was their lucky day. The aviator's escape is regarded as miraculous as the "Mary" herself was taking an unusual course and there was not a single other ship within 60 miles. Experts pay a tribute to the fine navigating as the aeroplane kept a dead straight line more than half way across the

Atlantic. They are of opinion that the ship was so slight that if the machine had been a seaplane, Hawker could have repaired it and completed his course.

King George and Queen Alexandra have telegraphed to Mrs. Hawker, congratulating her on the happy rescue of her gallant husband.

RUSSIA.

London, May 26.

Paris.—The Council of Four have decided to recognize Admiral Kolchak's and General Denikin's Governments, provided that the leaders agree to accept the verdict of a Constituent Assembly as regards the future of Russia.

Stockholm.—It is reported that the North Russian Army, assisted by the British Naval Forces, has captured Pechora. The Bolsheviks fled in disorder.

Paris.—It is unlikely that the Austrian Note will be presented this week. The German Delegation has delivered three fresh Notes, dealing, respectively, with reparations and responsibilities for German property in Allied countries and German Christian Missions abroad. France will control Togoland and the Cameroons under the mandatory system.

AFGHANISTAN.

Calcutta, May 31.

Simla, May 30.—A Press communication states:—The latest reports from Thal describe the situation as quieter, though the hills in the vicinity are still occupied by the enemy. Our aeroplanes are having a good effect and are reported to have done much damage to an enemy camp which was located at Yusuf Khel on the right bank of the Kurram River, about four miles above Tsal. In the action at Spin Baldak the enemy lost 170 killed and 169 taken prisoners. In addition to the above a party of about 200 broke out of the fort and fled, but came under the fire of our machine guns and suffered many casualties. Some German and Austrian officers, who were in Kabul when hostilities broke out, stayed there when the remaining Austro-German prisoners of War were deported to India and there is reason to believe that some of them are assisting in the direction of the Afghan operations with a certain amount of Bolshevik co-operation and assistance.

Calcutta, June 1.

Simla, May 31.—The following Press communication has been issued:—Reports from Parachinar state that fighting took place on a small scale at Lakka Tigra yesterday. No action occurred at Pajwar or Kharachi. The Turis are actively assisting us in this area, but the presence of Afghan troops near Thal is causing some unrest in Lower Kurram. A Militia post near Sadda was unsuccessfully attacked by a trial gathering from the Khurmana Valley. All is well at Thal. Satisfactory reports have been received from Mairanah, where the Waziris do not appear willing to commit themselves seriously unless supported by Afghan troops. The arrival of aeroplanes there has had good effect. Some Mahsud activity is reported from the Deraiz border and our frontier post at Marjhi, South of Murtaga, was attacked without success. A report from Chitral states that the Kadir of Kamdesh in Beshgul Valley have revolted against the Amir. There is no change in the situation elsewhere.

A telegram from the Foreign Office, Simla, says:—The Bolshevik wireless at Tashkent is as indiscreet as ever. From it we learn that, having failed to unite distracted Afghanistan by embarking on a War of aggression, the Amir Amanullah and his "camarilla" of evil advisers are now endeavouring to raise the cry that Great Britain is bent on the annexation of Afghanistan.

—The Ceylon Observer.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3896.

In the Matter of the intestate estate of the late Cananappillai Kayilayanathan of Anakkoddai

Deceased.

Visalatchiamma widow of Kayilayanathan of Anakkoddai

Vs.

1. Arumangam Cananappillai Ayer of Anakkoddai
Minor Kayilayanathan Panchadacharam of Do. A minor appearing by his Guardian ad litem the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Visalatchiamma widow of Kayilayanathan of Anakkoddai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Cananappillai Kayilayanathan, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on May 19, 1919, in the presence of Mr. E. Murugesampillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated April 1, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the 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 21, 1919.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3819.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thangamma wife of Murugasar Vallipuram of Vannarpannai East

Deceased.

Murugasar Vallipuram of Vannarpannai East

Vs.

1. Karthikasar Vythilingam of Vannarpannai East
Minor 2. Vellipuram Thiruvayyakkara of Do. The 2nd Respondent is a minor by his Guardian ad litem the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Murugasar Vallipuram of Vannarpannai East, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Thangamma wife of Murugasar 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 3, 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.

May 15, 1919.

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 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. MORRIS,

Acting Director of Irrigation,

Office of the Director of Irrigation, Trincomalee, 24th May, 1919.

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