

# The Hindu Organ.

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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 1, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXX—NO. 83.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1919.

PRICE 5 CENTS

## NOTICE.

### THE HINDU ORGAN. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

(Payable in Advance.)

	Tam. Ed.	Eng. Ed.	Both Ed.
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Jaffna Town	3-25	4-50	6-00
Outstations and India	3-75	7-50	9-00
Straits Settlements	3-75	7-50	9-00

### ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

	Yearly	Half Yearly	Quarterly
For one column	90 00	52 50	30 00
do	52 50	30 00	18 75
For half column	52 50	30 00	18 75
do	30 00	18 75	11 25
For Quarter column	30 00	18 75	11 25
do	18 75	11 25	7-50
For one column, first insertion	7-50	4-00	2-50
For half column, do	4-00	2-50	1-50
For quarter column, do	2-50	1-50	1-00
For an inch, do	1-50	1-00	0-75

For subsequent insertions half the above rates.

## Notice.



KAVIRAJ 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 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.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post free Re. 1-7.

### WHEN EVERY OTHER REMEDY AND PHYSICIANS FAIL.

You should give a trial to our much-admired specific PANCHATIKA 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 ... Re. 1.  
Packing and postage ... As. 3.

### BASANTAKUSUMAKARA RASA

This is one of the best Sastric 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 Re. 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 medicines is universally allowed. The Medicinal Oils, Ghees, Boluses, Musk, Makaradhwaaja 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.

PRESRIPTIONS 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.

### KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,

GOVE. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.  
M. Ch. B. (Paris), M. Ch. B. (America), M. B. 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	SOUND
Authorised Capital	Rs. 5,000,000	
Business in force	" 2,010,600	
Deposit with the Government of India	" 150,000	
Premium income 1917-18	" 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 ailments 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,

JAFFNA.

10-12-18.

## Basel Mission Calicut Tiles.

The tiles for hardwear 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 works and orders promptly executed. All satisfaction guaranteed.

Apply to:

MRS. J. H. RASIAH JOSEPH

OR

MR. E. RAMALINGAM,

43 Hill Street,

COLOMBO.

## DIGESTS

OF CEYLON CASES

BY 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.

## 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 palatable, 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 frosts, parched tongue, burning sensation in hands and feet, fatigue, swoons, gonorrhoea, difficult urination, spermatorrhoea, etc. Price of medicine for 7 doses Rs. 5. V. P. P. charges As. 5 only extra.

32. RAKHA 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 Rakha 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 LEUCODERMAM. Cure 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 post free on application. P. SUBBAROY, Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Tanjore.

Please mention this paper when ordering. As the Head-quarters 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 Head-quarters address at Tanjore, printed below and not to Porto Novo, as heretofore.

My permanent address—  
P. SUBBAROY,  
Ayurvedic Pharmacy,  
S. Venkateswaramall Coll Bazaar,  
TANJORE.



NOTICE.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
 Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8918.  
 In the Matter of the Estate of the late  
 Thiruchittampalam Theedhanamoorthy  
 of Vaddukkoddai West  
 Deceased.  
 Ratnam alias Chellammah widow of Thiruchittampalam Theedhanamoorthy of Vaddukkoddai West  
 Petitioner.

Vs.

- Minor. 1. Theedhanamoorthy Nadarajah  
 2. Natpakam widow of Thiruchittampalam both of Vaddukkoddai West of whom the 1st Respondent is a tutor appearing by his Guardian *ad litem* the 2nd Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Ratnam alias Chellammah widow of Thiruchittampalam Theedhanamoorthy, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Thiruchittampalam Theedhanamoorthy, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on April 25, 1919, in the presence of Mr. M. Canapathipillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 17, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before June 24, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,  
 District Judge

May 30, 1919.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
 Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3910.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late  
 Sellambrah widow of Ampalavanar Mail-  
 vaganam of Vaddukkoddai East  
 Deceased.  
 Kartigesar Ampalavanar of Vaddukkoddai East  
 Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Mallaganam Valuppillai alias Velayutpallai and  
 2. Arumugam Ampalavanar both of Vaddukkoddai East of whom the 1st Respondent is a minor appearing by his Guardian *ad litem* the 2nd Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kartigesar Ampalavanar of Vaddukkoddai East, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Sellammah widow of Ampalavanar Mailvaganam, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on April 11, 1919, in the presence of Mr. M. Canapathipillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 9, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the father 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 19, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,  
 District Judge.

May 30, 1919.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
 Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3929.

Class I.  
 In the Matter of the Estate of Vairavanar Kanagasabai of Mallagam in Jaffna late of Talping in Perak  
 Deceased.

Vairavanar Thillaiyampalam of Mallagam presently of Kuruogalle  
 Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Chellamma widow of Kanagasabai of Mallagam  
 Minor. 2. Nagamma daughter of Kanagasabai of Do. The 2nd Respondent is a minor appearing by her Guardian *ad litem* the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Vairavanar Thillaiyampalam of Mallagam presently of Kuruogalle, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Vairavanar Kanagasabai, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on June 5, 1919, in the presence of Mr. M. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated May 2, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful brother of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before June 17, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,  
 District Judge.

June 6, 1919.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
 Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3934.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late  
 Ledehunipillai daughter of Sekanathar of  
 Puloly West  
 Deceased.

Subramaniam Vatekanthar of Puloly West  
 Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sivakannipillai wife of Vatekanthar of Puloly West  
 2. Sithamparappillai Kanapathipillai and wife  
 3. Parupathipillai of Do.  
 4. Sekanathar Kanthiah of Do. Presently of Dombawinne Estate, Mirigama, Negombo

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Ledehunipillai daughter of Sekanathar, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on May 18, 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 above-named 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 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, metals and metal goods, glass, matches, stationery, perfumery, scientific surgical and mathematical instruments &c.

Business opened on the 12th September, 1918.

400 shares still available for sale.

Apply to:—

The Manager,  
 Lanka Commercial Stores Ltd.,  
 JAFFNA.

Auction Sale of property at Vannarponnai East in the District of Jaffna.

The undermentioned property belonging to the Estate of the late Poopathy Ammal wife Sinnatamby Chelliah of Vannarponnai East and administered in Testy. Case No. 3683 D. C., Jaffna, will be sold by public auction on Monday the 23rd day of June, 1919, at 4-30 P. M., on the spot.

Land situated at Vannarponnai East, called "Kampavayal" in extent 12 Lms. P. C. with cultivated and spontaneous plants and sheds and bounded on the East by the property of Kannamma widow of Theagarajah, North by the property of Chellammattu wife of Vaitialingam and others West by the property of the heirs of the late Poopathy Ammal wife of Chelliah and South by Road.

C. RASANAYAGAM,  
 Commissioner.

5th June, 1919.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "HINDU ORGAN".

	Rs.	Cts.
Mr. K. T. Ariacutty, Sandakan	9	00
M. Ponnambal m. Chunnakam	11	00
M. V. Kandiah, Kelantan	9	00
N. Sabapathy, Ratnapura	5	00
S. Arumugam, Anuradhapura	5	00



The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1919

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF INDIA.

A brief account of the genesis, development, and the present position of the National Education Movement in India cannot but be highly interesting to our readers. We have before us the first report of the Society for the Promotion of National Education dealing with its work for the year 1918, from which we

give here a few salient facts. The birth of the National Education movement is mainly traced to the failure of the Government to provide for the free expansion of education on lines that were considered by eminent Indian leaders as most useful and absolutely needed for the elevation of their motherland to a position from which she could effectively safeguard her material interests against competing nations, and also strengthen her national will and character on a patriotic and spiritual basis. On both these counts the educational system of the Government of India has been pronounced to be highly defective. The National Education Society is the most splendid example of self-help on the part of Indians to supply their own national needs.

The Swadeshi Movement which received a strong impetus in India during Lord Curzon's rule more than a decade ago, gave an organized and powerful direction to the National Education movement. As a result of this the Council of National Education and the Society for the Promotion of Scientific and Industrial Education were started in Bengal about that time. These received wide public support, helped to develop sound character and patriotism among youths, and gave them means to pursue scientific and industrial education at home and abroad. The movement spread throughout India. The Deccan Educational Society of Bombay which started the Fergusson College at Poona with whose work is associated such honored names as Gokhale, Tilak, Pranjyee, and many other self-sacrificing educationists, the Andhra Jatiya Kalasala which is the National College of the Telugu people, the Muhammudan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, the Shanti Niketan of Rabindranath Tagore at Bholpur, and more than all, the Benares Hindu University are some of the other most noteworthy products of the National Education Movement.

All the above mentioned institutions, which were strongly national in their work and influence have been more closely knit together and their work co-ordinated and extended, in the National University which was started about May last year. As it was the case in the starting of the Hindu University, so also in this National University, Mrs. Annie Besant is the chief worker and organizer. Sir Rabindranath Tagore, who recently renounced his title, is the Chancellor of the University. Sir S. Subramania Iyer who also has renounced his title, is the Pro-Chancellor. The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Justice T. Sadasiva Iyer of the Madras High Court is the Acting Vice-Chancellor for the year and Mr. G. S. Arundale, M. A., L. L. B., is the Registrar. In the Council, in the Senate, and in the different Faculties are found the names of several distinguished men and women of India.

The constituent Colleges of the Indian National University are given in the Report as the National Women's College, Benares, the National College at Hyderabad, Sindhi, Wood National College, Madanapalle, and the College of Agriculture, the National College of Commerce and the Training College in Madras. Besides these there are many other schools situated in different parts of India, under the Central School Board of the Council of National Education which have not yet come up to the standard of first grade Colleges. A perusal of the detailed reports of the various Colleges under the University is very interesting. The Report publishes several pictures illustrating School buildings and furniture better designed to suit Indian conditions. There are also pictures illustrating the life and training of students in the various Colleges. The National Agricultural College and the National College of Commerce in Madras are the most noteworthy under this head. Mr. G. S. Agashe M. A., (Bombay) M. Sc., (Manchester) F. C. S. is the Principal of the Agricultural College. The Report states:—"Each course extends over three years. The instruction in all departments is of a very practical character. Instruction in Religion, Indian citizenship, and Physical culture is compulsory for all, and every student is trained to take his proper place as a useful citizen of India and the Empire by definite inculcation of Indian culture and instruction in citizenship." Mr. B. Sanjiva Rao M. A., (Cantab) is Principal of the National College of Commerce. For the degree of Bachelor of Commerce the course extends over three years, and here also Physical Culture, Religion and Indian Citizenship are compulsory. Among the subjects in the curriculum are Journalism including Printing, Reporting, shorthand, and type-writing.

Organization of Industry and Commerce and Political Science. It may be noted here that in all the educational institutions under the Society for the Promotion of National Education and the National University, Religion, Physical Culture, and Indian Citizenship are compulsory subjects of education.

The income of the Society for the year amounted to Rs. 179,574. Of this, the Membership fees amounted to about Rs. 130,000 and the National Education Week Collection amounted to Rs. 42,430. This gives one a sure indication of the great popularity of the National Education movement in India. This income was largely spent in subsidising the Educational institutions under the University. For instance, the Agricultural College received a subsidy of Rs. 18,000 and the College of Commerce Rs. 12,500 for the year.

More important than this substantial cash collection for the year, is the value of the voluntary service given to the University by many patriotic men with high University qualifications. The "Order of the Brothers of Service" is worthy of special mention in this connection. It was founded in 1917. The Report states: "More than a score of its members, men and women of University qualifications, and what is, of course, of infinitely greater importance, of intense enthusiasm for the work, are given to the National Education Work, most of them without cost to the Society for the Promotion of National Education. They live on bare subsistence stipends paid by the Order, and even at this their services represent more than fifteen hundred rupees monthly contribution to the work, while at the market value of their qualifications, they would have to be reckoned at many thousands, to say nothing of the immeasurable strength brought by their lives of sacrifice." Mr. B. Sanjiva Rao, M. A., who is well-known in Jaffna, is a member of this Order and works, as we have stated above, as the Principal of the National College of Commerce, Madras.

The Ceylonese, whether Hindus or Buddhists, Mohammedans or Christians, are the inheritors in common with the Indians of the ancient spiritual culture, traditions, and ideals of life which have given them a distinct type of civilization possessing many points of superiority over the other types of civilization. It is to be greatly regretted that many among us, notably those who have forsaken their ancestral religion, do not follow the time-honored usages of their ancient civilization whose predominant note is the promotion of purity and simplicity of life leading to spirituality, but seem to follow instead the alluring but treacherous ways of the Western civilization whose predominant note is materialism. The spread of national education is the only way to rescue our country from the many social, economic, moral and religious evils that retard its progress. Let us hope that when the long looked for Ceylon University is established, care will be taken to model it on lines that will serve the special educational needs of the Ceylonese.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE JAFFNA LOCAL BOARD.—It is reported that our Government Agent has decided to employ the Sanitary Inspectors to perform the duties of school attendance officers in addition to their own duties. This will be welcomed as a wise and economic arrangement.

JAFFNA TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.—The Tamil Teachers' Conference at Jaffna, Schools, commenced on 2nd instant concluded successfully on the 4th instant afternoon. Over 500 teachers attended and great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Leigh Smith, who delivered the opening address, and the Hon. Mr. P. Ramaswami, who presided, congratulated Mr. Thillaiyayakam on his enterprise in organizing the first Tamil Teachers' Conference at Jaffna. The model lesson competition, physical drill and native games competition and demonstration on the King's birthday were very successful. Sir Ambalavanar Kanagasabai presided at a public meeting on Tuesday. The speakers were: Messrs Navins Selvadurai, Rev. Father Guanaprakasam and Pandit Mylvaganam.

CRICKET.—A friendly cricket match was played between the Jaffna College and the Jaffna Hindu College on Saturday the 7th instant in the Central College grounds. It resulted in a victory to the Jaffna Hindu College by 61 runs.

'AT HOME' TO VERNACULAR TEACHERS.—Mr. K. V. Marudan, was At Home to those who attended the Teacher's Conference on Monday evening between 4 and 6 p. m. The refreshments were served on a large scale. V. M. Muttucumar, Mudaliyar was At Home to the same gathering on Tuesday the 3rd instant.

Tamil Home Colombo

(ESTABLISHED 1910)

A Safe resort

to Tamil Passengers,

Undertakes booking passages,

95 Dam Street, COLOMBO.

Telegr. Ad: "Tamilhome," Colombo.



ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR EXOISE LEARNERS.—A competitive examination for Exoisse Learners will be held at Colombo on Friday and Saturday, August 15 and 16, 1919.

PERSONAL.—Mr. P. Coomarasamy, Esq. Apotheary, Laxapana Group, Maskeliya has retired from service and is staying at his residence at Kaibady, Navatkuly.

MATRIMONIAL.—The marriage of Mr. C. T. Rajah, Nehoda, and the eldest son of Mr. M. Canapathypillai, Manepay, retired Overseer P. W. D. with Srimati Theepakantheemamal, the only daughter of the late Mr. V. Nagalingam, Headmaster, Manepay Vivekananda School, was celebrated according to Hindu rites on Saturday the 17th ultimo at 12 p. m. at the residence of the bride Mr. and Mrs. Rajah were the recipients of many presents and congratulatory telegrams from their friends and relatives. Our congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Rajah.

—The marriage of Mr. S. P. Rajasingham, Clerk, Messrs. Gordon Fraser & Co. and the eldest son of Mr. A. Swaminathapillai, Book-keeper, La Vallon Group, Galaha, and nephew of Messrs. A. Chundrampillai and A. Elayathambiyar, with Srimati Thangalochemy ammal, the only daughter of Mr. E. Maruthappu, of Morlake Stores, Slave Island, takes place today at 59 Cheku Street, Colombo, according to Hindu rites. We wish the new couple long life and prosperity. —Cor. 3rd June.

A DISTINGUISHED INDIAN VISITOR.—The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Justice T Sadasiva Iyer, one of the Judges of the Madras High Court, who is now staying in Ceylon for the benefit of his health, is expected to arrive in Jaffna by train, tomorrow morning.

Y. M. H. A. PETTAH.—An interesting lecture on "Organization" was delivered by Mr. S. Mallavaganam in the office room of Mr. Ramanathan Barrister-at-Law, on Saturday the 7th inst. with Mr. S. Kandiah, Proctor, on the chair. The meeting came to close with the singing of Thevaram. —Cor.

Y. M. H. A. KARAITIVU.—The fourth annual meeting of the above Association will be held next Saturday at the Ayle Vernacular School commencing at 6 p. m. all are kindly requested to be present on the occasion. —Cor., June 1.

THE DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED JAFFNESSE.—The following is from the "Madras Mail" "Mr. V. N. Siva, who has been a leading figure among the Hindu community in Rangoon for many years, died on the 24th ult. A native of Jaffna (Ceylon) he graduated at Calcutta, and as a Barrister-at-Law he set up practices in Rangoon in the early eighties and had been a Municipal Commissioner for many years. He was associated with the Congress party, but ill health had affected his appearance in public for some time."

MESSRS. TATA AND SONS.—are contemplating the establishment of some more oil pressing factories in suitable places in the Madras Presidency, on the lines of their oil mill which is nearing completion in N. tivas Cochin. Their scheme, when it comes into operation, will secure to the country the by-products of the manufacture, while the oil alone will be exported.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.—To the Americas belongs the credit of having first aerially crossed the Atlantic. N. O. 4 left Trepassy Bay on the 16th May. A few hours later it was off the Azores, being greatly assisted in the navigation by a line of American destroyers. N. O. 4 alighted at Horta (Azores) at 3 22 p. m. on the 17th. There she remained until the 27th of May, when she resumed her flight and reached Lisbon at 11-10 p. m. thus completing 2 250 miles. Meanwhile, the flight across the Atlantic under the stringent £10 000 prize conditions remains to be accomplished. The terms are:—Within 72 consecutive hours, from any point in the United States, Canada or Newfoundland to any point in Great Britain or Ireland. The coast line must be crossed and any stoppages made must be on the water.

ANURADHAPURA.

Y. M. H. A. ANURADHAPURA.—At the usual weekly meeting of the above association, held on 31st May 1919 a lecture on "The Gods whom the Saivites worship" was delivered in Tamil by Mr. S. Appucuttu.

A FAREWELL FUNCTION.—The members of the Y. M. H. A. mustered strong at the Kathiresan Temple hall on 31st May 1919 at 7 30 p. m. to bid farewell to Mr. S. Appucuttu, Overseer P. W. D. Assst. Secy. and a very enthusiastic member of the association, on the eve of his transfer to Eppawala. Srimath Thambiah Kurukkal, & Messrs. V. Ramaswamy Proctor, Advocate Candappa, N. Velupillai,

Colendaivelu Postmaster and the President Ramanathan, Advocate, spoke on the sterling qualities of the departing friend and about the great interest he evinced on the welfare of the Association from the beginning. Mr. Appucuttu replied feelingly. Later on Mr. Appucuttu was entertained at a dinner by the members of the association and great conviviality prevailed among the members who dispersed after spending a very pleasant evening with their departing friend. —Cor.

THE INDIAN REFORMS.

London May 29.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu formally introduced the Government of India Bill to make further provisions in respect of the Government of India. The second reading debate will be taken on June 5th, when a statement will be made with regard to referring it to a Select Committee.

London, May 30.—A memorandum by Mr. Montagu on the Government of India Bill states that in regard to the division of functions it is contemplated that, apart from the administration of Provincial subjects, Provincial Governments will continue to discharge in their own Provinces many duties on behalf of the Central Government in regard to subjects which will remain under the full control of the Central Government—for example, the administration of Customs, shipping laws and the collection of the income-tax. The agency of Provincial Governments in this respect is employed merely as a matter of convenience, and it is, therefore always open to the Central Government to cease to employ such agency and themselves to undertake the entire work of administration through their own officials. The Bill contains no express provision in regard to the control of the Governor-General in Council over Provincial Governments in regard to reserved subjects, but Clause 23 will cover the making of rules thereon. It is not contemplated that questions in regard to the dividing line between the spheres of the central and provincial authorities shall provide that doubts as to whether any matter does or does not belong to a provincial subject shall be decided by the Governor-General in Council, subject to the control of the Secretary of State, whose duty it will be to check any tendency by the Central Government to take too restrictive a view as regards subjects included in the Provincial sphere.

In regard to diarchy, Mr. Montagu says that no alternative plan has yet been submitted which is consistent with the announcement of the 20th August in providing the gradual transfer of responsibility. The alternative plans suggested have two fatal defects, first at the outset they give no such responsibility to the non-official element in Government as will be recognisable by the Councils or their electorates; and, secondly, they provide no means whereby such responsibility and control could ultimately be secured, except by a sudden change from official to popular government, which would take effect simultaneously as regards all provincial functions. The scheme of the joint report does give immediate responsibility to Ministers who represent the popular element in the Legislative Council in regard to some departments of administration, though as long as there is division of functions between official and non-official sections, such responsibility cannot be complete. At the same time, by bringing Ministers into touch both at joint meetings and in the discharge of their own duties with the work of the reserved departments, it gradually familiarises them with the needs of those departments and the considerations affecting their administration, and thus prepares the way for the assumption by Ministers of further responsibility by degrees, as additional subjects are transferred, until the ultimate goal of complete responsibility is attained.

The new form of provincial government does not apply to Burma, which, for reasons indicated in the joint report, requires separate treatment. But Burma will come within the scope of the deputation provisions of the Bill, except so far as such provisions depend on the institution of a new form of provincial government.

With regard to the Executive Councils, the suggestion of the Government of India, that one seat should statutorily be reserved for an Indian, is not adopted, because it is considered undesirable to include in the Bill any provision for racial qualification; but it is contemplated that, in any event, Executive Councils will continue to include at least one Indian member and if a second European member is added there will also be a second Indian member.

As regards the Indian Legislature, no formal limitation is proposed of the general powers of legislation conferred by Section 65 of the Act, but it is contemplated that the Indian Legislature will abstain from legislation on provincial subjects except where those subjects are declared by the ruler of a classification made under Clause 1 the Bill to be subject to Indian legislation.

—The Ceylon Observer.

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

RESIGNS HIS KNIGHTHOOD.

Calcutta, May 2.—Sir Rabindranath Tagore has addressed the following letter to H. E. the Viceroy:—

Your Excellency.—The enormity of the measures taken by Government in the Punjab for quelling some local disturbances has with a rude shock revealed to our minds the helplessness of our position as British subjects in India. The disproportionate severity of the punishments inflicted upon unfortunate people and the methods of carrying them out, we are convinced, are without parallel in the history of civilized governments, barring some conspicuous exceptions, recent and remote. Considering that such treatment has been meted out to a population disarmed and resourceless, by a power which has a most terribly efficient organisation for the destruction of human lives, we must strongly assert that it can claim no political expediency, far less moral justification. The accounts of the insults and sufferings undergone by our brothers in the Punjab have trickled through the gagged silence, reaching every corner of India, and the universal agony and indignation roused in the hearts of our people has been ignored by our rulers, possibly congratulating themselves for inflicting what they imagine are salutary lessons. This callousness has been praised by most of the Anglo-Indian papers, which have in some cases gone to the brutal length of making fun of our sufferings without receiving the least check from the same authority relentlessly careful in smothering every cry of pain and expression of judgment from organs representing the sufferers.

Knowing our appeals have been in vain and that the passion of vengeance is blinding the noble vision of statesmanship in our Government, which could so easily afford to be magnanimous as befitting its physical strength and moral tradition, the very least I can do for my country is to take all the consequences upon myself in giving voice to the protest of millions of my countrymen surprised into the dumb anguish of terror. The time has come when the badges of honour make our shame glaring in their incongruous context of humiliation, and I, for my part, wish to stand shorn of all special distinctions by the side of those of my countrymen who, for their so-called insignificance, are liable to suffer degradation not fit for human beings, and these are the reasons which have painfully compelled me to ask Your Excellency, with due deference and regret, to relieve me of my title of knighthood, which I had the honour to accept from His Majesty the King at the hands of your predecessor, for whose nobleness of heart I still entertain great admiration.—"M. Mail."

REMARKABLE CHEMICAL DISCOVERIES.

BY A BENGALERE YOUTH.

Bombay, June 2.—Details of some remarkable discoveries made in the chemical world by a 17-year-old Bengalee, Mr. E. Dutt—discoveries which are expected to greatly help India's industrial development—are published. This youth, who is now in Bombay, and who has not had a College education at all in the accepted sense of the term, has discovered that methane, or marsh gas, hitherto found mostly in coal mines, etc., can readily be produced anywhere. The gas is of great use for industrial purposes as motor power. The discovery was made in the Central Provinces a couple of years ago when the Germans were developing some of their most fiendish methods of warfare. At the request of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain, who became acquainted with the discovery when the lad applied for a patent, it had to be kept a profound secret during the War lest the Huns heard of it and put it into capital use. Young Dutt has, in addition, discovered and patented methods and processes by which pure sulphur can be manufactured from gypsum sulphate of lime, which is plentiful in Rajputana, namely within the States of Bikanir and Jodhpur, and also in the North-West Frontier Province, in Kalabagh and in Sind. The significance of this achievement cannot be over-rated. A cheap supply of sulphuric acid would be the key to many new industries in India now either non-existent or in a feeble condition. This defect could now be remedied. The lad has also found out simple and cheap methods of manufacturing soda and carbonate of soda and alumina, and an equally cheap process of extracting potash from ordinary rocks in this country. As a fertiliser, potash is largely used in Europe and America, and countries which used them are till now practically dependent on Germany for the supplies. Young Dutt's discovery would enable India to export potash in large quantities and successfully compete with Germany.

During the past few months Mr. Dutt has been carrying on demonstrations in Bombay. The demonstrations have, so far, conclusively proved that his discoveries can be worked on a commercial basis. A strong Syndicate of leading industrialists of Bombay has acquired the patent right for the manufacture of sulphur, potash, soda, etc., from Mr. Dutt on completion of the demonstrations. A Company, with about Rs. 200,000 as capital, is to be formed shortly to undertake the manufacture of these chemicals.

Mr. Dutt is the son of Mr. P. C. Dutt, Barrister-at-law, a well known industrialist of the Central Provinces. Mr. Dutt was born at Jubulpore in July, 1902, and is of a weak constitution. The major portion of his boyhood was practically spent in England. The only school he ever went to was St. Paul's Preparatory School in London. While in England at a very early age the boy developed a love for chemical studies. The father being an amateur geologist himself, allowed the boy to have his own way. Owing to the war, in May, 1915, young Dutt was brought back to Jubulpore, and there it was his genius began to show signs of development. The lad took an interest in the study of practical geology and chemistry. He knocked about his father's mines in the adjoining localities a good deal, and eventually a finally decided upon becoming a chemist. The father not only allowed the boy to have his own way, but provided all possible facilities for the study of a subject for which he had shown such unusual interest. To send the lad to the chemistry class of the Jubulpore College was out of the question. Technically, he was not entitled for admission, and what is more so the point, he probably knew a good deal more than what was taught in the College class. He was only 14 years of age then. So a private labora-

tory was set up at Mr. Dutt's bungalow at Jubulpore. The Government, hearing of the genius of the boy, allowed him the use of the College laboratory. Young Dutt experimented upon minerals extracted from his father's mines. He analysed them and came to certain conclusions which, when sent to England were found to tally with the analysis made by well-known experts there. The lad went on experimenting and analysing, and in another two months had discovered his process for generating methane gas anywhere, as already stated above. This was his first great discovery. In another three months he discovered and completed some fifteen processes for the manufacture of pure sulphur from gypsum, which is plentiful in Rajputana and other places and the various other articles mentioned above.

Mr. Dutt has been carrying on demonstrations and experiments in Bombay at Mr. Khatsun's soap works for the past few months. The Hyderabad is satisfied that manufacture can be undertaken on a commercial scale. The Company, it is understood, will be floated in a month or two.—"M. Mail."

MR. GANDHI ON THE BHAGAWAT GITA.

In one of the leaflets issued in connection with the hartal last Sunday, Mr. Gandhi takes occasion to explain his view of the teaching of the Bhagawat Gita, the Song Celestial, so beautifully and correctly rendered into English verse by Sir Edwin Arnold. Mr. Gandhi observes: "I shall now endeavour to consider in all humility a doubt raised by some Hindu friends regarding the meaning of the Bhagawat Gita. They say that in the Bhagawat Gita Sri Krishna has encouraged Arjun to slay his relations and they therefore argue that there is war in that work for violence and that there is no Satyagraha in it. Now the Bhagawat Gita is not a historical work, it is a great religious book, summing up the teaching of all religions. The poet has seized the occasion of the war between the Pandava and the Kauravas on the field of Kurukshetra for drawing attention to the war going on in our bodies between the forces of Good (Pandavas) and the forces of Evil (Kauravas) and has shown that the latter should be destroyed and there should be no remorse in carrying on the battle against the forces of Evil, mistaking them through ignorance for forces of Good. In Islam, Christianity, Judaism, the war between God and Satan, in Zoroastrianism between Auramazd and Ahriman. To confuse the description of this universally acknowledged spiritual war with a momentary worldly strife is call holy folly. We, who are saturated with the teachings of the Bhagawat Gita but who do not pretend to any special spiritual qualifications, do not draw our sword against our relations whenever they perpetrate an injustice but we win them over by our affection for them. If the physical interpretation alluded to of the Bhagawat Gita be correct, we sin against it in not inflicting physical punishment upon our relatives whom we consider to have done us injustice. Everywhere in that Divine Song we note the following advice given to Arjun: "Fight without anger, conquer the two great enemies desire and anger; be the same to friend and foe; physical objects cause pleasure and pain, they are fleeting; endure them." That one cannot strike down an adversary without anger is universal experience. Only an Arjun who destroys the devil within him can live without attachment. It was Bamdas brought up in the teaching of the Bhagawat Gita, who not only endured the lashes of a wrong doer but actually produced for him a *Paigdar*. Narsing Mehta, the first poet of Gujrat and the prince among Bhaktas, was nurtured in the Bhagawat Gita teaching. He conquered his enemies only by love and has given through one single poem of matchless beauty the great text of his conduct to his fellow Vaishnavas. That encouragement for violence can be deduced from the Bhagawat Gita demonstrates the deadliness of *Katyayuga*. It is only too true that we often find an echo of our sentiments in what we read and see. If it is true that God made man in his own image, it is equally true that man makes God also in his own image. I have found nothing but love in every page of the Gita and I hope and pray that every one will have a similar experience on Sunday".—The World and the New Dispensation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COUNTRY SERVICE LEAGUE, MOOLAI.

This League was started on 7th September 1918 and it has been flourishing under the distinguished auspices of our patriotic friends, Messrs M. Challeppah, S. Srinivasamy and S. Sivassambo. So great has been the stimulus which the preachings of this League have imparted to the country's cause, that the enlightened people of our villages have promised to put up a decent building for the League within a few months.

It is the young men who form the pillars and support of the League. So it must always be. In the words of Mr. Banerjee "In the early years of the dawn, the voices of children were heard the loudest. So in the dawn, of a nation's birth, the voices of the young are heard high above the jarring notes of strife and discords. While other and more ephemeral movements, monopolised public attention, the infant Hercules was growing in strength and stature laying for itself a rich reserve fund of energy which was to qualify it for its marvellous achievements in the future. The infant Hercules has now grown into years of adolescence and his labours are just begun."

A meeting was convened under the auspices of the above League on Saturday the 24th inst. with Mr. A. Challeppah in the chair. An inspiring and stimulating lecture on "Influences" was delivered by Mr. S. Muthuswamy, Teacher Victoria College. Some interesting remarks were offered by Messrs. V. Nagalingam, S. Sivassambo, V. Kandhaswamy, A. Sivantharathar, T. Navaratnam, and the chairman. The meeting came to a close with the singing of Devaram.

V. S.



TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, May 28.

Berlin.—It is officially stated that the German counter-proposals reiterate that the terms are unacceptable and do not accord with President Wilson's fourteen points, and mean a fresh catastrophe for the world if enforced. Germany agrees, however, to pay compensation of a thousand millions sterling in gold by 1926, and to pay annual instalments from May, 1917, free of interest, the total amount of the instalments not to exceed five thousand millions sterling. She also agrees to reduce the Army to 100,000, and disarm all battleships, provided that part of her mercantile fleet is restored. Germany will also agree to neutralise the Vistula, which is given to Poland under the Peace Treaty, and guarantee the Poles equal rights in the use of the river; but it is asserted Germany will refuse to surrender territory without consulting the inhabitants. She emphatically rejects the cession of Upper Silesia, East Prussia, West Prussia and Memel and the free harbour to be established at Danzig. As regards the Colonies, if a League of Nations is established, in which Germany is included, as a member with equal rights, Germany should administer the Colonies according to the League's principles and in given circumstances as the League's Mandatory. Germany rejects the penal stipulations and demands that a neutral tribunal shall try all violations of the usages of the War.

Paris.—It is understood that the Germans will counter-claim for 12,850,000 marks for damages from the blockade as a set off to the Allies' reparation demands.

Berlin.—Addressing the Majority Socialists the Minister, Herr David, defended the German counter-proposals and declared that they had gone as far as possible. He said that Government unanimously approved of Herr Scheidemann saying "unacceptable" in connection with the Allied Peace terms.

At a Secret Plenary Session tomorrow the Austrian Peace terms will be submitted to the Allied delegates. The Germans are handing in a reply to the Treaty tomorrow. It consists of 180 pages in German, British and French translations will be handed in later. The territorial question of the Danube has been settled, but the economic position of the town under the new regime has not yet been decided.

Paris, May 27.—Mr. Lansing has informed the Irish American Delegates that it is impossible for the American representatives to make any further attempt to secure a passport for De Valera and his companions to submit the Irish case to the Peace Conference, as the utterances of the Irish Americans in Ireland have deeply offended the British authorities with whom the Irish Americans wished to deal.

London, May 29.

Paris.—It is reported that the German reply will propose that the reduction of the German Army and Navy should be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the Allied Armies.

Paris, May 29.—The Petit Journal has reason to believe that Brockman-Rantzau has been authorised to sign Peace with the reservation that the Treaty must be satisfied by a plebiscite of the German people.

Paris.—The first part of the German counter-proposals was sent to M. Clemenceau by Brockman-Rantzau last evening. It consists of 88 pages in German, entitled "Observations of the German Delegation on the conditions of Peace." The second part of the German counter-proposals was presented later. It is believed this constitutes the complete documents. The presentation of the Austrian terms has been postponed until June 2nd.

London, May 31.

Berlin, May 30.—Count Bernstorff in the course of an interview said he was astonished at the Paris newspaper view that he would have been more likely to sign Peace than Brockhoff-Rantzau. He said no German would attach his name to a document equivalent to a death sentence on the Fatherland.

London, June 1.

Copenhagen.—A Berlin message states that apparently participating trouble Herr Noeke, who has hitherto permitted demonstrations of protest against the Peace terms, now proclaims that Martial Law will be more severely enforced. He has prohibited meeting indoors and outdoors, declaring that there have developed agitation endangering the State. The Government has addressed an appeal to Eastern Germans to avoid action that might give the enemy the pretext for invasion. The appeal says that if the counter-proposals are rejected Government will take the decisions necessary for the life of the German nation.

London, May 31.

Verailles.—Information gathered from the German delegation is to the effect that Brockhoff-Rantzau convinced the entire Delegation and members of the Finance commission before Giesbert's and Landsberg's departure, and asked them to tell the people in Berlin that he would not sign the Treaty in the form presented by the Allies.

Paris.—Best-informed Conference circles now do not anticipate that the Peace Treaty will be signed before 30th June.

Paris.—Opinion in French political circles is unanimous regarding the German counter-proposals that there is no necessity for verbal discussions, and that the territorial conditions are undesirable as regards the S.W., Upper Silesia and the Colonies.

London, May, 30.

Berlin.—The second part of the German counter-proposals agrees to the Allies' Military and Naval stipulations, providing that Germany enters the League of Nations on an equal footing immediately. It demands, however, that during the transitional period Germany shall maintain larger forces for the purposes of internal order. Germany is prepared to raze the Western fortifications and to establish a zone occupied by troops. She demands a secret and un molested plebiscite as regards the cession of the territories, including Alsace Lorraine, and facilities for German Austria uniting with the German Empire. She refuses the cession of Upper Silesia because the region has belonged to Germany for centuries and possesses a German Majority, but she has agreed to the cession of the Polish parts of the Province of

Posen and West Prussia. She agrees to convert Memel, Koenigsberg and Danzig into free ports and to concede far-reaching rights to the Poles there.

London, May 31.

Copenhagen.—A telegram from Munich states that the Hoffmann Ministry has resigned in order to enable the formation of a Ministry on a broader basis.

LITTLE WILLE DEPARTS.

London, May 29.

The Times Hague correspondent states that the ex-Crown Prince left Wieringen on May 28th unexpectedly and went to Ewysdale in North Holland where a motor-car was waiting to convey him to an unknown destination.

COLONIAL POSTAL SERVICES.

Ceylon's Chance.

London, May 29.

In the Commons Col. W. W. Ashley (Elyde, Co. U) asked:—Will the Air Ministry offer the Dominions and the Colonies some of its surplus aeroplanes for Postal Services?

Major General Seely replied that the question had been considered and a satisfactory conclusion had been reached by the Government. He would make a pronouncement later. Col. W. W. Ashley asked:—Will it be by gift or purchase? General Seely replied:—As free gift to the Dominions, Crown Colonies and India. (Cheers.)

MADRID-LONDON NON STOP.

London, May 31.

Madrid.—A Handley Page aeroplane, attempting a non-stop flight from Madrid to London, crossed the Pyrenees without difficulty, but was obliged to descend at the mouth of the Adour owing to the propeller coming off. The machine lies on the beach and is covered at high tide. The crew of six is safe.

RUSSIA.

London, May 28.

Paris.—It is authoritatively declared that news from Russia indicates that the influence of Lenin has completely ended, and there will be practically no opposition to the capture of Petrograd.

Copenhagen.—The Estonians have captured the town of Wolmar. The hasty retreat of the Bolsheviks continues. Lithuanian troops which captured Riga are continuing to advance into Livonia, and captured the famous bridgehead of Uskuel on the Dwina. The pursuit of the Bolsheviks continues.

It is officially announced that owing to the development of the situation in the Baltic States it has been decided to despatch a British Mission to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania with branches at Reval, Libau and Kovno. Colonel Tallents, who has been appointed to the British Commission, left London on May 25th for Libau.

The War Office announces that in the fighting in South Russia the Volunteer Army has completely defeated the Bolsheviks in Mavic area. The Bolshevik base depot at Romonkoo was captured, including 8,500 prisoners, 15,000 new rifles and thirteen guns. The Tenth Bolshevik Army is considered to have suffered a heavy defeat along the whole front. It has lost 10,000 prisoners and 28 guns.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN.

London, May 28.

In the Commons during the debate on unemployment for discharged and demobilised soldiers, Sir R. E. Home declared that the Government has done all possible to find work for ex-soldiers. The number of unemployed was lessening, and was under a million. He expressed the opinion that the turning-point had been reached and by the end of the summer the situation would be very different. The housing scheme involved building 100,000 houses in the first year and 200,000 in the second year. 76,000 sites had already been approved. The Road Board had been granted 7½ millions for road repairs. A considerable amount of work was already begun. Local works costing 2½ millions had been started recently and others costing 16 millions were sanctioned. This was most effectively providing for employment.

AMERICA'S NAVY.

Washington, May 28.

Washington.—Mr. Daniels has urged the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives to abandon the additional construction of ten battleships and ten cruisers proposed several months ago by the Navy Department, in order to show the confidence of the United States in the League of Nations which it initiated. Mr. Daniels said that the conditions had changed since last December, and the United States must either have League of Nations, which would end competitive construction or the biggest Navy in the world. There was no middle course. Mr. Daniels suggested the appropriation of \$45,000,000 for Naval aeroplane construction next year.

AFGHANISTAN.

Calcutta, June 3.

The following Press communique has been issued by the Foreign Office.—A letter, dated May 28th, from the Amir Amanulla, addressed to the Viceroy and asking for a cessation of hostilities, has been received in Peshawar, and its arrival in Simla is awaited. Attached to it is a certified copy of the order issued by the Amir to the Commander of the Afghan Eastern Army (and presumably also to other Commanders) which runs as follows:—"May it be known to our exalted and dignified brother Dost Muhammad Khan, Civil and Military Naib Salar on the Eastern side, according to information received by us in these days from the exalted Government of India, it appears that fighting has taken place between the troops of the two sides owing to some misunderstanding. You should suspend discussion and communication is opened as we had no intention of fighting with this old friend of ours and were obliged to take defensive measures. Now that he is also desirous of Peace, we order and command you to keep back your regular troops and the tribes of the Majhidin and Ghazis, for whom we are held to be responsible, with your masterly efforts, and await further orders. You should, however, keep in view the situation between your sublime Government and the illustrious British Government is the conclusion of Peace, or otherwise I shall inform you, that is to say, you should suspend action until further orders. Dated May 27th 1919.—Amir Amanulla."

After some fighting our troops drove the enemy off the hill South of Thal, bombing and machine-gunning the enemy holding the ridges.

BRITISH ARMISTICE TERMS TO AFGHANISTAN.

Calcutta, June 5.

In reply to the Amir's letter asking for an Armistice, H. E. the Viceroy, after administering him a firm rebuke, says His Excellency's Government is prepared to agree on the following terms:—(1) That the Amir should at once withdraw all his troops from his frontier. No Afghan troops are to be located within twenty miles of the nearest British Force. (2) That the British troops should remain where they now are in Afghan territory with freedom to continue such Military preparations and precautions as may be deemed necessary. The troops will, however, take no offensive action whatever, so long as the terms of the Armistice are observed by the Afghans. (3) That British aeroplanes will not bomb or machine gun Afghan localities or towns so long as the Armistice is observed, but they will have freedom of movement in the air to reconnoitre and observe the positions of the Afghan forces in order to ensure against any concentration or collection of Afghan forces or tribesmen in contravention of the Armistice. Further, that the Amir undertakes that his people will not fire at or molest British aeroplanes, and will return without delay unhurt any British aircraft and airmen who may have been forced to land in Afghan limits, and use his utmost endeavour to ensure the safety of any British airmen who may be forced to land in tribal territory. (4) That the Amir should at once send urgent messages to the tribes, both on his own side and on the British side of the Durand frontier, whose limits his troops have advanced, and who have been excited by his agents and proclamations, saying he has asked the Government of India for a cessation of hostilities, and that he will not countenance further aggressive action on their part against the British Government; if they take such action, it will be at their own risk, and they will receive no support from the Amir and find no asylum in Afghanistan, from which they will be ejected if they come.

After emphasizing the leniency of these terms His Excellency invites the Amir to accept them in the friendly spirit in which they are offered.

If he does so, orders will be issued to the British General Officers and the Commandants to the Afghan forces to sign the Armistice. Thereafter His Excellency will gladly appoint selected officers to discuss the final terms of Peace with Officers deputed by the Amir, and to establish once more friendly relations between the two Governments. If the Amir does not accept these terms, the consequences must rest with him.

Calcutta, June 6.

A Press communique issued from Simla yesterday reports that the Dakka area is normal, and the Parachina road clear, except for a few snipers. A successful action occurred against Afghans at Karachi when 50 Afghan sepoys were taken prisoners and two forts demolished.

The Viceroy's reply to the Amir has been forwarded.

There are indications that part of the Kandahar force which assembled at Dharat has withdrawn.

BOLSHEVISM IN CANADA.

Allahabad, June 5.

A Pioneer special cable, dated London, May 28th, says:—For some time it has been evident that the Canadian Government has been anxious about the possibilities of Bolshevism in that country. Seditious literature and seditious speeches have both received attention, suggesting the Government is endeavouring to nip the evil in the bud. Their efforts have not apparently been completely successful, for there has been a general strike in Winnipeg since Monday week. The strike of metal workers at Toronto appears to be spreading to other trades, Calgary and Edmonton in Alberta stated a general strike on Monday, while East Regina has voted for a strike and West Vancouver and Victoria are expected to do so. At Winnipeg the papers are now appearing, but in the beginning they were suppressed. The Post Office is not working. In the absence of telegrams and newspapers a rumour was circulated that Winnipeg was under the control of a Soviet, but this was an exaggeration. The strike leaders point out that they are using no violence, and they deny they have done anything illegal. Government has called on the Postal workers and others engaged in the Public Services to return to work or be dismissed, a course which has brought only a few back and has encouraged sympathetic strikes elsewhere. Mr. Robertson, Federal Labour Minister, declares that the object of the strikers is overturn public authority, while calls to strike published in Toronto are openly revolutionary. Five Regiments, one battery and a strong force of North West Mounted Police are at present at Winnipeg where General Kichen has raised and drilled a force of 2,000 citizens who are opposed to the strike. He declared his readiness to send our street cars armed with machine guns if necessary. The Times Toronto correspondent, while predicting these troubles will lead to severe immigration restriction, says that it would be easy to exaggerate the influence of the foreign element, foreigners, who lay low during the War, now make violent speeches whenever they can gain a hearing, and apparently have money supplied from outside but the native labour movement, particularly in the West, contains a strong communistic element.

—The Ceylon Observer.

NOTICE.

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".

WANTED.

Ladies and Gentlemen to buy one of our Swiss-made Fountain-pen, the finest and cheapest, never before offered to the public. Each Re. 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. 8-12. Ladies, Wristlet Watch Rs. 6. Nickel case, silver case Rs. 8. 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 & Co.,

10, Vythinatha Mudaly Street, Sowcarpet, Madras.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3896.

In the Matter of the intestate estate of the late Cananattipillai Kayilayanathan of Anaikkodai

Deceased. Visalatchiamma widow of Kayilayanathan of Anaikkodai

Petitioner. Vs. 1. Arumugam Cananattipillai Ayer of Anaikkodai

Minor Kayilayanathan Panchadaram 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 Anaikkodai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Cananattipillai Kayilayanathan, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on May 19, 1919, in the presence of Mr. E. Murguesam Pillai, 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.

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. Ramiah of West Tower St., & East Veli Veedi, Cloth Merchant.

60 Amman Sannidhi Street, Madras 5. J. Sir.

We hereby inform the Public in general, that our Firm is a long-standing 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.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:— Artistic, Commercial, Ornamental, Job and General Printing, NEATLY, CHEAPLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED.

The latest design & New Types, EXCELLENT UP-TO-DATE WORK

The Saivaprakasa Press, "Hindu Organ" Office, Yannarpannal, Jaffna

Printed and published by S. T. M. F. Sthambaram Chettiar, for the Proprietors of the Saiva Prakash Press, Jaffna.