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ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXX—NO. 84.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY JUNE 12, 1919.

PRICE 5 CENTS

NOTICE.

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NOTICE.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
 Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3913.
 In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thiruchittampalam Thechanamorthy of Vaddukkoddai West Deceased.
 Ratnam alias Chellammah widow of Thiruchittampalam Thechanamorthy of Vaddukkoddai West Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor. 1. Thechanamorthy Nadarash
 2. Katpakam widow of Thiruchittampalam both of Vaddukkoddai West of whom the 1st Respondent is a minor appearing by his Guardian-ad-Item the 2nd Respondent Respondents.
 This matter of the Petition of Ratnam alias Chellammah widow of Thiruchittampalam Thechanamorthy, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Thiruchittampalam Thechanamorthy, 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.
 30, 1919.

Order Nisi.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Bellammah widow of Ampalavanar Mailveganam of Vaddukkoddai East Deceased.
 Kartigesar Ampalavanar of Vaddukkoddai East Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Mailveganam Valuppillai alias Velayutapillai and
 2. Arumugam Ampalavanar both of Vaddukoddai East of whom the 1st Respondent is a minor appearing by his Guardian-ad-Item the 2nd Respondent Respondents.
 This matter of the Petition of Kartigesar Ampalavanar of Vaddukoddai East, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Bellammah widow of Ampalavanar Mailveganam, 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 Taiping in Perak Deceased.
 Vairavanatar Thillaiyampalam of Mallagam presently of Kurunegalle 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-Item the 1st Respondent Respondents.
 This matter of the Petition of Vairavanatar Thillaiyampalam of Mallagam presently of Kurunegalle, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Vairavanatar 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.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3899.
 In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chellamma wife of Suppiramaniar Thiruchittampalam of Navaly, Manipay Deceased.
 Suppiramaniar Thiruchittampalam now of Point Pedro Petitioner.
 Vs.
 Thiruchittampalam Balasubramaniam now of Point Pedro. A minor by his Guardian-ad-Item Kanapathipillai Rakakulauriar of Navaly, Manipay Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Chellamma wife of the Petitioner, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on March 29, 1919, in the presence of Mr. S. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled as husband of the said deceased to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondent above-named or any other person shall, on or before July 1, 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. 3956.
 In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kathirgamer Alvar of Thanakaraurothy Deceased.
 Sinnappoe Nallatamby of Thanakaraurothy Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Karupathi widow of Alvar
2. Alvar Mylvaganam and wife
3. Achchimuttu
4. Kartigesar Ramp and wife
5. Chinnappillai
6. Vairavy Kathiripillai and wife
7. Wallipillai
8. Mylvaganam Sangarapillai and wife
9. Theivani
10. Vairavy Ponniah and wife
11. Paropathy
12. Kartigasasa Rasa and wife
13. Nagabhai
14. Vallipuram Kiddinapillai and wife
15. Eledchumpillai
16. Alvar Sanmugam
17. Chinnamma daughter of Alvar all of Thanakaraurothy Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Kathirgamer Alvar as creditor of the intestate, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on May 28, 1919, in the presence of Mr. S. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, having been read: It is hereby ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to Letters of Administration as the creditor of the said deceased to administer the estate of the said deceased unless the Respondents above-named 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.
 June 2, 1919.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3947.
 In the Matter of the intestate estate of the late Arumugam Periatamby of Anaikkodai Deceased.
 Arumugam Sinnatamby of Anaikkodai Petitioner.
 Vs.
 1. Kathirasilpallai widow of Arumugam Periatamby
 2. Arumugam Kathiresu
 3. Marimuttu daughter of Nagamuttu
 4. Kathirasilpallai daughter of Nagamuttu of Anaikkodai
 5. Naganatar Kandiah and wife
 6. Bellamma of Jaffna Town Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Arumugam Sinnatamby of Anaikkodai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Arumugam Periatamby, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on May 22, 1919, in the presence of Mr. F. Murgessampillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated May 22, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is one of the heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before June 19, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
 A. Kanagasabai,
 District Judge.

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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1919

MISMANAGEMENT OF CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS AND THE NEED OF GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

In some of our previous issues we have shown how many of the rich Hindu endowments left in Jaffna for religious and charitable objects were being mismanaged. Among these, the vast properties left by many of our ancestors from ancient times for the maintenance of Madams and religious services at Chidambaram and other places in India and Jaffna, are found to be the most neglected. The new Trusts Ordinance which, among other things, also deals with the administration of these trust properties specially in Chapters X and XI, has been availed of by the Hindu public to reinstate some of the defunct trusts and to correct the abuses in the management of some others. The new enactment has been beneficial so far, but, it has been found that in the case of some of the most important trusts connected with Madams and Temples, where the subject matter of a suit may be worth several thousand rupees, reform with the aid of the new law is found to be almost impracticable on account of the cumbersome nature of the procedure prescribed, and the prohibitive charges that will have to be incurred in the form of stamp fees and other legal expenses.

The case of the Sivapuri Madam trust properties is an instance that will illustrate our point. The Thambiran who managed this endowment died recently. We understand that he left the management by a will, to a nephew of his who is a minor and therefore incapable of discharging his duties for some years. Besides, the will itself may become void, if the successor designated in it will not take the vow of celibacy and assume the Kashaya garb of a Thambiran according to the established usage. The history of the past management of this endowment is not at all creditable to the Thambirans who were concerned in it, and the useful-

ness of the endowment has been greatly reduced by this long neglect. If the present opportunity is seized by the Hindu public to place the management of this endowment under the efficient control of a body of trustees, vast benefits are bound to accrue to the Community. The Madam and the connected charities will prosper, and in addition, a substantial surplus could be saved for educational objects. How is this desirable reform to be attained? The Hindu Community is now faced with this question. The case of the Sivapuri Madam may be taken up by the Community as a test case. When success is secured here, it may lead to further action being taken to effect reforms in the management of the other leading endowments too.

The first step that may be taken by the Hindu public in connection with the Sivapuri Madam Trust is the organization and appointment of a Committee at a public meeting duly convened for this purpose, and enabling that Committee, by subscribing the required funds, to prosecute the object. This Committee may, in the first instance, apply to the Attorney General to take action in this case, according to section 101 of the Trusts Ordinance. This section reads as follows:—

"In case of any alleged breach of any express or constructive trust, or whenever the direction of the court is deemed necessary for the administration of any such trust, the Attorney General acting *ex-officio*, or two or more persons having an interest in the trust, and having obtained the consent in writing of the Attorney-General, may institute an action in the court within the local limits of whose civil jurisdiction, the whole or any part of the subject matter of the trust is held or situate to obtain a decree—
 (a) Removing any trustees or trustees of the charity and, if necessary, appointing new trustees thereof; (b) Directing accounts and inquiries; (c) Declaring what proportion of the trust property or of the interest therein shall be allocated to any particular object of the trust; (d) Authorizing the whole or any part of the trust property to be let, sold, mortgaged, or exchanged; (e) Settling a scheme for the management of the trust; (f) Granting such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require."

Now this section is wide and comprehensive enough, we suppose, for a Committee appointed by the Hindu public who are vitally interested in the matter, to move the Attorney-General to take action in the case of almost all the important Madams where it will not be difficult to prove mismanagement on the part of the present managers. But in the case of the Sivapuri Madam, as we have noted above, the making of a *prime facie* case to the satisfaction of the Attorney-General may be quite easy, as, practically, there is no undisputed manager for the endowment at present. When an influential and representative Committee of Hindus petition the Attorney-General on this case, and supply him with the necessary facts and figures, there is every reason to hope that he would take up the case and give us the necessary protection for the trust.

If, however, the Attorney General should decline to interfere, and direct the parties themselves to institute the case, the reform will be much difficult to attain. Even Section 102 which specially deals with religious trusts, does not facilitate the reform. When an action has to be instituted under this section, it is provided that a certificate should be obtained from the Government Agent who will grant it, after satisfying himself of the necessity of such action by instituting an inquiry by a Commission appointed for that purpose. Whether the case is instituted under Section 101 or 102, it would involve much labour, expense, and worry, which are incidental to protracted litigation of this nature, that many would shrink from facing them. We do not, of course, contend that the reform is impossible of attainment without this intervention of the Attorney-General, but, what we do plead is that, it will be much facilitated, and the welfare of the Hindu Community will be greatly promoted thereby.

We appeal to our co-religionists to take up this question without delay. A public meeting of the Hindus should be convened for this purpose and a strong central committee appointed to proceed with the work. We want first of all, some one who would take the initiative in the matter and work with zeal and whole-hearted devotion for the cause. If such a leader would come forward, it will be the duty of every Hindu to support him and promote his work by every possible means. We hope the Hindu public will not tolerate with indifference the gross mismanagement of trust properties left by our revered ancestors for the educational and spiritual benefit of our community.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE JAFFNA LOCAL BOARD SECRETARY.—We learn that the Secretary of the Local Board, Jaffna, has been dismissed, on account of some irregularities detected by the Colonial Auditor in his accounts. Applications are called for candidates for the post.

SCHOOL INSPECTION.—Consequent on the departure of Mr. C. A. Wicks, Inspector of Schools, for England on furlough. Mr. T. S. Thilainayakam, Inspector of Schools N. P., has been asked to undertake the inspection of Girls' English Secondary Schools in N. P., in Mathematics.

THE LONDON MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—Commenced on Tuesday the 10th instant at St. Patrick's College hall under the supervision of Mr. T. S. Thilainayakam Inspector of Schools, N. P. Forty-one candidates appeared for the examination.

SCHOLASTIC.—News has been received that Mr. A. Coomaraswamy of Chetty Street, Nallore, Jaffna, who has lately joined the Jaffna Hindu College Staff has passed the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University in the Second Class obtaining Honours in English Mathematics and History.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR TO JAFFNA.—The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Justice T. Sadasiva Iyer and Mrs. Sadasiva Iyer with their daughter and son, are now on a visit to Jaffna. They arrived here yesterday morning by train and were welcomed and received at the Railway Station by a large party of leading Jaffnese. They are staying with V. Mustukumar Mudaliar, Maniagar, at his residence "Hamakuda" in Nallur. Mr. T. Sadasiva Iyer has been travelling in Ceylon for the benefit of his health and has visited many places of interest in the Island.

SUCCESS OF A CEYLONER IN ENGLAND.—Telegraphic information was received on Monday evening of the success of Dr. Gunam F. Cooke at the Final M. B., B. S., examination of the London University, which was held last month. It will be remembered that Dr. Cooke obtained the degrees of M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., (England) last year. After a distinguished career at the Royal College, he proceeded to Europe with his brother Mr. Cooke Jayaratnam, I. C. S., in 1912 and entered London University the same year. Dr. Cooke now holds an appointment at the Shorlitch Infirmary, London, and will probably be returning to the Island by the end of this year. He is the eldest son of Mr. Thambiah S. Cook, Proctor, Jaffna.

REMOVAL OF PADDY OR RICE FROM N. W. P. PROHIBITED.—The removal or transport of paddy or rice by sea or by rail from the North-Western Province, except under official permit, is forbidden from the 10th instant under a penalty of six months' rigorous or a fine of Rs. 1,500 or both.

CROWN LAND FOR CHENA CULTIVATION.—The Government has, according to last Friday's "Gazette", set apart nearly 260 acres in the North-western Province for chena cultivation on free permits from the G. A.

RAILWAY CLERKS DISCUSS RICE SITUATION.—The chief clerks of the various departments of the C. G. R. held a meeting on Wednesday to consider the rice situation with a view to appealing to the Government for some sort of relief.

IRRIGATION ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.—Last Friday's "Gazette" contains the draft of an Ordinance to amend the Irrigation Ordinance No. 45 of 1917—doubts having arisen as to the interpretation of Section 11 (c). It may be read to mean that proprietors within an irrigation district are to make rules providing for the maintenance, conservation protection, and management of all irrigation works—large as well as small—in such district. It is obvious that this could not have been intended to be the case, and that Section 11 (c) should be confined to works such as those specified in Section 11 (d). This Bill proposes to make this intention clear.

THE RECENT RAILWAY DEFALCATION.—It is stated that the Board which sat to hold an inquiry in connection with the defalcation of Rs. 30,000 in the Railway has exonerated Mr. H. Thorpe, the accountant from blame. There is no official information on the subject. Mr. John Scott, Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, informed our representative that he had "no information."
—"Ceylon Observer", June 10.

PERSONAL.—Pundit K. C. Nathan, Proctor S. C., Colombo is on a visit to Jaffna and will be returning to Colombo shortly.

ORIENTAL MEDICINE.—It is stated that Government has asked the Hon. Mr. J. G. Fraser, Government Agent, Western Province, to report on a suitable site in Colombo for a Hospital and College for Oriental Medicine.

CONFERENCE OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.—Arrangements are being made to have a Conference of Co-operative Credit Societies in the Island. Two delegates will be sent from each of the Societies in the Island while a few visitors also will be admitted. The meeting will be held some day next month.
—"Ceylon Observer"

JAPANESE ADMIRAL IN COLOMBO.—The Japanese War Ship "Idzumi," 3,918 tons, Capt. K. Masuda, arrived in Colombo, on the 10th instant, from Aden, accompanied by the four Japanese destroyers, "Nomo," "Kashi," "Yanagi" and "Hinoki." Rear Admiral Baron Sato of the Imperial Japanese Navy, who arrived by the cruiser, called on His Excellency the Governor at 10.30 a. m. The battle cruiser on arrival paid the usual salute which were returned by the Battenburg battery later when the Rear Admiral came ashore. Admiral Sato came ashore with two members of his Staff and was received at the jetty by a C. L. I. guard of honour under the command of Capt. Waldo Sansoni with Lieuts. Mack and O. M. Young. From the Jetty the Admiral drove to Queen's House. H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Lieut-Com. Holt, returned the call by going on board the "Idzumi," at about 11.30 a. m. When His Excellency left the vessel a salute was fired from the "Idzumi." Admiral Sato and Staff dined with His Excellency at Queen's House in the evening.

SERIES OF POLITICAL LECTURES.—A series of lectures, to be delivered in various parts of the Island, has been arranged by the Ceylon National Congress Committee. The full programme will be announced shortly. The first of the series will be delivered, by Mr. E. W. Perera, Barrister-at-Law, on "Political Work in England," on Saturday, the 14th instant, at the Tower Hall, Maradana. It will be followed on Saturday, the 25th instant, by an address by Sir E. Arundaham, Kt., on "The Political Situation." The meetings will be public and admission will be free, but seats may be reserved at 50 cents each on application to the Hon. Secretary, Ceylon National Congress, "Selya Mahal," Hill Street, or at the door.

SIR S. NAIR'S RESIGNATION.—Replying to Mr. Wedgwood in the House of Commons, Mr. Fisher stated that Mr. Montagu had no official information, but he understood that Sir S. Nair resigned because he differed from his colleagues in regard to the continuance of martial law in the Punjab.

THE CALL FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR INDIA.—Owing to the great scarcity of Military Medical Officers in India, the Government of India sought to obtain from Ceylon, medical men for temporary service in India. The matter being one of great urgency, the Hon. the P. C. M. O. called for officers, and 29 medical men from the different grades of the Civil Medical Department as well as private practitioners, have applied to enlist. As is known temporary commissions will be granted. The Hon. the P. C. M. O. has drawn up a scheme as regards the rates of pay etc., and this is receiving consideration. According to the terms contained in it, Ceylon medical men joining the I. M. S. will draw a salary of Rs. 550 per month, and an outfit allowance of Rs. 600, while they will get a gratuity of Rs. 75 per month, payable at the conclusion of 12 months' service, or the period of engagement, whichever is earlier. They will also be given a travelling allowance and wound and family pensions, etc., on the same conditions as the regulars obtain.

PRESIDENT WILSON.—Paris, May 27.—President Wilson, speaking at the pan-American banquet in Paris, hinted that he did not intend to be a candidate for another Presidential term.—Australian paper.

INDIAN REFORMS.—Simla, June 7.—A communique says.—The second reading of the Reforms Bill was passed in the House of Commons without a division on the 5th inst.

THE LATE MR. V. NAMASIVAYA M. A. B. L.

It is with deep regret we have to record the death of Mr. V. Namasivaya M. A. B. L. of Point Pedro, Jaffna, at his residence in East Rangoon on Friday the 23rd ultimo. He was a tower of strength for the Hindu Community in general and for the Ceylonese in particular. He was very popular both with the Government and the public. He helped Jaffnese in all ways. His funeral was, according to the information supplied to us by a correspondent, attended by Europeans, Eurasians, Burmans, Parsees, Hindu etc.

The following extract from the "Rangoon Gazette" refers to the career of the deceased gentleman:—

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. V. Namasivaya which occurred last Friday at 2.30 p. m. at his residence in Bigandee Street, Rangoon, at the age of 60. Mr. Sivaya was one of the oldest Advocates at Rangoon, and there was no public activity political, social, religious or educational, that took place for over thirty years in this province in which he had not taken a prominent part. He was one of the oldest members of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee and was the Vice President of the Social Service League. He was a Brahmo by religious persuasion, and the Rangoon Brahmo Samaj owes its existence to him, and the Samaj held its meetings under his roof before it had a habitation of its own. As a Municipal Commissioner for over fifteen years since 1904 when he was for the first time elected as the representative of the Hindu community, he had taken an active and lively interest in the municipal adminis-

tration of the City, and he was a terror to erring municipal officials. Mr. Sivaya was a ready speaker and writer, and he utilised his talents for the benefit of his countrymen. Owing to his multifarious activities, as a political, social and religious worker, as a member of the Municipal Corporation, as one of the leaders of the legal profession, as a Freemason, as the President of the Hindu Social Club, as a prominent member of the Burma Recruiting Association, he was brought into contact with all the communities in the province, Burman, Indian and European, and was popular with them all, even though some might not have seen eye-to-eye with him on the public questions of the day. In private life he was affable and accessible to all, and in him the people of the province, and the Indian community in particular, have lost one of their valued friends and champions.

Mr. V. N. Sivaya—his full name is Mr. V. Namasivaya—was born in 1859 at Jaffna, Son of the late Mr. Venasimamy, a Colombo merchant. Mr. Sivaya matriculated at the Madras University, and proceeding to Calcutta, he took first class B. A. degree and then the M. A. and B. L. degree at the University. He was then articled to a Calcutta Solicitor for two years, and thereafter became enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court of Calcutta. He came to Rangoon in 1887, and started practice as an Advocate in the late Recorder's Court, and since then practised in the Chief Court of Lower Burma. Mr. Sivaya's marriage must be termed an inter-provincial marriage for Tamilian, as he was first married a Bengali lady. Mr. Sivaya leaves behind a widow without issue, and a large number of his friends and countrymen to bewail his loss. His funeral which took place on Friday at 6 p. m. was attended by a large number of Europeans and Indians.

THE RICE SITUATION.

Last week there was some distress caused owing to the shortage of the rice supply at Colombo and some other outstations. There is no cause for alarm as to the present position in the rice market, as supplies for the next few months are assured. On Monday the s.s. "Lady M. Callum" brought about 10,000 bags of rice to Colombo. Within a fortnight, three boats will bring in about 90,000 bags from Rangoon and a further large consignment is expected shortly. For the next four months Government has ensured a supply of 67,000 tons of rice from Rangoon and 60,000 tons from Bangkok. The shortage of rice is leading to the increased consumption of other food grains.

The following letter from the Hon. Mr. P. Ramathanath shows that there is no cause for uneasiness:—

The Editor, "The Hindu Organ," Jaffna.

Dear Sir, I had a long conference yesterday afternoon with H. E. the Governor referring to the sufferings of the people through scarcity of rice. He was very sympathetic and immediately sent a telegram to the Viceroy of India. He explained to me the measures he had been taking to relieve the situation and prevent its recurrence. The present crisis will not continue beyond a few days. Supplies are expected from Tutuorin by ship, and from other places in India, by train in two or three days. By the 20th a large consignment from Bangkok will have arrived. I write this to allay the deep anxiety which prevails now in the hearts of the people.

Colombo, Yours sincerely, P. RAMANATHAN, June 9, 1919.

FURTHER REGULATIONS AFFECTING JAFFNA.

The following regulations made by the Governor were published as a "Gazette Extraordinary" on Monday last:—

- 1. From and after the commencement of these regulations it is forbidden to remove or transport paddy or rice by sea or by rail from the District of Jaffna, in the Northern Province, except under permit to be issued by the Government Agent of the Province.
- 2. Any person who contravenes the provisions of the last preceding regulation shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,500, or to both.
- 3. These regulations shall commence and come into operation on June 9, 1919.

SINHALESE NATIONAL DAY IN LONDON.

At the dinner given in connection with the Sinhalese National Day celebrations in London the menu card bore the Sinhalese National Flag of the Gold Lion with the sword on a red background with the motto:—*Jannabhimisi Svar-gadopi gariyasi.*

THE SINHALESE NATION. After the loyal toast, Mr. Leonard S. Woolf (formerly of the Ceylon Civil Service) rose amidst loud applause to propose the toast of the Sinhalese Nation. He said he consented to do so with great pleasure. He was there that day owing to the personal regard for the two Sinhalese delegates, Messrs. D. B. Jayatilaka and E. W. Perera (applause), who had carried out their work under very trying conditions arising out of the war. He would say at once that the Sinhalese rightly called themselves a nation (applause). There was no doubt about it (applause). He said so, not only because he knew their past history—details of which he was afraid to give in the presence of an authority like his friend on his right (Prof. Wickremasinghe), but also because he had been living and moving among them when he was in the Ceylon Civil Service. But as he came more and more in touch with the people he gradually changed and gave up the service (applause). He

was an internationalist. As such he was opposed to such nationalism as would be harmful to internationalism. He was glad to tell them that the Sinhalese National Movement was not opposed to his views (applause). He had great respect for the Sinhalese. He was always an admirer of their civilization, which began its career in the third century B. C. (applause). He hoped that the present generation would rise up to that level.

He could say a great many things about the Sinhalese, but he did not want to take up their time. He was sure that Ceylon would be given a liberal measure of reforms (applause), and in the future Parliament of Ceylon, even if their Chairman Mr. D. B. Jayatilaka were to stand for the seat at Hambantota, he would be inspired to pick up his baggage and go over to Ceylon to contest the seat, and he was sure that he would be successful against both of them or anybody else. (Applause). He proposed the toast of the "Sinhalese Nation" and wished its members all prosperity (loud applause).

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Edward W. Perera in reply to the toast said:—I am deeply grateful to Mr. Woolf for the terms in which he has proposed success to the Sinhalese people. I take this opportunity of publicly testifying on behalf of the Sinhalese to the great services Mr. Woolf has rendered to us (applause) when we had scarcely any friends. Shortly after I arrived in England I met Mr. Woolf for the first time, for I had not the privilege of knowing him when he was a scamp off in Ceylon. He patiently went into our case, and through good report and ill he has since stood by us, battling against odds for right and justice for the people of Ceylon. (Applause). I see others at our Board whom I am glad to welcome, who have helped us and sympathized, but Mr. Jayatilaka will voice our thanks to them. I should just like to say a word or two about the Sinhalese—about our past, our future, and the significance of our National Day commemoration. We are celebrating the true astronomical birthday of the year, the day when the sun enters the vernal equinox which the Sinhalese have for twenty-three centuries celebrated as their national feast day, as their new year. In the dark days of religious persecution and foreign domination by the Portuguese and the Dutch, its celebration was dimmed but with the renaissance of nationalism, with the reawakening of the soul of our people we fixed upon this day as one on which all sections of the Sinhalese people, Buddhist and Christian alike, might celebrate the commemoration of our common Nationhood. (Applause). We therefore set apart this day as the anniversary, to which we might look back and look forward. To look back, when Cyrus the Great was founding the Persian Empire, and when Romulus was building the walls of Rome, a band of Aryans called the Sinhalese or the Lion-layers, under an out-cast Prince called Wijaya from the valley of the Ganges, colonised Ceylon and laid the foundation of the Sinhalese monarchy. Buddhism was introduced in the fourth century B. C. by a son and a daughter of Asoka the Great (Applause), and Anuradhapura, which equalled Babylon and Nineveh in splendour and size, became the head centre of Buddhism and the focus of our national life for over a thousand years. (Applause). It would take too long to tell the story of our struggles and achievements in arts and culture, in philosophy and letters, in civil polity, throughout the ages, but suffice it to mention one fact, that had it not been for the Sinhalese the world would have been the poorer; the Buddhist doctrine previously transmitted orally was set down in writing at the command of our King Valagambaha at the Rock Cave Temple of Aluvihare about 100 B. C., and the preservation of the Buddhist Canon is due to this event (applause). Among Eastern peoples, says a great authority, the Sinhalese possessed the historic instinct (applause) and the Mahavamsa, the Great Chronicle, records our history from B. C. 543 to 1815, "verified by the concurrence of every circumstance which goes to verify the annals of any country," besides synchronising with Indian Chronology. Nor does it bate one jot of our loyalty to recall the rugged virtues of an older day. As General Sir Robert Brownrigg declared in 1815, on the capture of the King of Kandy, he was within measurable distance of attaining an object which three great European powers—the Portuguese, Dutch and British—had in vain attempted for three centuries: the conquest of the Kandyan Kingdom. Our civilisation was destroyed by repeated invasions from South India, mainly by the brave Tamils, now our staunchest friends (applause). Though a small nation, we kept the torch of our freedom alight, and Parakrama Bahu the Great in the eleventh century swept the eastern seas with his fleet and carried his arms into South India, Burma, Siam and Cambodia, where for the first time in history it is recorded that "Red Cross" nurses were employed (applause). Step by step we retreated, to preserve in our mountains the freedom we could not save on the plains, but the fates were gathering against us. Our national dynasty became extinct in the eighteenth century and, the last of the Indian line having become incapable of governing, we surrendered our freedom to the good faith of Britain in 1815 by a solemn treaty, the Kandyan Convention, after an independence which had lasted without material interruption for 2,850 years. Ceylon was constituted a Crown Colony and the dark nightmare of religious persecution and intolerance of the Portuguese and the Dutch was swept away under British rule. Unfortunately with the opening up of the country and the advance of efficient government, the bureaucratic form of administration tended to become more and more rigid and intolerable. A triumphant Bureaucracy, intoxicated with power and refusing to share its power with the people, is the sad reality we have to face today. What of our future? The whole world is changing and we, not only the Sinhalese but all our island races, have shed our blood in the great crusade of England and her allies in vindication of the ideals of right and justice and the liberties of small nations. All that the Sinhalese wish for in the future is to work in co-operation with the other races of the island for the well being and prosperity of the land we love so well (Loud Applause); to revive all that is best and characteristic of their past culture, absorbing all that is best in the culture of the West, that they may walk their own soil as responsible citizens who have the power to shape their own destiny, and not as aliens in their own land; is short that we may with the generous aid of the people of East India acquire an autonomous form of government which will truly make us a free people within a free Empire. (Loud Applause).

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, May 31.

Paris.—Havas Agency states that all the resources of the German service for propaganda are being utilised to spread the idea that Germany will not, and cannot, accept the Allies Peace terms, and rumours to the effect that America is disposed to favour a radical modification of the terms, President Wilson, in a speech at the cemetery at Suresnes on memorial day, gave the best answer demolishing such rumours. Dr. Wilson said it is our duty to take and maintain safeguards, that no nation should ever be called on again for the sacrifice of blood. It must be done and it will be done.

London, May 30.

The following are additional counter-proposals to the Peace terms made by the Germans.—The Germans declare that the demands as regards Germany's colonies flatly contradict President Wilson's fifth point. They propose that the question should be referred to a special Committee. They do not recognise any Russian right to restitution. They state that the surrender of the merchant ships is unacceptable, but they are willing to accept the obligation to construct merchant ships. They reject the obligation to compensate Italy, Montenegro, Roumania and Poland. They are willing to pay a definite percentage of the entire revenues of the Empire as an aid. They refuse to permit the prosecution of the ex-Kaiser who they declare is not liable to punishment, or to hand over persons accused of War crimes.

London, June 2.

In the Commons Mr. Aneuryn Williams affirmed that the uncertainty with regard to who should be the mandatory for the ex-German colonies was causing migration of the native population into British territory. Sir R. L. Harnsworth replied that there were some indications of this but it was really a matter for the Peace Conference.

London, May 31.

Havas Agency states that Mr. Louchet the French Financial Expert having examined the German financial counter-proposals, has reported them utterly unacceptable.

London, May 30.

Paris.—The Council of Four received the Luxemburg delegation and promised to settle all questions in accordance with the wishes of the people of Luxemburg. The delegation expressed a desire for the preservation of autonomy, and an economic union with Belgium and France simultaneously.

London, June 2.

Paris.—The Austrians have been given a fortnight to consider the terms presented, and to submit their observations thereon. A new Reparation Commission has been appointed to draft the reparation clauses of the Treaty with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. It includes Lords Curzon and Sumner and General Smuts.

London, May 31.

Havas Agency states that the Chinese Society for international Peace at a meeting just held in Paris stated that China should sign the Peace Treaty only on condition of all adopting the following resolution:—"That all the Chinese Delegation to the Peace Conference should abstain from signing the Peace Treaty, unless a reserve can be made of the clauses respecting the question of Kiauchau and Shantung."

London, May 30.

Addressing the 38th Welsh Division at Amiens recently, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Germans had declared that they would not sign the Peace Treaty and we had replied gently "You must sign. If you don't do so at Versailles you shall do so at Berlin." The Premier continued "We are not going to give way. The future of the world depends on this Peace being imposed upon Germany. If it is necessary for you to march to Berlin, if your leave is cancelled, or if your departure to England is delayed, you will know that I alone am responsible, so you had better get your firing party out now. See that the seal is put on the document you helped to write, and we shall have Peace all over the world."

London, June 3.

Paris, June 1.—Havas Agency states that the opinion in Paris prevails that Mr. Lloyd George's word "If you do not sign the Peace treaty at Versailles you shall do so at Berlin" are true, but justice demands that such words should be backed by acts. Kantzian summoned the members of the German party leaving Versailles for Berlin, and delivered a speech saying "Tell them in Berlin that I will never sign the Peace preliminaries unless greatly altered. Someone else may sign them but I will not."

London, May 30.

Paris.—The Germans have delivered the British and French translations of the first section of the counter-proposals, and have also handed in two notes concerning German property in Allied countries, the Ottoman public debt and the Sao Paulo question.

GERMANY.

London, June 3.

Copenhagen.—A Berlin semi-official message says that a protracted conference between Scheidemann and 100 Rhenish members of the Assembly on May 31st rejected the idea of Rhenish autonomy and the severance of the Rhineland from Prussia. The inhabitants of Mayence and Wiesbaden today began a 24 hours strike as a protest against the proclamation of an independent Rhenish Republic.

London, June 4.

Berlin, June 3.—It is semi-officially announced that Scheidemann has received a despatch from a certain Dr. Dorten notifying the proclamation of the Rhenish Republic, and requesting assent to the Republic's co-operation in the Peace Conference to which the Republic applied for admission. The Imperial Government replied that it has issued instructions for a prosecution on the charge of high treason of Dorten and other members of the so-called Government of the Rhenish Republic. A Government message declares that the official acts of the new Government are null and void, and urges the local population to disobey the decrees.

MALAYA'S BIT.

London, June 3.

Prince Albert and the officers of the "Malaya" were the principal guests at a Victory Dinner given by 300 ex-residents of the Malaya States in the Cannaghua rooms. Sir Ernest Birch presided. Prince Albert responding to the toast of the Royal Family said he would never forget the time he had served on the "Malaya." The lesson of the War that most impressed the world was the great strength of the inviolable bond of the British Empire. All parts of it had poured out men and money to help the Motherland in the time of need. The Malay States were among the first to prove their loyalty and generosity. All knew of their gift of the battleship but none realised the actual amount of their generous gifts. Firstly H. M. S. "Malaya," which did splendid work in the Battle of Jutland. The 26 aeroplanes privately subscribed were supplied to the Air Force, and a hospital of over 200 beds was established and operated in Hertfordshire under the management of Sir William Treloar. The contribution in men was equally generous. Every available man came over, 203 had been killed and 100 had been decorated. The women of the Malay States like their sisters throughout the Empire had worked unceasingly in sending comforts to the troops in Vladivostok and Egypt. It was a wonderful record well worthy of the Empire and he was proud of the privilege of being a guest of the Malay States.

Sir Frank Swettenham proposed the Fighting Forces.

Vice-Admiral Robeck responded for the Navy and Sir Henry Horne for the Army, and Brigadier-General Smith Osborne for the Air Forces. The last mentioned said that 33 Malay States aeroplanes fought on the Western front.

Sir E. B. Cole proposed H. M. S. "Malaya" and said that the vessel was given unfettered to serve anywhere, but it would be a great disappointment, if she was not sent out to be seen by the donors.

Rear Admiral Boyle responding, recalled that the "Malaya" at the time of the first Zeppelin raid was lying with many tons of explosives in lighters alongside. If the Zeppelins had found her there would not have been much left of the contribution of the Malay States.

ANARCHY IN U. S. A.

London, June 3.

An extraordinary series of anarchistic bomb explosions has occurred in the United States, mostly at the residences of public officials, especially those who were active against enemy aliens. Extensive damage has been done but the loss of life hitherto has been confined to one of the criminals and a caretaker. The officials hitherto attacked include the Attorney General, Mr. Palmer in Washington, the United States District Judge Mr. Thompson in Pittsburg, the Mayor of Cleveland (Ohio), Judge Neit of New York, Congressman Powers of Newtonville (Massachusetts), and Mr. Sibray, Chief Inspector of Immigration. The Police are now specially guarding the residences of prominent Government Officials.

COTTON STRIKE POSSIBLE.

London, May 27.

It is stated that a ballot of 300,000 cotton operatives has resulted in the rejection of the employers' offer of a 48 hour week, and a 15 per cent. advance on the present price lists. The operatives claim a 46½ hour week and a 30 per cent. advance. Unless the employers amend the offer notices to strike may be tendered early in June, but everything possible will be done to avoid a stoppage as trade is becoming brisker.

HOUSES AS IMPORTANT AS SHELLS.

London, June 3.

The Minister of Labour informed a deputation of the Scottish Employment Council that Mr. Lloyd George on his return from Paris would tour the local authorities and urge them to speed up housing schemes. Sir R. Horne, referring to the menace of unemployment, said that it was now as important to build houses as to make shells in 1915.

RUSSIA.

London, June 3.

A communique from Archangel says that on the night of the 30th May a Russian scout company surrounded a detachment of Bolsheviks South of Mala Beresnik on Vega river and took 47 prisoners. One of our aeroplanes dropping bombs struck an enemy barge on the Vega.

London, June 4.

Stockholm.—A telegram from Murmansk states that an Army chiefly composed of Estonians and Finns has taken Petrograd. Confirmation is lacking.

London, May 29.

Reuter learns that the Bolsheviks have defeated the Trans-Caspian troops and are advancing on Mery, which the Trans Caspians are evacuating. The situation here is serious. The Bolsheviks occupied Alexandrovsk on the Eastern shore of the Caspian. The British defeated a Bolshevik flotilla on the Caspian.

BIG POLICE STRIKE POSSIBLE.

London, May 31.

The prospects of a national Police strike on June 3rd are growing. The position is that Government has given an assurance of increased pay and better conditions of service, but refuses the demand to recognise the Police Union, or reinstate several dismissed constables, who, the Union declares, have been victimised. The Metropolitan Commissioner, Sir R. Macready, has issued a drastic order that they will be forthwith dismissed, and that they will not be permitted to rejoin the Metropolitan Police in any circumstances. Their dismissal will entail the loss of their pension rights. The Commissioner will not accept excuses that men are unable to parade or carry on work owing to intimidation. The Officers of the men are authorised to defend themselves by all legitimate means if interfered with in the execution of their duty. The picketing of Police is declared to be illegal.

London, June 1.

The Police ballot resulted in 44,539 for a strike and 4,324 against but it is announced that at an enormous Police demonstration in Hyde Park this afternoon the executive decided to postpone the strike until after Peace was signed. The Secretary of the Police Union said that the Executive desired to try further negotiations but was determined to get justice even if they had to strike.

London, May 30.

The Home Secretary, interviewed by Reuter, admitted that the Police were inadequately paid, but he said that a Committee was sitting in this connection, and that the Committee had already decided upon substantial increases of pay dating from April 1st and an improvement in the conditions especially with regard to housing. The Committee's report would deal with the whole country including Scotland. The starting pensionable pay of a constable would be 70s. weekly. In the event of a strike special constables would be invited to help the Government.

Mr. Lloyd George declined to receive in Paris a deputation from the Police Union on the subject of the threatened strike, stating that he fully approves of everything done, and has complete confidence in those representing him.

London, May 31.

The result of the Police ballot on the strike question will be announced at a demonstration in Hyde Park on June 1st. It is believed that an overwhelming majority all over the country is in favour of the strike, including two-thirds of the London Police. Nevertheless signs of a reaction against the adoption of extreme measures may be observed in consequence of the Government announcement previously cabled.

London, June 1.

A meeting of the City of London Police last night passed a resolution protesting against the action of the Executive Union in creating an unsatisfactory state of affairs for the members, the executive's sole purpose being to cause a revolution in the country. The resolution declared that the ballot was improperly carried out. A sergeant who presided, interviewed, said the majority of the men were determined to remain on duty at all costs.

AFGHANISTAN.

Calcutta, June 7.

Simla, June 6.—A Press communique states that our tochi column joined up with our troops from Miranshah on the 4th inst. without encountering opposition. The majority of the Madda Khel Upper Tochi Waziris are reported to be returning to their homes. A body of about 500 tribesmen in the vicinity of Girnia, a post about fifteen miles West of Tank, has been dispersed and a considerable number of casualties inflicted. An aerial reconnaissance shows that the Afghans' camps have now been moved up the river in a North-Westerly direction from Spinwam. Some portion of the Zhub District is still disturbed and the telegraph wires have been cut near Fort Sandeman. Similar incidents are reported in the neighbourhood of Draband in Derajat. With the exception above the general attitude of the tribes has improved.

Calcutta, June 8.

A Press communique states:—There is no change to report North of the Kabul River or on the Dikka Front. Some minor raids have taken place in Peshawar District, the work of trans-border gangs, Hindu shop-keepers being the principal sufferers. Nader Khan's withdrawal and the Amir's request for the cessation of hostilities is having a good effect on the tribal situation on the Khost border. There have been risings by Sheranis and Mandu Khels in Zhub, but our forces are quite able to prevent these disorders from spreading.

Calcutta, June 9.

Simla, June 8.—A Press communique says that the risings in Southern Waziristan which spread from Toche after the Nadir Khan's advance began focus round Jandola, our most advanced post in this area. Mahsud Lashkars collected and for some days communications were interrupted with our nearest post in Khirgi, and although not heavily attacked Jandola was seriously threatened. So confident were the tribes that it was an easy prey that they even attempted open negotiations to force surrender. The garrison showed no signs of weakening and this combined with our punitive measures at Miranshah, and the failure of the Mahsuds and Wazirs to make any impression on our posts near Murtaza and on Derajat border, generally has made the tribesmen realise that Jandola is not the easy proposition they calculated. Our aeroplanes which have combined bombing with reconnaissance report a decrease in tribal lashkars and the situation is now easier.

Captain Newman telegraphing to the "Englishman" says that the Viceroy's letter to the Amir had, for want of conveyance, to be finally sent off in a bullock cart.

—The Ceylon Observer.

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