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All that land called "Pippilippe" situated at Manipay, Jaffna, containing in extent 69 Lachams Varagu Culture and 9 Kullas bounded on the North by the property of Saravananthi Murgasa Mudaliyar and others on the East by the Cemetery of the American Mission and property of others on the South by Sandy Street and the West by property of Thammavathar Vallupillai.

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G. A. TISSEVERASINGHE, Commissioner.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3890. In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kartigesakurukkal Athinaraiana Iyer of Vannarponnai East

Deceased. Ponnammah widow of Kartigesakurukkal Athinaraiana Iyer of Vannarponnai East Petitioner.

- 1. Nagammah wife of Venkata Rama Iyer Balasubramania Iyer of Vannarponnai East
2. Farupatamma daughter of Athinaraiana Iyer of Do. and
3. Venkata Rama Iyer Balasubramania Iyer of Do. The 2nd Respondent is a minor by her Guardian ad litem the 3rd Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Ponnammah widow of Kartigesakurukkal Athinaraiana Iyer, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Kartigesakurukkal Athinaraiana Iyer, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, District Judge, on February 3, 1919, in the presence of Mr. K. Kanakasabai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated January 23, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful wife 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 26, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai, District Judge. June, 1919.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3861. In the Matter of the estate of the late Kasinathar Vaitilingam of Changuvely

Deceased. Kasinathar Vaitilingam Markandan of Changuvely Petitioner.

- 1. Kasinathar Vaitilingam Subramaniam of Changuvely
2. Balambigal daughter of Kasinathar Vaitilingam of Do.
3. Annammah widow of Kasinathar Vaitilingam of Do.
4. Kasinathar Vaitilingam Nadarajah of Do.
Minor 5. Kasinathar Vaitilingam Kumaraswamy of Do. By his Guardian ad litem the 3rd Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Kasinathar Vaitilingam Markandan of Changuvely, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Kasinathar Vaitilingam of Changuvely, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on March 10, 1919, in the presence of Mr. K. Kanakasabai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated January 23, 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 26, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai, District Judge. June 11, 1919.



The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1919.

NATIONAL RELIGION AND NATIONAL EDUCATION.

It is a well-known fact that the chief Mission of the "Hindu Organ" in local Journalism is to work for the national elevation of the Tamil Community by promoting the cause of its national religion and national education. A local contemporary has now come out to challenge our claim and to propound some curious theories of his own as to what the national religion and national education for the Tamils should be. But before proceeding to deal with this dispute we have to preface it with a few remarks in explanation of our situation. Now, in discharging this mission—this sacred trust—of the nation, this journal has very often to contend against the powerful opposition of the proselytising Missionary bodies and their organs in the press. These are backed up by the almost infinite pecuniary resources drawn by them from the wealthiest countries of Europe and America. It is fighting against tremendous odds, for us Hindus who are comparatively poor in pecuniary resources, to defend ourselves against the well-organized, well-supported, and many sided onslaughts of these proselytising bodies. But in spite of all these advantages enjoyed by the opposition, there is one factor, one strong weapon, in our side which must tell in our self-defence.

The inborn and deep-rooted love of spirituality which—though it was on the wane for the last one or two centuries—has been recently re-kindled and re-awakened among Hindus in Ceylon and India, is the strongest armour that has protected them and kept them alive throughout the ages. It is to the strong power to stimulate spiritual-mindedness in her votaries possessed by Hinduism—in philosophy, in the laws of conduct, and in the rituals—is due the conspicuous success of our co-religionists in holding their own against all aggressive proselytisers, in the past and present times. All the oldest religions of the world have passed into oblivion, into the realms of mythology. Hinduism alone still survives as a living, moving force from eternity, firmly established in the rock of her Sanatana Dharma. Who will now dare to say that the present-day Tamils have become so degenerate as to prove unworthy of this glorious inheritance from their forefathers, and to let slip their proud privilege to be a Hindu Nation, now as they were ever in the past.

As we have hinted at the outset, the immediate cause for our choosing this subject today is the leading article in the last issue of the "Morning Star" under the heading "What is 'Nationalism'?" The word "National" has very often appeared in these columns in connection with religious and educational movements affecting our community. All the leading public workers in our community have often used this word in the above sense. The leading article of our issue of the 9th instant was on National Education. And on the 14th instant following this our contemporary comes out with the article we have referred to. We give below some choice selections from this article which will fairly show our readers the nature of our contemporary's contention. Says the "Morning Star":—

The terms "National" and "Nationalism" have become much overworked and abused in this land during recent years. They have frequently become catchwords used by indiscriminating sentimentalists as well as by designing rascals to lead astray the thoughtless and deceive the ignorant.

Referring to the schools started in India under national auspices, and to the schools started in Jaffna for the purpose of giving Hindu children an education that will tend to foster, and not to destroy, their national and religious ideals of life, the journal says in the same article:—

What peculiar right have these schools to call themselves national that the Government and Mission schools would not also have? We can find other examples of so called "national" institutions nearer home. The term has spread to the villages and the enterprising Hindu frequently uses the term to strengthen opposition to schools that were started long years ago by educationists of a different religious faith. Replying to a mild remonstrance, a clever agitator remarked: "It is true that the people supported national institu-

tions." The attractive bait that was being used to induce the villagers to get a national education was a half hour of English once a day! To what extent is such a school national?

First of all, we have to clear the misapprehension of our contemporary regarding the modern use of the term "national". He quotes from a dictionary and says that the word Nationalism is "devotion to the whole nation rather than a part of it, opposed to sectionalism" and seems to argue from it that the Hindu Tamils have no right to use the term in a sense that will not be acceptable to the other sections also. Now, the meaning of the terms national and sectional are not absolute, but relative and variable according to the nature of the circumstance. This will be apparent when we compare the meanings of the term "the British Nation" with "the English Nation" or the "Scottish Nation" and the term "the Indian Nation" with "the Hindu Nation" or "the Muslim Nation." In modern Europe and America, it is true that the religious element in the national consciousness has been suppressed giving place to politics, but in India and in the East generally religion is still given the foremost consideration. In this national religious consciousness, aggressive proselytism and intolerant bigotry finds no place as has been witnessed recently in the Hindu-Muslim animosity of the Indian Nation. Similarly there can be also a Hindu-Buddhist-Muslim-Christian animosity in the Ceylonese Nation, if only the Christian proselytising Missions give up their aggressive and meddling activities in the educational and religious affairs of other religious communities among the Ceylonese. Though the Missionary activities referred to above are often the cause of dissension, yet, there is now growing a strong feeling of national solidarity among the different nationalities, without weakening in the least their attachment to their respective religions.

Apart from the argument noted above, the Hindus also have a right to call Hinduism as the national religion of the Tamils since Hinduism is their ancestral religion and is even now professed by an overwhelming majority of the Tamils. According to the last census, Hinduism is professed by 88 per cent of the Tamils in Jaffna. In Batticaloa and Trincomalee also, the situation is very nearly the same. Now, if a Christian Englishman can call Christianity as the National religion of his people in spite of the presence of Agnostics, Infidels, Jews and other small minorities, why should not a Tamil call Hinduism as the national religion, and Hindu ideals as the national ideals, of his community. In fact, in almost every civilized country in the world, the religion professed by the vast majority of the people is called the national religion of the people, and receives the special support of the state.

Judged in the light of the foregoing arguments the right of Hindu Schools, Hindu Journals, and other Hindu institutions in Jaffna like the Y. M. H. A. to be known as national undertakings must become apparent. We cannot, therefore, but regard it as brazen impudence or blazing bigotry when our contemporary asks: "What peculiar right have these (Hindu) schools to call themselves national that the Government and Mission schools would not also have?" In the Hindu schools, the national religion and ideals of the Hindu students are fostered and strengthened, while in the Mission Schools the national religion and ideals of the vast majority of the students who attend them are sought to be destroyed and held up to scorn. In the former, our past national history and achievements are help up to the admiration of the students, their sense of self-respect is preserved, and a strong incentive and self-confidence is created in them for present exertion, while in the latter, the very reverse takes place. Let our contemporary, therefore, please understand this fundamental difference and remember to respect the feelings of the Hindu workers, and not call them "indiscriminating sentimentalists" or "designing rascals" when they designate their institutions as national institutions.

There are several other similar fallacies in the article which we would like to expose, but as we have already exceeded our space limit, we would conclude with noticing only one of them. Our contemporary seems to imply in the last sentence of the quotation that the teaching of English is regarded by us as denationalising. This is a mischievous suggestion. No scheme of national education has ever been formulated, or any national school established in India or Ceylon where English has not formed a compulsory subject of study. There is no Hindu who does not regard the British rule,



which guarantees to us religious freedom and the hope of political progress, as a Provisional arrangement designed for our lasting benefit, for the unification of all religious sects and the consolidation of national life. Nothing has helped this national unification and uplift as English education, and we would challenge our contemporary to quote any one who has ever advocated the abolition of English education from our land on the ground of nationalism.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER.—The South-West wind was blowing almost a gale from last Saturday till yesterday. The wind has now abated.

FOOD SUPPLY.—The gingelly crop and dry grain crops raised on most paddy lands in some parts of Jaffna during the dry season, are very promising owing to the late rains. This is especially so in parts of Valigamam West where a bumper gingelly crop is ripening. The price of paddy which remained at Rs 11 rose to Rs. 11.25 yesterday.

KATARAGAMA PILGRIMAGE.—We learn on enquiry this afternoon that this year has decided to discontinue the issue of tickets to pilgrims for the Kataragama pilgrimage this year. The Hon. Mr. A Sabapathy made a strong appeal in this connection in the Legislative Council a few months ago. —"Ceylon Observer", June 17.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Tamil seat in the Legislative Council so worthily held by the Hon. Mr. K Balasingham will fall vacant next December. Mr. J H Vanniasikam B. A., J. P., Advocate, Jaffna, and Dr. M Sinnatambay, M. D., F. R. C. S., Colombo, will be candidates for nomination to the seat, while the Hon. Mr. Balasingham himself will stand for re-nomination. All the three candidates possess high character and good attainments and have given ample proof of their fitness for the onerous and responsible duties of a Councillor, and each has got differentiating circumstances in his favour. H. E. the Governor's choice will therefore depend on the differentiating circumstances. —"Ceylon Patriot".

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—The dead body of a man was found this morning in the road near Obettles' Kathiresan Temple. The police are on the spot making inquiries.

PERSONAL.—The Hon'ble Mr. A Sapapathy returned here this morning from India by the rail route.

—Mr. T. Muttukumar Pillai, Post Master, Lower Burma, returned to Jaffna, in May last, on six months' leave and is staying at his residence in Point Pedro.

—Mr. K Chellaturai of the Chief Accountant and Auditors Office, Kuala Lumpur, has come to Jaffna on leave and is staying at his residence at Araly North, Vaddukodai.

TALLIPALAI CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.—A Special General Meeting of the Tallipalai Co-operative Credit Society was held on the 11th instant. Mr. A Mandalanayagam was elected Honorary Secretary in succession to the late Mr. E Arumainayagam. —Cor.

SUPREME COURT.—The second Criminal Sessions for this year are fixed for 7th July at Jaffna where Batticaloa cases will be transferred. These are three: house breaking, theft and grievous hurt from Sainthamaruthu, attempted rape and using criminal force, and murder (from the town). One more murder case from Akkarai Pattu has been forwarded to the Attorney-General and may be added. —Cor. "Ceylon Observer."

THE LABOUR COMMISSION.—The Commission appointed by the Governor to assist the Government in drafting the new Labour Ordinance is still prosecuting its task. A deputation of this Commission will leave for India about the last week of this month, to confer with the Government of Madras on the subject of the proposed changes in our law. The deputation—which will consist of the Hon. Mr. H C Gollas, K. C. Attorney-General, the Hon. Mr. J Graeme Sinclair, Col. T Y Wright, Messrs. T L Villiers, A E Donaldson and James Peiris—will be in Madras for about a week.

Sir R. E. Stubbs, K. C. M. G.—Our late Colonial Secretary and the Governor-elect of Hong-Kong has been Knighted.

A SOCIAL.—On the eve of the King's Birth Day at the residence of Mr. M B Tamboe of the District Traffic Superintendent's Office, O. G. R. Nawalapitiya, many of his friends were entertained to Oriental Music and various wonderful magical performances by the Tanjore Tragic Dramatic Company of India. The music and doll dances started at about 8.20 p. m and much conviviality prevailed. Refreshments were served ad lib to the numerous guests by Mrs. Tampoe whose hospitality and kindness was greatly appreciated. This was followed by a very instructive speech by Mr. M A Arudragasam, one of the guests, who dwelt at length on India and the ability of her sons not only in music but also in other walks of life and finally concluded by thanking Mr. and Mrs. Tampoe for their kindness as well as Mr. Ponniah, Sanitary Inspector Nawalapitiya, who took an active interest in arranging the function. The gathering dispersed late at night. —Cor.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION, CENTRAL.—The Third Annual General Meeting of the above Association took place in the Head Quarters Hall on Saturday, 14th June 1919. Mr. S Kandayya, one of the Vice-Presidents, occupied the chair. The report and balance sheet were adopted. The election of office-bearers for the ensuing year resulted as follows. Patron.—The Hon'ble Mr. P Ramanathan K. C., O. M. G., President: The Hon'ble Sir A Kanagasabai, Vice-Presidents: Messrs. W Duraiswamy, Advocate, S Kandayya, Professor, C Arulambalam, Advocate, A Ambalawaar, Professor, S Shivapadaendaram B. A., V M Muttukumar Mudaliyar, Secretary, Mr. M S Eliatambay, Advocate, Assistant Secretary, Mr. M S Balasubramaniam, Organising Secretary, Mr. V Muttukumaru, M. A., Treasurer, Mr. S Malvaganam. Committee Members.—Messrs. M S R Singhe, O Nagarajam, Pundit Malivaganam, S Sivagunathan, V Nagingam, B. A., O K Swaminathan, A Eliappah, A Kanagasabai, T R Nalliah, V S S Kumaraswamy B. A., C N Doyarajan, C Rasanayaka Mudaliyar. The meeting terminated after a few words from the chairman and Mr. M S Eliatambay.

CEYLON TAMIL WOMEN'S UNION.—The annual sale of work, organised by The Ceylon Tamil Women's Union, will be held this year on the 5th of July next at "Mahendra" Barnes Place, Colombo, the residence of Mrs. Tiru-nayuk-arasu. There will be stalls for books, toys, fancy articles, clothing, condiments, fruits, flowers, vegetables etc. etc. The proceeds of the sale, go to the fund, which is specially devoted to the education of poor deserving Tamil children. Gifts of money and articles, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Honorary Treasurer Mrs. Tiru-nayuk-arasu or by the Hon'y Secretary Dr. Miss Nallamma Muruksson at 75 Hulsdorf Street Colombo.

CEYLON REFORMS.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT. Mr. Lunn asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Governor of Ceylon has yet made his Report on the requests for constitutional reform and representative government made by the Ceylonese memorialists, public meetings and associations, if not whether, in view of the fact that the question has been before the Government for two years, he will call for the Report immediately; and whether, following the precedent of the India Office with regard to the Indian demand for reforms, he will publish the Report and proposals so that they can be fully discussed in this country and in Ceylon?

Lieutenant-Colonel Amery, The Secretary of State has not yet received the Report, but he is aware that the matter is now engaging the Governor's attention. Pending the receipt of the report, he is not prepared to make any statement as to its publication. —"Hansard," May 15.

"POLITICAL WORK IN ENGLAND."

Mr. E. W. PERERA ON CEYLON'S OPPORTUNITY. Sir P. ARUNACHALAM'S APPEAL FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION. Mr. Edward W. Perera, Barrister-at Law delivered a lecture on "Political Work in England" at the Tower Hall on Saturday afternoon at 4 p. m. The Hall was crowded to overflowing and the attendance included several ladies. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Ceylon National Congress Committee. Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam, Kt., presided and besides the lecturer Messrs. James Peiris and A. St. V. Jayewardene were also accommodated on the platform.

Sir P. ARUNACHALAM'S REMARKS. Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam said:— It is my pleasant duty as Chairman to introduce to you the lecturer of this afternoon, though he scarcely needs any introduction to you. I am glad to be here to-day to offer him a cordial welcome on his return home after four years' zealous and faithful work in England for the people of Ceylon in conjunction with our very esteemed friend Mr. D. B. Jayatilaka. (Hear, hear.) Apart from Mr. Perera's personal merits and services, we see in him the worthy son of a worthy father, whom I learned to appreciate many years ago when my friend here was still in the nursery, when I was Commissioner of Requests, Colombo, and Mr. Perera (Senior) was practising in that Court. He is now enjoying well-earned rest after a strenuous life—the best type of a Sinhalese gentleman, a man of honour, independence and public spirit. (Applause.) I am glad to think that the son is maintaining the family traditions with credit. Having joined the Bar, he did not yield to the temptation of restricting his outlook within the four corners of a brief, but has followed the best traditions of the English Bar in not ignoring the claims of culture and in active participation in public life. The Royal Asiatic Society counts him among its most useful members, and as President of that Society I can testify to the good work he has done in the field of historical research and literature and to the valuable papers with which he has enriched the Society's journals.

The Mission to England has involved him and Mr. Jayatilaka in no small sacrifice. I trust that our countrymen will see to it that their professional prospects have not suffered by their absence in our service and that they will be enabled by our gratitude to resume effectively and improve their position at the Bar. (Cheers.) Mr. Perera has kindly consented to speak to you about the work which Mr. Jayatilaka and he have done in England, or rather about one department of it. A reform of our constitution, a substantial reform, is among our pressing needs and is long overdue. The Ceylon Reform League, the Ceylon

National Association and the Ceylon National Congress have done their duty, and it remains for the Ceylon Government to do theirs. The other day the Governor of Bombay, who, by the way, is no red-hot Radical but was a Tory member of the present House of Commons, expressed his deliberate conviction to the Viceroy in connection with the Indian Reforms that time was a vital factor and that the reforms should be pressed on with vigour and carried into effect without delay. The Viceroy was of the same opinion and "earnestly impressed on His Majesty's Government the imperative necessity of action." The Secretary of State for India was equally insistent, and the Indian Reform Bill has already passed the second reading in the House of Commons. (Applause.)—So urgent do they all regard it. But no such considerations disturb the leisurely paces of our own Government which is still hatching its scheme—so far removed is the Ceylon Government from the realities of things and from the influence of public opinion here or in England; and of course the Secretary of State for the Colonies is too busy with the concerns of a big empire to give more than a passing thought to so insignificant a place as Ceylon. What would the people of this Island not give for a Governor fresh from the Public Life of England, one who is in touch with its great currents of thought and sentiment, is instinct with the new spirit thrilling through all classes of English people, and able to instil some of that spirit, into the dry bones of our Crown Colony Administration and to quicken it into life and fruitful activity! A correspondent in Thursday's "Ceylon Times," moved to indignation by the grave and critical condition in which Ceylon finds itself as regards food, finds fault with our unofficial Legislative Council as mere talkers and urges them to go round and inspect the vast areas of land awaiting cultivation for food purposes. I have, as you know, no high opinion of our Council's' doings, but let us not be unjust to them. Whatever their ability, however excellent their intentions, can they be anything but talkers under our constitution? Supposing they acted on the correspondent's suggestion and went round and inspected, and pondered and matured a scheme and introduced it into the Legislative Council and talked about it for days and nights. Well, what then? Have we got any forwarder? No. Why? Because under our constitution the Governor alone can initiate or change a policy; with him alone is all authority and power. He may say of himself with greater truth than Louis XIV of France: "L'Etat, C'est Moi." Official Members of the Legislative Council and even members of the Executive Council (as I know from personal experience of both Councils) are scarcely in a better position than unofficial M. L. C's. They too can only advise, and it rests with the Governor to take or reject the advice. A Governor may even summarily reject the carefully matured conclusions and schemes of his predecessor after they have been sanctioned by the Legislature and put on the statute book. How is it possible under these circumstances for a country to be well and efficiently governed? A few days ago, I think it was about the 28th of last month, the Ceylon "Times," voicing the feelings of our European fellow citizens, indulged in a woful lament over what it called official helplessness. "The Government," it said, "has failed most lamentably to rise to one of the gravest situations with which the administration of the Colony has been confronted since the beginning of British rule. It has not merely failed to rise to the occasion—any body would forgive a glorious failure—it has made nothing but the most pitifully feeble attempt to do so, and we are now confronted with the sorry spectacle of one of the richest and most fertile countries in the world, completely organized administratively and economically, quailing abjectly before the menace of famine because another country withholds its supplies." It is unfortunately now no longer a menace but actual reality and we are in the throes of it. The "Times," glancing back at the administration of the last five years, speaks of it as "a record with the word failure written across it," and concludes that "no popular form of Government could possibly have failed so completely to rise to the new situations and emergencies" &c. &c. That is very much what we say and have said for years—and we could easily adduce many instances of failure outside the food question and war emergencies—and that is why we want our administration on popular lines. But I shall have an opportunity of speaking on this subject as length about a fortnight hence when I propose to discuss the Political Situation, and I will no longer stand between you and the speaker we have assembled to hear. (Loud applause.)

THE LECTURER. Mr. E. W. Perera, who was greeted with loud applause, then proceeded to deliver his lecture. He began by detailing his movements during his four years' stay in England, referring to the Reforms, he said:—

The affairs of Ceylon have aroused deep and abiding interest in England and the friends who espoused our cause are still willing to help. The Labour Party has appointed a Select Committee to consider the question of Ceylon Reforms and will give all the help they possibly can. But nobody can help us if we do not help ourselves. Talk alone will not do although the age of talk precedes the age of action. I know there is a strong and genuine desire among the people of Ceylon, may more, a certain degree of restive impatience at the long delay,—that the sooner our antiquated constitution with its hollow mockery of representation is thrown into the scrap heap the better. (Applause.) But this alone will not help. Organised public opinion must have its voice heard in England. I hear from well-informed friends who have studied the problems of Ceylon and India that in reason we cannot get less than what is conceded to India provided our case is placed before the British authorities. Unless this is done promptly there is the danger of our case going by default. The Indian Reform Bill is before Parliament. There is a danger that the Colonial Office will foist on us a scheme hatched in secret by the local bureaucracy which we shall have no opportunity of examining and plead settled fact when the question is raised. To undo this will require long and vexatious agitation hereafter, if we let the present opportunity slip. "Power is poison," said Benelon, and there appears to be an unconscionable amount of that commodity available locally where reaction has set enthroned for several years past. It has been pressed on me that in deference to the wishes of the people of India the Secretary of State for India has spoken and acted, and that even the erstwhile Government of India which reluctantly

opposed popular control has published their scheme for Indian criticism. Although our memorial for reform was forwarded four years ago the Government of Ceylon has preserved a stony and ominous silence in spite of repeated questions in the House of Commons. This may be disquieting, but we are British citizens and members of no mean Commonwealth, the foundation of whose Government is based on strong principle of liberty, justice and the will of the governed. The spirit of Colonial autocracy is contrary to the true spirit of British rule. If the Bureaucracy will not bend nor adapt itself to the needs of the changed times the British people will break it in pieces like a potter's vessel. Having spent her blood and treasure in wiping militarism off other lands she will not tolerate anything savouring of autocracy. The Colonial Office is reactionary, but fortunately it is presided over just now by a Statesman who will not be misled by his surroundings and has strength and ability to form independent judgment. The case for Ceylon reforms is unanswerable and I feel confident that, if our appeal is brought under the personal notice of Lord Milner, we shall receive justice. For that, our deputation ought to make immediate arrangements to sail, if it has not already done so. The Indian Government helped the Indian delegates to secure passage to England and the Ceylon Government cannot act otherwise if appealed to. (Loud Applause).

—The Ceylon Daily News.

A FAREWELL ADDRESS TO MR. BROADRICK, BRITISH RESIDENT, SELANGOR, PRESENTED BY THE CEYLON TAMILS OF THE PLACE.

The Ceylon Tamils of Selangor on Saturday gave a farewell reception to the British Resident (the Hon. Mr. E. G. Broadrick) in view of his departure on retirement from Selangor. The Selangor Ceylon Tamil Association Hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags and bunting, and a large number of the members were present.

At 10 p. m. the Hon. Mr. Broadrick was received at the entrance of Scott Lane by Dr. E. T. MacIntyre, Messrs. C. A. Velupillai, Thambapillai, and Chellathambay, with whom he shook hands, and then walked over to the Hall with a large number of attendants. He was conducted to the chair on the platform, garlanded by Mr. Thambapillai and a bouquet was handed to him by Mr. S. Chellathambay.

Dr. E. T. MacIntyre then read the address, which was printed on silk, and enclosed in a beautiful casket, as follows:—

"To The Hon. E. G. Broadrick Esqr., British Resident Selangor.

"Sir, We the members of the Ceylon Tamil Community resident in Selangor beg leave to approach you to present our farewell on the eve of your departure from our land of adoption. During your period of administration as British Resident the Community has been made to realize the blessings of British Justice and equity in the treatment of themselves in view of the large population of Chinese, Malays, and Indians in the State.

"The formation of the Tamil Platoon of the Malaysian Volunteer Infantry was entirely due to your sympathy and graciousness in the appreciation of the humble endeavours of the Ceylon Tamils to prove themselves efficient for the interest of the Empire. There are many planters, miners, and professional men, besides the large group of men who are working in the subordinate branch of every service in the Government, who tender their sincerest thanks for the kindness shown to them by you in meeting their requests and appeals for help.

"We feel it incumbent on our part to mention that most of the members of the Community are educated and able to appreciate the privileges and glory of British Citizenship, with no sense of disloyalty to the Raj, but firmly adherent to their allegiance to the British Throne.

"We bid you farewell, Sir, with profound regret at your departure from our midst, and you would carry with you the impression that this Community though a small one has identified itself in all the movements that were started—in the P. M. S. during the last troublous time just happily ended—for the help and the amelioration of the conditions of the wounded and the suffering. It is our sincerest hope and earnest prayer that Mrs. Broadrick and yourself would be long spared to enjoy the well-earned rest to which you are justly entitled after a long service in the Tropics.

"We beg to remain, Sir, your obedient servants, E. Thambiah MacIntyre, O. Thambapillai, O. A. Velupillai, and S. Chellathambay. On behalf of the Ceylon Tamil Community, Kuala Lumpur, 31st May, 1919."

Mr. Broadrick responded in suitable terms, eulogising the community as pioneers in Malaya, where their work was prominent in the Public Works and the Railways. He was pleased to meet them and appreciated their kindness in giving him this reception. It would long linger in his memory, with the usefulness and devotion of the Ceylon Tamils to the Government of the Federated Malay States.

He remarked that he would have gone to Ceylon in the early days, but for an accident of circumstance which sent him to Malaya, and he was glad now that he came here. He congratulated the Tamil Platoon of the Malaysian Volunteers as fit and steady men, and a pride to the community to which they belonged.

Refreshments were served, and afterwards Dr. MacIntyre thanked the British Resident for honouring the Community by his presence that day in their Hall and wished him God speed and bon voyage to his homeland. He called for three cheers, which rang out lustily from the crowded hall.

Mr. Broadrick was accompanied by all present to his car with native music and a successful and interesting function terminated.

—"Malay Mail," June 2.

TO LET.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Copenhagen.—A message from Vienna of yesterday's date states that the demonstrations, in protest against the Peace terms, and in favour of union with Germany, have passed resolutions calling upon the Austrian Delegates to refuse to sign the Treaty. The crowd subsequently showed a protest outside the quarters of the Entente Mission. At an extraordinary session of the National Assembly to consider the Peace terms President Sais said it was a death sentence for German-Austria. The Foreign Secretary, Herr Bauer, said the loss of German Bohemia not only meant the subjection of 8,500,000 Germans to foreign dominion, but the loss of the most valuable parts of German-Austria industrially and agriculturally. Herr Bauer declared that a Nationalist State, formed by violence, would be a constant danger to Peace. The Minister added that, months ago, they submitted to the Italian Government a draft Treaty, under which the German South Tyrol would remain with them constitutionally, and economically, but would be militarily neutralised. Herr Bauer hoped that the Italian Government, which had hitherto not been able to enter into direct negotiations, would not refuse to discuss the proposals of St. Germain. Herr Bauer referred to the danger of the *Irrredenta* in German South Tyrol, remarking that the German people might hope gradually to win Italy's friendship. Regarding the Carinthian and Stryan frontier questions, and West Hungary, the Austrian Peace Delegates would propose a plebiscite under Neutral control.

THE PEACE TREATY.

Paris.—The "Echo de Paris" states that as regards Reparations the Peace Conference will inform the Germans that they maintain in general their conditions. They cannot yet fix the exact amount of Germany's indebtedness, but they propose to take possession of her £1,000,000,000 sterling liquid assets. They will demand a margin of two years to enable an exact estimate of Germany's economic and financial position to be made, after which the Allies will fix a payment of £200,000,000 sterling in gold or negotiable securities. They will then authorise the Commission to increase the amount of the annual payment if Germany's capacity to pay increases, amount payable by Germany will be not less than the debt payable by the most indebted Ally. The "Echo de Paris" adds that, as regards Alsace-Lorraine, the Saar basin and the left bank of the Rhine, the Allies' Peace terms are inviolable.

Paris, June 9.—Havas Agency states:—Count Brockdorff Rantzau returned to Versailles yesterday. In American circles it is stated that the Allied reply to the German proposals will be ready on Tuesday evening at the latest. British circles, however, do not think it will be ready before Thursday. President Wilson intends to remain in Europe until it is definitely known whether the Germans will sign or not.

Paris.—The Allies' reply to the German counter-proposals will refuse Germany's request for a mandate for the former German Colonies.

Paris.—It is improbable that the Allies will reply to the German counter-proposals before the end of the week. The reply will consist of a composite Memorandum, dealing with the German objections *seriatim* and giving reasons for maintaining the Allies' point of view. The changes in the Treaty will probably be few. M. Clemenceau thinks Germany should not be regarded as permanently ineligible for membership of the League of Nations; but it is for the Allies, not Germany, to decide the time at which she shall be considered fit for admission to the benefits and responsibilities of the League.

Paris.—Her Rennerment his first Note to M. Clemenceau last night, vigorously protesting against the dismantling of Austria, especially the separation of Bohemia and the Tyrol, and declaring that Austria, deprived of her industries, would not be able to live.

With regard to the question of the admission of Germany to the League of Nations the French point of view is that the admission of Germany as present would be most inopportune, and that Germany should be admitted only after a period in which the sincerity of the pacific dispositions of the German people can be ascertained. It can now be taken for granted that the Allied reply to the Germans will be final and no further discussions will be allowed. A maximum period of a week will be granted to the German delegates to go to Berlin, consult their Government and inform the Peace Conference of their reply.

CHINA.

Anti-Japanese feeling in China, owing to the decision of the Peace Conference in regard to Shanghai has caused serious disturbances in Shanghai where the foreign Police were assaulted with bricks. The Police charged with batons and cleared the street. There were several casualties. Volunteers have been called out to maintain order. 20,000 students are also endeavouring to maintain peace. The anti-Japanese boycott continues and several Japs have been badly assaulted.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, June 6.—The Turkish Mission to Paris sailed on Monday. It includes the Grand Vizier, Tewfik Paşa, President of the Council, Riza Tewfik, Minister of Finance, Tewfik Bey, Minister to Switzerland, and Enkid Halis, accompanied by their Military Advisers and Secretaries.

In accordance with the wish of the Turkish Government the Turkish Peace Delegation has been asked to come to Paris. Nothing has yet been finally decided regarding the future of Turkey. It seems possible that the Turks will be allowed to negotiate orally with the Allied representatives, a privilege which has been denied to other enemy delegates.

AMERICA.

Washington.—Senator Knox, Republican Leader of the Senate, introduced a resolution, declaring that it is impossible for the Senate to concur in the provisions of the League of Nations as drafted, and asking that the Covenant be separated from

the Peace Treaty before it is submitted for ratification to the Senate. He proposes that the Peace Treaty shall permit any nation to reserve the question of the League of Nations for further consideration. The resolution has been referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. It is understood that the resolution is intended as an official notice to the Peace Conference that the Senate will oppose the ratification of the Peace Treaty.

Washington.—The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate are investigating the leakage and unauthorised publication of the complete text of the Peace Treaty. Leading New York Bankers, suspected in this connection, have been subpoenaed in order to produce their correspondence with their London and Paris houses. Senator Borah in the Senate produced a copy which he stated had been brought to the United States by a Chicago journalist. The Senate, by 47 votes to 24, ordered the publication of the text in spite of President Wilson's disapprobation which was cabled earlier.

RUSSIA.

Stockholm.—A telegram from Reval, dated June 7th, says that an Anglo-Estonian agreement has been concluded under which British troops will occupy the Island of Oesel as a guarantee of British financial assistance to Estonia, and fifty British warships will be stationed off Haango, Helsingfors and Reval.

Stockholm.—A message from Petrograd says that Martial Law was being most rigorously enforced in Petrograd. All the cafes and cinemas and theatres were closed. Espionage was rampant. M. Zenovieff, in the course of a speech, exhorted all the proletarians to watch, not only the bourgeoisie, but their own ranks, owing to the presence of a great number of counter-revolutionaries. Part of the High Seas Fleet is stationed at the mouth of the Neva. It is believed that the intention is to sink the ships in case of an attack in order to block the entrance. It seems that the Bolsheviks have now decided to defend Petrograd.

Copenhagen.—The Estonian Press Bureau speaks of most violent fighting South of Wenden, where the Germans are using explosive bullets and poison gas and are diligently destroying bridges, roads and the railway line. The Russian Northern Army Corps, East of Pskoff, has cleared out the Bolsheviks from a number of villages and has captured 1,000 prisoners and a large quantity of arms.

Copenhagen.—The Estonians after sanguinary fighting have evacuated Wenden which the Germans occupied. There is the greatest indignation throughout Estonia at the Germans' treacherous attack.

BRITISH SUBMARINE LOST.

The Admiralty announces that a British submarine operating in the Baltic has been overdue since June 4th and must be presumed to be lost with all hands.

THE PEACE TREATY.

Allahabad, June 15. A "Pioneer" special cable, dated London, June 10th, says:—The Treaty presented to the Germans is remaining officially secret, but a version was published in Berlin and copies, alleged to be accurate, have reached America. The Senate has now accepted it as a public document. President Wilson is holding an investigation of the leakage.

AFGHANISTAN.

Calcutta, June 14. Simla, June 13.—A Press *communiqué* states that there is nothing to report from Chitral or Malakand. Information has reached Dacca that a body of Mohmands, estimated at about 1,500, crossed the Kabul river during the night of the 11th and proceeded to Basawal, their intention being presumably to snipe and molest our foraging parties. Raids are still reported in Peshawar district, which is otherwise quiet. Our aeroplanes have bombed Drazinda in the Sherani country. It was here that the tribesmen congregated after their unsuccessful attacks on Draband. The raid was effective and Drazinda is now reported to be evacuated. An aeroplane has visited Musse Khel, Laskaband and Fort Sandeman, and its return on the 11th with reports has helped to clear up the situation in Zobe. The telegraph lines have been cut over a great part of the area and the posts thereby isolated. On the 7th a column consisting of Gurkhas and Militia left Laskaband and marched via Mina Bazar to reinforce Fort Sandeman. On the afternoon of the 8th this party was attacked by tribesmen and sustained 33 casualties before reaching its destination. The tribesmen collected round Fort Sandeman and the village comprised Sheranis, Waziris, Mandu Khels and Kakars, the total being reckoned at 2,000. This body made a tentative attack on the morning of the 10th to test the defences of the post, their intention being to deliver their real attack the same night. The garrison, however, gave them a reception and, making a sortie, inflicted twenty to thirty casualties. This apparently discouraged the Waziris who decided to return home, and the whole gathering is now reported to have dispersed Northwards. Reports from Musse Khel states that the enemy round that post withdrew at midday on the 11th after cutting the water supply. Our garrison had not suffered any casualties. No change is reported from the Chaman front. The Afghans are entrenching on an isolated hill known as Takht, which commands the Kandahar road about seven miles beyond Spin Baldak. Their patrols are also active, but there have been no acts of aggression.

No reply has been received from the Amir to Viceroy's letter of terms as yet.

Calcutta, June 16. Peshawar (via Simla) June 15.—The Amir's reply was received yesterday afternoon and was brought to our lines at Dacca by the senior Afghan official who rode up with two troopers as escort. The contents are at present a secret.

A Press *communiqué* says there is nothing of importance to report. Hazara, Peshawar, Bannu, Kohat and Derafet areas are all quiet. The situation in Zhob is satisfactory, the only occurrence being some minor disturbances between sections of the Khetrad tribe. It is reported from Quetta that a number of tents have been erected on Takht hill, and that an Afghan camp been pitched at Margha, about 15 miles north North-East of Chaman.

—The Ceylon Observer.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3951. In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sornammah widow of Sinnatamby of Thavady

Deceased, Sornammah widow of Sinnatamby of Thavady, presently of Mullattive Petitioner. Vs. 1. Sinnatamby Muttuvella of Kockuvil, now Irrigation Inspector, Kilyveddy, Trincomalee and 2. wife Nagaratham of Kockuvil Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Sinnatamby Sivekannam the abovenamed Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Sornammah widow of Sinnatamby, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, Kt., District Judge, on May 15, 1919, in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated May 15, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the sole heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before June 26, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai, District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3959. In the Matter of the Estate of the late Moothathamby Seenier of Thellippal West

Deceased, Moothathamby Vairammattu of Mavidappuram Petitioner. Vs. 1. Moothathamby Kandiah of Mavidappuram 2. Theivansipillai daughter of Moothathamby of Thellippal West Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Moothathamby Vairammattu of Mavidappuram, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Moothathamby Seenier of Thellippal West, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on June 2, 1919, in the presence of Mr. V. Oomaraswamy, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 26, 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 26, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai, District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3955. Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Nellinather Kathirkumar of Vaddukkoddai East

Deceased, Soppiramanar Kantappu of Vaddukkoddai East Petitioner. Vs. 1. Sitamparanatar Ponnampalam and wife 2. Sinnachippillai of Vaddukkoddai East 3. Nannippillai wife of Kantappu of Do.

This matter of the Petition of Soppiramanar Kantappu of Vaddukkoddai East, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Nellinather Kathirkumar, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on May 28, 1919, in the presence of Mr. S. Sitampalam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 27, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of 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 24, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai, District Judge.

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