

PRICE 5 CENTS

Sold only by
The Jaffna Apotheecaries' Coy.,
JAFFNA.

NOTICE.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3349.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ponnampalam Suppiah of Chiviattheru Deceased.

Suppiah Mailvaganam of Chiviattheru Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Suppiah widow of Ponnampalam Suppiah of Chiviattheru
2. Suppiah Navaratnam of Colombo
3. Suppiah Rajaratnam of Chiviattheru
4. Sanakyanmah daughter of Suppiah of do
5. Sornamamah daughter of do
6. Suppiah Vijayaratham of do. Of whom the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents are minors by their Guardian-ad-litem the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Suppiah Mailvaganam of Chiviattheru, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Esqr., District Judge, on March 14, 1917, in the presence of Mr. C. L. Selvaratnam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner, dated November, 7, 1916, having been read: It is ordered the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as an heir of the said deceased, and that Letters of Administration do issue to him accordingly, unless the Respondents above-named or any other person shall, on or before April 17, 1917, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,
District Judge.

March 14, 1917.

FOR SALE.

1. A house and compound situated at the 3rd Cross Street, Pettah, Jaffna, about 4 Lachams V. C., with share of well, bounded on the East by property belonging to the heirs of the late Sophia, wife of Thomas Peter Ollagasagaram, on the North by the property of J. G. Poovimanasinghe Mudaliyar, on the West by Road, and on the South by property belonging to the heirs of the late Emily Rasamma, wife of Mr. S. P. Spenser.

2. Naraville Estate, situated at Eluthumatuval, close to the Railway Station, in extent 21 acres, fully planted, 1,500 trees young and nearly half in bearing, bounded on the North by the Estate of Mr. J. P. Thuraisingam, West by new metalled Road and estate belonging to Chetties, East by the Estate of Sabaratnam Mudaliyar, South by Estate belonging to the heirs of the late Mr. M. B. Swampillai.

(At present a lane leads to the estate from the Railway Stoppage at Eluthumatuval, and the D. U. R. has already sanctioned the conversion of this lane into a metalled road.)

For particulars apply to:—

JOHN H. MARTYN,
Martyn's Road,
JAFFNA.TRINCO-ANURADHAPURA
MOTOR SERVICE.

A motor service to convey passengers and goods to and from Anuradhapura has been started on the 4th April, 1917.

For the present the Lorry will run every other day from each end, viz:—

From Trincomalee, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M.

From Anuradhapura on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2 P. M.

On Sundays the Lorry will start from Trincomalee at 7 A. M. and return on the same day.

The fares will be Rs. 10/- for First Class and Rs. 5/- for Second Class for through journey.

This will be welcome news for those intending to visit the beautiful and the picturesque town of Trincomalee with its splendid natural Harbour and the Hotwells and the Historic Serundadilla shrines.

For further particulars please apply to the Manager,

Trinco-Anuradhapura
Motor Service,
TRINCOMALEE.

Vijaya Seelam
AND
Uthirapasam

Interesting Novels in Tamil by C. W. Chinnappa Pillay, author of
"Veerasingam Kathai".

ON SALE AT

The Federal Rubber Stamp Company, Penang, Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur, and also at their Railway Station Bookstalls at Kuala Lumpur, Seremban, Klang, Tapah, Batu Gajah, Taiping, Parit Buntar, Malacca and Swettenham Pier, Penang.

Prices 80 and 60 cents per copy.

And in Ceylon at the following places:

M. Velupillai, General Merchant, Main Street, COLOMBO.

S. Shumuganathan, Book and Stationery Depot, Vannarponnai, JAFFNA.

C. W. Chinnappa Pillay, Van-East, JAFFNA.

Prices Re. 1 and 62 cents

Postage 15 and 12 cts.

PRINTING

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION:—

Artistic,
Commercial,
Ornamental,
Job and
General Printing,
NEATLY, CHEAPLY
AND
EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED.

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

The Saivaprakasa Press,
"Hindu Organ" Office
Vannarponnai,
JAFFNA.

NORTH CEYLON MEET

Under the Auspices of the
Jaffna United Club

on the 3rd, 4th and 5th May.

Events: Mens Open and Handicap
Singles and Doubles.

Subscriptions Rs. 5/- per entry or
Rs. 10/- for all events for
non-members.

For any further details please
write to the

HONY. SECRETARY,
Jaffna United Club.

Dadru Samhara Churna.

OR

Ring Worm Powder.



For this ugly disease so troublesome this Churna is a perfect remedy, because it is at once effective and inoffensive, produces no pain, no itching sensation and soon removes the disease by its root.

This Churna does not soil the clothes. It contains no mercury or other mineral poison so injurious in after effects. It is soothing, painless and radical in its cure.

Price per phial As. 6 only.

do. Dozen Rs. 4-2-0. Postage extra.

Hair Destroyed.

The best means for the instant removal of all superfluous hair from the face, hands, arms or neck.

Price per phial As. 6.

do. Dozen Rs. 4-2-0. Postage extra.

Sole Agents for India, Burma
and Ceylon.

T. S. Subramania & Co.,
32 Armenian Street,
MADRAS, INDIA.

NOTICE.

With reference to the notice dated the 1st April, 1917, regarding the plays to be staged by the Jaffna Hindu College Old Boys' Association in the College Hall, and the dates, the following alterations have been made:—

April 21, 1917,
Harichandra—Mayanakandam.

April 25, 1917,
Markandeya Nadakam.

April 28, 1917,
Harichandra—Meechikandam.

A portion of the proceeds to be paid to the War Fund.

V. CHINNATAMBY,
Hony. Secretary,
J. H. C. O. B. A.

Kandarmadam,

April 10, 1917.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
TO THE "HINDU ORGAN".

	Rs.	Cts.
Mr. W. Madir, Muttuvellupillai, Jaffna	83	00
V. Ponniah, Hattton	5	00
C. Paramanathan, Wattegama	8	00
S. Kumarasamy Chettiar, Van-West	6	00
T. Kathiravelu, Achchuvay	1	00
V. S. S. Kumaraswamy, Van-East	6	00



The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1917.

OUR NEW YEAR GREETING.

Tomorrow is the Tamil New Year day, or rather it is the National New Year day of the bulk of the Ceylonese, for it is also the Sinhalese New Year day. We take this opportunity to send to all our constituents our hearty wishes for their happiness and prosperity. We lovingly invite them to reciprocate the feeling for it is the good will and loving care of our constituents that form the very life-blood of the "Hindu Organ." We commend to them the following hymn of Saint Tiru Gnana-sambander for their special prayer and meditation on the New Year day.

வாழ்க அந்தணர் மாணவர் ஆனினம்
விழ்க தனமுன் லேந்தனும் துங்கு
ஆழ்க தீயதெல்லாம் அபகாமமே
குழ்க கையகமுந் துயர் தீர்க்கலே.

We invite every one of our Tamil countrymen to adopt the most noble and philanthropic wishes couched in the above Tamil hymn as subjects for fervent supplication to the throne of the Most High, on the New Year day. The prayer expressed in the following part of the hymn and ஆழ்க தீயதெல்லாம், meaning "May the King prosper and may all evil be subdued" specially deserves to be the theme of the most fervent supplication by every one of us at the present time. Our active desires, when they are in harmony with the needs of human progress, are sure to draw the attention of the higher Devas and induce them to render the needful aid. One need not therefore doubt that his prayer in the present case may not be answered. The entry of America into the war arena on the side of the Allies should be regarded as an act of Divine help to the cause of the Allies. Dr. Wilson's Address to the Congress and the numerous telegrams connected with the American declaration of war on Germany, reproduced in our telegraphic columns in this and in our last issue will no doubt cause our readers to experience a thrill of pleasure and a feeling of thankfulness to God for his help. Our new year thus begins under a happy auspices. May we all fervently hope that the new year will witness the victory of the allies and the establishment of peace on a lasting basis.

We would also draw the attention of our Tamil countrymen to avail themselves of this important festive season to promote good feelings of fellowship in our community. Exchange of New Year visits and the convivial functions connected with them, which marked the festival in the past, have been partly allowed to fall into disuse, recently. The elders tried to bring reconciliation and the healing of feuds in their respective social circles, and the younger generation paid loving reverence and dutiful obedience to their elders. It is deeply to be regretted that some of these good old customs have been allowed to die out. It is the duty of all of us to actively help, as far as it lies in our power, to revive the good old social customs that promoted union, good feeling and co-operation in our family

and social circles. Every community in India, is agog with sanguine expectation over the birth of a new life and a new hope. The social barriers set up in the name of caste or creed against Hindu national unity and co-operation are breaking down, one after another, and a true, and correct interpretation of these good old Hindu institutions is coming into vogue. It is high time that our Hindu countrymen in Jaffna realise the sign of the time and follow the lead of Hindu leaders in India in many matters of social reform which we need here at the present time. May the new year "Pingala" usher in a new era of peace and plenty here and in every other part of the British Empire, and all over the world. The Saiva Saint concludes his prayer quoted above with the words கையகமுந் துயர் தீர்க்கலே, which means—May the world be rid of pain and sorrow. We invite our readers again to join with us with one heart and one mind in this universal prayer.

THE SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL
STUDIES IN LONDON.

His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor performed the function of opening the School of Oriental Studies in London on Friday February 23rd. From the detailed report of the proceedings published in the English papers received last week, it would appear the event was invested with very great importance. The speeches delivered on the occasion by His Majesty the King, Sir John P. Hewitt and Lord Curzon contain gems of thought that should be treasured and translated into action by all those into whose hands an all wise Providence has entrusted the responsibility of governing the vast Empire and of rendering such Government to be a benevolent power for knitting together into one common brotherhood and elevating the moral and material condition of the many races that constitute the Empire. It is a noteworthy fact that at this great war crisis, the leaders of British public opinion have thought of opening this great School which is to cost nearly £14,000 a year for its working, though there are facilities for following Oriental Studies in the old Universities of Oxford and Cambridge as well as in King's College and in the University College of London. It clearly shows that the unparalleled loyalty and the self-sacrificing spirit with which the Eastern subjects of the Empire, more especially the Indian Army and the Princes and people of India and Ceylon, rushed to the help of the British at the hour of trial, has left a deep and indelible impression in the British heart. Hence is their eager desire to provide those who go out to the East as Government Officials, or merchants with more intimate knowledge of the life and literature of the Eastern people. For, they are sure, such knowledge will beget greater respect for and sympathy with the ideals and aspirations of the Eastern people and induce them to work in a spirit of mutual fellowship and helpfulness for the common good of the Empire. In the following lines of his Address our King gave expression to this feeling in the most happy manner:—

The School is about to open its doors in the midst of an unparalleled crisis in the world's history. For more than two years the peoples of my Dominions with loyalty and devotion have vied with each other in offering their blood and treasure for the prosecution of a righteous war. The sense of common sacrifice and common endeavour has drawn us all nearer to one another in feeling and sympathy. Meanwhile we believe that the peaceful labours of this institution in spreading accurate and scientific knowledge of Eastern life and thought will foster the spirit of loyalty and patriotism and knit together still closer the many nations of my Empire.

Referring particularly to the people of India, and to the great value that is set on the ancient literature and arts of India whose study by Englishmen will be of great value to the best interests of both countries, and to human progress at large His Majesty said:—

If it happily succeeds in imparting to the pupils sent out as teachers of unselfish government and civilized commerce, a clearer comprehension of the thoughts and lives of the diverse races of the East, the good effects of that success will extend far beyond the immediate and tangible results. The ancient literature and the art of India are of unique interest in the history of human endeavour. I look to the School to arouse public interest in the intellectual tradition of that great continent and to promote and assist the labours of the students in these departments of knowledge, to the mutual advantage of both countries.

His Majesty the King also gave expression to the same sentiment on another important occasion. Replying to the Address of the Calcutta University on his coronation visit to India nearly five years ago

His Majesty said that he expected the Indian Universities to help in the union and fusion of the ideals and aspirations of the East and West and impressed on the Indian Universities the necessity of imparting education in Western science side by side with the Study of Oriental literature. As Lord Curzon said in his speech, the opening of the School for Oriental Studies in London "marked the end of one period and the beginning of another." There is no doubt that hereafter the sentiments contained in the oft-quoted old couplet of Rudyard Kipling "The East is East, the West is West and never the twain shall meet" will find few adherents among the thoughtful men in the Empire. There is now a growing faith in the ideal given out in one of Sir Rabindranath Tagore's Poems, that the East and West shall meet in the altar of humanity. For, as Lord Montague, the present Minister of Munitions said in one of his Indian Budget speeches, the drab web of Western materialism needs to be brightened by the golden thread of Eastern idealism. This is absolutely essential if human progress is to be directed in the right channel. It is an encouraging sign of the time that even Lord Curzon who held views of the most conservative character has become a votary to this liberal creed. Said His Lordship in his speech at the opening ceremony:—

He hoped as time passed that the school would become a sort of clearing house of ideas between the East and the West—a bridge between the mind and character of Great Britain and those Oriental peoples with whom she was brought into such close contact. The gap that existed between the psychology of East and West was often spoken of as though it were unpassable and impassable, but his belief was that every year that passed it became less wide and less deep. Great indeed would be the disappointment of many of them if that place did not bring into closer union what he might describe as the soul of the Eastern and Western world.

Speaking more particularly of the political Union of the Eastern and Western parts of the Empire, His Lordship is sanguine of the future. Said His Lordship:—

As to the future of those countries and those peoples, and what degree of autonomy or self-government would be conceded to them, or what would be the link that would unite them to us in the future, he hoped it would never be said that the country which started them forward on a career of constitutional development, of industrial and commercial expansion, and of moral advance would shrink from the task because it became more difficult, or because the end was lost in a cloud of mist. Rather might institutions like that be a wayside inn on the road which East and West would travel together, hand in hand, in an ever-closer and fraternal union. (Cheers).

In the foregoing quotations as well as in the recent speeches and writings of all thoughtful men in England and the Colonies there is clear evidence of a change in the angle of vision, favourable to the political advancement of India and Ceylon. Conversely the Study of Oriental thought and literature by the British people is bound to help their social and spiritual advancement. The speeches and writings of modern Oriental spiritual leaders like Swamy Vivekananda and of Europeans Orientalists like Madam Blavatsky and Mrs. Annie Besant, Colonel Olcott and Count Leo Tolstoy, have exerted a profound influence in European Christianity and have helped to place the teachings of the Oriental Christ Jesus in their true light, before his Western followers. Oriental thought is bound to exert even greater influence in the spiritual advancement of the West and conversely, Western thought is bound to exert a similar influence on the material progress of Oriental countries like India and Ceylon. May the Great God bless the labours of institutions like the London School of Oriental Studies and may such institutions increase in number so as to bring about the closer union of the East and West on the consummation of which entirely depends the future of humanity.

THE RELIGION OF THE ANCIENT TAMILS.

(By S. Sabaratna Mudaliyar.)

PART THIRD.

THE ARYAN VIEW. CHAPTER XXXIII.

THEIR CONCEPT OF THE TAMIL LANGUAGE.

The beauty of the Tamil language is admitted by all linguists. I have quoted the opinions of a few Western Scholars as regards the polish and perfection of the Tamil language at the end of chapter XXXI. The Aryans of North India,

however, have no idea of the language, and I will not undertake to say that they have spoken at any time disparagingly of it. But the South Indian Brahmins who are very keen in claiming for them an Aryan origin, think it sacrilegious to admit the beauty of the Tamil language, and they make it a point to run down the language in the name of the Aryans whose relationship they try to court. There can be no doubt that Tamil is one of the oldest languages of the world and that it has contributed largely to the Hindu religious literature. Its contribution to the literature of devotion and love is, I should think, unsurpassed; and in this respect, it is not a whit inferior to the Sama Veda itself. Still the Brahmins of South India are very much afraid that their mouth will be polluted if they speak any thing favourably of the Tamil language, although that is their home language at present. I will not open a discussion here as regards their Aryan origin; but I must point out that the mere fact that one belongs to the Aryan stock is no reason to despise a language that is admittedly beautiful. I am told, that in this respect, the Saivite Brahmins stand alone. The Vaishnava Brahmins look upon the Nalaiyira Prapantham with great veneration, while the Saiva Brahmins think that they will be divested of their religious sanctity if they utter a word of *Thevaram* or *Thiruvasagam*.

Their attitude is indeed unaccountable! They fully admit the saintly character of the *Thevaram* and the *Thiruvasagam* hymns, they take pride at the fact that most of these Saints were Brahmins, they strongly believe that Lord Siva was highly pleased with these hymns and that He therefore bestowed His special grace on the Saints who sang those hymns; but they very much hesitate to accept the sanctity of the hymns or of the language in which they are couched. Perhaps they think that they know better than Lord Siva Himself! We have it on the evidence of the saints themselves that Lord Siva is as much pleased with Tamil as He is with Sanskrit, and we have practical proof of this fact in the miracle performed at Vedaranyam by Tirugunasambanthar and Tirunavukkarasar. The doors of the temple which were locked up by the Vedas were opened by the Tamil songs of the two Saints; and our Brahmins cannot deny the fact that in many of the Tamil sacred literature the initial verses are in the words of Lord Siva. Our Brahmins, again, admit the truth of the various miracles performed by the Tamil saints with the help of their Tamil Songs, and these Brahmins are found to officiate in the anniversaries of those miracles in the various temples of South India. The Puranas in which they have great confidence testify to the facts that the Tamil language is spoken in mount Kailasa itself, and that the great Aryan sage Agastya studied the language assiduously under the tuitions of Lords Siva and Subramanya, and gave the Tamil world their first Tamil Grammar. Not only Agastya, but several other Aryan sages such as Tolakkappa Athankodasarya &c., &c., devoted their life time to the study of Tamil; and there were several Brahmins among the poets of the Sangam period. Even at a later period we find several Brahmins such as Parimelalagar and Nachchinarkkiyar who wrote voluminous commentaries on Tamil classics. But why should the Brahmins of our day take an aversion to the study of our sweet Tamil, and view the Tamil language and the religion of the Tamils with contempt, I cannot really understand.

I may further say that Sanskrit has largely borrowed from Tamil, and if one would examine the *Sthalapuranas* of South India he could find ample evidence in support of this fact. I am inclined to think that the *Bakta Vilasa* and the *Halasyamanjari* were borrowed from Tamil, and we could see the influence of Tamil on Sanskrit, in some of the *Puranas* and *Ithihasas*, *Porulpal* is exclusively Tamil, and there is nothing corresponding to it in the Aryan literature. Still we find this *Porulpal* in the *Skanta Maha Purana*, where *Kalaviyal* is freely displayed in *Vallynayaki Tirumanappadalam*; we have again *Niraimidichi* in the *Maha Barata* and this is purely one of the items of the Tamil *Purapporul*.

Even at present, there are Brahmins like Pundit Swaminatha Aiyer of Kumbakonam who take a good deal of interest in Tamil literature; but such Brahmins are few and far between; and I should think that even these Brahmins feel very reluctant to assign a position to the Tamil language by the side of Sanskrit.

I am not one of those who try to throw over board the Sanskrit language, and to

maintain the superiority of the Tamil language over the *Devan Basha*. I fully concede the merits of Sanskrit, and in my humble opinion, Sanskrit deserves our respect and veneration, because without Sanskrit we can have no religion. I will revert to this subject later on in part IV. But I must point out here that Tamil is not only one of the most refined and ancient languages of the world, but it has in it many aspects of religious importance. The language was systematically cultivated and its development carefully supervised by a body corporate known as the Tamil Sangam for over ten thousand years, and that Sangam is said to have received the guidance of Lord Siva and Lord Subramanya. I cannot therefore see any reason why the modern Brahmins of South India should slight the Tamil language, and thereby render a disservice to the cause of their religion. I must say that it is this attitude of our Brahmins that is fully responsible for the present non-Brahmin movement to be little Sanskrit and to put down every thing Aryan.

It cannot be denied that our Brahmins have great respect to the English language, and I am sure that, if English is made the language of our temples, most of our Brahmins who are fond of English Degrees will vie with each other for temple priesthood, although it is looked down by them at present. Is Tamil a worse *Milecheha Basha* than English? Their attitude was very different when the Chera, Chola and Pandyan Kings ruled over South India and even during the rule of the later petty Chieftains. But what made the present change in their views is a mystery that remains to be solved! I can only say, that a Priestly class as they are, they should do every thing in their power to promote the cause of their religion. They are in the Tamil land, and they have been naturalized as Tamils, even admitting that they came from the North. They should set an example to the people among whom they live and they should induce the people to godly through the medium of their own language which is admittedly highly religious and highly refined.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

OURSELVES.—On account of the Hindu New Year holidays, our next issue will be on the 23rd instant.

SMALL POX.—A fresh case of small-pox was found out at Kokuil on Tuesday last and the patient was removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—We are glad to learn that His Excellency the Governor continues to make satisfactory progress.

THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.—Mr. B. Horsburgh, Government Agent, N. P., has gone on circuit to Vavuniya accompanied by the Chief Mudaliyar. He will return on the 23rd instant.

THE NEW TWO RUPEE NOTES.—The following communication was issued to the Press from the Secretariat today:—H. E. the Governor desires that the public be informed that a supply of the new two rupee notes has been received at the Treasury and that the notes will be put in circulation immediately.

—Observer, April 11.

PERSONAL.—The Hon'ble Mr. A. Sapapathy returned to Jaffna on Tuesday morning.

—Mr. V. Selliah, Head Clerk of Karandana Estate, has come to Jaffna on 15 days' leave and is staying at his residence at Manipay. He will return to his station on the 27th inst.

THE CEYLON SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.—The second annual general meeting of the League was held on the 5th inst., at the rooms of the League in Colombo. Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam presided. The annual report and balance sheet was read showing a balance of Rs. 3,986 to the credit of the Society. Mr. Jas Pears was elected president of the League for the ensuing year and Messrs O H Z Fernando and D O Wijewardene as Secretaries.

SUGAR REFINERIES Co.—Mr. O. Wouterz, Assistant Bacteriologist, Colombo Municipality, has accepted the post of Bacteriologist at the Sugar Refineries Co. Ltd., Point Pedro, and will assume duties by the 1st of May.

Y. M. H. A., KANDY.—At the first weekly meeting of the above Association held on the 1st instant which commenced with Sivanama-bajana! Mr. W. Paramanathan delivered a lecture on the "First Principles of Hinduism" and the following gentlemen offered comments:—Messrs. V. Kathirithamby, S. Nagarathnam, K. Kanapathipillai, (visitor) S. Sabaratnam, A. Vijayarathnam and S. Sivagnanasudaram (chairman). Meeting terminated with the singing of *Thevaram*. The second weekly meeting was held on the 8th instant. After the Sivanama-bajana! Mr. C. Chandiah delivered a lecture on "Concentration". Messrs. S. Nagarathnam, A. Vijayarathnam, M. Paramanathan, C. Ganasprakasham and S.

Sivagnanasudaram, (Chairman) and Messrs S. Sabaratnam and S. Ariyaratnam offered comments on the subject. Meeting terminated with the singing of *Thevaram*. —Cor.

CATTLE AND DAIRYING IN CEYLON.—Mr. O. Drieberg read a useful paper at the meeting of the Agricultural Society at Nuwara Eliya on Tuesday on the subject of Cattle and Dairying. Having referred to the unsuitability of local cattle to our demands and the fact that we have depended to a great extent on imported stock, Mr. Drieberg expresses his opinion that the time has come when an effort should be made to supply our own wants in this respect. He urges the necessity of the Agricultural Society taking the matter up by establishing a farm for the improvement of the indigenous breed of cattle and assisting those running dairies, for which purpose a series of experiments would be necessary. Mr. Drieberg wishes to obviate the risk of disappointment and failure when imported cattle are entirely depended on, for such stock is very liable to lose their efficiency in their new and altered conditions. With this end in view he recommends a mixed strain. The times, he says, demand a greater extension of the veterinary department.

SALE OF CEYLON AND OTHER STAMPS.—Messrs Tampoe and Gunasekera, the Canal Row Auctioneers, put up for sale a few days ago in their rooms, a valuable collection of Ceylon and other stamps, the property of a European gentleman who is going to the Front. A half-penny blue (Ceylon) unused stamp fetched 30 shillings; a rose-coloured 4 penny stamp realised 72 shillings; a shilling dull violet (unused) 160 shillings; a penny (unused) 155 shillings, a penny (used) 90 shillings and another copy of the same 80 shillings; a pair of 6 penny blue proofs 75 shillings; a set of proofs 1 penny to 2 shillings 70 shillings; an eight cents Pahang unused stamp 51 shillings; a lot of North Borneo used and unused 96 shillings and a collection of Tonga stamps 115 shillings. A lot of Turks Islands uncharged and unused stamps was sold for 52 shillings while a lot of P. M. S. stamps realised 71 shillings. The total realised was 3,750 shillings. Among the buyers were:—Messrs. C. S. Braine, F. O. Hollick, J. A. Symons, A. E. de Silva (Jr.) B. M. Gunasekera, Paul Silva, Dr. Day, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. O. H. Lionel, Mr. W. de la Haye and a number of Chatham Street dealers.

CEYLON'S POLITICAL NEEDS.

We are glad to note that Ceylon shares in the general awakening of national consciousness which is everywhere so characteristic a feature of these days. That respected citizen of Colombo, Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam, gave eloquent expression to this national awakening in the course of his remarkable lecture on Ceylon's Political needs, which he delivered at the Ceylon National Association on Monday last. Sir Ponnambalam thus criticised the present system of Crown Colony administration: "It answers well enough so long as you have only to police a country, collect taxes, make roads, administer justice, &c. But much more is needed if Ceylon is to be a self-reliant, self-respecting unit in the British Empire. Tied as we are to the apron strings of a bureaucracy and deprived of all power and responsibility, our powers and capacities are dwarfed and stunted, we live in an atmosphere of inferiority, and we can never rise to the full height to which our manhood is capable of rising. We have hypnotised ourselves into thinking that we are weak and inferior. No greater disaster can overtake a people. We must regain our self-confidence." Sir Ponnambalam has no faith in the system of Legislative Council as they are constituted at present. What he says in this connection is as applicable to this country as to Ceylon. "Good or bad," observes Sir Ponnambalam, "when the Government have once made up their minds on a measure, it can scarcely help passing unchanged in essence through the Legislative Council owing to the official majority in it, the very small elective element and the inefficiency of the majority of the nominated members. The Legislative Council, as at present constituted, hardly answers a useful purpose. It provides, no doubt seats of honour to a few un-officials and an arena for their eloquence or for their silence. But they are little more than advisory members, and their presence in this Council, as in lesser bodies—Municipal Councils, Local Boards, &c.—serves to conceal the autocracy under which we live." Sir Ponnambalam then urged on the necessity for an expanded elected Legislative Assembly with suitable powers, Provincial Councils and substantial reforms in the direction of local self government. Towards this, Sir Ponnambalam advocated the formation of a "Ceylon Reform League" working throughout the year with agents in England to keep the claim and needs of Ceylon before the British Government and public. "It is our duty," said he, "as well as our interest to submit our views to the Imperial Government in time. Silence or delay may prove disastrous, and it may be our lot to exchange the benevolent, if sleepy rule of Downing Street for the domination of the Self-governing Colonies, to have the lifting of an inferior race branded on our forehead, and to be the victims of their ignorant prejudices and greed." We are

early to pay heed to this passionate call on

—The Hindu

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Washington.—The Senate has passed the War resolution by 82 votes to 6.

DECISION CONFIRMED.

Washington.—The House of Representatives passed the War resolution by 378 votes to 50.

AMERICAN DETERMINATION TO FIGHT IN FRANCE.

Washington.—The speeches in the Senate on the War motion were characterised by resolute determination in support of the motion. Mr. Hitchcock, the mover, declared that the time for discussion had passed and for action arrived. Mr. Lodge, in an eloquent speech, urged the seizure of German merchant ships to replace submarine vessels. He expressed the hope that it was possible to send ten thousand Regulars to Europe in order that the United States flag at least would be unfurled on the fields of France. The worst of all Wars is a feeble War. If we are to fight at all we must fight for all we are worth. The speech was loudly cheered.

MORE MEXICAN REVELATIONS.

Washington.—The debate on the War resolution has been opened in the House of Representatives. In the course thereof a Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee declared an unpublished paragraph in Zimmerman's Note offered to establish submarine bases in Mexican ports and to supply Mexico with arms and ammunition, to send German Reservists in the United States to Mexico and to arrange to attack all along the border.

RESOLUTION PASSED.

Washington.—The resolution, slightly amended, was passed at eleven in the evening amid awed silence and without demonstration. It was debated for thirteen hours continuously. The climax of the debate was Mr. Williams spiritedly affirming America should stay in the War until the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs were dethroned and the Turks driven out of Europe. The resolution goes to the House of Representatives on April 6th.

HUGE ADDITIONAL REVENUE EXPECTED.

A telegram from New York says it is expected that additional revenue of 160 millions sterling for the United States and the Allies will be raised before the end of the year.

Entente Press Opinions.

The entire Entente press hails as an epoch-making event the significance of President Wilson's decision and agrees that the speech will go down in history as a most memorable utterance.

DAYS OF THE BEASTS NUMBERED.

Paris.—Le Figaro says today marks the moment when the whole world grasps the fact that it is impossible to live freely on the earth side by side with Germany and her powerful army. Le Gaulois says Wilson's decision is overwhelming for the enemy and most significant for those defending freedom. Le Matin refers to Wilson as a great citizen and thorough statesman who, despite snarls and obstacles, succeeded in bringing 100,000,000 free citizens to cast their goods and persons into the fray for the triumph of right against absolutism and militarism. Le Petit Parisien says America's joining the War on the morrow of the Russian Revolution is a final warning to the German people, if, indeed, the latter are capable of understanding this mighty double lesson. M. Pichon, ex-Foreign Minister, writing in Le Petit Journal says America will bring to those fighting the leprosy which is corroding Europe and which threatens to spread over the world, her invincible strength of credit and commercial and industrial resources, her fleet and army and her great moral power. From today the days of the death-scattering beasts are numbered.

MR. ASQUITH'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Asquith has addressed the following message to the American people.—There is not a man among us who does not breathe more freely now he knows that through the action of the President and the Congress of the United States the whole English speaking race are fighting as comrades side by side in the most momentous struggle in history. The President's speech will live in the Annals of eloquence as a worthy and noble exposition of the ground and aims of a great national resolve. The people of the United States have been forced as the United Kingdom was forced into a struggle which in neither case was of our own seeking, and they realise as we realise, the choice lay between peace with humiliation or War with honour.

Mr. Asquith proceeded to point out no middle course was possible. He dwelt particularly on the President's cogent utterances with regard to the high minded motives animating the Allies. He declared Americans were now dedicating their lives and fortunes like we are already to the great purpose, conscious they are listening and obeying one of those supreme calls which come rarely in history, but when they come they sound in the ears of a community of freemen with the note of an Imperial command.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE.

The Prime Minister received the American press representatives at 10 Downing Street and delivered on behalf of the War Cabinet a message to the American people. It begins "America at one bound has become a world power in a sense that has never been before. She waited until she found a cause worthy of her traditions. The American people held back until fully convinced the fight was not a sordid scuffle for power and possessions but an unselfish struggle to overcome against human liberty and peace that conviction was reached the great republic of the west leapt into the arena. She stands now side by side with the European democracies who, bruised and bleeding

after three years of grim conflict are still fighting savagely for that ever increased freedom of the world.

The glowing phrases of the President's noble deliverance illumine the horizon and make clearer than ever the goal we are striving to reach. There are three phrases which stand out evermore in the story of this crusade. The first is "the world must be safe for democracy." The next is "the menace to power and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic Governments backed by organised force which controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people," and the crowning phrase is that in which he declares: "A steadfast concert for peace was never maintainable except by the partnership of democratic nations."

These words represent the faith which inspires and sustains our people in the tremendous sacrifices they have made and are still making. They also believe the unity and peace of mankind can only rest upon democracy, upon the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own Government, upon respect for the rights and liberties of nations both great and small, and upon the universal dominions of public right. To all these Prussian military autocracy is an implacable foe. The Imperial War Cabinet representative of all the people nations of the British empire wish me on their behalf to recognise the chivalry and courage which calls the people of the United States to dedicate the whole of their resources to the service of the greatest cause that ever engaged human endeavour.

AEROPLANE OVER KENTISH COAST.

The Press Bureau states that an aeroplane passed over Kentish Coast towns at 10.45 p.m. yesterday night and dropped eight bombs, the majority in the open country. There were no casualties and no damage.

REPORTED ILLNESS OF THE KAISER.

The Morning Post's Washington correspondent states that American financiers with German connections are responsible for the report that the Kaiser is fatally ill with Bright's disease.

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLIES.

The Food Controller proposed to the Cabinet that the price of wheat be immediately fixed substantially lower than at present and that the price of bread be fixed on the basis of the new price of wheat also that Government entirely control the bread stuffs of the country.

FOOD CONTROL IN EARNEST.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Devonport has issued a new Public Meals Order, applicable to hotels, clubs, boarding-houses and other public eating places, declaring a meatless day for London on Tuesdays and elsewhere on Wednesdays and no potatoes are to be consumed except on meatless days and Fridays. It fixes the following scale for four meals daily: two ounces of bread, two sevenths of an ounce of sugar for each meal, meat, two ounces for breakfast and five ounces each for luncheon and dinner, with the allowance of two ounces of flour daily for pastries. The order does not apply to boarding-houses of under ten bedrooms and eating-houses charging a maximum of 1s. 8d. per meal.

SUBMARINISM.

Ymuiden.—A German submarine torpedoed without warning on April 4th, twelve miles off Scheveningen, the Belgian relief steamer, "Trevic," from New York to Rotterdam with a cargo of grain. 24 of the crew were brought to Ymuiden. Eight were wounded owing to the submarine shelling the boats.

Commenting on the returns of submarinism The Times' Naval correspondent remarks that some features of it indicate that the German "blockade" has its limits. The volume of trade passing through the danger zone shows no great difference since its increase in the middle of March. It thus may be assumed that Neutral traffic is being resumed. The losses from submarines and mines do not show any decided tendency to increase and they apparently are much below the total which the enemy anticipated and Bethmann-Hollweg claimed. Meanwhile the number of armed ships which escape or beat off attack is growing. It may reasonably be expected, therefore, that the fortitude of the merchant seamen and the energy of the Navy will shortly reap their reward. The tables of the Allies do not show any sign that their mercantile marine is suffering very heavily either from interference of traffic or undue percentage of loss.

WHAT AMERICA SUPPLIES TO OVERCOME SUBMARINISM.

Apart from benefiting by 600,000 tons of German shipping in American ports, the Allies profit by the huge development of American shipbuilding. There is seven times as much tonnage now building as compared with the total output of 1914. Great orders were recently placed in the United States on behalf of Great Britain.

SIX HOSPITAL SHIPS SUNK IN ALL.

Mr. Macmahara stated that the enemy hitherto had mined or torpedoed six hospitalships. 247 were killed and 78 injured thereby.

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP SUNK.

Copenhagen.—The Norwegian steamer "Camilla," with Belgian Relief grain has been sunk with out warning. Nine survivors and two corpses have been landed. They were five days in an open boat.

HOUSE OF COMMONS ADJOURNS.

The House of Commons has adjourned until April 17th.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE 5 PER CENT.

The Bank of England discount is five per cent.

U. S. A. AT WAR.

Washington.—The President has signed the Congress War Resolution. It is officially intimated that America is at War with Germany.

FIRST WAR CREDIT VOTED.

Washington.—The Senate has voted the first emergency War credit of a hundred million dollars to be spent at President Wilson's discretion. Mr. Lodge introduced a Bill authorising the War Secretary to issue available rifles and ammunition to the Home Guards throughout the United States.

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR DEMANDS HIS PASSPORTS.

Amsterdam.—According to a Vienna message the Austrian Ambassador in the United States has been instructed to demand his passports if Congress ratifies a state of War with Germany.

600,000 TONS OF GERMAN SHIPPING SEIZED.

Washington.—German merchant ships in United States ports have been seized. It is officially explained that the step was ordered for the protection of the ships themselves and of the adjoining property. The tonnage seized amounts to 600,000 tons. Their future employment is being considered.

GERMAN VESSELS TO BE PAID FOR AFTER THE WAR.

Washington.—It is understood that the German vessels will be regarded as the property of the United States and be paid for after the War.

CUBA WANTS TO JOIN THE ALLIES.

Havana.—The President has sent a message to Congress asking him to declare that a state of War exists between Cuba and Germany.

CUBA AT WAR.

Havana.—The Senate unanimously resolved that a state of War exists between Cuba and Germany.

NEW RECRUITING GROUND FOR BRITISH ARMY.

Washington.—The American entry into the War will enable Britishers in the United States to enlist in the British Army, which hitherto they were prevented from doing by neutrality laws.

BRAZIL ON POINT OF GOING TO WAR.

Rio de Janeiro.—The Police are guarding Austro-German business houses and Consulates as a precaution against attacks by the crowds. A rupture is regarded as certain.

THE KING TELEGRAPHS CONGRATULATIONS TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

The Press Bureau reports.—H. M. the King has telegraphed President Wilson that he desires on the Empire's behalf to offer heartfelt congratulations to the United States on their entry into the War for the great ideals indicated in the President's speech in Congress. The moral and material results of the National declaration will be incalculable and civilisation will owe much to the decision arrived at in the greatest crisis in the world's history.

AMERICAN MESSAGE TO RUSSIA.

Mr. Lansing is instructing the American Ambassador in Petrograd to inform the Russian Government of America's entry into the War. He tells him to say to the Foreign Minister that America rejoices at the new tie of amity created by the Russian Revolution and ardently hopes the Russian nation will realise the need for internal concord with the view to vanquishing forever the despotism which, by violence and machination, menaces Russian democracy.

GERMAN GUN-BOAT BLOWN UP.

Washington.—The German gun-boat "Cormoran" interned at Guam, refused to surrender and was blown up by her two German warrant officers. Five of the crew were killed by the explosion. 20 officers, 12 warrant officers and 321 men were taken prisoner.

THE ARMY AND AMERICA.

The Army as a whole has not yet realised the colossal significance of America's participation. The mental vision of the fighting men blurred by smoke and the din of battle is largely restricted by beating the enemy. The Canadians, however quickly grasped the glorious truth and indulged in demonstrative enthusiasm. Reuter's correspondent conveyed the first news to the South African contingent when reviewed by General Smuts. They agreed more or less musically that it was jolly good news. One officer was enthusiastic but was obliged to acknowledge he had won a bet.

AMERICA'S FIRST WAR BUDGET.

Washington.—It is stated that Government is prepared to spend £680,000,000 sterling on the initial War preparations in addition to lending far vaster sums to the Allies. Mr. McAdoo has published his first War Budget, including £680,000,000 sterling for raising and training a million men within a year, £35,000,000 for increasing the effectiveness of the Navy and £58,000,000 as expenditure on War materials. The income-tax will probably be trebled with possible confiscatory surtaxes on incomes over £20,000 sterling. The industrial mobilisation of the country has already advanced a stage. 32,000 companies have offered their factories to Government. The Federation of Labour undertakes to supply trained workmen.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR LEAVING AUSTRIA.

Amsterdam.—The American Ambassador in Vienna has demanded his passports.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

F. M. Sir D. reports.—We progressed at a number of points between Selency and Jeancourt and reached the outskirts of Fresnoy-le-Petit. Our aeroplanes during the fifth and sixth were continually harassing the enemy communications and seeking out his fighting machines to a considerable distance to the rear. 1,700 photographs were taken of large tracts of the enemy's country many miles to the rear. Despite repeated attempts to prevent co-operation, the Artillery was unhindered. Seventeen successful bombardments were carried out on enemy aerodromes, ammunition depots and railways for a long distance in the rear. Eight tons of bombs were dropped. The whole time there was intense fighting with large formations. 25 of our machines are missing,

many of which are known to have been shot down. Fifteen hostile machines were driven down and actually seen to crash. Thirty-one others were driven down damaged, the large majority of which undoubtedly were destroyed. Two hostile balloons were brought down in flames.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOMME CLEARED.

Paris.—A French expert says there is no obstacle to check the Allied Armies or stop their dash. Yesterday was another day of sanguinary assaults of the enemy despite his desperate defence. The Department of the Somme is entirely freed from the invader. French reconnaissances reached 1,600 yards from the gates of St. Quentin. The Germans attempted big diversions in Argonne and Champagne especially the latter where there was every kind of bombardment. The employment of picked troops gained only ephemeral success.

PROGRESS ON A 3,000 YARDS FRONT.

F. M. Sir D. Haig says.—We considerably progressed on a front of three thousand yards northward of Louverval, and entered the enemy's lines at a number of points, including south-eastward of Ypres, taking prisoners. Our aeroplanes carried out several day and night bombing raids, dropping large quantities of explosives on aerodromes, a transport and a battery in action. We destroyed three hangars and hit a croup of a building in the neighbourhood of an aerodrome. We successfully machine-gunned hostile trains and destroyed a kite balloon.

A THERMITE MINE EXPLOSION.

Router's Headquarters correspondent states.—Our gunfire last Wednesday near Arras caused one of the most terrific explosions experienced in this War. Behind the German line a sheet of flame 800 feet high leaped into the air. The ground quaked for miles around. The airman report that their machines surged and swooped like ships caught in tidal waves. It is believed a great mine warfare reserve depot was touched off by our guns. As this was situated amidst a regular nest of German gun positions the damage must have been immense. Another feature of the past week has been the success of our airmen.

THE AIR BATTLES.

The great air battles yesterday were the chief topic of comment in British and French newspapers, which agree in extolling the magnificent work of the British airmen flying far beyond the German lines and taking all risks in order to attain their objectives. The extraordinary record of 1,700 photographs taken proves that British airmen held the initiative throughout.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

A French official despatch reports lively artillery fire particularly between the Somme and the Oise and South of Arras river and north-west of Rheims. The Germans yesterday and last night threw 7,500 shells on Rheims. 15 civilians were killed and many wounded.

TWO GERMAN DESTROYERS TORPEDOED.

An Admiralty report says our Naval seaplanes on the night of the 7th and 8th bombed Zebrugge Mole. Naval and Military aeroplanes attacked ammunition dumps at Ghent and Bruges. All returned safely the same night. Off Zebrugge we torpedoed two destroyers, one of which sank. The fate of the second is uncertain but it was severely damaged. We had no casualties.

BAGHDAD NATIVES' GRATITUDE TO BRITAIN.

Natives of Baghdad residing in Marseilles have sent £200 sterling to the British Red Cross in grateful recognition of the liberation of Baghdad from the Turkish yoke.

ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

Amsterdam.—The Dutch Government has finally informed the British Government she will not allow armed merchantmen to enter Dutch ports. It is unknown what steps Britain will now take. The matter has formed the subject of grave discussion between Britain and Holland.

THE NEED FOR MORE MEN.

The Times says it is understood that Government hopes to obtain most of the half-million men required for the Army without fresh legislation. Young men are pressingly needed. It is not anticipated the age limit will be raised.

MORE GERMAN SEA CRUELTY.

Ymuiden.—The steamer "Borneo" has arrived with the crew of seventeen of the Danish steamer "Ester" torpedoed on April 1st. The crew were four days and nights in the boats. Four had their feet frozen.

SUZ CANAL DUES TO BE RAISED AGAIN.

The Suez Canal dues will be again raised by 75 centimes from July 1st.

—The Ceylon Observer.

NOTICE.

SRI BHARAT DHARMA MAHAMANDAL

THE ALL-INDIA

Hindu Socio-Religious Association.

General President: H. H. the Maharaja of Durbhanga, G. C. I. E.

Fees for General Members each Rs. 2 a year.

Members have the privileges of (a) the Mahamandal Benevolent Fund; (b) the Mahamandal Magazine (in English), a High Class Monthly free; (c) Mahamandal Sastri Publications, at three-fourth price.

PROSPECTUS & SPECIMEN COPY OF THE MAGAZINE SENT FREE.

Agents wanted everywhere; commission liberal. The General Secretary: Sri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares Cantt.