



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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

HEAD-OFFICE: HINDUSTHAN BUILDINGS, CALCUITA.

Authorised Capital Rs 100,000,000/ (one hundred millions)

The largest and most successful profit sharing Society in India.

The only insurance office which is the peoples' own.

Practically non-forfeitable with full participation in profits.

Unristricted as regards sex, travel, occupation, or manner of death.

Largest surrender values, and paid up policies in case of lapse.

Revival of lapsed policies without limitation of time afforded by easy means.

Revival of lapsed policies without limitation of time adorded by easy means.

Claims paid at Nominee's own residence.

Prominent public men among officials, and on boards and council.

Lowest premium and highest profits.

Anything which pretends to offer a better chance of self-advancement must be either a delusion or a snare.

President: Hon. Maharajah Manindra Chandra Nandt Bahadur.

Changal Sagratary: Surendranath Tagore, B. A. Zemindar.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXVIII-NO. 67.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY MARCH 1, 1917.

PRICE 5 CENTS

NOTICE.

The Hindu Organ. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

(Payable in Advance.)

Tam. Ed. Eng. Ed. Both Ed.
Rs. Cts. Rs. Cts Rs. Cts.

Jaffna Town 2-25 4-50 6-00
Outstations and India 8-26 6-50 8-00
Bitraits Sattlements 8-75 7-50 9-00 ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

				His. Ots.
one column	***	Yearly		90-00
do		Half Yearly		52-50
do	***	Quarterly	***	80-00
doclaran	***	Yearly	***	52-50
do		Half Yearly	***	80-00
do	***	Quarterly	***	19.75
For 1 column		Yearly	***	80-00
do		Half Yearly		18-75
do		Quarterly		11-25
For one column,	first	insertion	***	7-50
For half column,		do		4-00
For quarter colum	an	do		2-50
For an inch		do		-60
For subsequent insertions half the above rates.				

NOTICE.

P. Subbaroy's

World-renowned and most Efficacious Ayurvedic Medicines.

Awarded several medals and certificates of merit at various exhibitions.

- THE NERVINE TONIC ELIXIR.—Is the 1. THE NERVINE TONIC ELIXIR.—Is the surest remedy for nervous and general debility and nervous prostration. Unrivalled in making an old man young. Cures all urinary diseases. Removes pain from any part of the body. Invigorates and strengthens the vital forces. Best brain and nerve tonic. Sharpens digestion. Per box Rs. 2 V. P. P. charges Rs. 5 only extra.
- 2. Digestive Pills.—Oure loss of appetite, belching, indigestion, heartburns, drowsiness, biliousness, nasty taste in mouth, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, stomach-ache, giddiness, &c. Per box. As. 8 V. P. P. charges up to 2 boxes As. 5 only extra.
- 3. GONORRHEA CURE.—Most obstinate cases of gonorrhea of whatever kind and however long-standing are radically cured. Per bottle Re. 1. V. P. P. charges up to 6 bottles Rs. 5 only extra.
- Per bottle Re. 1. V. P. P. charges up to 6 bottles Rs. 5 only extra.

 4. I AKSHMIKABA KASTURI PILLS.—They are an indispensable companion of a betel chewer; they removed bad smell from the mouth. The charming odour from the mouth of a pill or two used with pansupari, lasts for hours, renders the use of spices unnecessary, digests heaviest of meals within a short time. Two pills taken every morning before meals, move bowels regularly, cure indigestion, constipation, all dental diseases dyspepsia, burning or painful sensation in the chest or stomach, caused by some internal derangement of the digestive organs. It contains no intoxicating drugs and is perfectly harmless and tastes well. It may be used with or without pansupari. It is made of musk, gold leaves and various other valuable medicinal properties and spices. Its daily use acts as a sure preventive of many ills. For fever cholera, plague, cold, cough, asthma, &x., to all, from a new born baby to aged persons, 1 to 4 pills taken in botel leaf juice, according to age and constitution, will give sure rellef. To bring it within the reach of all, it is priced as low as Rs. 4 per bottle. V. P. P. charges for 1 to 2 bottles in India Rs. 5 only extra.

As the Head-quarters of my Ayurvedic Pharmacy have been permanently transferred from Porto Novo to Tanjoro, kindly address all your communications and orders to my now permanent and Head-quarters address at Tanjoro, printed below and not to Porto Novo, as here-to-

My permanent address:-P. SUBBAROY, P. SUBBAKUL,
Ayurvedic Pharmacy,
By Yenkatesaporumal Coll Sannathy,
TANJORH,





CAUTION!!! KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S

KESHRANJAN OIL

Is now reported to have been largely imitated and the traders are warned against its numerous imitations—none of which can approach it in quality and efficaciousness; and legal proceedings will be instituted against any one offering the same as above.

KESHRANJAN

Is always imitated but never equalled.

KESHRANJAN

Is highly perfumed and richly medicated. It cures nervous headache and dizziness. It removes exhaustion and cools worried brains. It ensures a vigorous growth of hair.

Price Re. 1. per bottle, Re. 1.5 post free.

Price Re. 1. per bottle, Re. 1.5 post free.

OUR SIDDHA MAKARADHWAJA prepared by scientific piecess from pure gold cures all foots of Fevers, allays anorexis and loss of appetite, dispels all sorts of neuralgic pain, removes every kind of disorder of the respiratory organs; and regulates and improves the digestive function. It infuses considerable power into the nerves and enables the constitution to bear any amount of strain and trouble. It is the best and potent alterative in the Hindu Pharmacopia. It is said that for the benefit of the suffering humanity the Great God. Shiva had presented it to the Siddhas and hence its name—the Siddha Makaradhvaja. Price per tola Re. 80; A week's measure Rs. 8 only.

AMRITA BALLI KASHAYA

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

The World's Greatest Blood Purifier.

Whose marvellous properties are unequalled in all cases of poorness, or impurity of the blood, from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, whereseever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scrury, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolbrations, roughness and unsightly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, sheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores and goitre it improves the general health, quickly removes long standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

It imparts strength to the weak and vitalize the

It imparts strength to the weak and vitalize the nervo surprisingly. It sharpens the appetite and improves the general health and brightens the complexion.

... Re. 1-8 ... Re. 2-8

CAN MALARIA BE CURED

CAN MALARIA BE CURED

We emphatically say—"Yes"—to this most important query made by you. Quinine is not at all beneficial to your system and the slow relapsing fever, weakness, depression, palenoss of complexion, sluggishness of Liver and loss of appetite are all due to the use of the over-dose of Chinchona Febrifuge, &c. Our Panchatikta Batika—a specific preparation for Malaria guarantees cure if used with our directions.

Price per Box ... Packing and Postage Re. 1 0 0 As. 0 8 0

PRESCRIPTIONS—are sent on receipt of con-

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN, GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.

M. Ob. S. (Paris). M. Ch. S. (America), M. S. Ch. 1. (London), M. S. A. S. (London), &c., &c. Nos: 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road CALCUTTA

Notice.

General Secretary: Surendrapath Tagore, B. A. Zemindar. For prospectus etc. Apply to: PUNDIT V T. SAMBANDHAN, (Agent for Point Pedro)

Liberal loan previleges.

Jaffna Hindu College VANNARPANNAL.

Ohief Agents for Ceylon,

1 Keyzer Street & 13B, First Cross Street,
COLOMBO. The Jaffna Trading Coy., Ltd., Sub-Agents, Jaffna. P. S. All Policy holders must remit their premiums direct to us.

THE NOTARY'S MANUAL

by S. katiresu,

Proctor S. C. & Notary, Jaffna Price Rs. 12.50.

Opinions—very complete—of considerable practical utility—carefully prepared—safe and sufficient guide—clear and lucid—concise—execusive and comprehensive—well arranged and taxellently got up—has facilitated the work of the students.

BASEL MISSION CALICUT TILES

Tested by an expert in Madras and found to be superior to all other tiles in the market

Flat tiles Ridges Ventil tors Glass tiles Valley tiles and Flooring tiles in Stock.

CEMENT

Superior quality English Cement.

BARBED WIRE

Good quality wire in half and full rolls.

WM. MATHER & Sons, JAFFNA.

"FOR FEVER. FOR FEVER." The only reliable medicine for malaria and for all other kind of

fever is

"Gullyans ague and fever Killer" Please give a trial and save your health and wealth.

Sold only by

The Jaffna Apohecaries' Coy., JAFFNA.

NOTICE.

Jaffna History in Tamil, Second Edition Price 60 cts.

Ethical Epigrams of Auvaiyar in English By C. Sri Kanta, Lit. D. Price 75 cts.

Bhagavatgita in Tamil. By the Hon. Mr. P. Ramanathan, R. C., C. M. G. Price Rs. 2-00.

The Saivaprakasa Frees, A. MOOTOOTAMBYPILLAY,

Navalarkottam, Vannarponnai, JAFFNA.

The English-English-Tamil

M. A. TAMPOE & BROS.



Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged.

CIVING Pronunciation and accent. Contains all English words and phrases now in use with their meanings in English and Tamil. Demy 8 vo. Pages 1308. The largest of all the English-Tamil Dictionaries. Full cloth Gilt Rs. 3-50.

Postage:-India 9 Anas, Straits Rupee, and Caylon 50 Cents.

A MOOTOOTAMBYPILLAY, Navalarkottam, JAFFNA.

PRINTING

EVERY DESCRIPTION:-

Artistic, Commercial, Ornamental, Job and General Printing,

NEATLY, CHEAPLY AND

EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED.

"Blindu Organ" Office Yannarpannai,

Jaffna

Store-keeper and Time-keep.r Must have first class references and previous experience, and be prepared for hard work. State age, and salary required Apply by letter only Assistant Manager, Ceylon Sugar Refineries, Limited Valvettiturai.

NOTICE CALLING FOR TENDERS.

Sealed tenders marked on the envelop Sealed tenders marked on the envelop "Tender for supplying carts and bulls for scavenging, and bulls and drivers for conservancy" from 1st April 1917 to 31st December 1918 will be received by the Chairman, Lecal Beard, Jaffna, up to 2 P M, on Thursday the 15th March, 1917.

- 2 Every tenderer is required to de-posit a sum of Rs 10/ in the Local Board Office before any form of tender is issued The tenderer whose tender is accepted will be required to furnish within one week after he is informed of such acceptance, security in cash to the extent of 1/12th of the amount of his tender, and should be fail to do so his deposit will be forfeited.
- 3. All unforfeited deposits and securities will be returned to the tenderer.
- 4. For further information, apply to the Local Board Office, Jaffna.

S. H. WADIA, For Chairman, L. B. S. D. STANISLAUS, Secretary, L. B.

Local Board Office, Jaffna, 26th February, 1917.



Che Bindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1917.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN JAFFNA.

It must be admitted by all persons who are truly interested in the uplift of this country that at the present moment no movement is more calculated to advance the welfare of Jaffua than the temperance movement. Some of the most vital problems affecting the interests of the country, as indeed of the entire island of Ceylon, are bound up with the temperance movement, and on it depends to a of Ceylon, are bound up with the temperance movement, and on it depends to a very great extent their ultimate solution. What problem can be of more abiding interest to us than that of freeing this country from the grip of drink with all its attendant evils? And when we consider how very little is actually being done to combat the insidious prevalence of intemperance among our people, we are well nigh driven to the irresistible conclusion that our men of light and leading have not yet become sufficiently alive conclusion that our men of light and leading have not yet become sufficiently alive to their great responsibilities in the matter. We are aware that all over the civilised world the most herculean efforts are put forth in the cause of temperance with asternishing results. Is it not one are put forth in the cause of temperance with astonishing results. Is it not our duty to follow with vigour and earnest-ness the noble example which has been set us almost in every part of the world?

Without dwelling on some phases and points of temperance work which usually receive due attention—whenever the subject is considered, we will point out a new channel along which the temperance activity in Jaffoa should be directed. If every educational institution, both Tamil and English, have a temperance association, as d if hard, honest, earnest work is done through it to convince our student population of the physical, material and spiritual ruin to which the use of alcoholic liquors is sure to lead them, we do not have the slightest doubt that a great deal of lasting good will be effected. The Without dwelling on some phases and holic liquors is sure to lead them, we do not have the slightest doubt that a great deal of lasting good will be effected. The students of today are the citizens of tomorrow and may be expected to carry with them wherever they go the wholesome temperance lessons they have received in the most impressionable period of their lives. The managers and teachers of schools will be rendering a truly noble service to their country if they will move in the matter with whole-hearted zeal and single-minded devotion. If a real temperance fire can be kindled in the hearts of our students, if they can be

made not merely to pledge that they will abstain from drink but to have an all consuming zeal in the cause of temperance, we are sure it will grow with their years and bear abundant fruit in the near and distant future. There is then sure to result in years to come the golden era of a wonderful diminution of the drink evil in this country with freedom from the herrors indissolubly connected with intemperance.

the herrors indissolubly connected with intemperance.

It will be readily seen from what we have said that we desire carnestly the inauguration of active temperance work among the young people in our schools and colleges. One bright outlook in such a movement will be the absence of many of the disheartening elements which disturb the successful working of the temperance associations of adults, for the sordid and selfish motives which often sway the feelings and actions of grown up men will have no place in societies organised and conducted by the authorities of schools and having as members organised and conducted by the authorities of schools and having as members students who are naturally free from worldly influences prejudicial to good work, and whose aim is to be benefited in every possible way during their scholastic career. We sincerely hope that our suggestion will receive the attention it is entitled to

NOTES & COMMENTS.

The Registrar General in his report says that the rate of infantile mortality

INFANTILE MORTALITY in Ceylon varAMONG INDIAN COOLIES ies from 182
per 1000 to as
high as 459 in some districts and the gen-

nign as 459 in some districts and the gen-eral average is 256. Commenting on this the Madras "Hindu," says: The mortal-ity rate in the colony for all races was only 194 per 1600. The death rate in towns would 194 per 1000. The death rate in towns would necessarily be higher owing to overcrowding, ill ventilation and similar other causes, but in Estates and plantations where such causes are not operative, the death rate among infants being the highest, must be due to hard and unhealthy conditions of labour in the estates. Conditions under which nearly 50 cent of the infants, born die, will scarce be tolerated in any other country, and it must be pointed out that the "babies do not die. They are killed."

The Registrar-General's report on In-ntile mortality among Indian coolies fantile mortality among Indian coolies discloses a sad state of affairs indeed. We trust that the Government will cause a careful enquiry to be made into it and, on the strength of it, apply the right

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER-is cloudy. We had a slight shower of rain this forenoon

MEASLES—Several cases of measles are reported in Vannarponnai.

The Legislative Council.—The meeting of the Legislative Council fixed for Wednesday, February 28th, has been postposed for Mon-day, March 5th.

day, March 5th.

H. E. The Governor's Illness.—His Excellency the Governor, we regret to state, was taken ill again on Saturday and Drs. Thornton and S.C. Paul had to be called in. On Sunday, there was considerable improvement in His Excellency's condition. It was reported on Monday that His Excellency passed a good night and that his condition was satisfactory. was satisfactory.

Address at The Tand Assault.

was satisfactory.

ATTEMPT AT THEFT AND ASSAULT.—On the night of the 26th instant a thief entered into a house close by our office and seeing an inmute of the house lying down on the Versandah felt over him to see whether he was fast asleep. The man woke up and took hold of the thief. Whereupon the thief dealt a blow on the head of the man and ran away. Theft takes place in this locality very often. We think it is very necessary that constables are sent on heat here to watch over the place in night times.

Convict Escaped—A man sentenced to

place in night times.

Convict Escaped.—A man sentenced to imprisonment escaped from custody last week. It appears that the man, a native of Kuranavai, had been sentenced by the District Court to three years' imprisonment but appealed to the Supreme Court and was let out on bail. The Supreme Court and was let out on bail. The Supreme Court having reduced the term of imprisonment to one year he was ordered to appear before the District Court on a certain day. The person who stood security for him duly produced him before the Court. After a little while he managed to escape from the custody of those who had charge of him.

Personal.—Mr. Wicks and Mr. Robison.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Wicks and Mr. Robison, Inspectors of Schools are expected here on the 14th instead.

-Mr. M Kanagasabai, Sub collector, Jafina who went to Thirachentur returned to Juffaa last night.

—Mr. M. Chelliab light, Head Clerk of D. Ita, Pussellawa, has now been appointed as Head Teamsker Clerk and Storekeeper in Seroudib, Budulla.

On the Sick List—We regret to learn that Mr. S. Seivadurai, Advocate, is seriously ill with fever.

ill with fever.

"Philosophical Saivaism"—Our esteemed contemporary of the "Ceylouse" in its issue of the 27th ultimo reviews as follows the mischievous publication named "Philosophical Saivaism" published by a Catholic of Jaffan:—"Wa have received for review a hook which purports to present a concise exposition of the Saiva Siddhanta system "as worked out in its most authoritative works, accompanied at the same time, by comments that may serve to enlighten the sincere reader." The "concise exposition" is an open invitation to the Hindus to enter into bitter religious controversies and we very much regret that the comments should take the form of abuive and insuriting epithets directed against the faith of over 900,000 of His Majosty's subjects io Caylon. We do not object to legitimate criticism, but we doubt if the book under notice is one such. We cannot commend such a mischiagen publisher. we doubt if the book under notice is one such. We cannot commend such a mischievous publication to the public, but will draw the attention of the authorities to its existence."

R ILWAY TIME TABLE —A copy of the new Railway time table which comes into force on and after March 4th, 1917, after the opening of the new Fort Station, was laid on the Press Table at the Secretariat on Saturday.

MR STEVENSON'S SUCCESSOR—It is said that Mr John Scott, C. C. S, will take Mr M Stevenson's place as Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, on the latter's departure for Cyprus.

NEGOMBO D. C. "IMPASSE"—It is stated that Mr.O. E. Karunaratoe, Auctioneer and Broker, Hutsdorf, has been selected Assessor for Mrs. B. wa and Mrs. Cooke in the case against the Hon. Mr. J. G. Fraser, Government Agent, W. P., over the new Negombo Resthouse site acquisition. Mr. F. L. Daniel remains. Assessor for the Hon. Mr. Fraser. The case will be heard about the end of March.

March.

BUDDHIST PRIEST HONOURED—The title of "Sri Sathdharmawagiswara" has been conferred on the R. v. Pannalankara Terunnanse, Chief Priest of the Gananahiwansa Siridhammarakshete Aramaya, Mapalane, Matara, and presently of Jayasekerarama. The Bay. Pannalankara has been a student for the last eight years at the Vidyodaya Oriental College where he has distinguished himself.

lege where he has distinguished himself.

The Singapore Medical College.—The following resolution adopted at its meeting of the 29th November 1916 by the General Medical Council of Great Britain, and published in the "Luccet" of the 9th December last shows the recognition of the qualification of the Singapore Medical College by the General Medical Council of Great Britain:—
"That any person who holds the L M S dipoma of the King Edward VII. Medical School, Singapore, granted after examination in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery and who is entitled by law to practise Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery in the Strates Settlements shall be cutified to be registered in the Colonial List of the Medical Register, provided he estisfies the Registera of the General Medical Council regarding the other particulars set forth in Part II. of the Medical Act, 1886"

Matrimonial—The marriage of Mr R

cal Act, 1886"

MATRIMONIAL—The marriage of Mr R
Sathasivam of the Railway Goods Office,
Kuela Lumpur, with Srimathy Manonmany
Ammal, eldest daughter of Mr. S. K. Sabapathippillai, Travelling Audit Clerk, Railway
Department, F. M. S., was celebrated on
Friday the 2nd ultimo, according to Hindu
rites. A beautiful pandal was erected for
the function and there was present a large
number of friends and relations on the
occasion.—Cor.

The marriage of Mr K Veluppillal of the West Country Estate, Kajang, with Miss Sivapakia Ammal, second daughter of Mr. Sabapathippillal, took place at the same time. —Cor.

HEAVY PENALTY IN GANJA CASE.—Thammur, an ex-trooper to H. E. the Governor, was charged at the Colombo Police Court yesterday with being in passession of a stab of ganja. It was alteged that the accused, when seized on suspicion, thrust the ganja into the coat-pocket of another man and ran away. The accused denied the charge It was submitted that the man was partly blind and it was not possible for him to have run away. Dr. A Nell was examined with regard to the man's eye sight. He said that the man could see with difficulty. The Magistrate convicted the accused and, and in view of previous convictions, sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of R3 1,000.

Ceylonese, Feb. 28.

India's Rice Output—for 1916—is an-

India's Rice Outfut—for 1916—is au-nounced elsewhere as showing a most ap-preciable increase on that of 1915 In this con-nection we note that the latest annual Re-

port on the Progress of A_c viculture in India shows the cultivation of ries had been extended in an even greater ratio than that of wheat. Within twelve years the area under this grain has risen from 54 million acres to 76 million acres, but, atthough India stands first in the list of countries exporting rose, her total shipments amount only to 9 per cent of her production, so large is the internal consumption. Here, too, efforts are being made to improve the yield, and success in this direction would mean an enhancement of the internal supply of food as well as an increase in the surplus for export. Soventy five per cent of India's exports of rice emanate from Burma. Types suitable for the European market selected in that province have been favourably reported on by the mills and the multiplication of seed has accordingly been taken in hand. In other areas progress was effected in the matter of the economical transplantation of seedings, the adoption of this method in the Central Provinces involving an increase of from 400 lb to 500 lb par acre.

A Fasting Cure—Remarkable and

A FASTING CURE—Remarkable success was recently achieved by Lt. Col. Waters, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon of Howrah, in his treatment of disbetes. Colonel Waters has bad several cases under his care in the Howrah hospital and has applied in each case the simple remedy of a fast of two or three days. The treatment is not original. It was initiated on the Continent of Europe and has been worked out in the Rockefeller Institute. Colonel Waters sums up his results in the statement that in most cases of disbetes sugar will disappear after two or three days' fasting, and, with a properly regulated diet, will remain absent. Observer.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and the Punjab MR. BEPIN CHANDRA PAL AND THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT—The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has warned Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal not to enter that Province. The order which is signed by Mr. French, Additional Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, was served on Mr. Pal on Friday night and is to the same effect as that recently served on Mr. Tilak. Mr. Pal writes to the Press, saying that he did not intend to visit the Punjab, nor was he invited to do so.

Punjab, nor was he invited to do so.

Obituary.—We deeply regret to record the death, which took place at "Chandravasa", Point Pedro, on Monday last, of Mr. A S Chandrassgre, late Medical Practicner, Point Pedro, Medical Officer on Board the S. S. "Haidis" of the Irdo Chinese Line, Voterinary Inspector, Johore Bharu, and Sanitary Inspector, Port Dickson, and Author of a Hand book of Practical Hindu Medicines for horses and cattle (in Tamil) and "Notes on the management of cattle in India and Ceylon" and their diseases (in English) He was the brother of Mr A S Artmugam and of the late Mr A S Arambamoorthy, Steamer'Agent, Pt Pedro and Batticaloa. We extend our beartfelt condolence to Mrs. A S Chandrasegra, Mressrs A S Arumugam, A S thamparapillay, Proctor and Notary S. C, Batticaloa, and to the other relations of the deseased. the deseased

Y. M. H. A., JAFFNA.

Branches.—A branch Association has been started at Sandirupay.

Conference.—The monthly Conference of branch Secretaries will be held at Keerimalai on Sunday 4th March 1917 at 2 P. M. at Keerimalai.

The Magazine.—Work in connection with the Magazine is going apace.—Cor.

PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, JAFFNA.

24th February, 1917, at 9.50 A. M.

The Government Agent, N. P., Chairman The Provincial Engineer, N. P. J. M. Hensman Eqr. M.§S. Ramalinga Mudlr. J. Cherumbin Esqr., and The Socretary.

(Proceedings and Resolutions.)

- Read and confirmed minutes of meeting on 9th September, 1916.
- 2. Read and approved minutes of D. R. C., Jaffaa held on 9 h September, 1916.
- 3. Considered estimated receipts and expenditure for 1917.

4. Considered estimate for Rs. 180/- for providing lattice to Kankesantural Resthouse back vorandah.

Resolved that the Superintendent, Minor Works, may be requested to enquire and submit separate estimates for good wire netting and expanded metal.

metal.

5. Considered estimate for Rs. 8880/- for additions and improvements to Pallai Resthouse.

Resolved that the proposed repairs be carried out save and except the new bed room and that the S. M. W. be asked to submit amended estimate accordingly.

6. Considered letter No. 136 of 9-11 16 from the Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, to transfer Rs. 75/ from equipment vote to repairs to Resthouses vote.

Passed.

7. Considered estimates for 1917 of D. R. C. Mullaittive.

Passed.

8. Considered estimate for Rs. 52-30 for re-pairs to Mankviam R. H.

9. Considered letter No. 55 of 18 12 16 from the Assistant Government Agent, Mollotativa, re Resthouses in Mullaittiva and Vavuoiya Districts. Read.

10. Considered papers re encroachments on the 19th to 20th mile of Jaffna—Pt. Pedro road at

Approved of steps being taken under the Ordinance to remove encroachments.

11. Considered papers er encroachment on Puttur-Kodikamam road.

Approved of steps being taken under the Ordi-auce to remove encroachment.

12. Considered papers re encroachment on lat mile and lat quarter of 2nd mile of Chunna-kan—Kantrodai read in Chunnakam.

Aprroved of steps being taken under the Ordinance to remove encroachments.

13 Considered papers re encroachments or Jaffoa – Kankesanturai road at 64 mile at Chunnakam.

Approved of steps being taken under the Ordinance to remove enroachments.

14. Appointment of Mr. W. C. Price, Provincial Engineer as Official Member P. R. C. N. P. Read.

15. Considered papers re appointment of Mr. S. H. Wadia, Office Assistant to the Government Agent to ack as Charman in the absence of the Government Agent.

Approved.

16. Considered Government letter No. 4/06756 of 18 8 16 re pension to Road Committee Officers.

Sgd./ B. Horsburgh, Chairman.

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, JAFFNA.

24th February, 1917, at 1030 a. m.

gent:—
The Government Agent, N. P., Chairman
The District Engineer, Jaffua
C. M. Sinnayah Mudir.
A. Cathiravelu Esqt., and
R. Rajakarier Esqt.

(Proceedings and Resolutions under Road Ordinance.)

Road and confirmed minutes of meeting on 9th September, 1916.

2. Considered estimated receipts and expendi-ture for 1917.

Passed.

3 Considered estimate for Rs. 202/62 for re-building culvert No. 10 on Alvai—Thunnalai road. Passed.

4. Considered estimate for Rs. 310/- for constructing culverts on 20th mile Pt. Pedro to Maruthankeny road.

5 To approve payment of excess Rs. 49/ on count of culverts on Anaicoddai Lagoon road.

Passed.

6 Considered papers renew road through Myliddy.

Resolved that an undertaking be obtained from those interested in the construction of the road from Myliddy to Kadduvan (marked in rec in the S. M. W's sketch) as to whether they will give the land free and permit free excavation along the road for its formation.

the road for its formation.

7. Considered estimate for Rs. 135/ for repairs to approach road to Puloly Hospital.

Resolved that the estimate be passed and that application be made to Government to transfer the road to the P. W. D., being an approach road connecting two principal roads.

8. To approve an additional vote of Rs. 50/- on account of surveys.

9 Considered estimate for Rt. 430/ for the extension of Vallipuram—Maruthankerny road.

10. Considered estimate for Rs. 2200/ for reducing the gradient and building wall on Adiapathamadam road.

Resolved that this be considered along with other proposals for new works.

Sgd./ B. Horsburgh, Chairman.

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, JAFFNA.

24th February, 1917, at 10 30 A. M.

gent:— The Government Agent, N. P., Chairman The District Engineer, Jaffua C. M. Sinuayah Mudle. A. Cashiravelu Esqr., and B. Rajakarier Esqr.

(Proceedings and Resolutions under Markets'
Ordinance.)

Pread and confirmed minutes of meeting on 9th September, 1916.

2. Considered estimated receipts and expendi-ture for 1917.

Passed.

Lease of Markets for 1917.

Chuanagam Market
Changanai Market
Chavakachahory Market
Pandataripu Market
Tholpuram Market
Elephast Pass Market
Kodikamam Market

4 Considered papers re Pay of Market Keeper, Kedikamam.

Kodikamam.
Resolved that the pay of the Market Keeper be fixed at Rs. 5/- per mensem.

Sgd./ B. Horsburgh,

Cha rman.

ORIENTAL MEDICAL SCIENCE.

FIVE SCHOLARSHIPS.

TENABLE IN INDIA AND JAFFNA.

Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Oriental Medical Science Fund held on the 21st instant.

There were present Mr. P. E. Pieris, (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. Abdul Rabiman, the Hon. Mr. K. Balasingham, the Hon. Mr. O. C. Tillekeratne and Mr. Donald Obeyesekere.

It was decided that 5 Scholarships be awarde Two to be held at the National Medical College, Calcutta; two at the Ayurvedic College at Medras and one at the Navamakadu Hospital in Jaffina.

It was resolved that the Scholarships tenable in India do comprise travelling expenses, Rs. 50 for books and Rs. 80 per mensem for a period of four years, that the one tenable in Jaffoa be of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem for a period of 8 years.

These Scholarships are liable to be withdrawn in case the quarterly reports of the Principals as to progress and character prove unsatisfactory.

A Select Committee consisting of the Hoo, Mr. R. Balasingham and Mr. Donald Obeyesekers was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for awarding the Scholarships to be held in

It was decided that Sanskrit and Elementary English (VIth Standard) be non-optional subjects in the Examination to be held for awarding the Scholarships.

It was resolved that the Hop, Mesers, Kanaga-sabai and Sapapathy be invited to relect the student to be trained at the Nayamakadu Hos-

A vote of thanks to the Ravd. Suriyagods Summangala for having attended the meeting and given the Board the benefit of his observations was unanimously passed.

Donald Obeyesekere, Hon. Secy.

INDENTURE SYSTEM.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

Secretary of State's Despatch.

Delhi, "ebruary 24.—It will be remembered that on Wednesday last in reply to the question of Pandit Madan Mohan—Malaviya the troveniment promised to publish the reply of the Secretary of State to their despatch (already published) on Indenture Emigration. Accordingly it is published in to-day's sue of the Gazette of India, the next being as follows:—The recommendations you have made for the abolition of the Indenture system is one for which I had not been prepared by the parasal of correspondence that followed the report of Mr. Sanderson. The committee methods of recruiting adopted in India are admittedly unsatisfactory, but I washin the hope that they would be found by your dovernment to be susceptible of improvement. The growing feeling in India against the system must be accepted as a fact and there would be little profit in diacussing how far the popular movement is due to some confusion between the Dominions that exclude free Indian emigrants and the Orlonies that still import Indian indentured labour. Such confusion is excusable in view of the history of the Indian question in Natal, but it is necessary to remark that the attitude of Canada and Australia towards free Indian emigration is due to deeper causes than the existence of indentured labour west Indian and Fiji and will not be affected by the discontinuance of the system.

I am, however, entirely prepared to accept the policy advocated by your Excellency's Canada

I am, however, entirely prepared to accept the policy advocated by your Excellency's Government and will invite the Colonial office to cooperate with me in devising most suitable means for giving effect to it with due consideration to the interests of the Colonies affected and with adequate safeguards for the protection of and well being of emigrants under the new system which you suggest should take the place of indentured labour. The result of this reference will be communicated to you in due course.

tured labour. The result of the stelerence with the communicated to you in due course.

I agree with you that the mere abolition of indentured emigration will not be sufficient and that the change should not be made until a satisfactory scheme of recruitment on other lines had been worked out. The colonies which depend of Indian labour will desire to attract immigrant and the problem of securing as far as possible the welfare of the labourers who leave Indian labour will desire to attract immigrant and the problem of securing as far as possible would not be solved by a formal transference of the direct responsibility now vested in your Excellency's Government. While the restriction on the freedom involved by the indenture system of suicides the question of sexual immorality; quite distinct, connected as it is with the dispreparation of the recruiters in collecting women of an undesirable type. The idea that the abolition of indenture would of itself produce the ameioration in the respect is not shared by Your Government where a ware that there is no evidence for the vaguable sometimes expressed that the status of indentured women exposes them to ill treatment The question of the condition of free engigentin is a steadily increasing degree the attention of public main. India and unless free emigration, the problems upon which you have touched will remain. It has size the abolition of indenture emigration to Natal that developments connected a large extent with the general position of Indian feeling expression to Natal that developments connected a large extent with the central position of Indian feeling the distinction of the Penal cet tract at the price of recruiting gives scope for more than energine of a stand that Act 18 agreements are all common. In the Federated Maley State gince the abolition of indentured immigration.

somewhat different system is in force form now at present sure that the scheme outlinded in the 17th paragraph of your latter of the 15th October is entirely practicable and i shall be 11ad to learn whether in the opinion of Your Excellency's Government the introduction of arrangements similar to those in force in regard to emigration to the Federated Maley States, would satisfy Indian public opinion and at the same time provide sufficient safeguards for the weifare of omigrants.

mme provide sufficient safeguards for the welfare of emigrants.

It is essential to be ar in mind the elaborate provisions made by the Colonial Governments under the present system for the protection of indentured labourers, and while free emigrants in unfamiliar surroundings will stand in need for similar safeguards the colonies can hardly be expected to maintain their present arrangements unless they have some security that no obstacles are placed is the way of intending emigrants and that these can be counted upon to fulfil the obligations in to which they enter. While it is for the Colonial Governments to devise an acceptable substitute for the present system Your Excellency's Government might facilitate their endeavours by stating your requirements in greater detail.

—The Hindu.

-The Hindu.

JAPAN'S MATCH MANUFACTURE.

(Ву К. Внімора.)

(By K. Shimoda)

The match did not find its way into Japan until the later period of the Tokugawa regime, fire up to that time having been made by flint and steel with tinder. In the early part of the Meiji ora the use of matches became common. The number of the man who introduced the Western match into Japan was Makoto Shimidzu who went to France to study in 1870, as one of the students selected by the government to take up the subject of engliagering. Ratur sing home in 1875 he started the manufacture of matches, as this industry had not then the number of matches, as this industry had not then the number of matches, as this industry had not then the one attempted in Japan. His factory, called the Shinsuisha, he established at Honjo in Tokyo. At first he laboured under the difficulty of not being able to obtain a sufficient supply of white poplar wood for match sticks, but at Nikko and around the base of Mount Foji he discovered wood fit for the purpose, a plential supply later coming from Hokkaido.

In 1878 Mr. Shimidzu again went to Europe.

coming from Hokkaide.

In 1878 Mr. Shimidzu again went to Europe, visiting all the principal match manufacturing centers; and when he came back factories were started at O aka, Kobe and Nagoya. There was considerable difficulty at first in getting the Janaese to take to the use of matchs, as the fire rabbed out of them was deemed unclean and unholy, smelling too much of the nother regions. For years no Japanese would think of using a match to kindle the sacred fire before the altar shelf of the temples or shrines, the light always being scruck with flint and steel in the good old day. The prejudice persisted for many years and only recently has it completely disappeared.

The Japanese make three kinds of matches

only recently has is completely disappeared.

The Japanese make three kinds of matches the safety match, the phosphorous and the sulphur match; and the industry is divided into various branches, those who make sticks only, those who make sticks only, those who make boxes and those who put on the ignition tips on the match sticks. The stick makers purchase their wood in the best market and carry on their trade apart from the others, the woods used being white or red poplar and lawsh. The trees are felled and sawn into lengths of from 7 to 10 feet, brought out and again cut into blocks of a little over 8 inches the rind being then taken off. These are put through machines waich cut them into match wood, which, after the cutting, is dried and bundled. The woodmen go into the forest in the spring usually in April, Hokkaido being the best place.

Hokkaido being the best place.

The making of match boxes is an independent industry too, the wood preferred being larch or intoki which is purchased from timber merchants. The boards are cut in two sizes, one for the sides and bottom of the boxes and the other for the holder or case. The wood is made into this shaving like pieces by hand, and the boxes are made by hand, rice paste being used to stick them together and to hold the paper coverings, the whole being let out to poor people everywhere over the town. Thus there are no special factories for the making of match boxes. The finished boxes are piled in divisions of ten thousand. Another business is the making of packing cases in which to place the match boxes after they are filled with matches, which must be strong enough to stand transportation.

shay are filled with matches, which must be strong enough to stand transportation.

The busiest department of the industry is the making of the fluished matches. Here there are thousands of hands all in constant sotivity, drying the match sticks passing them over a hot iron plate, parching the ends so as to fit them for the reception of the chemicals that make them light under friction. Before the chemicals are put on, the wood is soaked in parafin. Then the heads are out on; and when those have well stuck, the sticks are again dried in the sun, phosphorous matches alone being dried in rooms, to prevent evaporation. Most of the hands employed are wornen. These take the finished matches away in trays and put them into their boxes. Most of the work is done by hand machines. This is because Japanese labour is still cheaper than machinery. Foreigners looking over our match factories think that, although they are thirty lears old, they are still in their infancy, because of not using machinery; but these little factories turn out quite as many and as just as good matches as the mechanical factories of the west.

In 1002 there were some 28 match factories in the awhole amplies.

In 1902 there were some 28 match factories in the mechanical factories of the west.

In 1902 there were some 28 match factories in the whole empire, representing a capital of no more that half a million yen; yet their annual exports amount to no less than 4,000 000 yen. The total match production of Japan is now valued at about 8½ million yen a year. This year on account of the war the demand has so increased that the output will total at least 14 million yen, while the number of factories has increased to 250, employing about 20 000 laborers.

The exports of Japanese matches go chiefly to Hongkong, Bombay, Calcutta, Stratts Se the ments, China and Dutch Indies. The factories of China are daveloping however, and Japan mut except strong competition there. Objections have been made to Japanese matches on the score of the brittleness of the wood and the irregularity of quality, which defects are due for the most part

to the great number of small houses engaged in

to the great number of small houses engaged in the making of them.

The cle a great variate of match-hox labels in Japun, and there are cult of the of the cle just as there are collectors of shaun. Some people are so zadous in the repect that they of rry a pointed can be stated in the repect that they of rry a pointed can be that in case they see a match box in the red they may pick it up to see if the label is one unknown, when they can sectre it. This sly method is used, as they are ashamed to be seen stopping to pick up what another has di-carded. These virtues of held amound conferences to compare notes and examine collections. The labels current in Tokyo and neighbourhood are yellow, with its trade mark or crest. Those made in Osaka have red, green or blue labels, which are considered more attractive. The Japanese try to meet the taste of the people to whom they export matchers; and labels pleasing to Chinese eyes are put on those sent to that country, such as the dragon or the hero Kwann, while western designs are often put on those going in that direction.

—The A. B. Patrika.

-The A. B. Patrika.

THE PULAYA CONFERENCE,

The "Peoples opinion" of Trivandrum publishes in its issue of the 24th Februray the following account of a conference of Pulayas:—

publishes in its issue of the 24th Februray the following account of a conference of Pulayas:

"A big monster meeting of the Pulayas was held in the Jubilee Hall at about 4 P.M. on Sunday last. The Hall and the balcony were packed to the full with Pulaya men and women. Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair, the Dewan presided. Respectable and influential members of the Hindu community were also present on the ceasion. By way of a prayer, the Pulayas assembled there on the occasion conjured the name of the godhead-Rama. Two Pulayas read two papers which contained some of the disabilities of the Pulayas in social and educational directions. It is highly significant of the advancement which education makes among the Pulayas that two Pulaya Girlsone of whom is a scholarship student in class VI—also made suitable speeches to the admiration of all the audience. A few slokas praying for the long life of H. H. the Maha Raja and thanking Mr. Krishnan Nair, the Dewan, for the manifold blessings confered on the Pulaya community were recited by some Pulayas. A song specially composed for the occasion by Mr. Mulur S. Padmanabha Panickar was also sung by the Pulayas. Messrs. G. Bankara Pillay B. A. B. L. Additional Second Jude, and S. Subramanya Sastrial M. A., Inspector of Elementary Schools, Southern Range, made speeches which contained valuable pleces of sound and practical advice. Simple leasons in clearl ness, temperence etc. were set forth to the Pulayas in the course of both the speeches. They were advised to be very loyal, obedient, and subservient to the high caste gentles whose sympathy and good will towards them might be of very great help in their attempt for a lift in the social scale. The Dewan's concluding address was clearly expressive of his sincere solicitude for the uplift of the depressed classes. He advised them to be well contented with what they have been privileged to enjoy and to prove themselves worthy of higher privileges and greater blessings from the Government. He also advised them to take more interes

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PLIGHT OF SRD CLASS PASSENGERS ON THE JAFFNA-UP COUNTRY LINE.

Mr. J. P. Ampalavanar of Nuwara Eliya sends us for publication the following copy of a letter addressed by him to the General Manager, C. G. R., which speaks for itself:—

Nuwara Eliya, 24th February 1917.

The General Manager, C. G. B. Colombo

C. G. R. Colombo.

Sir.

With reference to the recent retrenchment method adopted by your department in cancelling some train services. I beg to bring to your kind notice the inconveniences felt by the hundreds of 3 d class passengers who travel between Jaffina and Up-Country

and Up-Country.

According to the present arrangement a 3rd class passenger to Jaffra from an Up-Country stallon has to take the first day train, there being no 3cd class compartments in the night trains. A passinger from Bandarawela or Ragela takes the train at 6 30 A m which re ches Polgahawela 4.8 P m and says the e for 174 hours and then takes the Jaffua train at 9,30 A m, the next day. Thus he undergoes, if he is a family man, with his wife and children, a great deal of trouble and inconventence. How can he be expected to spend the night there in a strange place with any sort of confort, not to speak of the loss of his precious time?

I hope you will be kind enough to remove this

process time?

I hope you will be kind enough to remove this unnecessary trouble and inconvenience either by connecting some 3cd class compartments to the night trains to and from Up-Country or by restoring the Jaffan night train service. The latter will be preforable as it will also remove the deley of mails delivery. At present letters posted here in the morning are sent to Colombo, from where they are despusched by the following morning train and delivered at J flan the 5cd morning. Thanking you for an early attention to this matter.

I am Sig,
Your Obedient Servant,
(Sg. 1.) J. P. AMPALAY WAR.

The War.

TRANSFORT "ATHOS" TORPEDOED.

Paris (Official).—The Messagerics mail boat "Athos" from China, transporting Senegalese Tirailleurs and Colonial labourers to France, has been torpedoed in the Mediterranean. Two escotting destroyers, aided by a gunboat which came up, saved 1,450.

SEA FRIGHTEULNESS.

THE "FERSEUS" SUNK.

The British ship "Perseus" has been sunk.

The loss of the "Perseus" was due probably to either a floating mine or an internal explosion. Of the crew one European and two Chinese are missing: all the others have been saved.

A SWEDISH PROTEST.

Stockholm.—The Swedish Government has protested to Germany at the terpedoing of the Swedish steamer "Veering" and the sailing ship "Hugo-Hamilton".

CREW LOST.

Four injured and two dead members of the crew of the sunken London steamer, "John Miles," have been landed. Fourteen others are missing.

SPANISH STEAMER HELD UP.

Madrid.—An Austrian submarine held up the Spanish steamer "Victoria Eugenia" from Buenos Aires, off Tarragone, and demanded the surrender of eight Britishers. The Captsin pointed out that the ship was in territorial waters and said he would sink her before giving them up. The submarine withdrew and the steamer received an ovation on its arrival at Barcelona.

CARDIFF STEAMER SUNK.

Nine of the crew of the sunken Cardiff steamer "Rosalie" were saved. The remaining 21, including all the officers, were lost. The Captain and Chief In sincer and two of the crew of the sunken Caronif steamer "Carso" were taken prisoner and the remainder were landed.

GERMAN OFFER TO SPAIN.

It is announced that Germany has offered Spain regular passenger communication to Fal-mouth, similar to her offer to the United States.

BRUTALITY.

ERUTALITY.

One of the worst cases of deliberate submerine brutality at present recorded was revealed in the case of a Lowestoft fishing smack which was stopped on Feb. 13th, 46 miles from laud. The skipper and crew were ordered on board the submirine. A German callor placed bombs aboard the smack. They were then ordered into a boar and told to pull away. They were picked up 68 hours later after exposure to the bitter cold and heavy weather without food or water the whole time.

The Spanish Base.

THE SPANISH BASE.

THE SPANISH BASE.

THE STANISH BASE.

Madrid.—Herr Meyer, German Consul at Carthagena, has been arrested in connection with the discovery of the submarine base. Another German, Killer, has been arrested. The Madrid Police are actively searching for another German believed to be the ringleader. The authorities are determined to probe the affair to the bottom to satisfy public opinion which demands most vigorous suppression of German intrigues.

ITALIAN TRANSPORT TORPEDOED

London, Feb. 24.

Rome.—The transport "Minas" bound for Salprika was torpedoed 160 miles West of Cape Matapan on Feb. 15th. Part of the troops on board were saved.

SEVEN DUTCH STRAMERS TORPEDOED.

London, Feb. 24.

London, Feb. 24.

The Dutch steamers "Zsandijk," "Noorderdijk,"
"Eemland," "Gaasterland," "Jacatra," "Menado"
and "Bandeeng," totalling 23,000 tons, were torpedoed on Feb. 22od and the crews landed.
Seven of the torpedoed steamers, four of which
were bound from Holland with full cargoes, were
attacked in the Western approaches to the English Chaunel. It is noteworthy that no instructions regarding routes were either asked for or
given by the British Admiralty, the whole of the
authorities.

The "Menalest and the contraction of the Dutch
authorities.

authorities.

The "Menado" and "Bandoeng" were both Rotterdam Lloyd steamers from Batavia for Rotterdam, the "Jacatra" a Rotterdam Lloyd from New York for Rotterdam, the "Gassterland" and Teemland" both Royal Dutch from Amsterdam for Buenos Aires and New York, respectively, and the "Noorderdijk" and "Zaandijk," both Holland. America from New York for Rotterdam and from Rotterdam for Philadelphia, respectively.

ANOTHER GERMAN PROMISE BROKEN.

Another German Promise Broken.

The Hague (Official).—When unrestricted submirisin was proclaimed the Dutch Government protected and arrest that Germany should take eare that none of the Dutch vessels en route to and from Dutch ports fell victims. Germany replied that she was ready to comply, but it was impossible to guarantee absolute safety. The seven vessels availing themselves of the German offer left port together on Feb. 22ad. All were trappeled without their papers being examined, 200 of the crew have been landed. It is supposed that the remainder are safe.

THE GERMAN EXPLANATION

Londen, Feb. 25.

The Hagne.—The German Legation in a long and extraordinary explanation of the torpedoing says that the date of the safe home coming of Dutch vessels was originally fixed for Feb. 5th Sat was postponed to Feb. 9th, then Feb. 11th In view of the situation in Bolland finally Dutch shipowaers were informed their vessels could leave in a group on Feb. 22nd or March 17th, but the salety gurranteed on Feb. 22nd was only commarative, whereas that for March 17th was absolutely safe. The torpedoing was regrettable, but the Dutch shipowners were responsible because they sailed on Feb. 22nd.

DUTCH PRESS INDIGNANT.

The Hague.—The Dutch Press is most indignant at the German outrage completely disregarding the rights of the Dutch people. It declares that no big nation could thus be treated. Dutch honour can no longer be maintained. It protests against the deepess numiliation to which a Neutral has yet been subjected.

London, Feb. 25.

Reuter confirms the report that no enquiries were made from the Admirstly regarding the routes of the Dutch ships which arrived at Falmouth at various dates and were released at the special request of the Dutch Government.

BRITISH INSTRUCTIONS NOT ASKED FOR.

BRITISH INSTRUCTIONS NOT ASKED FOR.

(Official).—The Dutch Legation visited Falmouth and interviewed the Captains privately, giving them special instructions. The ships sailed with the usual navigation lights and other illuminations, but were torpedoed shortly afterwards. It is regarded as a result of the Duuch complacency over the German decrees. There is a strong feeling in shipping circles that repeated Dutch concessions to German bullying are a poor return for British consideration for Dutch Home and Colonial interests. It is pointed out that if Dutch ships followed the British regulations they would doubtless have arrived safely, like the overwhelming majority of Britishers.

ONE VESSEL BROUGHT TO HARBOUR

London, Feb. 24.
Lloyds state that the "Menndo" has been rafely brought to harbour. The "Bandoeng," "Eemland" and "Zaandijk" are possibly still afloat.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY DROWNED.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY DROWNED.

Washington.—The Consul at Malta telegraphs that Dr. Robert Haden, the American Missionary from Socchow, has been drowned by the torpeding of the M M. ss. "Athos" in the Mediterranean without waroing on Feb. 17ah, 210 miles East of Malta. Haden was drowned when 'returning to the ship to assist others. The submarine showed neither flag nor number.

AMERICANS SAVED.

London, Feb. 23.

It is reported that the Americans aboard the "Skogland" have been saved.

GERMANY SURPRISED.

Madraid.— A telegram from Berlin says:— Germany is surprised at the Spanish reply to the "submarining" Note and has offered to provide Spain with coal, buy a portion of its orange harvest and transfer some German ships detailed in Spanish ports to compensate for the damage by submarines.

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET.

London, Feb. 24

London, Feb. 24.

New York.—A correspondent from aboard the "Philadelphia" has arrived from Liverpool. She was the first American liner to run the gauntlet of submarinism. He says she left Liverpool in disregard of the German blockade orders without the prescribed marking. The passed the danger zone practically without altering her regular course, met an abundance of British ships, and saw no sign of the pirates. Of 200 first-class passengers to ked 61 sailed and were most cheering despite the presence of reporters on the boat train seeking information regarding the identity of the passengers obviously with a view to obturaty notices. There were 66 second-class and 114 third-class passengers, including the crew of the torpedeed "Housatonic."

N. Y. FOOD RIOTS.

N. I. FOOD RIOTS.

New York.—The Municipality has asked the State Legislature to legislate to enable the City to buy foodstuffs to sell to the poor at cost price.

THE DAY'S TOLL.

London, Feb. 28.

The sinkings reported yesterday totalled over 18,000 tons.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO CHINA.

Shanghai.—The Garman reply to China's pro-test against submarining says they were driven to extreme measures. It promises respect for the lives of the Chinese.

STEAMERS SUNK.

The steamers "Belgier" and "Wathfield," the barque "Invercauld" and two smacks, all British, have been sunk. The total tonnage is 9,000

BRAZILIAN STEAMERS SAFE.

London, Feb. 25.

Havre.—Two Brazilian steamers have arrived and left for Cape Verde on 31st January.

AMERICA GETTING READY.

Washington.—The Senate has adopted a republican resolution, authorising Dr. Wilson to use the armed forces of the United States to protect the commerce, property and lives of Americans.

THE RESTRICTION OF IMPORTS. MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

London, Feb. 28.

The Commons was crowded and there were numerous distinguished people present, including Sir R. Borden and Mr. Massey. Mr. Lloyd George on rising was loudly cheered. He said the ultimate success of the Allied cause depended on a solution of the tennage difficulties. Over a million tons of our shipping was allocated to Franca alone and a considerable amount to Russia and Italy. Also a considerable amount to Russia and Italy. Also a considerable amount was sunk. There was not only a shortage for the general needs of the nation but also for Military purposes. The nation must be prepared for drastic sacrifices to ego with submarinism, otherwise disasters confronted us. The topnage problem must therefore be tackled ruthlessly and promptly by Navai mea urea, building new ships, dispensing with unnecessary imports and largeasing home food production. Shipwards must be to the stepost for anti submarine craft beside merchant men. With yeared to imports the problem of timber, of which 6 400 600 tons was imported last year, must be dealt with in order to save tonnigs. The best methods of conomissing timber was being investigated. The French Government had given two forcates for the use of our Army in France and he was afraid he must ask

for more. The supply of huge timber must also be increased. He thought he could get sufficient labour to tell enough trees for all purposes. We were importing millions of tons of iron ore while there was plenty of low grade ore in Britain. If we could augment the supply of labour we could enormon ly increase the cutput and a large saving of tonnage would result. Our food stocks at present were lamentably low, not owing to submarines, but a bad barvest. For the safety of the nation we must use every effort to increase production in 1917. There were a few weeks in which to sow Spring wheat, oats and barley. In order to induce farmers to plough up pasture land he immediately proposed to guarantee the farmer a minimum ware would be fixed for the agricultural labourer.

Drastic Reductions.

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS.

Brastic Reductions.

Rant raising would be prohibited and the Board of Agriculture would enforce cultivation. It has gua-canteed a minimum price of wheat which for a quarter would be 60 shillings in 1917 and 55 the next two years and 45 the next 8 years. Paper imports would be reduced to 640,000 tons which is half the present allowance. All essential food-stuffs would be on the free list but apples, to-matoes and certain raw fruits would be prohibited. Ocanges, bananas, grapes, almonds and nuts would be reduced to 25 per centum of 1915 imports, and canned salmon would be reduced by fifty per cent. Mineral waters would be prohibited and ocoos and coffee temporarily stopped as we had large stocks of these. The importation of Foreign tea would be prohibited and ocoos and coffee temporarily stopped as we had large stocks of these. The importation of Foreign tea would be prohibited while even the importation of Indian tea would be reduced to a certain extent. This would save 900,000 tons, Mr. Lloyd George regretted exceedingly the stoppage of certain luxuries from France and Italy. The output of beer would be reduced to ten million brreels, a saving of 600,000 tons of imports for its manufacture. Spirits would correspondingly be reduced. The restrictions would be imposed immediately. Steps would be taken to prevent speculative buying, and if necessary the Food Controller would control commodities. If this programme was carried out and those able to help in the production did help there was not the slightest doubt we could face the worst the enemy could do (loud cheers.)

AMERICANS ABOARD TORPEDOED STEAMER.

Lendon, Feb. 28.
The American Consul at Barcelona reports that
five Americans were aboard the torpedoed
Swedish steamer "Skogland."
SUPPLIES

SUPPLIES FOR SUBMARINES.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE STREET CONTROL OF T

CIVILIAN PRISONERS.

In the House of Lords Lord Newton stated that the Civilian and Military British prisoners respectively were in Germany 4 500 and 34,500, Austria 200 and 250, Bulgaria 0 and 550, Turkey 700 and 10,800 including 8,800 Indians. Government is about to make a proposal to Turks which would have the effect of releasing 20 per cent of the prisoners. The treatment of prisoners in Austria was in complete contrast with that received in Germany.

THE NATIONAL SERVICE BILL.

THE NATIONAL SERVICE BILL.

London, Feb. 22.

Sir Geo. Cave, in moving the second reading of the National Service Bill, gave a pledge that the powers therein would not be used for the purpose of industrial compulsion. If voluntaryism were inadequate, Government would ask Parliament for compulsory powers. In the Commons Mr. Hope stated that the idea of a general exchange of civilian prisoners had been abandoned.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

London, Feb. 21.

Melbourne.—Government has approved the delegation to the Imperial Conference, consisting of Mr. Hughes and Sirs. W. H. Irvine and John Forrest. The date of departure is not fixed.

THE CROWN COLONIES REPRESENTATIVE.

London, Feb. 22.
In the Commons Mr. Long announced that he would represent the Crown Colonies at the Imperial Conference.

AUSTRIA DEFENDS GERMAN POLICY.

AUSTRIA DEFENDS GERMAN POLICY.

London, Feb. 22.

Amsterdam.—Count Tisza, in the House of Deputies at Buda-Pesth, vigorously defended the German policy which he asserted since 1870 had been peaceful and cultural. The expansion threatened no nations vital interests. He accused France and Russia of constant intriguing. It was most natural that Germany should attive for a Colonial policy. He declared that if the War concluded as its enemies imagined, no agreement could assure a lasting Peace. He justified the submarinism, which he regarded optimistically.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN NORWAY.

Christiania.—There is considerable dissatisfaction in Norway at the Government's policy at home and abroad owing to economic conditions. There is a movement for the formation of a National Government.

HIGH COST OF FOOD IN NEW YORK.

London, Feb. 22.

New York.—The Mayor has received three deputations from East side women who tearfully declared that their children were starving owing to the dearness of the food. They urred the Manicipal appropriation of a million dellars for the purchase of pravisions for the peor. The Mayor promised to investigate the conditions.

THE BRITISH FRONT. 800 GERMANS KILLED

London, Feb. 24.

Reuter, wiring from Headquartors, says the London Regiment has wrested from the Canadians the record for the most successful raid, bringing back 120 prisoners, all Prussians, and five machine-guns, and killing at least 300. The assault was made half an hour before sunset on

Feb. 23. Two flanking parties met 500 yards in the rear of the German trenches, while their comrades in the centre were still bombing and bayoneting the trapped Prusians. Many knew German and confused the enemy by shouting misleading orders. The Londoners remained in the trenches an hour, thoroughly destroying them. Retaliatory German Artillery work was wild and ineffective.

wild and ineffective.

1,600 Prisoners in Raids.
London, Feb. 23.
Renter's Headquarters correspondent says that from Jan. 1st to reb. 19th we took prisoner 1,600 in raids. The decline of the German morals is accentuated by the difficulties in rationing, owing to the heaviness and precision of our gun fire.

ENEMY VACATE IMPORTANT POSITIONS.
London, Feb. 24
ceasing prossure the enemy have vacated important positions on the Ancre. We progressed considerably on a mile front Southward and South-Eastward of Miraumont. We advanced on a front of 14 mile Southward and South-Eastward of Serte. The enemy rushed a post Westward of Lers, A counter-attack immediately recovered it.

Counter-attack immediately recovered it.

Serre Occupied.

Field Marshal Sir D. Haig says:—The enemy continued to yield ground along the Ancre. Small bodies of our troops advanced on a wide front and occupied Serre and other important points successfully raided Eastward of Vierstraat on a five hundred yards front inflicting casualties and taking prisoner 55. We also raided Eastward of Armentieres. We drove our raiders who reached our trenches North Eastward of Ypres. There Somme.

[Serre is a small viller.

[Serre is a small village forming the apex of a uast triangle Beaumont Hamel-Serre Mirau-

THE FRENCH FRONT.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Feb. 24.

Paris.—A communique says:—After a violent bombardment the Germans attempted an unsuccessful coup-de-main on the trenches near Wisembach. A French airship bombarded the busy workshops at Briey, returning safely. Aeroplanes dropped 400 kilograms of bombs on German bivouacs at Spiscourt.

London, Feb. 25.

A French communique says:—There was the outsomary cannonade on the whole front and no Infantry action, except for two fruitless enemy attempts at Violu in Alsace.

A French communique says:—We made two successful raids on enemy posts in the Forest of Apremont and North of Badonvillers. A French air squadron effectively bombed the Railway Stations at Grand Pre and Romagne-sous-Montfaucon.

OUR HUGE ARMY.

The Army Estimates issued today provide for 5,000,000 men exclusive of those serving in India. GERMAN SUBMARINE STRANDED.

Amsterdam.—A German submarine with a crew of fourteen stranded on the island of Walcheren between Domburg and Westkapelle, The Military are on guard.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN AMERICA.

New York.—There is a mysterious outbreak of a score of incendiary fires in New Britain, Connecticut, where are many munition works. A plot was discovered to blow up the munition factory at Youngstown, Ohio, where two Turks carrying dynamite were arrested.

BILBAO EXPLOSION.

London, Feb. 24.
Mairid.—Two bombs exploded in a shipyard at Bilbao. German agents are suspected.

—The Coylon Observer.

NOTICE.

Vijaya Seelam Uthirapasam

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

"Veerasingan 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. Velupillay, General Merchant, Main Street, COLOMBO.

S. Shunmuganathan,
Book and Stationery Depôt,
Vannarponnai, JAFFNA.

C. W. ChinnappaPillay, Van Rast, JAFFNA.

Prices Re. 1 and 62 cents Postage 15 and 12 cts.

WANTED.

Wanted contractor to put up a Bunga-low (labour only) in one of the Islands. Only those who are able to supply effi-cient Carpenters and Masons need apply.

Apply to:-Bungalow, c/o "Hindu Organ."