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HOW AMERICANS GREETED THE ROYALTY

Kings Have Their Significance

WILL CHAMBERLAIN PLAY UP?

By H. N. Brailsford

AFTER a century and-a-half, George VI has visited the continent that George III. lost. With a happy touch of imagination, rare on these ceremonial occasions, he has sailed down the Potomac River, whose waters once bore between tranquil woods the British frigates that burned and plundered the young republic's capital.

This gracious act, he completed by a visit to Mount Vernon, where that noble rebel, George Washington, grew to the stature that still over shadows the American nation.

It is pleasant to read of the welcome the king received. Whatever it may have meant in political terms, it was assuredly warm-hearted and sincere.

There is on this earth, if I may speak from the experience of wandering life, no kinder or more hospitable people than this American nation. It meant to honour its guest partly because he is a stranger on its soil, but also because he is the symbol of common traditions and a common culture.

Common Culture

Wave after wave of cruelty and persecution, some of it political, some of it economic, have filled this continent with millions who have behind them an emotional background that is not ours.

The Jewish refugees who form nearly half the population of New York; the sons of impoverished Balkan peasants who sweat for despotic Steel Trust before the furnaces of Pittsburgh; the negroes whose enslavement built the fortunes of English merchant-princes—these have no share in the heritage that the founders brought from our island.

Nor are the Americans of the purest English stock the most

influential. The peasants and share-croppers of the southern hills still preserve the dances and ballads their fathers brought from Elizabethan England. But sunk in poverty deeper even than that of the negroes who till the soil beside them, they are not a dominant force in this society of many origins.

Books more than blood, the pulpit rather than memory, but chiefly the political tradition that dates from our own civil struggle—here are the English foundations on which Americans are erecting an original civilisation of their own.

Popular Conception

It may seem a paradox that these republicans should take an amusingly exaggerated interest in monarchy. It is for all of them, its critics as well as its toadies, a matter of the gravest concern.

This I discovered during one of my earlier visits. In Syracuse, after a lecture in its University, the reporters of two local daily papers interviewed me. They plied me, until I was weary, with questions about the private life of the Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales.

At length, with some irritation I cut them short with a "Can't we talk about something more important?" Next morning, the more serious of these newspapers devoted its leading article to stinging attack upon me for my disloyalty.

Never, not even from King-street or from Transport House have I endured a broadside so annihilating.

It is, perhaps, because Americans revolted against the personal rule of George III. that even to-day they overestimate the significance of monarchy. The popular history they im-bibe at school is no more

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APPLIED SCIENCES IN ANCIENT INDIA

IV. Botany

By S. R. Muttukumar

(Continued from our issue of 10-7-39)

SCIENTIFIC observation was applied by the ancient Hindus to the phenomena of the vegetable kingdom but the knowledge arrived at consisted mainly in mere guesses and hints of truth. Sachs in his *History of Botany* says that various classifications of plants were attempted by the ancient Hindus, but they were mostly based on properties. They were mainly useful hints for practical men interested in economic botany.

Seal in the *Positive Sciences of the ancient Hindus* gives the following characteristics of plant life as known to the ancient Hindus:-

(1) "Udayana (c. A. D. 975) notices in plants the phenomena of life, death, sleep, waking, disease, drugging, transmission of specific characters by means of ova, movement towards what is favourable and away from what is unfavourable.

(2) "Gunaratna (c. A. D. 1350) enumerates the following:-(i) stages of infancy, youth and age; (ii) regular growth; (iii) various kinds of movement or action connected with sleep, waking, expansion and contraction in response to touch; also movement towards a support or prop; (iv) withering on wound or the creation of organs; (v) assimilation of food according to the nature of soil; (vi) growth or decay by assimilation of suitable or unsuitable food as proscribed in the science of the disease of plants and their treatment (*Briksayajurveda*); (vii) disease; (viii) recovery from diseases or wounds by the application of drugs; (ix) dryness or the opposite, due to the sap which answers to the chyle (*rasa* in animals, and (x) special food favourable to impregnation'.

Sir J. C. Bose has scientifically proved the above speculations of the ancient Hindus. One of the greatest scientific triumphs of his was at the British Association of which the *New York Times* wrote thus: "Rarely in all its history of nearly a hundred years of scientific achievements has the British Association for the advancement of science witnessed a more remarkable scene than when Sir J. C. Bose, the Hindu savant, demonstrated to an audience listening with ab-

sorbed interest the experiments by which he proved that plants live a life akin to human beings. Savants watching him felt like pinching themselves to see if they were dreaming as Sir Jagadish, in a matter of fact manner, revealed the wonders of life" (1)

V. Physics

Acoustics: Among the ancient Hindus there were various hypotheses of sound phenomena. One school held that the physical basis of audible sound is a specific quality of air, and that air particles flew in currents in all directions. A second school held that it is not air currents but air waves; series of conjunctions and disjunctions of the air particles or molecules, that constitute the sound physical. A third school held that the sound-wave has its substrate not in air but in ether. Further, Prashabapada understood the sound-waves to be transverse, but this was opposed by Udyastakara and others who held that they were longitudinal (2)

Kanada in his *Vaisesika Sutra* says: "Sound is produced from Conjunction, from Disjunction, and from Sound also.(3) The commentator, Sankara Misra, explains the above aphorism thus: "From conjunction, i.e. from conjunction of the drum and the drumstick, from disjunction, i.e. when a bamboo is being split up. Here conjunction is by no means the cause of the first Sound, because there is then no conjunction. Therefore the disjunction of the two halves of the bamboo is the efficient or conditional cause, and the junction of the halves and Ether is the non-combinative cause. And where sound is produced in a distant flute, and the like, there Sound which is produced in the order of a current, reaches the portion of Ether limited by the hollow of the ear, and there-

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(1) Quoted in the *Jaffna Central*, vol. xviii, 1934.

(2) Sar'kar's *Hindu Achievements in Exact Science*, p. 78

ALL-CEYLON TAMIL AYURV. MEDICAL CONFERENCE

Appeal to Government to Encourage Ayurveda

THE All Ceylon Tamil Ayurvedic Medical conference was held at the Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College and Siddha Institute, Jaffna, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of July, 1939, under the presidency of Vaidyaratna Dr. M. Duraiswami-Iyengar, A. V. S., Ayurveda Bhushana and Ayurvedacharya, of Madras.

In connection with the conference a medical exhibition also was held. It was opened by Mr. G. G. Ponnampalam, M. A. Bar-at-law, M. S. C., at 4-30 p. m., on Saturday the 8th instant. In opening the exhibition Mr. Ponnampalam said that he was happy to have a chance of addressing an audience, at least once in a way, on non-political matters. It was needless to emphasize the importance of Ayurveda in Ceylon but it was very regrettable that Ayurveda was not so prosperous as it should be because of schisms among its votaries. He was sure that conferences like the one held then would heal the dissensions among them.

At 5 p. m. Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, C. C. S, District Judge, Jaffna, made a speech in Tamil which he deplored the helplessness into which Ayurveda has fallen by reason of the country's having come under foreign domination. He, however, found vast encouragement in the fact that so many physicians from various parts of Jaffna had gathered together on that occasion. He deemed it a pleasure and a privilege to have been invited to associate himself with the conference and he had no doubt that under the distinguished presidency of Dr. N. Duraiswami Iyengar it would be conducted to a successful termination.

After the President had been formally elected, Mr. T. Ramalingam, Chairman of the Reception Committee, read his Address, in the course of which, he emphasized that Jaffna was a land of scholars and physicians, that Ayurveda had been patronized by its Kings during the time of one of whom a famous work on Ayurveda which was still in force was written. He was very sorry that the Government gave little or no help either to the Veda or to its votaries and he strongly recommended that the physicians gathered before him should do everything in their power to teach the Government its duty in that matter.

Then the President read his Address, extracts from which are given below. "Ayurveda is the most ancient System of medicine. Research scholars like Dr. Hornell are of opinion that even Greek medicine, which is very ancient, is derived from Hindu medicine. Ayurvedic treatises like those of Charaka and Susruta were translated into Arabic during the time of Caliph Almamun and later on into Latin and thus form the basis of the Western system.

"All the various branches of the modern medical system of the

west are to be found in Ayurveda. For instance, anatomy and physiology are together called "Sarira" in Ayurveda. The various organs of the body, internal and external, and their distinctive functions are minutely and clearly set forth in the Ayurveda. Embryology also finds no less prominence. The circulation of blood with the discovery of which in the 17th century Dr. Harvey is credited was known 2000 years ago in India.

"What is known as Tridosha Tatva" is peculiar to Ayurveda. It relates to the subtle aspects of the human system and is closely allied to the Sankhya and Yoga systems of Hindu philosophy. Among the various methods of diagnosis, what is called "nadi-pariksha" is one, and this is based on the principle of 'Tridosha'.

"In the matter of treatment also, our ancestors were at least as far advanced as the moderns. Treatment might take various forms—Sodhana Chikitsa, Samana Chikitsa, etc. We are supposed to be deficient in one kind of modern treatment, namely, surgery, but surgery was known to our ancestors in all its ramifications by the name of 'alya Chikitsa' or 'sastra Chikitsa'. Even injection which is supposed to be so ultra-modern, is described minutely under the name of "Suchikabharanam" in our ancient texts.

Dislocations, fractures and other such injuries to the bones also come in for treatment and a large number of bandages is recommended in connection with them.

"Midwifery is treated of at length under the name of "Prasutitantram". Elaborate rules are laid down on the way in which women in confinement should be handled. Nurses are also mentioned together with their duties. Infant welfare seems to have been a matter of the greatest concern to our ancestors and it is dealt with under the name of "Kammarabhrityam". Child psychology, too, seems to have been applied to the up-bringing of children.

"Preventive medicine also received considerable attention. In India prevention has always been considered more important than cure. Therefore, we have been directed to follow laws of hygiene and sanitation laid down with the utmost care and judgment.

"Nasty political controversies in India have been reflected in the field of medicine also. About 20 or 25 years ago, all native physicians called themselves Ayurvedic physicians, but with the rise of a certain school of politics about 1916, a section of the physicians chose to style themselves Siddha or Tamil physicians. They propounded the strange theory that the Siddha system of medicine was different from and in some respects even opposed to Ayurveda but this is pure fiction. No amount of research will succeed in helping us to understand anything of the features of the Siddha or Tamil system. It is, therefore, suicidal for Hindu physicians to imagine cleavages and fight one

another. The interests not only of Hindu physicians but also of humanity at large, require that they should close up their ranks and work together like brethren."

Resolutions

After the Presidential address was over a Subjects Committee was formed at which the following resolutions were passed:—

1. This conference appeals to the Government to encourage Ayurveda in every way and to afford all facilities to Ayurvedic physicians.

2. This conference resolves that barring those hereditary physicians who are already plying their profession, no physicians in future should be permitted to practise unless they have successfully gone through a course of instruction in an efficient medical institution.

3. (a) This conference is glad that at the end of every year the Government pays a certain sum of money to some Ayurvedic dispensaries.

(b) But it feels that the amount given is very small and requests the Government to raise it to at least £60.

(c) It requests the Government to do away immediately with the following conditions attached to its grants, namely (1) that no building rent should be met out of it; (2) that no wages should be paid out of it; (3) that for 10 years the building where the dispensary is housed should be placed under the control of a committee; (4) that the physician in charge should conduct himself to the satisfaction of the committee and (5) that the dispensary should be under the supervision of the Maniagar, the Udayar and other Officers.

(d) The conference requests the Government that, in the matter of giving grants, it should follow the procedure adopted by the Government of Madras, as the procedure appears to be just.

4. (a) This conference appreciates the selfless spirit of sacrifice in which Dr. H. S. Iyengar has been conducting the Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College, Jaffna.

(b) This conference requests the Government to make this institution secure and capable of being managed without difficulty by affording it financial help as in the case of the College of Indigenous Medicine, Colombo.

(c) This conference also requests the Government to afford

sufficient facilities for establishing a hospital and a dispensary connected with the L. A. M. College, so that students might study in them the practice of medicine.

(d) This conference makes it known to the Government that the physicians of Jaffna, in spite of their differences on the questions of shifting the Tamil section of the Colombo College to Jaffna, never objected and even now do not object to the payment of grant to the Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College, Jaffna.

(e) In as much as two Governors of Ceylon and two Health Ministers have recorded in the log book of the L. A. M. College that it has been doing very useful service and is in immediate need of financial help and in as much as these officers have made a promise to pay grant, this conference humbly but definitely begs to remind the Government of the necessity for fulfilling its promise.

5. (a) This conference feels the need for the opening of a register of approved Ayurvedic Physicians like the one opened by the Government of Madras.

(b) But the conference is of opinion that this provision should be made in such a way as not to affect the interests of those already in practice.

6. This conference requests the government to repeal at once the rule against the treatment of venereal diseases by Ayurvedic Physicians in as much as the rule is fraught with many dangerous consequences and presents many practical difficulties in its working.

7. The conference requests the government that license should be given to Ayurvedic physicians to purchase ganja for medicinal purposes subject to such restrictions as are applied to the purchase of opium.

8. This conference requests all Ayurvedic physicians to work together in a spirit of co-operation for their own good and that of the public.

9. This conference authorizes the general Secretary to forward these resolutions, according to his own discretion, to the Governor, the Ministers, to prominent State Councillors and to important newspapers.

These resolutions were placed

(Continued on page 6)

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"A SYMBOL OF SINHALESE TAMIL UNITY"

The Mango Fruit

FIRST ALL-CEYLON MANGO SHOW HELD IN JAFFNA

"THE Mango fruit has always been to me a symbol of the oneness of the character of two major races of the Island," observed Mr. Edmund Rodrigo, Director of Agriculture, in declaring open the first All-Ceylon Mango Show held at the Jaffna Hindu College by the Jaffna District Mango Growers' Association, on Friday.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, in his message to the organisers of the Show says: "It brings me the greatest satisfaction to observe the lead that is given by the Jaffna District Mango Growers' Association in organising and developing an industry, which is going to have a great economic future before it."

The Director of Agriculture was on arrival welcomed at the entrance by Atigar A. Naganathan, President of the Association and Messrs S. K. Thuraisingham and Cosmas W. D. Alwines, Joint Secretaries of the Show. Adigar Naganathan garlanded the Director and Mr. R. B. Naish Government Agent. Little Miss Vadiyambikai Thuraisingham presented Mrs. Rodrigo with a Chandu.

Atigar A. Naganathan in inviting Mr. Rodrigo to declare the show open said that it gave him great pleasure to welcome them all. That day's Exhibition and Show was the first of its kind in Jaffna and as such it deserved the encouragement and support of both Government and the public alike. Their country was purely an agricultural one and therefore exhibitions and shows of this nature should be held frequently to help the cultivators to find good and new markets for their produce and also to encourage the cultivation of new crops.

The present economic conditions in Jaffna were very unsatisfactory. The number of educated unemployed increased yearly. Agriculture and business did not receive the encouragement and support they deserved. Their educated young men were becoming more and more averse to cultivate the land. They could not blame them altogether. It was partly due to the system of education imparted to them. The Federated Malay States had shut their doors upon their educated young men. The Government of this country could not employ all of them. The middle classes and the poor had multiplied their wants by blindly and foolishly imitating the rich and Jaffna had to a great extent discarded simple living. Under these conditions he did not know what the state of Jaffna would be after twenty-five years.

Substitute for Tobacco

Tobacco, the only agricultural product that brought some prosperity to Jaffna, had fallen on evil days. It was their duty, therefore, to find a good substitute for tobacco. The climate and soil of Jaffna were

very favourable for the cultivation of fruit trees especially mangoes. Let them therefore direct their attention and energy to that cultivation. The Jaffna fruits, mangoes in particular, would always have a good market in any part of Ceylon, Malaya and India. Eating good fruits was not injurious to health as the bad habit of smoking flence their brothers in India and South Ceylon would not punish them by boycotting their fruits.

The Minister of Agriculture had very generously promised a shield to the man who planted the largest number of trees of recognised varieties. His generous gift was a good encouragement towards their present enterprise. Let them all wish that fruits, mangoes, in particular, would take the place of tobacco and bring prosperity to Jaffna and make their educated young men gentlemen farmers and great business magnates. It was his duty to thank the Secretaries and other Office bearers of the Association for their co-operation and help.

Jaffna Cheroot

Mr. Rodrigo before declaring the exhibition open said: Before I refer to my special duty this morning I should like to suggest a slight modification of a remark made by the Adigar. He referred to tobacco smoking as a pernicious habit. While this remark is probably true, with regard to modern imported tobaccos, it certainly is not true in the case of the cheroot. Our ancestors smoked the Jaffna cheroot for generations without suffering any harm. I say the Jaffna cheroot is a good harmless smoke and I advise you to stick to it.

Coming to the Mango Show, there are two reasons why personally it gives me the greatest pleasure to declare it open. In the first place I worked amongst you some time ago when I developed the keenest interest in the welfare of the people of the province and it is very satisfactory to see that you have adopted one method of promoting that welfare by the commercialisation of one of the principal products of Jaffna. It is still more satisfactory to note that while you have not renounced every good citizen's right to criticise and scold his government in this matter you have shown Jaffna's characteristic self-reliance without waiting for Government to spoon-feed you.

Search for Parent Trees

Secondly as the officer responsible for the development of agriculture I am very grateful to the people of Jaffna for the co-operation they have given me in this development. In particular this collection of the best specimen of the mango fruit from all parts of the Island will facilitate a piece of work I have in hand—search for good parent trees in order to create a good next generation of standard quality Mangoes.

Speaking generally the Mango Show is of special interest to all of

Masterpieces Of Indian Painting

Exhibition During Education Week in Jaffna

A unique and representative collection of ancient and modern Indian Paintings belonging to Mr. O. C. Gangoly, the Editor of the 'Rupan' and foremost Indian Art critic, will be exhibited for the first time in Ceylon at the Parameshwara College Hall from the 25th to 31st July. The Northern Province Teachers Association has arranged this exhibition at great cost with a view to providing an opportunity for the students, teachers and public of Jaffna to see the masterpieces belonging to the various schools of Indian Painting.

Dr. Andreas Nell of Colombo is also expected to deliver lectures during the Exhibition Week on Ancient Indian and Ceylon Art.

The mango fruit has always been to me a symbol of the oneness of the character of the two major races of the Island—major I hasten to add only in numbers. I shall explain myself. The Sinhalese people found a superior mango growing amongst them. They did not know its origin but since it was superior to all the mangoes they knew, they assumed, that it came from the North and called it the Jaffna Mango. The Tamils were not to be outdone in this courtesy by their neighbours. They called this good fruit the Colombo Mango.

This mutual regard and appreciation is not a new phenomenon. It runs through the whole record of our common history—from the days when the Tamil and Sinhalese kings fought their battles in a spirit of chivalry and buried their beaten foe in the same spirit of chivalry; when the Sinhalese invented the legend of the justice bell of the Tamil king which even the Sinhalese cow could ring if she felt aggrieved; through the days when the Sinhalese people of their own free will elected Tamils as their kings—not constitutional kings who had to act on the advice of ministers but absolute monarchs who could at their own free will and pleasure chop off the noblest Sinhalese head; down to last month when in the old capital of the Sinhalese, a Sinhalese electorate returned your Adigar's son as the representative of their ward in their city Council. I mention this essential and ancient unity and mutual regard of the two races epitomized in the story of the Jaffna-Colombo Mango because we hear nowadays so much raucous nonsense shouted from platforms regarding our supposed differences.

Ladies and gentlemen, I declare the first All Ceylon Mango Show open."

With a pair of silver scissors presented by Mr. Cosmas W. D. Alwines, Joint Show Secretary, Mr. Rodrigo cut the ribbon drawn across the entrance leading to the Mango Stalls and declared the Show open.

Mr. S. Kanagasabai Vice President of the Mango Growers Association proposed a vote of thanks, in the course of which he said that there had been a good response in the varieties of mangoes sent. He stressed the fact that Jaffna had taken the initiative and organised a Show of this nature instead of de-

(Continued on Page 5)

JAFFNA'S APPEAL TO GOVERNOR

TO PERVENT CALAMITY TO TOBACCO INDUSTRY

NORTHERN M. S. Cs. TO ADDRESS PUBLIC MEETING

THE Executive Committee of the Jaffna Association, meeting on Friday at the residence Mr. S. Kanagasabai, vice-President, appealed to the Governor to take steps to prevent the calamity, threatened to the tobacco industry, consequent on the raising of the duty by the Travancore Government.

Mr. V. Veerasingham proposed a resolution, asking for the Governor's intervention, and Mr. N. Chelvadurai seconded. Nearly 300,000 inhabitants of the Jaffna Peninsula, it was pointed out, were affected.

Chevalier Moses proposed and Mr. Chelvadurai seconded that the Northern State Councillors be requested to meet Pundit Nehru and acquaint him with the impending economic ruin, consequent on the raising of tariff on Jaffna tobacco by the Travancore Government.—Carried.

Mr. C. Pannambalam proposed and Mr. S. Appadurai seconded that a deputation consisting of Messrs. A. Mahadeva, S. Natesan G. G. Pannambalam and T. C. Rajaratnam be sent to make representations to the Government of Travancore with a view to getting the tobacco tariff reduced.—Carried.

Mr. S. Appadurai said that Mr. G. G. Pannambalam was anxious to address a public meeting on the esplanade under the auspices of the Association on Saturday, the 22nd, to explain his Nawalapitiya speech.

Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam said that they were not interested in re-opening the Nawalapitiya incident as Mr. Pannambalam had already explained the matter in "The Times of Ceylon." The Association should not be jockeyed by Mr. Pannambalam into doing things to suit his own purpose.

After Nehru

Mr. V. S. Karthigesu read a letter from Mr. Pannambalam undertaking not to attack anybody at the meeting.

Mr. Rajaratnam suggested that all the Northern Councillors be invited to address a meeting under the auspices of the Association on the present political situation. "Let us have what our members have to say after the reforms debate is over and Pundit Nehru has gone," said Mr. Rajaratnam.

This suggestion being agreed to, Chevalier Moses proposed that a public meeting be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, July 22nd, at 4.30 p.m., and that all the Northern members be invited to speak. This was seconded and passed.

It was brought to the notice of the meeting that leaflets which might create disorder and riots were being circulated in south Ceylon and it was suggested that the police be asked to prosecute those responsible.

The President was authorised to write to the Governor, the Minister of Home Affairs and the Inspector-General of Police to take steps to prevent such leaflets from being circulated.

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This Week's Programme

Wavelength: 70.2 Meters. Frequency: 4265 Kc/S.

CALL SIGN: V. U. 7. M. C.

Monday, the 17th July 1939

6 p.m. Hindusthani Light Music
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
6-30 to 7 p.m. Childrens Half Hour conducted by Mrs. Kameswari B. Kuppaswami
7 to 8-30 p.m. Karnatic Vocal Music

Tuesday, the 18th July 1939

6 p.m. Orchestral Music
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements.
6-30 to 7-15 p.m. Readings from Maha Bharatha by Sriman K. Krishna Rao
7-15 to 8-30 p.m. Karnatic Instrumental Music

Wednesday, the 19th July 1939

6 p.m. Nadaswaram
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
6-30 to 8-45 p.m. Violin Recital by Asthana Sangitha Vidwan B. Devendrappa and Party.

Thursday, the 20th July 1939

6 p.m. Karnatic Light Music
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
7 to 7-20 p.m. Popular Science: "Cheating Time" by P. M. Sivaramiah Esq.
7-45 to 8-15 p.m. Puranic Village Play "Nandigram" directed by N. Kasturi, Esq. M. A., B. L.

Friday, the 21st July 1939

6 p.m. Veena
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
6-45 p.m. Hindusthani Music
7 p.m. "Qirat"
8 p.m. Recitation from "Masnavi-Maulana-Rome" by Mr. Mir Md. Husaine

Saturday, the 22nd July 1939

6 p.m. Orchestral Music
6-15 p.m. News & Announcements
6-30 to 8-30 p.m. Vocal Music Performance by Asthana Sangitha Vidwan Swaramurthy V. N. Rao, accompanied by Vidwan Subramanyam. (Violin) & Vidwan Ranniah, (Mridangam.)

Sunday, the 23rd July 1939

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MONDAY, JULY 17, 1939

HARIJAN TEMPLE
ENTRY AT MADURA

ANOTHER MILE-STONE IN THE removal of a great canker in Hindu religion has been reached by the admission last week of a few Harijans into the historic temple of Sri Minakshi. Last year the Maharajah of Travancore made history by throwing open the Temples under his control to the Harijans. The ground had been prepared by the great agitation which under the inspiration of MAHATMA GANDHI has been carried on all over India for the removal of the social and religious disabilities under which the untouchables have been labouring for ages in India. But for this great movement for Harijan uplift which Mahatmaji has set on foot, the orthodox opinion of Madura would hardly have favoured such a revolutionary step. But this essential act of justice has not been without opposition from the Sanatanists. An action has been filed against the Executive Officer and the President of the Harijan Sevak Sangh claiming damages and praying for an injunction against future entry by Harijans. The Premier of Madras has published an Indemnity Bill, which declares it lawful for Harijans to enter Temples and requires the previous sanction of the Government for any legal action against Harijan Temple entry. The thanks of the Hindu Community are due to MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI and his lieutenants for the removal of this serious blot in Hindu religious practice.

An Orphanage for Girls

The heart-rending story of the five orphan girls of Saravanai, as told by a correspondent elsewhere, should make every Hindu think furiously of the crying need for a Hindu orphanage for girls. The unfortunate children with no means of sustenance, and even the roof that gave them shelter having been consumed by fire, are now living in a tiny cattle-shed on the charity of neighbours who are themselves, it is reported, not in affluent circumstances. The story when told in the columns of our Tamil edition has moved the hearts of some charitable gentlemen in distant Malaya and a voluntary contribution of

Rs. 50/- has been sent towards the relief of the Saravanai orphans. There are many instances of this nature and it is a reflection on the Hindu Society that it has not so far taken any steps to establish an orphanage where destitute children may find a happy home and receive proper training for their future. It is a sorry state of affairs that the Hindu community should be helplessly looking on while foreign Missions do this humanitarian work on their behalf and incidentally wean away Hindu children from the Hindu fold. A Hindu Orphanage for girls is one of the crying needs and we appeal to the Hindu Community, to take steps to supply this long-felt want without further delay.

Exhibition of Indian
Paintings

The Northern Province Teachers Association should be congratulated for having successfully and enterprisingly secured for exhibition in Jaffna the unique collection, representative of the various Schools of Ancient and Modern Indian Painting, belonging to the well-known Indian Art critic, Mr O. C. Ganguly of Calcutta. We understand the Exhibition has been arranged at great cost, mainly through the kind co-operation and financial support of the Principals and Headmasters of English Schools and the unstinted assistance and encouragement of the Divisional Inspector of Schools. We trust that this Exhibition which is the first of its kind in Ceylon will stimulate the study of Indian Art which unfortunately has been neglected in our educational institutions. All lovers of Art and the public would do well to visit and patronise the Exhibition and avail of the opportunity to see the inspiring masterpieces of Ancient and Modern Indian.

EQUAL IN THE EYES
OF LAWJudge on Caste
Aggression

EQUALITY, in the eyes of the law, of all men was stressed by Mr. Justice Nihill at Jaffna in passing sentence in a case which arose out of caste dissension.

Ten persons, A. Swampillai, S. Anthonipillai, S. Gnapiragasam, M. Anthonipillai, M. Vaithampillai, M. Soosapillai, A. Manuelpillai, M. Vaithampillai, S. Saverimuttu, and Soosapillai, Simeon, all of Jaffna, were indicted with having been members of an unlawful assembly and some of them with attempt to murder Mariapillai, wife of Soosapillai, and her son, Manuelpillai.

Santhia Sevathy, a cultivator, said that he was a Pallah by caste. All the Pallahs and the Vellalas of Jaffna were Roman Catholics, but the Vellalas objected to the Pallah women wearing veils on their way to church, and to the men carrying umbrellas. The Pallahs, however,

Royal Commission
Motion DefeatedEuropeans Favour
Proposal

Colombo Saturday.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam's motion for a Royal Commission to report on the working of the Donoughmore Constitution was defeated in the State Council yesterday evening by 29 votes to 12.

Major J. W. Oldfield explained that the Europeans favoured the motion entirely because they were of opinion that a Royal Commission would overhaul the financial situation of the country. He denied that their motive was to get the franchise limited.

Mr. H. R. Freeman remarked that as the politicians here could not produce a satisfactory Constitution, someone from outside should come in and have another try.

The voting on the motion was as follows:

AYES: Messrs. Dharmaratnam, H. R. Freeman, A. Mahadeva Natesan, H. E. Nownham, J. W. Oldfield, H. F. Parfitt, R. Sri Pathmanathan, I. N. Perera, G. G. Ponnambalam, E. C. Vileers, S. Vythilingam. (12).

NOES: Messrs. C. W. W. Kannangara, D. S. Senanayake, S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, G. C. S. Cerea, W. A. de Silva J. L. Kotalawala, B. H. Aluwihare, H. W. Amarasuriya, C. Batuwatudawe, G. de Silva, Francis de Zoysa A. E. Gonesinghe, D. D. Gunasekera, D. P. R. Goonewardene, Neil Hewavitane, Raja Hewavitane, T. B. Jayah, A. P. Jayasuriya, R. C. Kannangara, D. H. Kotalawala, J. Kuruppu, E. A. Nugawela, N. M. Perera, D. M. Rajapakse, A. Ratnayake, S. Samarakkody, Mrs. N. Saravanamuttu, Messrs. E. R. Thambimuttu, R. S. Perneckoon. (20.)

DECLINED TO VOTE: Mr. G. A. Wille. (1).

persisted, and the Vellalas refused to give them work or employment. Mariapillai and her son, who were also Vellalas, however, gave the Pallahs work in their garden.

Soosapillai Manuelpillai stated that all ten persons came to his house with clubs and knives. Swampulle and S. Anthonipillai stabbed him. M. Vaithampillai struck him. Soosapillai Simeon struck his mother with a club.

Several other witnesses gave evidence.

The accused, except A. Manuelpillai and S. Saverimuttu, who were found not guilty were convicted.

His Lordship said to the convicted men, that he proposed to inflict upon them such punishment as might be a deterrent to others who were like-minded. "Each one of you is entitled," His Lordship said, "to your own views on caste but you should not inflict these views on others by means of aggression or intimidation. The laws of Ceylon like the laws of England, make all men equal, and law and order must be maintained in order to safeguard society."

His Lordship sentenced the men to the following terms of hard labour: A. Swampillai 5½ years; S. Anthonipillai 4½ years; S. Gnapiragasam 2½ years; M. Anthonipillai 2½ years; M. Vaithampillai (fifth) 2½ years; M. Soosapillai 2 years; M. Vaithampillai (eighth) three months; and Soosapillai Simeon 3 years.

PANDIT NEHRU HOPES FOR HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT

The Indo-Ceylon Problem

INDIAN AMBASSADOR ON HIS MISSION IN CEYLON

Madras, Saturday.

"AS I draw nearer to Ceylon my mind is filled with the problem I shall face there," said Pandit Nehru at Madras today.

"Compared with the big problems of the world and even many of our national problems this is a small one, but it raises the important question of principle and unfortunately it has a background now of prejudices and unreasonable talk on all sides. Even simple problems which develop this background become a little difficult of solution, as you know in India today, yet I cannot believe this problem cannot be solved with goodwill and with advantage to all the parties concerned.

"No Indian can desire to exploit Ceylon or do injury to her people and no Ceylonese can wish ill to Indians or India. It is true that in the modern world we have got into numerous tangles and knots everywhere and it is not always enough to have goodwill in order to unravel knots.

"The problem in Ceylon is in effect a small aspect of the big world problems of economic system not functioning properly and breaking down under the strains put on it by external circumstances.

Co-operation

"Ultimately the solution of the problem will largely be a world problem and no nation can finally solve such a problem by itself but each nation can by taking proper measures ease the situation for itself.

Better still, two or three nations can co-operate in the task. The obvious course for India and Ceylon is to face the problem jointly and try to solve it, or at any rate ease it as far as they can for the present.

"One thing that heartens me is the kindness and goodwill that are apparent in Ceylon on the occasion of my visit there, and these are surely no personal tokens to me but mean goodwill to India.

"With that goodwill and with the goodwill which I am certain India feels for Ceylon I hope a way will be found that will be honourable and profitable to all parties concerned."

Big Reception

A grand reception was accorded Pandit Nehru when he landed at Meenabakam aerodrome at 4.30 this afternoon. There was a large gathering, including the Premier, Mr. Rajagopalachariar.

Pandit Nehru said he had had a pleasant flight and had reached Hyderabad from Poona in an hour and a half before scheduled time, and Madras within two and a half hours.

The large crowd that waited outside the fencing of the aero-

drome cheered Pandit Nehru lustily. He and his sister are staying with Dr. Subbaroyan and Mr. N. S. Subbaroyan and will leave for Colombo tomorrow at 7.30 a.m.

Nehru Wished Godspeed

Bombay, Friday.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Krishna Hultheesingh, left for Poona tonight en route to Colombo. They will fly from Poona tomorrow morning at 8.30 in a special plane and reach Colombo on Sunday noon. At a send-off given by Sardar Patel, Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. S. K. Patil and other local Congress officials, Sardar Patel and Mr. Master garlanded Mr. Nehru and wished him godspeed in his mission of peace as India's ambassador to Ceylon.

The crowd cheered lustily when the train steamed off.

Poona, Saturday.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left by Tata plane for Ceylon at 8 o'clock this morning from Yerowada aerodrome.

"A Symbol of Sinhalese Tamil Unity"

(Continued from Page 3)

pending on Government, just as much as they had successfully suppressed the heavy incidence of crime by banding themselves together into volunteer organisations.

Mr. J. V. Chelliah in seconding, appealed to the people to be more mango-minded. The Jaffna mango was the best in the world. When he was once told in India that Bombay produced the best mangoes, his reply was that if the Bombay mango was grown in Jaffna soil it would be an improvement. He hoped that the day would soon dawn when Jaffna mango would be as well known as the Jaffa orange.

Before concluding Mr. Chelliah appealed to Mr. Rodrigo whom they regarded as one of the most eminent Ceylonese administrators to instruct his Officers to incorporate the accumulated wisdom of ages with modern scientific methods of Agricultural development.

Mr. Rodrigo accompanied by Atigar Nagasather, Mr. R. B. Naish and officials of the show then inspected the Stalls.

Exhibition continued till midnight on Saturday.

More than 5000 mangoes of over one hundred varieties from all parts of the Jaffna District and South Ceylon were exhibited in the spacious upper hall of the Jaffna Hindu College. Mango grafts, mango products and bottled mangoes were also kept for show. The spacious buildings and the grounds of the College looked gay and a large number of people came from different parts of the Peninsula for the first Mango Show. The Show was a great success. The results of the Show will be published in our later issues.

Kataragama Festival Commences

Cars can go to the Shrine

Tissa, Saturday.

Though the gravelling of the Kataragama road is not complete cars could go right up to Kataragama now. The road however is open only to light traffic.

The gravelling of the road has been completed up to the 9th mile post. There is still one mile more to be gravelled but the P.W.D. has stopped expediting the working owing to the objection raised by private individuals.

They claim portions of the road as their property and want the Government to pay compensation for the land. Until the question of acquiring the land is finally settled they have asked the P.W.D. to stop the road work.

Rs. 12,000 Spent?

It is understood that the P.W.D. has up-to-date spent a sum of Rs. 12,000 on the road. The vote allocated for the purpose is Rs. 25,000.

The Kataragama festival commences tomorrow, but already large numbers of pilgrims carrying Kavadi and fire-pots are seen going to Kataragama. An average of about three hundred pilgrims visit Kataragama daily.

A number of temporary cadjan sheds have been put up near the shrine and traders have already begun to stock their booths.

The Vivekananda Society, Annradhapura, has provided all facilities for pilgrims to rest on their way to Kataragama.

Junior Secondary Schools Sports Meet

Under the auspices of the Jaffna Schools Sports Association, the first annual athletic sports meet of the Junior Secondary schools, Northern Province, was held in the Central College grounds, Jaffna, on the 14th and 15th of July 1939.

Seventeen schools participated in the event. Sandilipay Hindu English School came off with flying colours with the highest score of 31 points, winning the Championship Challenge Cup presented by the Rev. Father T.M.F. Long O. M. I., the President of the Association.

It may be mentioned that this school won the Championship Cup of the West Jaffna English Schools Sports Meet held on the last Coronation day. Great credit is due to Mr. P. Nalliah for organising the sports section of the school on sound lines and instilling the sense of sportsmanship into the minds of the youngsters who gave such a creditable account of themselves at this athletic sports meet. (Cor.)

Obituary

MR. V. CARTHIGESU

The death occurred on Wednesday night at his residence, "Barnes Hall", Barnes Place, Colombo, of Mr. V. Carthigesu, Head Shroff, Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. Colombo. The funeral

GERMANY FURIOUS

MASS FLIGHT OF BRITISH PLANES TO CONTINENT

"THREAT AGAINST AXIS TOWNS"

Berlin, Friday

The success of the British mass flight to France has infuriated the German Press.

The suggestion by British newspapers that British bombers are capable of flying to Poland has caused the German newspapers to indulge in another outburst of vituperation. "Encirclement From the Air" and "Crude Threats Against Axis Towns" are typical headlines.

The German papers assert that a flight to Poland is impossible without passing over the Northern European States, thereby violating their neutrality.

The "Angriff" describes the new training flights as another proof of Britain's determination to make war and adds: "Anyone demonstrating with bombers over European countries must realise that serious complications might arise".

The "Nacht Ausgabe" warns Britain that distances which can be flown from London to the Continent can equally well be flown from Continent to London.

"Demonstrative threats" "Impudent Provocation" and "Is Acquaintance Desired with the German Air Force?" are among other furious headlines in the German Press.

"Germany may rest assured that not one British bomber will get through the German air defences", writes the "Lokal Anzeiger", referring to the remark attributed to a Paris newspaper that the flight should give the population of Nuremberg, Leipzig and Hamburg food for thought.

The "Boersen Zeitung" declares: "The demonstration flight has not lost us a minutes good sleep."

Another Flight

London, Friday.

Another flight to France by British bombers on an even larger scale is being planned and will take place very soon, probably next week. While the exact number has not been decided upon, more machines will take part than in the last flight, an Air Ministry official told Reuter. It is estimated that there will be crews totalling about 1,000 including 300 pilots.

The officials stated that the machines would make non-stop flights, but were not likely to go beyond the southern limits of France. The distance covered non-stop would probably be further than the previous maximum of 1,200 miles.

Plans are also progressing for an early visit of French bombers to England. At first, these would be daylight flights.

took place the next day and the remains were cremated in the Hindu section of the General Cemetery, Kanatte.

The late Mr. Carthigesu was 57 years old and leaves a widow, Mr. and Mrs. K. Sunderampillai (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Manonmani Carthigesu (daughter), Messrs C. S. Kumarasamy, C. Sathinathan and C. Natesan (sons) and a large circle of relatives and friends with whom much sympathy will be felt.

Wanted A Hindu Orphanage For Girls

A Crying Need—The Pathetic Story of Five Orphans at Saravanai

Sir,—There are at Saravanai five poor orphan sisters who lost their father four or five years ago and their mother some months back. Having learned that their little house had been burnt accidentally by fire, and that they were in a helpless condition, the editor of the "Inthusathanam" and I visited the spot on 18-6-39 and saw personally the pathetic condition in which they were placed. They were then living, at the mercy of the poor neighbours, in a little cattle shed open at the top and situated close to the house which was reduced to ashes.

The editor was moved to tears at their helpless condition and next day, 19-6-39, he was kind enough to publish an appeal in the "Inthusathanam" for subscription for maintaining those unlucky children. In response to his appeal the following letter has been sent to me. The correspondent Mr K. Murugesu has collected Rs 50 and promises to collect more money. His generosity and sympathetic feelings must serve as an example to us all.

THE LETTER

"Sir,—I have read with great sorrow the Tamil article which appeared in the Inthusathanam dated 19-6-39 regarding the orphans at Saravanai and I have remitted Rs. 50/- by money order No. 03648 today.

The following gentlemen have donated this sum and I am trying to induce some more of my friends to contribute for this noble cause.

LIST OF DONORS	Rs.	Cts.
1. K. Murugesu, Work and Buildings	15	00
2. E. Selvadurai "	7	50
3. C. S. Arunasalam "	7	50
4. Nand Lall "	4	50
5. V. Velupillai "	3	00
6. A. Santhirasegaram "	1	50
7. A. Ponniah "	1	50
8. S. K. Ratnarajah "	1	50
9. M. V. Kandiah, Treasury, K. L.	3	00
10. A. Vythilingam, Contractor	1	50
11. S. Farmanasamy, Editor	1	00
12. S. M. Bastiar, State Engineers Office	3	00
	50	50
Less M. O. Commission		60
(Say Rs. 50/-)	49	90

Will you please issue individual receipts as early as possible.

Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) K. Murugesu."

DONORS IN JAFFNA	Rs.	Cts.
T. Sivaramah, Tinnevely North	2	00
K. V. Thillipalam, Post Office, Jaffna		60

There are several cases of such Hindu orphans who need the help of the Hindu public. Their relatives, not being able to maintain them, hand them over to Christian Missionary institutions where they are gladly welcomed and are given food, clothing and education free. They then become converts to a foreign religion and are lost to the Hindu community. Is it not a disgrace to the Hindus to neglect these orphans and thus fail in their duty to their religion? There is an orphanage for Hindu boys at Tinnevely conducted on a small scale by the Hindu Board of Education. But there is none worth the name for the Hindu girls and it is high time that one was started. The Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College or the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabai would do well to start immediately an orphanage for Hindu girls and fulfil the chief aim for which they were established. There is no noble cause at present which will receive a more willing support from the Hindus of Jaffna than this

one. Many are ready to help it. Somebody must make the start.

Yours truly,
M. MYLVAGANAM,
Hindu College, Jaffna,
14-7-39.

Now Americans Greeted the Royalty

(Continued from page 1)
scientific than the text-books on which our minds were starved.

The obstinacy of that king was as deplorable as his intelligence was limited; but the real power behind him was that of the merchant class which could think of colonies only as fields for exercise of its monopoly in exploitation.

That class it was and not a stupid monarch, who drove the colonies to revolt.

Kings, because of this picturesque mistake, bulk in the imagination of Americans as something by turns sinister and alluring dangerous but romantic, and always important.

None of these adjectives fits their present guest, but private enterprise will, with lavish outlay on publicity, make good any deficiency there may be.

Power of Throne

On such occasions, monarchy has its manifest uses. The king walks abroad as a living il g.

It is with an effort, as one reads about his escort of planes and tanks that one recalls the origins of this institution, when every king was a man-god, who bestowed fertility on his folk and their flocks and must periodically be sacrificed that his spilt blood might renew the life of the fields.

There are daring students of history who maintain, plausibly enough, that the last divine victim who wore a crown in his island was William Rufus, slain in the New Forest to satisfy the law of the ancient witch religion.

It is on its social side the most formidable buttress of our class society. The more innocuous it is in the political sense, the more popular it becomes, because the wireless and the daily press have built for it a glass palace.

It is before all else the apex of an unequal class structure. It stands, to quote a memorable phrase from Queen Victoria's letters, for "the due super-position of classes."

That the humblest cottager may in some sense share its glories through his wireless, the news, film and the daily picture page only serves to make him acquiesce the more readily in his own unequal station. Any rapid progress towards a classless society is unthinkable in this atmosphere, which has grown not less, but more, pervasive in recent years.

It is incompatible with civilian self-repect. It is part of the shoddy romanticism that induces the average worker to tolerate the station that society assigns to him beneath the throne and below the salt. If wealth and the oppressive

power of ownership had to stand alone without these gaudy trappings and the dim halo of superstition, their reign would be the shorter. This one may say without a trace of personal criticism. The more harmless and the more amiable the person of the monarch, the more perilous is the institution.

"Father of People"

All this is in the mind of the more sober American citizen, when the glare of publicity leaves him a moment for reflection. It is doubtless among ourselves an old-fashioned and unpopular line of thought.

One consideration has lately tended in my own mind to qualify it somewhat. There is for the monarchy, as there is for monotheism, a psychological explanation. The king is "the father of his people," and this part he can somewhat fill, even when he has a youthful personality.

Far away and imperfectly known, he is all that the parent seemed to be to the very young child, and ceased to be when that child grew critical. As the substitute for this dream father, he links us all in a kind of national brotherhood.

This process of idealisation belongs to the common emotional pattern of mankind. Religion uses it, and so does the national State, when, as with us, the bourgeois owning class can establish its supremacy without utterly destroying feudalism.

It may be repugnant to our more rational selves, but one has to ask whether men can be happy if one interior too brusquely with the working of instincts rooted in sex and linked with our earliest psychical experiences. Thwart these instincts, and they may in times of crisis assert themselves in a far more tyrannous and irrational form.

Rent by internal division, humiliated abroad, battered and bewildered by the slump, the instinctive lower half of the German soul cried out for a father on whom it could throw its troubles and to whom it could renounce its will. And so it got a Fuehrer.

Roosevelt's Gesture

That fate it might have been spared if it had had a Kaiser. The choice is one of evils, but if one has to choose, the hereditary king is the lesser of the two.

A republic, at all events when it is of recent origin and rests on an unstable class structure, may not be adapted to weather an emotional storm.

But it would be a mistake to press this qualified psychological apology for monarchy very far. It is not a trustworthy bulwark against Fascism, as the case of Italy shows. Meanwhile, the king himself may turn Fuehrer—a fate that befell the Serbs under King Alexander, and the Rumanians under King Carol. In our island it was, at the end of the previous reign, at least a possibility to be reckoned with.

The American crowds, meanwhile, have done their cheering, and President Roosevelt has played host on the banks of the Hudson, where the old Dutch families, of whom his is one, preserve the nearest semblance to aristocracy that America knows. In a neighbouring estate beside this beautiful river, that must

ALL-CEYLON TAMIL AYURV. MEDICAL CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 2)

before the General body and approved.

The Convocation

On the 9th instant, the College Convocation took place under the presidency of Mr. S. Natesa Pillai, B.A., B.L., M.S.C. First the Principal read his report in which he traced the history of the College and showed that it had been founded even earlier than the College of Indigenous Medicine, Colombo, on which the Government was lavishing its patronage. He described the great sacrifices which its founder, the late Mr. J. Bastiampillai had made on its behalf and the great financial strain under which he himself had to carry on the institution. He concluded by making a touching appeal to the public to save the College from an ignominious end.

Mr N. Narayanan delivered the Convocation Address. Diplomas were next awarded to the candidates who have successfully passed out of the institution. In winding up the proceedings of the Convocation Mr. S. Natesa Pillai said that if the government had rendered no help to Ayurveda in the North, it was because the people of the North were so divided against themselves, that the Government found it impossible to decide how to render it help. He believed that conferences like the one that was being held would promote understanding and unity which was sure to yield fruit in the near future.

On the 10th instant awards were given for the best essays read and lectures delivered on the last two days of the conference and also for the best exhibits produced in the exhibition.

have seemed to the Dutch settlers a more majestic Rhine Father Divine, the negro Messiah, held his royal court.

The visit has certainly confirmed the kindness that two peoples, clinging still to their ancient political freedoms, feel towards one another. Whether they are on that account any nearer to effective political collaboration depends less on our King than on our Prime Minister. His record, unhappily, does not excite an equal enthusiasm.

Mr. Roosevelt, for his part, has led the way with a courage equal to Mr. Wilson's, but with a gift for tactics and leadership incomparably more adroit. He has risked much to break down the faith of the simpler and older America in isolation.

It would melt with generous rapidity if our Government were so to act at last that this shrewd but kindly people could believe in its will to resist the armed doctrine that is Fascism.

Kings have their significance, but this is a miracle for a wonder-worker of another calibre.

(Roy's Weekly.)

Applied Sciences in Ancient India

(Continued from page 1)

by becomes heard. Therefore Sound is produced from Sound also".(3)

Misra further remarks that "some explain the production of Sound on the principles of ripples and waves. According to them, the first Sound is produced from the impact of a drum and a drumstick etc. within the limits of that particular space. Then outside that circle and within the confines of the ten quarters the second Sound is produced from the first, and extends it. After that, beyond this second circle, and within the confines of the ten quarters, the third Sound is produced from the second. And in the same way the production of the fourth and other Sounds takes place on the principle of the ball of the *kadamba* flower. In their view the second and other Sounds are neither single nor confined to the ten quarters taken together, but are produced ten fold in ten quarters. This one is the theory of the successive production of single Sounds, while the other is the theory of the simultaneous production of multiple Sounds."(4)

Fox Stanguays in his *Music of Hindustan* says that "musical notes and intervals were analysed and mathematically calculated by the Hindus in their treatises on music, e.g. Sharamgadeva's *Sangita Ratnakara* (Ocean of Music), Damodara's *Sanhita - darpana* (Mirror of Music), etc."(5)

Deval in his *Hindu Musical Scale And The Twenty-two Shruties* says that "the relative pitch of the notes of the diatonic scale was accurately determined by the ancient Hindus." He also states that "the so-called Pythagorean law of the vibration of the stretched strings, namely the number of vibrations, varies inversely as the length of the string, was known to the ancient Hindus."(6)

The ancient Hindus also knew that the octave above a note has twice as many vibrations as the

(3) Trans. by Sinha p.91. 2nd ed.
(4) Ibid, pp. 94-5.
(5) Quoted in Sarcar's *Hindu Achievements in Exact Science*, p. 37.
(6) Ibid.

note itself. That they applied the science of Acoustics in their musical modes is well known to all.

(To be Continued.)

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Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 736
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Luchumy wife of Vinasithamby Kanagasabai of Urelu

Deceased
Vinasithamby Kanagasabai of Urelu
Vs.
Petitioner.
1. Kanagasabai Gunaratnam
2. Kanagasabai Gnanaratnam
3. Kanagasabai Switharatnam all of Urelu

Respondents.
This matter of the petition of the petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomarasamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 12th day of May 1939 in the presence of Mr. R. Kannuduray Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the abovenamed 2nd and 3rd respondents minors for the purpose of representing them in this Testamentary proceedings and letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as the lawful husband of the deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on or before the 16th day of June 1939 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 27th day of May 1939
Sgd. C. Coomarasamy.
District Judge

16-6-39
This Order Nisi is extended and Re-issued for 21-7-39 (Sgd.) S. Rodrigo
Additional District Judge.
(O. 29, 17 & 20 7-39)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 747
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Soranalakmy, daughter of Vyravanather Veerasingham of Sandilipay

Deceased
Sinnathamby Thambippillai of Sandilipay
1. Thagam, daughter of Kanapathippillai of Sandilipay North
2. Visayalakmy, wife of Sinnathamby Thambippillai
3. Anandavalli, daughter of Vyravanather Veerasingham
4. Veerasingham Vijayaratham
5. Pakialakmy, daughter of Vyrava-

nather Veerasingham
6. Kanagalakmy, daughter of Vyravanather Veerasingham all of Sandilipay Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomarasamy, Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 2nd day of June, 1939 in the presence of Mr. R. Kannuduray, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read. It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the abovenamed 4th, 5th and 6th respondents minors, for the purpose of protecting

and of representing them in this testamentary proceedings and that the petitioner as a brother-in-law of the deceased be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly, unless the respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 21st day of July, 1939, appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court, to the contrary.

This 12th day of June, 1939.
Sgd. C. Coomarasamy,
District Judge,
(O. 30, 17 & 20-7-39)

THE SAIYA MAHA SABAI, KARAINAGAR

(Continued from our issue of 13-7-39)

NO.	NAMES AND ADDRESS	AMOUNT	
		DONATED	PAID.
		Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
B Forward		1681 00	411 50.
86	Mr. A Arunasalam, Audit Office K. L.	15 00	—
87	" K Muru su, Goods Clerk Rlys. Klang	22 50	—
88	" A Kanagasabai, "	15 00	—
89	" R Murugasu, O. A Customs, P. S. Ham.	30 00	15 00
90	" T Murugasu, C. C. Electrical Board K. L.	15 00	—
91	" T Vinasithamby, Fitter, Rlys K. L.	10 00	—
92	" K Krishnapillai, Anti Malarial Inspector, Rlys K. L.	15 00	7 50
93	" A Ampalavanar, Audit Office, K. L.	15 00	15 00
94	" S Sinnathamby, Veterinary Dept. K. L.	30 00	—
95	" K Visvalingam, Hospital, K. L.	15 00	7 50
96	" S Arumugam, Sanitary Inspector, K. L.	15 00	7 50
97	" P Arumugam, P & O. Acct's Office K. L.	22 50	—
98	" T Ramanathan, Stores Supdt's Office, Sentu	15 00	—
99	" S Chelliah, C. A's. Office, K. L.	15 00	—
100	" A Valupillai, Hospital, K. Pillah	10 00	10 00
101	" S Arumugam, Paymaster Police Dept. K. L.	10 00	10 00
102	" S Kandiah, Storekeeper, P. W. D., K. Lipis	15 00	—
103	" P Thambiah, Clerk of Works P. W. D. K. Lipis	7 50	—
104	" S Sethucavalan, P. W. D Office, K. Lipis	7 50	—
105	" K Saravanamuttu, P. W. D. C. Highlands, K. Lipis	7 50	—
106	" K Arumugam, Head Overseer, Bentong	7 50	—
107	" K Chelliah, Contractor, Bentong	7 50	—
108	" S Namasiyayam, Storekeeper, P. W. D., Bentong	22 50	—
109	" A Rasiyah, Telegraph Master, Rlys. K. L.	5 00	—
110	" S Sabaratnam, Elec. Dept. Bangsar Road	7 50	—
111	" Peopalapillai, C. C. E. & E. Office, Bentong	3 00	3 00
112	" V Arunasalam, Labour Inspector, S. Patani	4 50	4 50
113	" T Aruliah, Tech. Asst. Rlys. K. L.	1 50	—
114	" P A Neelakandan, Teacher, M. B. S. K. L.	10 00	—
115	" K Ohm, Building Supervisor, Pontian	7 50	—
116	" A Vaitilingam, P. W. D., B. Pahat	4 50	—
117	" D Kulanthaivalu, P. W. D. Storekeeper Muar.	7 50	7 50
118	" S Ampalavanar, Survey Office, J. Bahru	7 50	—
119	" S Sangarappillai, Supreme Court, J. Bahru	5 00	—
120	" M Kandasamy, Donaldson Birkenshaw, J. B.	7 50	—
121	" K Ponnampalam, Storekeeper, P. W. D.	7 50	—
122	Dr. S W Ponnappah, Tan Tek Seng Hospital, S. Pore	7 50	7 50
123	Mr. S Valupillai, Supreme Court, S. Pore	7 50	7 50
124	" V Parau oo, Loco Rlys, S. Pore	7 50	7 50
125	" A Thilliampalam, Hospital, S. Pore	7 50	7 50
126	" A Ramanathan, Donaldson Birkenshaw, S. Pore	4 50	—
127	" S V Kandiah, Survey Office, S. Pore	7 50	—
128	" S Kanagaratnam, Hospital, S. Pore	3 00	3 00
129	" V Ponnampalam, Tan Tek Seng Hospital S. Pore	3 00	3 00
130	" S Sutrarnaniam, A. S. M., B. Anam	5 00	—
131	" A Muthiah, Hospital, Klang	3 00	3 00
132	" T Somasudram, Teacher, Klang	4 50	—
133	" K Nallathamby, Customs P. S. Ham	7 50	—
134	" A Kanapathippillai, I. M. R., K. Lumpur	7 50	7 50
135	" M Ponnampalam, Map sales Office, K. Lumpur	5 00	5 00
136	" K. Sellathurai, V. R. E. B. Society, K. L.	5 00	5 00
137	" M Kasinathar, Agriculture Dept.	7 50	7 50
138	" A Sinnathamby, Hospital, Asst., S Ban	7 00	7 50
139	Dr. K Murugesu, A. M. O. Port Dickson	15 00	—
140	Mr. K Muttucumar, Hospital, K. Pillah	15 00	—
141	Dr. A Rajanayagam, A. M. O., K. Pillah	15 00	—
142	Mr. A Murugasu, District Office, K. Lipis	7 50	—
143	" N Kasippillai, S. E. Office, K. Lipis	3 00	—
144	" S Murugasu, S. R. Office, K. Lipis	3 00	—
145	" M. Nadarajah, District Office, Raub	4 50	—
146	" A Sinnathamby, District Office, Raub	3 00	—
147	" A Nadarajah, S. M. & H. O. Office, Raub	3 00	—
148	" C Elahupillai, Irrigation Dept., Raub	3 00	—
149	" M Kathiravelu, Forest Dept., Raub	3 00	—
150	" N Rasiyah, Elec. Asst. power Station K. L.	7 50	7 50
151	" K Markandu, Hospital Asst., Serendah	7 50	7 50
152	" V Ponnampalam, Loco Rlys., K. Lumpur	3 00	—
153	" P R K K R Narayanapillai, Banker Ampeng Road	3 00	3 00
154	" K Subramaniam, Federal Secretariat, K. L.	10 00	10 00
155	" S Murugasu, District Office, S Ban	10 00	10 00
156	" S Sithamparappillai, Rly. Dressor S. Ban	15 00	7 50
157	" R Ambalavanar, Pensioner. (Secretary)	100 00	100 00
158	" S Kandiah, Customs Dept., K. L.	4 50	4 50
159	" S Muthiah, Survey Office, Malacca	7 50	75
Total		2448 00	721 25
Travelling and other Expenses			220 50
			500 75

Karai Nagar,
8-7 1939.
[Mis. 86, 17-7-39.]

R. AMBALAVANAR,
Hon. Secretary.

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Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Case No. 717. T.

In the matter of the estate of the
late Annamiah widow of Than-
piah of Nallore Deceased.

V. Sathasivampillai of Nallore
and Petitioner,

1. Muthar Elaiyathamby of the
Railway Accountant Office
Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
2. Sivasothy wife of do of do
3. T. Sivakamiammah of do
4. T. Sivapiragasam of Nallore
5. Sivapakkiam wife of
6. Kumaraswamy Sivakkolunthu
of do
7. T. Sivagnanam of do
8. T. Sivatharmar C/o 1st Res-
pondent
9. T. Sivanantnam of Nallore
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the
abovenamed Petitioner praying that
5th Respondent be appointed guar-
dian-ad-Item over 7th, 8th and

9th Respondents and for the
grant of Letters of Administra-
tion to the estate of the
abovenamed deceased coming on
for disposal before C. Coomara-
swamy Esquire, District Judge,
Jaffna in the presence Mr. C T
Kumaraswamy Proctor it is ordered
that 5th Respondent be appointed
guardian-ad-Item over 7th, 8th and
9th Respondents and Letters of Ad-
ministration to the estate be issued
to the Petitioner as a mortgage
creditor unless the Respondents shall
show sufficient cause to the con-
trary on the 17th day of May 1939.

This 29th March 1939.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for 19-7-39.

(O. 27. 13 & 17 7.39.)

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[Y. 103. 22-7-38 to 21-7-39.]

[M.]

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R. M. WEST,

Manager for Ceylon.

Y. 134. 1-4-39 to 30-9-39 [M]

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