

Hindu Organ

(THE CHEAPEST WEEKLY IN CEYLON)

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

VOL. XV.

JAFFNA: WEDNESDAY APRIL 27TH 1904

NO. 41

NOTICE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE HINDU ORGAN.

	Tam: Rs-Cts.	Ed: Rs-Cts.	Both Ed: Rs-Cts.
Jaffna Town per annum	1 50	3-00	4-00
Outstations and India	2 00	4 00	5-50
Straits Settlements	2-25	4-50	6-25

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

		Rs	Cts.
For one Column	Yearly	60	00
do	Half Yearly	35	00
do	Quarterly	20	00
For 1/2 Column	Yearly	35	00
do	Half Yearly	20	00
do	Quarterly	12	50
For 1/4 Column	Yearly	20	00
do	Half Yearly	12	50
do	Quarterly	7	50
First insertion	Single line	10	Cents.
Subsequent insertions	do	5	do.

TAMIL IS SWEET

To Tamils, nothing is so sweet, nothing is so dear as our Mother Tongue "sweet Tamil".

Every Tamil, who is proud of his mother Tongue, should have a copy of

"ABIDANAKSAM"

Price Rs 5.

It contains a historical and critical account of Tamil Poets, Rajahs, Hindu Deities, Sages, superhuman beings sacred places, classical works &c arranged in alphabetical order.

No such work has hitherto been published nor indeed has any comparable to it been yet issued. It will be an invaluable companion to all as it is very instructive, interesting, amusing and refreshing to the mind.

Copies to be had of

A. MOOTOOTAMBYPILLY
Messrs: Ward & Davy
Jaffna.

31-1 03.

TILES! TILES!! TILES!!!

GENUINE MANGALORE ROOFING TILES OF ALL DISCRPTIONS.

Flat tiles, Ridges, Floorings, halves, Ventilators Ornamental Ridges of various patterns, Terminals, Ridges sky lights, etc etc etc.

FIRST CLASS QUALITY ONLY.

From various manufacturers to suit every customer. Prices very moderate. Orders executed expeditiously and with special care. Large stock on hand. These tiles are the cheapest and the best ever manufactured, saves labour, wood, and ensures safety and neatness. Nothing like this for protection from rain, worms, reptiles mice etc. Saves 3 1/2 per cent in the number.

Apply to

JOSEPH & CO.

2nd x Street Pettah.
JAFFNA.

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW.

A READABLE RELIGIOUS QUARTERLY.

Rs. 3. a year.

Rs. 3. a year.

EDITED BY

Isaac Tambyah, Advocate, Jaffna.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

Revs. E. M. Weaver; T. Thompson, M. A.,
T. Bicknell, B. D.

(See Hindu Organ of March. 23. 1904)

"It affords interesting and instructive reading both to the Christian and the Hindu. To the Hindu it is useful in more than one sense".

Hindus of Ceylon, India and Straits ought to take this Review.

MANAGER'S ADDRESS:

Burleigh House, Jaffna, Ceylon.

CALCUTTA

PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

It is the pioneer Institution of its kind in India.

Every male or female, irrespective of age, religion or residence, can secure for another whether related or not a profitable provision at his or her death by a monthly payment of Rupee one only. No medical certificate is required.

The total amount of claims paid for deaths in 1902 is Rs 10063 whereas the total amount of subscription received from the deceased is Rs 472. The No. of subscribers is on the rapid increase.

Active and influential Agents are wanted on liberal commission. For Prospectus, Report &c..

Apply to

K. K. BOSE.

Manager.

Beware of sham Benefit societies.

NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 1498

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chinnappillai wife of Visuvalingam Saravanamuttoo of Puttur South.

Deceased

Vallipuram Kantyah and wife
Kathirasippillai of Puttur South

Petitioners

Vs

1. Visuvalingam Charavanamuttoo of Puttur South
2. Chivakamippillai widow of Naganatan of Chirupiddi
3. Kantar Swaminatar and wife
4. Teyvanaippillai of do

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed petitioners praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Chinnappillai wife of Visuvalingam Charavanamuttoo coming on for disposal before T. B. Russell Esquire District Judge, on the 11th day of April 1904 in the presence of Mr. S. Tambyah Pillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 11th day of April 1904 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioners are the heirs of the said intestate and are entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to them unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or, before the 13th day of May 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 11th day of April 1904

Sigd. T. B. RUSSELL

District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 1502

Class II In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sithampari Nagamani of Chiviateru

Deceased.

Nagan Kantan of Chiviateru

Petitioner.

Vs

Sinnappoddai widow of Nagamani of Chiviateru

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Nagan Kantan of Chiviateru praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Sithampari Nagamani coming on for disposal before T. B. Russell Esquire, District Judge, on the 12th day of April 1904 in the presence of Messrs. Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 11th day of April 1904 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is uncle of the minor heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or, before the 10th day of May 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 12th day of April 1904

Sigd. T. B. RUSSELL

District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 1317

Class I. In the Matter of the Estate of the late Muttupillai wife of Vaitilingam of Kondavil

Deceased

Kantar Muttuvaikali of Vannarponnai

Petitioner

Vs

1. Tampar Vaitilingam of Vannarponnai and
2. Sinnakkuddi Arumugam of Kondavil

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Kantar Muttuvaikali of Vannarponnai coming on for disposal before T. B. Russell Esquire District Judge, on the 31st day of March 1904 in the presence of Messrs. Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 30th day of March 1904 having been read. It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Muttupillai wife of Vaitilingam granted to Tampar Vaitilingam be revoked and that Letters de bonis usu of the said estate be issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or, before the 28th day of April 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 31st day of March 1904.

Sigd. T. B. RUSSELL

District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
ORDER NISI

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 1493

Class I. In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sithamparam wife of Arumugam of Chiviateru

Deceased.

Kasinathar Arumugam of Chiviateru

Petitioner

Vs

1. Nagappiar Sinnattampy of Chiviateru
2. Nagappiar Navasivayam of do
3. Teivanaippillai widow of Katheresar of do

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Kasinathar Arumugam of Chiviateru praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Sithamparam wife of Arumugam of Chiviateru coming on for disposal before T. B. Russell Esq. District Judge, on the 24th day of March 1904 in the presence of Messrs. Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 24th day of March 1904 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or, before the 28th day of April 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 24th day of March 1904

Sigd. T. B. RUSSELL

District Judge

NOTICE.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
TO THE HINDU ORGAN.

Messrs.		Rs. C.
V. Thurayappa	Hindu College	2-00
S. Malavarayar	Puttoor	4-00

TAMIL CHEMISTRY.

By T. P. Masilamany Pillai with an introduction from Rev. Dr. G. U. Pope

Price Cts. 75, Postage extra.

Apply to T. P. Masilamany Pillai
Jaffna.



THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1904.

RACES AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE
IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

Elsewhere we publish an extract from Lord Curzon's last Budget speech showing by a comparison of figures between the years 1867 and 1903 how largely natives of India are now employed in the public service and proving that "the British administration of India is not unduly favourable to the Europeans nor grudging to the native element." Our object in quoting that portion of the speech of the Viceroy of India is to show that the natives of Ceylon are not so fortunate in that respect as our brethren in India. There are three Indian judges in the High Courts of Calcutta, two in Bombay, two till lately in Madras, and one in Allahabad. The officiating Chief Justice of Madras is a Tamil Brahmin. There are also Indians who are Commissioners of Divisions and Collectors of Provinces, which are as large and populous as the Island of Ceylon itself, where the late Mr. Justice Dias was the only native who was ever given a permanent seat on the Supreme Court Bench, and where the sons of the soil, however qualified they may be, have been and are scrupulously and systematically excluded from appointments as Government Agents of Provinces, or even as Assistant Government Agents of Districts.

Lord Curzon does well in not including in his comparison the Eurasians of India with the natives of that Continent. Excluding that community he was able to show that 71 Hindus and 21 Mahomedans held in 1903 some of the highest appointments with a salary of Rs 1000 and upwards per month. If that elimination be made in Ceylon there can hardly be any native here who could be said to belong to that class of high officials, except, perhaps, Mr. P. Arunachalam, District Judge of Kurunagalla. Though this gentleman is admittedly one of the ablest Civilians in the Island and has shown his fitness to be entrusted with any administrative offices in the Island, as his brilliant administration of the Registrar-General's Department for a number of years showed, yet, according to the

practice obtaining in Ceylon, he will not be entrusted with a Government Agency, and has been, since his promotion to the first class of the service, allowed to be a District Judge. The highest appointment he is destined to hold in Ceylon, if racial distinction is to decide the policy of the Government, is as District Judge of Galle or Kanôy. He cannot also hope to become a Judge of the Supreme Court, as distinguished Civilians trained in the judicial branch of the Civil Service are elevated to the Bench of the High Courts in India. There is nothing to prevent a gentleman of Mr. Arunachalam's abilities and qualifications in India, though he be a native, to become a Commissioner, a Collector, or a High Court Judge, with a salary of Rs 3000, if not more, per month. But in Ceylon, a native Civilian, even if he happens to be a person of exceptional abilities and qualifications, labours under racial disabilities and disqualifications, and is not entitled to hold any of the Government Agencies which are the birth-right of English Civilians, though they may be, juniors and persons of less distinguished parts. We fail to see why a person who is considered competent enough to administer justice as a judicial officer, is not competent to hold a revenue appointment, more especially if he is possessed of administrative abilities of a high order and has proved himself an honest and conscientious officer.

There may be some justification for this policy, if men of our own race and religion be also similarly excluded from high revenue appointments in India. If deserving natives can be Commissioners or Collectors it passes our comprehension why a Civilian of Mr. Arunachalam's abilities, administrative experience, and spotless character should not be appointed to a Government Agency in Ceylon. It was the Hon'ble Mr. John Ferguson who, in one of his letters to the *Observer*, during his late trip to India, wrote that he was agreeably surprised to find Hindus filling some of the highest appointments in that Continent, not only as Judges of the High Courts but also as Commissioners and Collectors, and also performing their duties most ably and honestly. The Ceylon Government has been very particular, in recent years, to imitate India in matters which are not well suited to this Colony; but in regard to the larger employment of the sons of the soil in offices of trust and responsibility, and in the matter of Legislative Council reform, which concern the welfare of the native races, it adopts an unsympathetic, unjust, and reactionary policy.

The establishment of the subordinate Civil Service at the instance of Lord Stanmore, has, no doubt, been the means of giving employment to a few natives of Ceylon in the lower ranks of the Civil Service, as Police Magistrates and Office Assistants to Government Agents. But the burden of our complaint is that natives of Ceylon are excluded from some of the highest offices by reason of their colour, though they may be fully qualified in other respects. Could the Governor of Ceylon point out with an air of triumph, as Lord Curzon did in his review of his five years administration, that the employment of natives, excluding Burghers, in high offices with a monthly salary of Rs 1000 and upwards has also risen here from 2 per cent in 1867 to 7 per cent in 1903? If such a comparison were to be instituted in Ceylon, it would undoubtedly show no progress in that respect.

We showed in a recent article how, in this Province, which had, from the time of the British rule, at least one, and at times

two or three, deserving Tamils occupying high offices of trust and responsibility, all such offices have been, during the last two years, given to Englishmen and Burghers, the Tamils who held such appointments having been either transferred, retired, or displaced. In 1902 and 1903 there were four natives, three Tamils and one Sinhalese, holding high appointments in Jaffna, viz, Mr. R. W. Allegacoon as Police Magistrate of Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri, Mr. T. M. Tampo as Police Magistrate of Jaffna and Mallakam, Mr. T. P. Ollogasekaram as Assistant Collector of Customs, Mr. Weeracoon as Office Assistant to the Government Agent. It cannot be denied that the respective offices which these gentlemen held could not be more worthily filled. Yet Mr. Allegacoon has been transferred to Chilaw, Mr. Tampo has been retired, Mr. Ollogasekaram displaced by the English Police Magistrate of Jaffna, and Mr. Weeracoon has just been transferred to Ratnapura, till there is not one native left in Jaffna occupying any offices of trust and responsibility. We do not know how Mr. Weeracoon's transfer has been brought about. He may, perhaps, like his removal to a Sinhalese district, though the people of Jaffna would be proud to have in the Kachcheri a native gentleman of his abilities, intelligence, and business habits. It is, however, a fact that this district has thus been deprived of the services in those appointments of the four native gentlemen named above, during Mr. J. P. Lewis' tenure of office as acting Government Agent, Northern Province. There is also a report, for the truth of which we cannot vouch, to the effect that as a result of a representation made to Government by the local authorities that the Police Magistracy of Jaffna should be given only to Europeans and not to natives, Mr. Tampo was succeeded by Mr. Russel, and Mr. Scott is at present Police Magistrate of Jaffna, to the exclusion of more competent Tamils. The public of Jaffna now suffer in a manner the disastrous consequence of that policy. But, in the opinion of some high officials, however honest and considerate they may be in other respects, the sons of the soil should hold no higher appointments than clerkships and headmanships, and that all higher appointments should be the preserves for members of the ruling race, however inexperienced and incapable they may be.

We earnestly hope that His Excellency Sir Henry Blake will inaugurate a new and progressive policy in regard to the appointment of qualified and competent native Civilians to high revenue and administrative posts, and will not encourage, much less sanction, anti-native feeling on the part of high officials in regard to the employment of Tamils and Sinhalese in offices of trust and responsibility in their own country.

THE TAMIL SEAT IN THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Our views on this subject are well-known. As long as the Tamils are represented in the Legislative Council by one Member, a Hindu must be the Tamil Representative, for the reason that the Hindus form the vast majority of the Tamils in the Island, and that, while all the other religions prevailing in Ceylon are represented in Council, there will be no Hindu Member in it unless the Tamil Member be a gentleman belonging to that religious persuasion. It is in recognition of that principle successive Tamil Members were for a long period Hindus, till Sir West Ridgeway appointed and re-appointed

Dr. Rockwood for the Tamil Seat. Dr. Rockwood's departure to England has necessitated the appointment of an acting Member, and the choice of His Excellency the Governor has fallen on Mr. W. N. S. Aserappa, Advocate of the Supreme Court, as announced by us in our last issue. We need hardly say that it would give greater satisfaction generally to the Hindus, if a deserving gentleman belonging to that community were appointed Tamil Member, even for the temporary vacancy, more especially as there are fit and proper persons among the Hindus to worthily represent the Tamils in Council.

Apart from that consideration the appointment of Mr. Aserappa is not open to any serious objection. He is a gentleman of high social position, unimpeachable character, liberal views, and independent means. He has enjoyed the confidence of the Government, as his appointment, more than once, to act as Crown Counsel, Deputy Fiscal of Colombo, and Municipal Magistrate, would show. In our opinion failing a Hindu gentleman like Mr. Advocate Kanagasabai, Mr. Barrister Thiagaraja or Mr. Proctor Thiruvilangam to represent them, the Hindu community cannot have a worthier Christian gentleman to be their member than Mr. Aserappa who is a liberal minded gentleman and not an anti-Hindu as some Tamil Christians are. He has now an opportunity of showing during the next few months of his tenure of the high office, what stuff he is made of. We congratulate him on his appointment.

Surely the time has come for the Tamils to be represented by two members in the Legislative Council. In that case one Member can be a Hindu and the other Christian. We hope to revert to the subject on a future occasion.

LOCAL & GENERAL

The Weather—The wind still continues to blow from the South-West, leading some people to think that the big Monsoon has already set in. But we believe that it is too early for it to happen in the middle of April.

Tobacco—Owing to heavy rains in December and January last, tobacco planting was completed in February and March in most places. The early setting in of the South-West wind has stunted the growth of the young plants, and it is expected that the out-turn of this year's crop will be below the average. In Pachchilaipalli and Tenmarachi divisions where smoking tobacco converted into cigars is cultivated the crop is a great failure.

A New Proctor—Mr. M. Vaitalingam, who recently passed as a Proctor of the District Court has arrived here and commenced to practise his profession. We wish him success. He is a son-in-law of Rai Badadoor Murugasampillai, retired Deputy Collector of Tanjore.

There are now forty Proctors and eight Advocates practising in Jaffna.

A New Toll at Kankasanturai—A toll of 50 cents is now recovered from carts entering the Customs premises at Kankasanturai by the Customs authorities. It is not known under what authority this toll is recovered. It is intended, we believe, to increase the traffic of the railway. But unwise and arbitrary acts should be avoided as they generally fail to achieve the object for which they are used. We understand that the Chetties have now combined and determined, after some high handed proceedings in connection with this levy on the part of the Customs authorities, not to send their goods by train but to remove them by carts, employing coolies to carry them to the carts standing outside the gate now put up. They have also, we understand, sent a strong representation to His Excellency the Governor by wire protesting against this levy and praying that it may be disallowed.

Scholastic—News was received a few days ago from the Registrar of the Calcutta University, that the Hindu English School at Kantherodai, has been recognised by the University as a high school. This is indeed a very happy news and Mr. Kandiah the energetic proprietor of the institution is to be congratulated on the well merited recognition of his school by the University.—Cor.

Marriage—Mr. S. Muttutampillai Medical Officer, Mannar and brother of Mr. S. Chelliah of the Land Registrar's Office, Kandy, was married on the 20th Instant to the daughter of Mr. S. Velupillai renter, Mannar. The marriage was conducted according to the Hindu rites and there was a large and respectable gathering on the occasion. We wish the newly married couple long life, prosperity and happiness.

Accidental death—When two children of Koudavil were playing on the road with a handcart belonging to the P. W. D., one of them was killed by the cart

getting into low ground and pressing the neck of the child against a wall.

A suspected case of Murder—A few days back a mason of Chundicilly was wounded by a fellow mason and was brought to the F. N. S. Hospital. He was there for four or five days and then died. When the Police Magistrate took the deposition of the deceased he stated that the accused seeing him quarrelling with another mason threw his trowel on him which struck against his chest and wounded him. After the man died in the hospital, we hear, evidences are forthcoming to show that the accused intentionally wounded the deceased in a quarrel he had with him.

A Geography of Ceylon in Tamil—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of this work intended for the fourth Standard by Mr. A. Canagasabai Pillai of Ooduvil. The work has been carefully prepared so as to meet the present requirements of the Educational Code. The arrangements are excellent and the style is simple, the geographical terms and definitions being expressed in appropriate Tamil. We commend the work to the Educational authorities and Managers of Tamil Schools in the Island.

Suicide—A man of Bauvil committed suicide on the 10th instant by drowning himself in a tank near the Maruthady Pilliar temple at Manippay.

Trade in hides—The Moor people of Jaffna who carry on trade in hides, store them indiscriminately and allow them to rot to the detriment of the health of the people. There are one or two licensed places in the Moor street for storing hides. But not only in these places but in many other places in crowded parts of the Moor street, hides are stored and dried. Formerly these hides were taken to Chirutive and there they were stored until they became well dried up. We hope the Government will prevent the hide traders of Moor street from storing them in places other than those licensed.

Police Court, Jaffna—We understand that Mr. Dutton will succeed Mr. Scott as Police Magistrate and not Mr. R. G. Saunders.

Mathematical Prize—The Ceylon Mathematical Prize has been won by A. Mahadeva of the Royal College, son of Mr. P. Arunachalam, District Judge of Kurunagalla.

Pearl Fishery—Ten and a half lakhs of rupees have been realized by the fishery. We congratulate our Government Agent on the unprecedented success of the fishery of 1904, over which he superintended with such excellent result.

Matrimonial—The marriage of Mr. William Wordsworth, Advocate, with Miss Clarissa Alagamuthu Edwards, was solemnized at St Peter's Church, Copay, Jaffna, on Wednesday the 20th Instant in the presence of a large and respectable assembly. We wish the newly married couple long life, happiness, and prosperity.

THE MALARIAL FEVER, AND ITS CAUSE FOR GREAT PREVALENCE.

As many persons are anxious to know the cause for the prevalence of malarial fever in such an alarming extent in the Jaffna Peninsula this time, I wish to state the following for the information of the public

Malarial fever (remittent, intermittent and continued fevers) prevailed to a very great extent in the Jaffna Peninsula during this November, December and January. The cause for it is, I believe, that we had abundant rain in September instead of in November; the low-lying villages and other quarters where water can readily stand and become stagnant and promote decomposition, favoured the culture and multiplication of malarial parasites. This is of course generally the case in the winter season; but this time early rains in September and cloudy days and sun in October and the resulting propagated malarial parasites continued to remain as they are favoured by the rainy months November and December.

In other years usually rain came in November, and the propagated malarial parasites during this time is favoured for its multiplication during December alone. But this year it had a period of three favourable months (October, November and December). In January and February gradually the hot sun comes and kills a large portion, yet in April the strong wind comes and destroys them. Hence those windy months are known as healthy months (April, May, June, July and August).

When the most prevailing disease malarial fever subsides, the district is generally said to be healthy, paying little attention to the other diseases. I have clearly noticed that strong wind, hot sun and heavy rain abate the severity of Malarial fever. This clearly indicates that malarial parasites are destroyed by these natural agencies. Again heavy rain favoured by subsequent cloudy days with occasional rain and sun for a period more than a month causes severe prevalence of malarial parasites especially in low-lying villages and filthy quarters. The infective nature of malarial fever and the presence of malarial parasites in abundant quantity in the atmosphere in such favourable days, readily affects persons even from healthy quarters who generally come to see the sick and for funeral houses. Hence it is the reason that persons from healthy quarters also are affected with this fever and they spread it in their villages.

C. Thamothersampillai

Vadducodai
6th April 1904

to be continued.

THE LATE MR. C. W. KATHIRAVALU PILLAI

THE CHIEF JUSTICE EULOGISES.

Sir Charles Peter Layard, Chief Justice, on resuming his seat at the Sessions Court, yesterday, and before beginning the regular work of the day, addressing Mr. Walter Driberg, Crown Counsel, said: It is with the greatest regret that this Court read the intelligence this morning of the death of Mr. Kathiravalu Pillai. He was, I believe, the senior Advocate of this Court. It is true that his voice was not heard of late years in these halls, but he did good service in a quite unostentatious way in the administration of justice as a member of the Judiciary in this Island. He was a fine type of a Tamil gentleman and one who was respected not only on account of his intelligence and ability but on account of his absolute integrity. Personally I have not met him frequently, but when I did meet him, however, I was very much struck with his modesty and kindness of heart. He impressed me as a perfect gentleman whose character was above all reproach. I feel sure the Tamil community and all the native races in the Island have lost in him a great example of what native gentleman should be. I hope, however, that the memory of his useful career will lead the younger generation to endeavour to follow in his footsteps.

Mr. Driberg replied that he was not aware of Mr. Kathiravalu Pillai's death till his Lordship intimated it and he endorsed all what was said of the deceased as he had the pleasure of knowing him personally for the last 30 years and he had the highest respect and regard for him. Mr. Driberg in conclusion expressed his sympathy for the family.

—The Ceylon Independent.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH IN THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

RACES AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Let me begin by stating what I conceive to be the general principles that regulate the situation. They are two in number. The first is that the highest ranks of Civil employment in India those in the Imperial Civil Service, though open to such Indians as can proceed to England and pass the requisite test must nevertheless, as a general rule, be held by Englishmen for the reason that they possess, partly by heredity partly by upbringing, and partly by education, the knowledge of the principles of Government, the habits of mind and the vigour of character which are essential for the task and that the rule of India being a British rule and any other rule being, in the circumstances of the case impossible, the tone and standard should be set by those who have created and are responsible for it. The second principle is that outside this *corps d'elite*, we shall as far as possible and, as the improving standards of education and morals permit, employ the inhabitants of the country, both because our general policy is to restrict rather than to extend European agency, and because it is desirable to enlist the best native intelligence and character in the service of the State. This principle is qualified only by the fact that in certain special Departments, where scientific or technical knowledge is required or where there is a call for the exercise of particular responsibility, it is necessary to maintain a strong European admixture and sometimes even a European preponderance.

Now let me show how these principles are vindicated in practice. I will not recapitulate the history of the case or conduct of the Council through the successive states of Government policy and pronouncement from the Act of 1833 down to the present day. I will give what is much more eloquent, the concrete figures and proportions. They have been compiled for a period of 36 years, the figures not being available before 1867. In 1867 the total number of Government posts in India with a salary above Rs. 75, now equivalent to £5 a month, was 13,431. It is now 28,278. In 1867 Europeans and Eurasians held 55 per cent of the total. They now hold 42 per cent. Hindus held 38 per cent, they now hold 50 per cent. Mahomedans held 7 per cent, they now hold 8. Further, while the total number of Government appointments has thus increased by 110 per cent, the figures show that the number of posts held by Hindus has increased by 179 per cent, by Mahomedans 129 per cent, by Eurasians 106 per cent, and by Europeans only 36 per cent. In the proportions of total posts Indians have gained 13 per cent, Europeans and Eurasians together have lost 13 per cent, and 12 per cent of this loss has been by Europeans.

Next let me give the results of an examination by grades. More than half the appointments in India are, and always have been, posts on less than Rs. 200 a month. The European element in these was always small and is now less than 10 per cent. Of posts on Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 the native proportion has risen from 51 per cent. to 60 per cent. From Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 from 23 per cent. to 43 per cent.; from Rs. 400 to 500 from 21 per cent. to 40 per cent.; from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 from 9 per cent. to 25 per cent.; from Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 from 15 per cent. to 27 per cent.; from Rs. 700 to Rs. 800, from 5 per cent. to 13 per cent. Thus in no single grade has the proportion of Europeans increased, while the native increase has been continuous and striking, and has been larger in the higher grades than in the lower, Rs. 800 may be said to mark the limit of the Provincial Service. Between Rs. 800 and Rs. 1,000 there were in 1867 4 natives in Government employ, there are now 93 posts on Rs. 1,000 and over may be regarded as superior. In 1867, out of a total of 648 such appointments, 12 were filled by natives, all Hindus or a percentage of 2. In 1903, out of 1,370 such appointments, 71 were filled by Hindus and 21 by Mahomedans, the native percentage being, therefore, 7. If I take the standard of pay I find the aggregate pay of the total number of posts has risen by 91 per cent since 1867 but in the case of the aggregate pay drawn by Europeans and Eurasians the increase is only 6 per cent., while for natives of India it is 191 per cent., and for Hindus 204 per cent. The average pay of the total number of posts has fallen by Rs. 31 or 9 per cent., since 1867, but the average drawn by natives has risen from Rs. 175 to Rs. 188 or a rise of 7 per cent., while that drawn by Europeans and Eurasians has fallen by Rs. 2, or 4 per cent. Whatever standard therefore, we apply, whether it be the number of posts, the proportion of posts or the average of pay, the results are the same. There has been a progressive increase in native employment and a progressive decline in European employment, showing how honestly and faithfully the British Government have fulfilled their pledge and how hollow is the charge which we so often hear of a ban of exclusion against the children of the soil. In the figures which will be published will be contained the calculations of each decade from 1867 to the present day, so that the movement may be traced stage by stage, and of each Province and each Department. Summarising the totals, I find as might be expected, and as I have said, that of the 1,370 Government servants drawing salaries higher than Rs. 1,000 a month, or £800 a year, 1,163 are Europeans. Of the remainder 15 are Eurasians and 92 natives. But if I take the ranks below, Rs. 1,000 a month and between that total and Rs. 75 a month i. e., from £60 to £800 a year then I find that out of a total of 26,908 Government servants only 5,205 are Europeans, while of the remainder 5,420 are Eurasians and the balance or 16,283, is native. It, therefore, appears, that the British Empire employs less than 6,500 of its own countrymen whether brought from abroad or recruited in this country to rule over 230 millions of people, but that for the same purpose it employs 21,800 of the inhabitants of the country itself. If we went below Rs. 75 a month the disproportion would of course, be overwhelming.

Will anyone tell in the face of these figures that our administration is unduly favourable to the European or grudging to the native element? I hold, on the contrary, that it is characterised by a liberality unexampled in the world. You may search through history, and since the days of the Roman Empire you will find no such trust. I have endeavoured to procure from Foreign Governments the corresponding figures for their foreign possessions—the Russians in Central Asia, the Dutch in Java, the French in Algeria, in Cochin China and Tongking. I have not unfortunately been successful, but I have visited the majority of these countries and have seen what there prevails, and if any one thinks that they show proportions even remotely comparable with those which I have quoted I can assure him that he is gravely mistaken. For my own part I think that the progressive growth of confidence that is revealed by the tables which I have quoted is honourable to the British Government and honourable to the people of this country. It reveals a European system of Government entrusted largely to non-European hands, what is called a subject country, though I dislike the phrase, administered far less by the conquering power than by its own sons, and, beyond all, it testifies to a steady growth of loyalty and integrity on the one part and of willing recognition of these virtues on the other which is rich with hope for the future.

A GRIEVANCE

'Old times are changed, old manners gone
A stranger filled the Stuarts' throne
The bigots of the iron-time call my harmless
art a crime'

It is painfully evident that the youngmen of our time, blinded by the glamour of materialism, are still neglecting the study of our own religion not with-standing the pressing need of the deliverance of the message which the west are anxiously waiting for. It will be shameful to say that we have entirely lost the nugget of gold—the noblest legacy of our ancestors; it will be unbecoming of us to say that we have not the spirit to deliver boldly the message, discarding the influence we shed over the stubborn Roman, recorded even in history. Admitting that we have both the nugget and the spirit the question arises why has the message not been delivered yet. Is it that the West-erns are not prepared to receive us? Anyone who knows the geographical position of Chicago or London will say not. They have been thirsting for it ever since they knew of the kind of treasure we value most. Some have travelled miles to 'pursue the game' while others have signed bonds of slavery to us to allow one glance at the nature and extent of our treasure; a few in later years have joined the majority who propose exchange and bartering while others have spent many weary days and night, smelled the midnight oil in sounding by diverse means, yet they have not succeeded in taking away from us what we take pride in being the sole possessors, though their labours were attended with little success enough to give them relief. They show us glittering, sense-enticing things and ask for that in which, they think we live in plenty. We are not responsive to their call, we turn deaf to the trumpeting noise they deliver into our ears. It is very unreasonable on our part to profess to be so inert to their wails. They appeal to us with heaved up hands while we stand stubborn. Our mission in the world is to elevate and enlighten the West, which accomplished we will gladly cheer, 'labour ended, Jordan past'. This is the most opportune time for us to pay our debt to the world. We are unworthy of the arts and material sciences which we copy from the West forgetting our own, if we fail to replenish their store by giving them something of our own. It is grossly against the law of progress if we think we must live for ourselves. The moment we think so utter degeneration and destruction will be our end as testified to by the history of nations. If we must live as a nation we must have word-moving ideas and try to expand them. The happiness of others must be in our hearts if we wish to enjoy unallowed happiness. We must sacrifice ourselves for the good of others. This statement will be clear to the keen observer of the source of human happiness. If we are going to do a perfect sacrifice we must forget ourselves, for there was not a single pact or genius who attained the climax at the same time conscious of his own greatness.

John Stuart Mill says 'Those only are happy who have their mind fixed upon some object other than their own happiness; on the happiness of others, on the improvement of mankind, even on some wit or pursuit followed not as a means, but as itself an end. Aiming thus at something else they find happiness by the way'. This is the law of indirectness. We must be inspired by the love for the task that we undertake before doing any thing, for love destroys self-consciousness. We must look a-kanee on the word before us and think as Emerson that 'a man was born not for his own prosperity but to suffer for the benefit of others like the noble Rock-maple which all round our village bleed for the service of man'. Sacrifice is the law of progress. Religious sacrifice for propitiating gods began from this principle. Carlyle says 'It is only with renunciation that life, properly speaking can be said to begin'. We cannot impress this idea on our youths more firmly than they on themselves. They must think over this in their spare moments and seek out the path of happiness for themselves.

The withering years of the last century witnessed certain movements towards this line—movements which were crowned with unprecedented success. The success of the movement depended more on the advantages of the field than on the soldiery that rode majestically on it. The glorious prime of the current century expects to see braver soldiers of 'mettle true'. Our young men who are all without an exception patriotic must take into their hearts to unearth the 'gems of purest ray serene, the dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear' and deliver them unto the world for

'Earthlier happy is the rose distilled
Than that which withering in the virgin thorn

Lines, grows and dies in single blessedness'
To accomplish this great end of our life we must arm with defensive as well as offensive weapons. We must vanquish the opposer with our shining lance of truth. We must also receive the point of this spear on the shield of toleration. We must attack and defend expecting at the same time victories as well as reverses such as are wont to front us in the engagement.

Apart from the justice which we ought to do for ourselves of cultivating and refining our ideas on religion—apart from our endeavour to monopolise for ourselves the responsibility of leading others on the track of religion, apart from the additions which we must give to the religious ideas, tracing the foot-steps of our hoary forefathers. We must brace ourselves up for the task which we have placed before ourselves of raising the wave which as Schopenhauer predicted is going to revolutionise the thought-world of Europe the far-reaching eye of the German philosopher saw through our dreary sleep the latent powers which he thought then were collecting strength. The prophecy that at the advent of the New Messiah the world would witness a revolution is daily nearing the firm grounds of realization. The clamour that is being made on side our lovely isle is immense and a cloud now over hangs foreboding ill if we shall sleep inert to their trumpet. The ultimatum is expected followed with hostile eruptions. They threaten to ram our batlements, so let our walls and even venture within our forts. If we speak not now, we shall dearly rue for this. They know not ready the heart of the 'mild Hindu' and think we are obstinate. Let us take warning and prepare. We have sufficient ammunition. If we want we may gather the old spirit to work miracles, for our taste for religion has not died and this assures us of the powers we possess. Dr. Johnson says 'No man is degraded in powers who is not first degraded in tastes'. Then what is it that we need most? It is a little external preparation.

NOT VANDALISM.

We must assume the manners, customs and finally the thoughts of our forefathers, if we deviate from them our destinies will be changed and perhaps lose sceptre for the 'Kamandalu', our present kingdom has not yet fallen into oblivion but is verging on it, we breathe now the calm blowings of rest for we have as Sir Percival says, 'We thought of our prowess and our sines.

'We have not lost the self to save ours lives we seem to have lost our spirit because our mind is engaged on Western Civilization. Our young men must see the unreality of Western Civilization. A mere nothing like a sound without a meaning. The advance of civilization has been marked in our little isle with the wearing of trousers and showing a bitter hatred towards everything that is holy or religious. The custom and manners of our forefathers without the least reflection as substituted with fashion, etiquette and manners English. O, shameful it is to think and hateful to see that we sons of our red sages should be slaves to this boasted civilization of the West. This as some call it the period of transition. Would to God that no one ever knew of this hateful bundle of society laws and rules for manners published by some penniless professor to lead us into animality instead of raising us above. If a heart could speak to a heart, as long as one meets another as a man why should he be dictated by laws, not rules instead of by the instinct of his nature. Of course the majority of our young men have to get into trousers, attend tea parties and join the ring for a dance by their social status, but why when they come home forget what their father taught when they were wandering in their nativity? A stop ought to be put to this growing fancy and if neglected the consequences that alighted on 'Padi Nona whose letter to Queen Ridgeway was published in the columns of the independent might alight upon them.

When this initiatory step is taken a complete change would take place in the minds of our youths and they will be able to take up the study of Religion keeping in vain the claim of Vedanta over other Religions.

"arise awake and stop not till the goal is reached"

On

Permanent essence of Religion and the superiority of Vedanta over all other religions will be continued in the next issue.

M. S. Eliatamby.

Colombo
4th April 04

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KANDIAH PILLAI FOR THE PROPRIETORS AT THE SAIWAPPA KASA PRESS, JAFFNA.