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## THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1904.

### HEADMEN AND CRIME.

Next to drunkenness, the most fruitful source of crime in the country is the inefficiency and corruption of the Headmen. The temperance movement initiated by the people themselves promises to remove the chief cause to the increase of crime, but the defects of the Headman system remain unremedied by the Government, to the detriment of public welfare. If the Headmen be a body of efficient and honest persons there is no denying the fact that crime cannot be committed in their divisions with impunity. Either they will prevent its commission, or, if they are unable to do so, the offenders will receive deserved punishment at their instance, to be a deterrent to criminals. Under the existing system, however, the unpaid village headmen are interested in the prevalence of crime, as it is the chief source of emoluments to them. When a crime is committed the parties go to the village Headmen who generally side with the stronger party which pay them more liberally. Justice is thus defeated, leading at times to innocent men being punished, or real culprits escaping punishment. This leads to great demoralization and

to increase of rowdyism in the country. We know of village Headmen who honestly perform their duties, but they are exceptions to the rule.

To remedy this evil the Government should do away with the unpaid headmen system and pay every Headman including the Vidhans. This alone would not bring about the desired effect. Special regard should be paid to the character and antecedents of those selected for these offices, which is not generally done in this District in the appointment of Headmen. As is well-known in the country, it is the highest bidder who is generally recommended and got appointed as Udaiyars or Vidhans by the Chief Headmen, without due consideration to qualifications for the offices. There are not wanting instances in which well-known bullies and bad characters were appointed Headmen. If the Government will always hold the village Headmen responsible for the peace and law-abiding character of the people of their respective divisions, and if they are made to understand that the Government will not view with indifference their failure to bring the offenders to justice, there is sure to be an appreciable decrease of crime everywhere.

To reform the ranks of the minor Headmen, the Maniagars or the Chief Headmen must be men of very high qualifications, in regard to character, education, and ability. As is the God so is the worshipper. If the Maniagars be men of high character, as some of our Chief Headmen are, the persons whom they recommend for offices under them, will be also like them qualified for the posts. If they are, however, square men in round holes, the subordinate Headmen also will be a demoralized class capable of committing any kind of questionable or villainous acts, in the belief that they will have a protector in their immediate chief. We cannot, therefore, too strongly urge on the Government, in the interest of public peace, tranquility, and prosperity, the necessity of reforming the Headmen system by introducing payment to all members of the class, and by selecting for these offices the best men available in the country with regard to character, education, ability, and ancestral influence.

### OPENING OF THE NORTH PORTS TO TRAFFIC FROM INDIA.

No one has written oftener or with greater personal experience of the hardship and inconvenience suffered by the people, on account of the restrictions imposed on the passenger traffic to Jaffna from India than we have done in these columns. The communication which we publish elsewhere on this subject with the reply of the Government to the effect that "Kayts alone, which is at present open for goods traffic, will be opened all the year round for passengers also" will be read with special interest, as it renews the promise held out in October last to open the



ports of Kayts and Kankesanturai for passengers from India. But this reply is not more direct or decisive as to the precise date when all the arrangements will be completed for the opening of the port than the communication received in October last. We were led to expect that direct communication between India and Jaffna would be restored with the beginning of this year; but though seven months have now elapsed, no beginning has been made in the direction of perfecting the arrangements required for the opening of the port. We are at a loss to know what insuperable difficulties prevent the completion of these arrangements. If the Government are in earnest that relief should be promptly afforded to the long suffering passengers who are required to return to Jaffna from India via Colombo there would have been no such long delay as it has now occurred. We earnestly hope that the necessary arrangements will be completed and the port opened before the end of this year. As to Kayts alone being opened, we are led to think that the Government have been influenced in this decision by the fact that it is the only port here accessible to vessels all the year round. But if Kankesanturai be opened for passenger traffic, during the South-West monsoon, not only will it afford greater facilities to the travelling public, but the railway also will be greatly benefitted by the addition of considerable goods and passenger traffic from India which is now almost entirely absent at this port. It is, however, the look-out of the Government to take steps to make their railway pay better; and the people of Jaffna would be thankful to Government for opening any port in the North for passengers from India, whether that port be Kayts or Kankesanturai.

### THE OUTRAGES ON NEGROES IN AMERICA.

We reproduce elsewhere from the *Review of Reviews* an article on the above subject, and feel astonished that American Missionaries should go about the world to convert the "heathens" to Christianity, while their own countrymen, Christians as they are, are guilty of such a horrible practice as lynching the negroes at the slightest provocation and with such barbarity as detailed in the article. We are led to believe that the general body of Americans view with approval the practice of lynching and that no organized effort is made there to put a stop to it. These Missionaries who argue that Hinduism must be a bad religion because its adherents countenance the performance of Prayashitta by those Hindus who returned from Europe do not seem to think that the religion professed by the men guilty of the horrible practice of lynching their fellow beings cannot be a better one than Hinduism. These men would be better employed in their own country in teaching their fellow countrymen their duty to their fellow beings without distinction of caste or colour, rather than attempting to demolish a creed which has withstood centuries of oppression, and to reform a people who have never in their history been guilty of such barbarities as prevailing in the New World.

### LOCAL & GENERAL

**The Weather**—The wind is blowing strong again and the heat intense. The farmers are busy ploughing and manuring their fields preparatory to sowing at the next fall of rain.

**Dr. M. Sinnatamby**—This gentleman is now in Jaffna having come on leave to celebrate the marriage of his daughter which takes place on the 20th instant.

**A Lecture**—A lecture on Vegetarianism in connection with the Y. M. H. A. Jaffna will be delivered tomorrow evening at 6-30 P. M. in the Hindu College Hall Jaffna, by Mr. E. Chelliah, a teacher in the above College. Mr. V. Karalapillai, Head clerk, Newara Elya Kachcheri will preside.

**Arrival of two Sannyasins**—Two Sannyasins from Colombo have arrived here and are quartered near Sivan Temple, Jaffna. One of them speaks English well and we hear he will deliver a lecture in connection with the Vivekananda Society here. Both the Sannyasins are disciples of Paramahansa Deva.

**The Superintendent of Police**—Mr. H. L. Dowbiggen who went to Colombo to present himself for the Tamil examination and to give evidence in a case in the Kandya Supreme Court returned to Jaffna via Mannar on the 10th instant.

**The Northern Railway**—We understand that the Kurunagalla—Anuradhapura section of this railway will be opened for traffic in October next.

**Obituary**—We deeply regret to chronicle the death of the infant daughter of Mr. Masilamanipillai, son of Mr. T. Ponnampalappillai, Superintendent of Police Travancore, which took place last week at his residence at Vannarponne.

**Nallore Kandasamy Temple**—The annual Festival of this Temple began yesterday and it will last as usual for twenty four days.

**The Jaffna Railway**—During the Car and Theertham festival days at the Maviddapuram Temple the train ran several times a day between Jaffna and Kankesanturai and the proceeds for the two days amounted to nearly Rs 1500.

**Malarial fever at Mutwal**—Malarial fever prevails at Mutwal in Colombo in the form of an epidemic and the Government have appointed a commission to enquire into and submit measures for stamping it out. The commission consists of Professor Aldo Castellani, Dr. A. J. Chalmers, and Mr. A. S. Pagden Mayor of Colombo. Malarial fever in an epidemic form has become an annual occurrence in Jaffna during the winter season, carrying off thousands of victims. We hope the Government will also appoint a commission to enquire into the cause of the annual outbreak in Jaffna and adopt measures to prevent its recurrence.

**A Boy sent to the Reformatory**—A father charged his son in the Police Court of Colombo with misappropriating Rs 3. given to him to be paid as school fees and the Magistrate finding the boy guilty of the charge sent him to the Reformatory for three years.

**The reappointment of Lord Curzon**—Lord Curzon who is now in England is reappointed as Viceroy of India and will leave home on the 30th of next month.

**A destructive fire at Toulon**—A destructive fire took place at Toulon Arsenal and the damage is estimated at a million francs.

**Terrible Railway accident in America**—An engine and three carts of an express train fell through a bridge into a torrent and it is feared that 125 passengers perished.

### OPENING OF THE NORTH PORTS TO TRAFFIC FROM INDIA.

A native tourist from Jaffna, when in India last January, addressed the Ceylon Government, on the extreme hardship and expense, inflicted on large numbers of Jaffna pilgrims and others, many of whom females unused to sea voyages, by being obliged to proceed to Colombo, on their return from India. A reply, copy of which is annexed, is just received, from which it will be apparent, that we are in the same predicament as we had been last October, when a promise was given that the ports of Kankesanturai and Kayts will be opened when the arrangements for disinfection are perfected; but now with the further limitation that only Kayts will be opened, an inconvenient port so far as steamer traffic is concerned. It cannot be known when these arrangements will be perfected and if persistent representations be not made we may still have to wait long before this impediment to travelling imposed without adequate reason is removed.—Cor.

Colonial Secretary's Office.  
Colombo 2nd August 1904.

No 013955.

Opening of North ports to traffic from India.

Sir,  
I am directed to inform you that the decision of Government regarding the opening of the ports of Kankesanturai and Kayts has since been modified and Kayts alone, which is at present

open for goods traffic, will be opened all the year round for passengers also. Kankesanturai will remain closed throughout the year as at present.

2. It has been found impracticable to perfect the arrangements for disinfection at Kayts as early as was expected. As soon as arrangements are completed, the date of opening of the port will be notified.

I am, Sir  
Your Obedient Servant  
Signed. A. R. Slater  
for Colonial Secretary.

Mr. S. K. Lawton  
Jaffna.

Provincial Road Committee  
Jaffna July 25, 1904 at 2-30 P. M.

Present.

The Chairman  
T. M. Thampoo Esqr.  
C. Strantenburgh Esqr.  
S. Sabaratna Mudlr. and  
The Secretary.

Proceedings and Resolutions

I. Read and approved proceedings of last meeting.

II. Laid on the table the following estimates:  
(a). 2 estimates for Rs 56.92 and Rs 53.90 for additions and alterations to Point Pedro and Chavagachcheri resthouses.

Resolved that the two estimates be sanctioned.  
Estimate for Rs 395.47 for tiling roof of Point Pedro resthouse.

Resolved that this estimate be sanctioned subject to revision by the Provincial Engineer

(b). Two estimates for Rs 226 and Rs 410 for improvements to Kayts resthouse.

Resolved that the estimates be sanctioned subject to revision by the Provincial Engineer.

(c). Estimate for Rs 40 for repairs to V. I. I. kalam Madam.

Resolved that Rs 20 only be sanctioned on this estimate.

III. Resolved that the secretary be appointed chairman of the District Road Committee, Jaffna, in the absence of the regular chairman to issue Road Ordinance defaulters warrants, and deal with defaulter (under section 23 of Ordinance No 10 of 1861).

Signed. John Scott  
Secretary. P. R. C.

### THE WAR.

London August 4th—General Kuropatkin's situation is intently watched and the extrication of his army with its masses of stores accumulated at Liaoyang, while the Japanese are closing round on all sides, is regarded as doubtful even at St. Petersburg.

Reuter, wiring from Tokio, says the fall of Port Arthur is eagerly expected. Operations are gradual and careful, as it is believed the Emperor does not want the heavy sacrifice that rushing tactics would entail.

Reuter wiring from St. Petersburg, says the Vladivostok squadron has returned to Vladivostok. Russian Admiral Jassen says he did not follow up any Japanese ships as they took refuge at Hakodate harbour and it was not his purpose to engage the Forts.

General Sakharoff reports that 29 officers and over 1,000 men were killed and wounded and 6 Russian guns abandoned in the fighting on the 30th and 31st.

London August 6th—Reuter, wiring from St. Petersburg, says it is stated from a good source that at least four thousand Russian casualties took place in the last battles in the Haicheng district.

Reuter, wiring from the Tientsin, says that heavy and continuous firing was heard at Pestsbo in the direction of Port Arthur on Thursday.

London August 5th—Tokio advices state that Russians left 700 dead at Tomucheng. The Japanese casualties were 800. The Japanese captured six guns at Tomucheng and two at Yangtsuling.

London August 7th—Reuter wires from Liaoyang on the 5th that the Japanese are advancing on Mukden and it is probable that a simultaneous attack will be made on Mukden and Liaoyang. A decisive battle is assured.

Reuter, wiring from St. Petersburg, says it is expected that the circum-Baikal railway will be opened by the middle of September. The intended doubling of the Siberian railway has been postponed. The favourable tenders of foreign contractors for the same have been declined.

The Vladivostok Prize Court justifies the sinking of the "Knight Commander" on the ground that the vessel and cargo were a lawful prize, as railway material destined for Chemulpho "via" Japan was on board.

Reuter wires from Niuchwang that a strong naval force of torpedo-gunboats has proceeded up the Liao river to intercept the Russian retreat westward. The river is navigable for shallow boats for 100 miles.

London August 8th—The Japanese, who captured Wolf's Hill, are now entrenched in the valley one mile from the fortress.

London August 9th—Admiral Alexieff reports that an engagement took place on the 26th ult. between Russian and Japanese Squadrons at Port Arthur in which three Japanese ships including a gunboat were damaged.

A despatch from General Stoessel says the Russians abandoned Wolf's Hill on the 30th ultimo before numerical superiority of the Japanese. General Stoessel reports that the Japanese attacks on the 27th ultimo extended along the whole front and continued till eight



in the evening when the enemy "were everywhere repulsed with enormous losses. The enemy numbered 70,000.

London Aug. 11th—Reuter at Chifu wires to-day that a Russian torpedo-boat destroyer has entered Chifu and reports that six Russian battleships and four cruisers and half a flotilla of torpedo-boats escaped from Port Arthur yesterday morning. The destroyer which left Port Arthur last night brings five passengers, who state that the Japanese fleet is pursuing the Russians and a battle in the open sea is expected.

The Standard's Tientsin correspondent wires that a band of 3,000 Chunchuses on the 2nd inst. attacked the Russian camp at Tichling. The Russians were taken unawares and suffered heavy loss of life and a large stock of supplies and ammunition. Strong patrols are now being placed.

London Aug. 10th—General Kuropatkin, in a despatch dated 9th, says the situation in the east and south is practically unchanged. Daily fusillades with the outposts take place ten miles north of Haicheng.

The Russian Volunteer cruiser question has been finally settled, as telegraphed on the 7th inst.

The Daily Telegraph publishes a telegram from Chifoo, dated 9th, which says:—

Messengers from Port Arthur tonight report that on the night of the 4th instant the Japanese attacked the main line of fortifications extending over the left flank of the Russians. Both fleets were engaged, and fierce engagement raged till early morning. The Japanese stormed the fortresses repeatedly and were repulsed with heavy losses. The Russians are reported to have lost over a thousand killed.

London Aug. 11th—Reuter from Chifu wires that the Russian destroyer which came from Port Arthur named the "Rechitelni" has been dismantled in compliance with Chinese demands.

The Admiral of the Russian fleet left Port Arthur in accordance with the imperative orders of Admiral Skrydloff.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio wires that Admiral Togo closed on the escaping Russian ships and a severe engagement followed, lasting till night-fall. Afterwards the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers and torpedo-boats made a series of attacks. The Japanese fleet withdrew during the night. The guardship left to watch the harbour reports that it saw at dawn to-day the "Retvizan" and "Pobieda" steaming towards the harbour. Admiral Togo does not report any results of the action.

The Hospital ship "Mongolia" with women and children accompanied the escaping fleet.

Reuter wiring from Chifu says that for the last five days Japanese shells from Wolf's Hill have been dropping into Port Arthur.

London Aug. 12th—The battleship "Tsarevitch," which is damaged, the "Novik" and a destroyer have arrived at Tsingtau, whither the German cruisers "Bismarck" and "Thetis" are proceeding from Chifu.

Another Russian destroyer has reached Shanghai and reports four more men-of-war off Saddle Islands. It is not known what has become of the remainder of the squadron, but it is believed they have returned to Port Arthur.

It is understood that Germany will insist upon the undamaged vessels quitting Tsingtau in 24 hours.

Reuter at St. Petersburg says the Japanese cruiser "Kassuga" was sunk in the last naval battle.

A Washington telegram says the Japanese action over the "Rechitelni" is regarded as a serious breach of neutrality, and the United States will undoubtedly do their utmost to prevent the incident breaking the agreement of the Powers relative to China.

Reuter wires from Chifu today that two large Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers entered the harbour in the night without lights and anchored a quarter of a mile from the "Rechitelni." A boarding party boarded it and dismantled the "Rechitelni." Some firing of small arms took place during which one Russian was wounded. Daybreak showed a third Japanese towing the Russian out of the harbour and all have now disappeared. The Japanese Consul asserts the Japanese are ignorant of the dismantling.

London Aug. 13th—Reuter wiring from Tokio, says that the Japanese naval casualties on the 10th were 170.

The "Askold" has reached Shanghai damaged.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that the Russian protest against the seizure of the "Rechitelni" by the Japanese is supported at Pekin by France and Germany.

Reuter at Chifu says the Chinese Admiral cleared for action when he summoned the Japanese destroyer to bring back the "Rechitelni." The Chinese Admiral informed the Japanese destroyer when it entered that the "Rechitelni" was dismantled; the Japanese replied that they had no intention of attacking it.

—Ceylon Observer.

## THE OUTRAGES ON NEGROES IN AMERICA.

### A PROTEST BY A NEGRO LADY.

In the *North American Review* for June there is a vigorous and convincing article by a negro lady which makes mincemeat of the conventional excuses put forward by the apologists for lynching negroes. Reduced to its essence, the lynchers have the excuses, first, that they are maddened by the thought of the violation of white women by black men, and secondly, that if the culprits were not lynched there was no security they would be punished by the Courts. Both these excuses are lies—manifest and palpable lies—as Mary Church Terrell very clearly shows.

### THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

It is the case of the wolf and the lamb over again. The writer says:—

From the day they were liberated to the present time, prepossessing young coloured girls have been con-

sidered the rightful prey of white gentlemen in the South, and they have been protected neither by public sentiment nor by law. In the South the negro's home is not considered sacred by the superior race. White are neither punished for invading it nor lynched for violating coloured women and girls. According to statistics recently published, only one coloured male in 100,000 over five years of age was accused of assault upon a white woman in the South in 1902, whereas one male out of every 20,000 over five years of age was charged with rape in Chicago during the same year.

### WHY BLACK MEN ARE LYNCHED.

The popular belief, diligently inculcated by interested apologists for the murderous mobs of Southern whites, that negroes are lynched chiefly, if not entirely for assaulting white women, is easily proved to be a lie:—

It is easy to prove that rape is simply the pretext and not the cause of lynching. Statistics show that, out of every hundred negroes who are lynched, from seventy-five to eighty-five are not even accused of this crime, and many who are accused of it are innocent. In the summer of 1903, Bishop Candler of Georgia made a strong protest against lynching, and called attention to the fact that, out of one hundred and twenty-eight negroes who had been done to death in 1901, only sixteen were even accused of rape.

### HOW THEY ARE LYNCHED.

The annals of Eastern savagery may be searched in vain for any cruelty more atrocious than that inflicted upon negroes by the lynchers of the South. The following story is almost too awful to be reproduced, but it illustrates, as nothing else can do, the kind of fiendish savagery that exists among the Southern Whites:—

A white planter was murdered at Daddsville, Miss., and a negro was charged with crime. The negro fled, and his wife, "who was known to be innocent," fled with him to escape the fate which she knew awaited her, if she remained. The two negroes were pursued and captured, and the following account of the tragedy by an eye-witness appeared in the "Evening post," a Democratic daily of Vicksburg, Miss.

When the two negroes were captured, they were tied to trees, and while the funeral pyres were being prepared they were forced to suffer the most fiendish tortures. The blacks were forced to hold out their hands while one finger at a time was chopped off. The fingers were distributed as souvenirs. The ears of the murderers were cut off. Holbert was beaten severely, his skull was fractured, and one of his eyes, knocked out with a stick, hung by a shred from the socket. Neither the man nor the woman begged for mercy, nor made a groan or plea. When the executioner came forward to lop off fingers, Holbert extended his hand without being asked. The most excruciating form of punishment consisted in the use of a large corkscrew in the hands of some of the mob. This instrument was bored into the flesh of the man and the woman, in the arms, legs and body, and then pulled out, the spirals tearing out big pieces of raw, quivering flesh every time it was withdrawn. Even this devilish torture did not make the poor brutes cry out. When finally they were thrown on the fire and allowed to be burned to death, this came as a relief to the maimed and suffering victims.

### THE REAL PERIL IN THE SOUTH.

The writer is justified in maintaining that the real peril to civilisation is not to be found among the Blacks, but among the Whites. The existence of such fiends in white skins, as the torturers of the admittedly innocent wife of an untried negro accused of murder, is a menace far more serious than the brutal bestiality of the untaught nigger. Lynching has no justification in the failure of the courts to do their duty.

Even those who condone lynching do not pretend to fear the delay or the uncertainty of the law, when a guilty negro is concerned. With the courts of law entirely in the hands of the white man, with judge and jury belonging to the superior race, a guilty negro could not escape.

### BACK TO SAVAGERY!

The fact appears to be that there are many white men in the South who are a disgrace to their skin, and who are civilized only in name. Morally, and often intellectually, inferior to many of their black neighbours, they seek to assert their supremacy by slavery, torture, and murder. Miss Terrell says:—

Until there is a renaissance of popular belief in the principles of liberty and equality upon which this Government was founded, lynching, the Convict Lease System, the Disfranchisement Acts, the Jim Crow Car Laws, unjust discriminations in the professions and trades and similar atrocities will continue to dishearten and degrade the negro, and stain the fair name of the United States. For there can be no doubt that the greatest obstacle in the way of extirpating lynching is the general attitude of the public mind toward this unspeakable crime.

With this result, among others, that thirty-one negroes were lynched in the first three months of 1904.

### Review of Reviews. IN DEFENCE OF HINDUISM. IDOLATRY.

In all ages of the world, among all peoples, from the savage to the most highly civilised, images have been used in religious worship, and among the latter as a help in meditation. From local and temporary cause this use has been thrown aside by small minorities, but even then in appearance rather than in reality. Thus for about three and a half centuries a small minority of Christians, a section of Protestants, have discarded the use of images; but this is a mere temporary reaction from the superstitions which had grown up in connection with their use. So also the Jews threw aside their use, as a reaction against the ignorant idol worship in surrounding tribes. The Mussulmans, again, were taught not to use them, in order to break them away from the dark idol worship prevailing amid the surrounding of their great Prophet. And in later days certain Hindu sects—such as the Sikhs, the Arya Samaj, the Brahmo Samaj—have

cast aside the use of images in reaction from superstitious forms of idol worship in India.

It is instructive to notice how the ineradicable tendency to their use has reappeared in these very bodies. The Jew had his Ark, the Mussulman has his Kaaba, the Sikh has his Grantha; and in the few cases in which a material idol has not re-appeared, a mental one takes its place, as we shall presently see.

Now wherever a practice is found thus universal and persistent, we may be sure that some fact in nature is its root, and that it should be understood, and purified if necessary, not destroyed. In fact, it can— not be destroyed, and, if its form be shattered, it takes to itself a new one.

The fact at the root of idolatry is that the limited mind of man cannot grasp, cannot understand, the unlimited Brahman, the one Infinite Existence, That can only be described by negations—"Not this, not this." The Nirguna Brahman—Brahman without attributes—cannot be thought, nor loved, nor worshipped. The Saguna Brahman—Brahman with attributes—Ishvara, He can be thought, loved, worshipped. Through His attributes we can reach Him, touch Him, feel Him; to Him our aspirations can rise, our hearts can lie at His Feet, Now an idol is an image which shows symbolically some attribute, or group of attributes, of the Supreme, some Person in whom His attributes are seen. Thus an idol of Vishnu is blue, the colour of the over-arching sky, has four arms, one for each quarter of space, bears the conch for creative sound, the mace for sovereignty, the chakra for energy, the lotus for spirit and matter, and so on. These great symbolic forms are seen in the higher words, and sages, who have seen them there, shape their likeness down here to remind people of the Divine powers and attributes.

Or the idol may be an image of a Divine man such as Shri Rama or Shri Krishna, or of a Being such as Ganeshji, or Durga or Lakshmi. In every case, the particular Being is worshipped as a manifestation of the Supreme, One in whom His greatness is specially manifested, but whose human form manifests Him in a way to which the heart can cling.

Another fact on which idolatry is based is that God is the one Life, the only Life. He is everywhere and in everything, and therefore can be worshipped in anything. A tree, a stone, may serve as a physical representative of God. If a man worship a tree or a stone, as itself, he is ignorant; if he worship God in the tree or stone, he is wise and worships rightly. It is idolatry in the bad sense to worship a form instead of the indwelling Life; it is idolatry in the good sense to worship God in everything, and love Him in all objects.

After all, when we worship God, or meditate on Him, we form a mental conception of Him; we think of Him as Creator, Ruler, Father, Guardian, Justice, Power, Love. But this means forming a mental image of Him, a mental idol. Without some conception we cannot worship, nor even think of Him. And surely none can pretend that his conception embodies more than a fragment of the Divine Nature. But these mental idols are often more dangerous than the physical, for no man can confound the physical image with God, whereas many do dimly fancy that their mental conception of God is God.

Here is an instructive (and true) little story. A yogi sat in a temple worshipping; a missionary put in his head and said: "What are you doing?" "I worship God," was the gentle answer. "You should worship my God," said the missionary. "Are there then two Gods?" said the yogi. And the missionary went away abashed.

In meditation, an idol forms a point on which the mind can be concentrated; after a few moments of steady gazing, the eyes should be closed, and the image reproduced by the mind, and the attention fastened to it. As the mind grows steady, the form disappears and the indwelling life pervades the consciousness, filling it with life and joy.

A further use of an idol is that it forms a magnetic centre. A highly evolved person can draw down upon an image some of the magnetism of the Being it represents, and worship and meditation are much facilitated by the presence of such an image. The pure and soothing magnetism spreads around it, creating a most helpful atmosphere, so that the mind grows calm and steady with very little effort. And yet again—such a prepared centre is very readily strengthened and revived by the Being whose magnetism already is present there, and the prayer or meditation of the Bhakta drawing His attention, He sends an answering current through the centre already made.

Any one who has studied magnetism according to the European methods will at once see this aspect of an idol, and will recognise the scientific wisdom of the eastern sages in sanctioning the use of images.

Rash and unwise are they who throw away the helps provided to aid the soul in its upward struggle, and would force upon all a single way of seeking the Supreme Self. The path of Bhakti is the one that many feet find the easiest to tread, and on this the use of images has ever been found a necessity in some stages.

ANNIE BESANT.



## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an examination for candidates wishing to enter the Third Class of the Clerical Branch of the Public Service will take place on Monday, October 10, 1904, and following days.

2. Applications for admission to the examination by persons not now in the Public Service must be addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, must bear a duly cancelled stamp of Rs. 10 with the words "Ceylon Stamp Duty" only, without the words "Judicial" or "Warehouse Warrant" printed thereon, and must be on form A. Forms are to be obtained at any Post Office on application, or within four days' notice. A certificate of the registration of the candidate's birth showing him to be on the 10th October, 1904, between the ages of 18 and 21, and a certificate of good character signed by a responsible person,\* to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Instruction, must be attached to the form of application. If a certificate of birth for a previous examination was sent in, reference may be made to it by mentioning name and date of examination. Affidavits will in no circumstances be accepted.

3. Clerks belonging to the Fourth Class of the Clerical Branch of the Public Service, who have completed three years' satisfactory service, and those employed by Provincial and District Road Committees, whose appointments date prior to July 1, 1875, are eligible for examination irrespective of age and without fee. Their applications (in the same form, Schedule A) for admission to the examination should be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction through the Heads of their Departments.

4. Applications are to reach the Director of Public Instruction not later than 12 noon on Monday, September 12, 1904; any applications received after that hour, by whatever cause delayed, will be absolutely rejected.

5. The Director of Public Instruction will return to the candidate his application, approved or disapproved as the case may be, after taking, if necessary, the orders of Government thereon. The approved application shall constitute the candidate's ticket of admission to the examination. Candidates presenting themselves for examination must produce to the officer appointed to supervise the examination at the station at which they present themselves their forms of application, approved by the Director of Public Instruction. A candidate not producing such form, whatever may be the reason for his not so doing, will be refused admittance to the examination.

6. Examinations will be held at Colombo and Jaffna only, in the places and under the supervision of the officers specified in Schedule B. Heads of Departments are required to grant to officers of their Departments, whose applications to present themselves for examination have been returned to them approved by the Director of Public Instruction, leave to present themselves at the most conveniently situated station at which the examination is to be held.

7. The examination will be competitive. The number of places assigned for competition shall be thirty.

8. The successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination as to their physical fitness for service in any part of the Island.

9. The subjects for examination are those set out in Schedule C to this notice. The examination shall be held in two parts: the first part, a qualifying examination in Handwriting, Spelling, and Arithmetic. Any candidate failing to obtain two-thirds of the marks allotted for Handwriting and half those allowed for Spelling and Arithmetic respectively shall be excluded from the remainder of the examination. The second part of the examination shall be in the remaining subjects in Schedule C. Should a candidate obtain less than one-fourth marks in any of the subjects other than Handwriting, Spelling, and Arithmetic, or, if he be a Sinhalese or Tamil, less than two-thirds marks in his native language, such marks shall not be counted in his favour. In all the written papers marks will be deducted for bad writing and mistakes in spelling.

10. Officers who have served continuously in the Fourth Class of the Clerical Service for over six years will be allowed to compete amongst themselves, and be eligible if they obtain a minimum of 33 per cent. in the compulsory subjects, for seven of the appointments offered for competition. Three of the appointments will be reserved as prizes for deserving officers of the Fourth Class of not less than ten years' service to be selected irrespective of examination. No service under the age of sixteen years will be reckoned for this purpose.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, July 28, 1904.

By His Excellency's command  
EVERARD IM THURN,  
Colonial Secretary.

\*The Candidate's Teacher or Schoolmaster by preference, or a Member of the Public Service, a Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Advocate, Proctor, or Notary, or, generally speaking, some person whose name is known and to whom reference can readily be made.

## SCHEDULE B.

|         | Place at which Examination to be held. | Officer by whom Examination to be supervised. |
|---------|--|---|
| Colombo | Training College                       | Director of Public Instruction                |
| Jaffna  | Kachcheri*                             | Government Agent                              |

\*The Government Agent is at liberty to adjourn the examination to any other suitable building.

## SCHEDULE C.

|   | Marks. |
|---|--------|
| English—  |        |
| Handwriting                                       | 150    |
| Spelling  | 100    |
| Composition                                       | 100    |
| General Paper†                                    | 100    |
| Precis Writing                                    | 100    |
| Arithmetic (including Tots)                       | 200    |
| Shorthand (optional)                              | 100    |
| Bookkeeping (optional)                            | 50     |
| Native language—                                  |        |
| Written translation out of                        | 50     |
| Written translation into                          | 50     |
| Grammar   | 50     |
| Reading and translation orally a written document | 50     |
| Interpretation                                    | 50     |

In place of the native language one of the two following subjects may be taken:—

|                                     |     |  |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| (a) Latin—                          |     |  |
| Translation into English unprepared | 100 |  |
| Translation into Latin              | 50  |  |
| Grammar                             | 50  |  |
| (b) Mathematics—                    |     |  |
| Geometry†                           | 100 |  |
| Algebra†                            | 100 |  |

†The General Paper may include questions in English History, Geography, and Literature.

†The Geometry will include questions on Euclid, Books I, II, III, and IV, with deductions. The Algebra will include definitions, the theory of indices, greatest common measure and least common multiple, extraction of square root, simplification of fractions, solution of simple and quadratic equations and of problems producing such equations, the elementary rules of ratio and proportion, arithmetical and geometrical progressions, permutations, and combinations.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HINDU ORGAN.

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## "ORDER NISI"

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary } No. 1554  
Jurisdiction }  
Class I  
In the Matter of the Estate of the late  
Chellamma wife of Chappiramaniar Casippillai  
of Kokkuvil

D. dea-d.  
Vallipuram Thampoe of Araly East  
Petitioners

Vs  
Chappiramaniar Casippillai of Kokkuvil  
Respondent

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Chellamma wife of Chappiramaniar Casippillai coming on for disposal before H. R. Freeman Esquire District Judge, on the 27th day of July 1904 in the presence of Mr. S. Sittampalam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 25th day of July 1904 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the sole heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or, before the 29th day of August 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 27th day of July 1904  
Signed. H. R. FREEMAN  
District Judge.

## "ORDER NISI"

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary } No. 1555  
Jurisdiction }  
Class I  
In the Matter of the Estate of the late  
Vairavanathar Ilayatampi of Ports Novo in  
Southern India.

Deceased  
Chinnappillai widow of Vairavanathar Ilayatampi  
of Mallakam  
Petitioner

Vs  
1. Vairavanathar Chinnattampi  
2. Vairavanathar Seenivasagam  
3. Vairavanathar Saravanamuttu all of Mallakam  
Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Chinnappillai widow of Vairavanathar Ilayatampi of Mallakam praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Vairavanathar Ilayatampi coming on for disposal before H. R. Freeman Esquire District Judge, on the 27th day of July 1904 in the presence of Messrs. Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 26th day of July 1904 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or, before the 29th day of August 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 27th day of July 1904  
Sgd. H. R. FREEMAN  
District Judge.

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