

# Hindu Organ

(THE CHEAPEST WEEKLY IN CEYLON)

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY!

VOL XVI.

JAFFNA: WEDNESDAY JANUARY 11TH 1905

NO. 28

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## THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1905.

### THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

The fall of Port Arthur continues to be the ruling topic of discussion for the last few days in all parts of the District. The public here, as in other parts of the world, have watched the development of events in the theatre of war in the Far East with more than ordinary interest; and the siege of Port Arthur which was considered an impregnable fortress has been the theme of frequent controversy and inquiry even among those who depend for their information on hearsay. The news of the surrender of the fortress by the Russians spread like wildfire in every nook and corner of Jaffna on the very day it was known here; and great is the rejoicing among the people everywhere, as if they have themselves achieved a great and enduring success.

The Japanese, by their repeated victories over the Russians both on land and sea, and by the display of great military genius and organization, have already excited the admiration of the whole world. They have been by common consent admitted to be one of the great Powers of the world. The capture of Port Arthur, however, has eclipsed all their previous successes notable as they are, and have covered themselves with fresh glory such as had seldom before been achieved by a single nation. The siege of Port Arthur and its defence will ever be memorable in history for the unflinching courage, unfailing endurance, and inexhaustible resource, shown both by the besiegers and the besieged during the prolonged period of the siege. The Russians have, as the result showed, sacrificed their men in thousands, spent their money by millions, and endured untold hardships, simply to maintain their prestige and tradition as a great military nation, but they have utterly failed to hold the "Gibraltar of the East," against the indomitable courage and unfailing determination of the Japanese, who have made greater sacrifices with a set purpose, and they have the recompense in being once again in possession of a port and fortress which they had ten years ago obtained for themselves as the prize of their victories over the Chinese, but of which they were treacherously deprived by the Russians. Retributive justice has, therefore, now overtaken the Russians, and they have no claim to the sympathy of any nation.

All the nations of Asia owe a debt of gratitude to Japan for having proved by its achievements in this great war that Asiatics are also capable of governing themselves and more than holding their own in the art of war with one of the greatest European military Powers.

It is a question now widely discussed what effect the capture of Port Arthur would have on the future of the War. Russia will, undoubtedly, as befitting a great military nation, put forth fresh energies to regain its lost ground. But Japan is the country which will be the means of pricking the bubble of Russian Power, as it had done ten years ago, in the case of China. Even if Japan is ultimately defeated by Russia, which is not likely to take place, the capture of Port Arthur, the destruction of the entire Russian fleet in the Chinese waters, and the repeated victories hitherto won by the soldiers of the Mikado over those of the Czar in open fight, are themselves enough to stand in history as rare achievements of a single nation. A nation which is capable of such achievements will never be crushed, though by the weight of superior numbers and greater resources it may be defeated. The strength of Japan lies in its solidarity and singleness of purpose. Every man and even woman think as one person and are determined to fight Russia to the bitter end. The weakness of Russia, on the other hand, consists in internal dissensions which are now prevalent throughout the Empire. Whatever the resources of Russia may be in men and money, it is not in its power to prolong this war for any length of time, far away from its base of operation and at a cost of millions a week.

The Baltic fleet is now in Madagascar. Now that the Japanese fleet is relieved of its services at Port Arthur we may soon hear of a great naval fight between the two fleets before the Russian fleet reaches its place of destination. If this fleet is destroyed, as the one at Port Arthur had been, there will be peace within sight. If not, the war will continue for sometime longer till one of or both the parties become exhausted and unable to carry on the warfare any longer.

Reuter's telegrams copied elsewhere from the Colombo dailies give details and conditions of the surrender of Port Arthur. The Japanese have again surprised the world by their generous and chivalrous treatment of the vanquished. They could not have expected the same kind of treatment from the Russians if the position of the parties be reversed.

## THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Elsewhere we publish a summary of the proceedings of this representative assembly of Indians held in Bombay on the 26th, 27th and 28th of last month under the presidency of Sir Henry Cotton, K. C. S. I., retired Commissioner of



Assam. It will be noted that not only Resolutions on important questions of the hour were unanimously passed, but the proceedings were very orderly, and were characterised by good feeling and deep loyalty towards the British Government. It will also be seen that as recommended by Sir Henry Cotton in his Presidential Address it has been decided to send three Delegates to England, one from Bengal, another from Bombay, and a third from Madras, to plead the cause of Indian reform and enlist the sympathy of the English public. It goes without saying that this is a move in the right direction, as the pleading of India's cause in England by Indians themselves will produce a far greater influence on English public opinion than even the annual meetings of the Congress in India. It is to be borne in mind that without the active sympathy and assistance of the British public it is impossible to effect any great reform in a Dependency like India. It is also hoped that the presence of Indian Delegates in England at the time of the next general election which is expected to happen before the end of this year will be the means of returning to Parliament a larger number of members pledged to champion the cause of Indian reform.

Another noteworthy feature of this session of the Congress is that its resolutions will be personally submitted by the President to the Viceroy, as suggested, at the "send off" dinner in England, by Sir William Wedderburn, Bart. and the Right Hon'ble Mr. Leonard Courtney. The proceedings of all the previous sessions were officially forwarded to the Government of India by the Presidents. The new procedure cannot fail to have a great influence on the feelings of the Viceroy. The spectacle of a retired high Anglo-Indian official personally approaching the Viceroy of India under whom he had served till about two years ago, with the Resolutions of the Indian National Congress and submitting them for the favourable consideration of his Excellency, would certainly be an edifying one and is sure to produce important and beneficial results.

A perusal of the proceedings must produce a feeling of shame in the minds of all men of light and heading in Ceylon at their apathy and indifference to all questions of reform in Ceylon. Not to mention other reforms, the most important question of Council reform yet remains in Ceylon unsolved, although a large-hearted and liberal-minded Englishman in the person of the Hon'ble Mr. John Ferguson is ready to champion the cause, if the Ceylonese are anxious and in earnest to secure this reform. The Indians, although they have had given to them a certain amount of representation in the Legislative Councils through a number of elected members, about ten years ago, have again commenced to agitate for a further expansion and reform of those Councils. We in Ceylon, however, are content with a Council as constituted about three quarters of a century ago, the unofficial members of which representing the Ceylonese communities are even to this day appointed by the Governor, generally to suit the purposes of the Government, and often in defiance of the wishes of the people interested in those appointments. We hope to revert to this subject on a future occasion.

The next Congress will be held in Benares, which will afford a good opportunity to the Hindus of Ceylon not only to witness the proceedings of that august assembly but also to visit the sacred Shrine of that Holy City.

## Our Subscribers in Arrears.

Will kindly note that the XVth Volume of our paper has closed and it is more than 5 months since the XVth Volume commenced. Still we regret to note that many of those subscribers who are in arrears, have not yet made up their minds to settle their accounts. Although we waited for a sufficiently long time, expecting settlement, we were sadly disappointed much against our wish. We had therefore to hand over our accounts to our Proctors, who have commenced to issue "Letters of Demand" to our defaulting subscribers. Steps have also been taken to sue some of our very bad pay masters.

Our local and outstation subscribers are, therefore, requested to take note of the above and promptly pay up their arrears, and thus save us from the unpleasantness of taking legal steps against them.

THE MANAGER  
HINDU ORGAN.

## LOCAL & GENERAL

**The Weather**—It continued to drizzle till Monday last. The weather is now clear. The paddy plants are not yet in ears, having been sown more than a month later than usual. Unless there be one or two heavy showers in the course of this month the crop will be a great failure. The absence of the usual floods during last quarter of the year 1904, though disastrous to paddy and other crops, has been beneficial to public health. The country is now free from malarial fever which played such havoc in the last quarter of 1903 and the first quarter of 1904. This clearly shows that, with a system of proper drainage in the Peninsula, the prevalence of malarial fevers could be prevented, even in times of heavy floods.

**The Government Agent**—Mr. J. P. Lewis accompanied by the Chief Mudaliyar, left on circuit yesterday on duties connected with exemption of the Road Tax. He will visit Kayts, Changanai, Kankesanturai, Point Pedro, and Chavakachcheri, and then proceed to Thunukai and other places in the District. He will be away from Jaffna for a fortnight.

**Jaffna Kachcheri**—Mr. W. T. Southorn the Office Assistant, Jaffna Kachcheri, leaves today for Colombo to present himself for his examination. During his absence Mr. Woolf who is attached to the Jaffna Kachcheri as a Cadet and who arrived here on the 4th inst. will act for him.

**The Supreme Court**—The first criminal sessions for the year commences here on the 25th Instant and not on the 21st as stated in our last issue.

**Hindu College**—At the meeting of the "Old Boys" of the College held in the College Hall on the 9th Instant an "Old Boys Association" was formed and it was resolved to start a quarterly Magazine in connection with the Association.

**The Jaffna Agricultural Society**—At a meeting of the Society held in the upstairs of the Kachcheri under the presidency of the Government Agent, the rules of the Society were considered and adopted.

**Chinese in Jaffna**—A number of Chinese traders arrived here by the last but one trip of the "Lady Gordon" with a quantity of China silks for sale, and left again for Colombo by the succeeding trip of the "Lady Havelock."

**The Jaffna Agricultural Company**—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Company held yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. Proctor V. Cassepillai it was resolved to work up the Company without winding it up, if the Government would sell 1000 acres of land at Panathan with powers to the Company to ali-

enate the land if necessary, after ten years. It is reported that the Government Agent is now willing to recommend this condition to Government.

**The "Morning Star"**—We welcome the change effected in the publication of our contemporary. It is not only converted into a weekly but is also enlarged in size. To judge from its first number under the new arrangement which is dated 5th Instant, the policy of the paper also seems to have undergone some change for the better. The Editor who is an American Missionary views with approval the proceedings of the Indian National Congress and condemns in strong and unmistakable terms, as every right-thinking person ought to do, the failure of justice in the Namasivayam - Thorpe case.

**Is it diarrhoea or cholera**—A woman at Kockuvil died of diarrhoea a few days back and since then there have been many cases of diarrhoea in that village as well as in the neighbouring villages of Kondavil and Thavadu. Is this cholera or diarrhoea? The authorities will do well to take precautionary measures and see that this will not develop into cholera.

**Drowning Fatality**—A Railway Officer shot on the 8th inst. a bird in the pool at Ariakulam in Vannarponnai Est. The bird fell in the middle of the pool and a young man who was a subordinate of the officer swam to bring it ashore. As he was swimming he was entangled in the lotus weeds and was drowned. When he was in danger he implored for help but no one attempted to save him.

**The Thai Pongal**—The Government Gazette of the 6th Instant contains a notification stating that "the 13th day of January, 1905, will be observed as a Public Holiday, under the provisions of Ordinance No 4 of 1836, on account of the Tamil Thai Pongal."

**Theft**—When the Manager of the Sivan Temple at Kasativu went to the Temple on a certain night at a late hour accompanied by the Priest of the Temple he found some one lurking inside the Temple. He gave chase and got hold of the man, who was found to be a Brahmin. He had in his hand a false key and a bar of iron. The man was given in charge of the Police Vidhan and a case is pending against him in the Police Court of site.

—Cor.

**The Temperance Movement at Puttoor**—A grand meeting was held at this place on the 15th Inst. in the Wesleyan Mission School room under the presidency of Mr. R. A. Winslow the Catechist. Almost all the influential men of the place were present and promised to stop the toddy drawing in the village and to take other steps to check the illicit sale of intoxicants in the parish of Puttoor. Similar Branch meetings were held at Averankal, Sirupidy, Atchelu, Punalai-Kaduwan and Evenai.

—Cor.

**The New Town Vanniah of Batticaloa**—We are glad to learn that Mr. Canagasabai, Assistant Shroff of the Batticaloa Kachcheri, and son-in-law of Mr. R. W. Allegacoon, Police Magistrate of Chilaw, has been appointed Town Vanniah of Batticaloa, in succession to the late Mr. Seenitamby Vanniah. In our opinion no better selection could have been made. The new Vanniah is in every way highly qualified for the appointment, and we congratulate him and the Batticaloa public on the happy choice made by the Government Agent.

**Acknowledgement**—We acknowledge with thanks the receipt from the Secretariat the bound Volume of the Administration Reports for the year 1903.

## THE CEYLON STUDENTS' ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR ANNUAL DINNER

are now fairly complete. The function is to take place on Thursday, the 22nd instant, when Mr. Alfred McG O'Tampoe, B. A., (the first Ceylonese selected for the Indian Civil Service) will preside. Among those invited are:—Admiral Sir John Fisher, G. C. B., and Mr. J. Lawson Watson, K. C., M. P., both of whom are, of course, closely associated by family ties with Ceylon. The Committee elected to carry out the arrangements are:—Messrs. V. M. Fernando, F. Havelock, R. F. Hunter, B. A., E. G. Mack, A. Mahadeva, W. De Soysa, W. Wijegoonewardana, and L. A. E. de Zilwa, M. B., B. S. C., while Mr. M. T. Akbar is acting as Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Corbet as general guide, philosopher and friend. The dinner



will probably be held at the Trocadero Restaurant.

MR. ARUNACHALAM

is very averse to communicating any account of his visit to the Queen a few weeks ago, to the public. He feels himself debarred as a private individual from repeating any of the conversation he had with Her Majesty, though I believe she said some very nice and complimentary things to him, which a man with less modesty would be proud to let the world hear of. She also charged him, I am told, with a message to his countrymen—to be delivered, no doubt, by Mr. Arunachalam himself, all in good time. —Ceylon Observer.

London Correspondent.

## Important Notice

As we are given to understand that Mr. S. S. Vytilingam who was once connected with this Paper as its Travelling Agent has left Jaffna for Straits Settlements, we would like to invite the attention of our subscribers to the Notice published by us in the September and October issues of our Paper last year about the discontinuance of his services as travelling agent of the Hindu Organ.

Our subscribers are warned not to make any payments to him but to remit all money directly to the Manager.

No receipts signed by him will be accepted by us.

THE MANAGER  
HINDU ORGAN.

MULLAITTIVU.

25-12-04.

The Weather—Rain was greatly needed. No rain having fallen during the months of August and September as usual, paddy crop this year was expected to be a failure. It at last rained and has removed the fear. Cultivation anyhow commenced and drought intervening the fear increased, but it rained again and saved the paddy crop from total destruction. Yet rains sufficient have not fallen to ensure a good crop. Unless there be heavy rains for some days more there will be a failure of the usual crop. Want of rain at the proper time has created great scarcity. Rice is very dear.

Our Assistant Government Agent—The Assistant Government Agent Mr. Festing has been on a specially arranged circuit to Periakulam with regard to a contract for the building of a culvert taken by Mr. Dudley and not completed. On the 28th instant he held a general meeting of all the landed proprietors to establish an agricultural Society for this district, and 12 members enrolled themselves two in each division.

Presentation of a Purse—The annual presentation of purse to the Medical officer, Dr. D. Jeremiah took place on Saturday the 24th instant at the Doctor's residence. There was a large gathering of the chief residents and almost all the officers of the several departments in the station. Mr. A. Manuel, Proctor presided, and after briefly explaining the object of the meeting and dwelling on the many good qualities of the Doctor, presented the purse. Speeches were made by Messrs. A. Ariacutty, Mudaliyar, T. Nankayar, Head Clerk, and P. Francis, Secretary. The Doctor replied in fitting terms. Refreshments were served and excellent singing in Tamil enlivened the company. Those present were Messrs. T. Elankayar, Head Clerk, A. Ariacutty K. M., P. T. Rajah Storekeeper, P. Francis Secretary, K. U. Tampaysh D. M., A. Manuel Proctor, R. Elakumby, K. Ampalawanar, M. Sivapragasam, K. Arumugam, P. T. A. De Neese, V. Ramalingam, and many others.—Cor.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### INFORMATION WANTED

To  
The Editor of the "Hindu Organ"

Sir,  
Kindly insert in your next issue the following statement.

Can any one of your numerous readers enlighten me whether any of the three saints of Southern India namely, Sri Trinavukarasu Naianar, Sri Sundra Moorthi Naianar, Sri Trignana Sambanda Moorthi Naianar have dedicated or composed any devaram in respect of the Temples called Nandisaperam Kovil and Bremanandisaperam Kovil (சந்திசபரம் கோவில் and பிரம்மசந்திசபரம் கோவில்) situated in the North-East of Trikanapuram of Naleenam Taluk in the Tanjore District.

Yours truly  
P. N.

## THE WAR.

London, January. 1.—Reuter at Tokio says the Japanese yesterday, after exploding a series of mines, stormed and captured Sungshushan, one of the most important of the remaining forts at Port Arthur. The Russian exploded mines as they retreated and a portion of the garrison was buried in the debris and rescued by the Japanese. Some guns were captured. The Japanese losses were small. There is every indication that the defensive power of Port Arthur is weakening.

Reuter at Tokio says that the Japanese today captured H Fort, New Panlungshan Fort and the heights South of Housanyantao.

London, January. 2 Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says it is understood that the hostilities at Port Arthur have been suspended today and that the Russian and Japanese chiefs of staff meet at noon at Shushiyung to discuss surrender.

General Stoessel has written to General Nogi that further resistance is useless.

The Mikado has telegraphed to General Nogi extolling General Stoessel's gallant defence and ordering that all military honours be shown to him. Three large Japanese destroyers have entered Chifu.

General Nogi informed General Stoessel that he agreed to appoint negotiations provided commissions on both sides had full powers to sign an immediate capitulation. Meanwhile hostilities are suspended.

London, January. 3.—There are various inspired suggestions, in the direction of peace and emanating from Washington, representing President Roosevelt as anxious to mediate; but he cannot move until he is approached by both belligerents. Nothing whatever of a confirmatory nature has been received in London where peace rumours are not credited.

Admiral Foelkersahm's squadron has anchored in Passandava Bay, Madagascar. Admiral Rozhdestvensky is at Nao Antongil, Madagascar. Both are provisioning at Nossi Be, and Mojanga, and Tamatave, and it is believed will rendezvous at Diego Suarez.

The scene of the negotiations for the capitulation was in the big Eagle's Nest fort, near Erhlungshan. Colonel Reiss acted for Russia and General Ijichi for Japan. The proceedings were characterised by the utmost harmony, formal courtesy quickly melting into informal good fellowship and the envoys complimenting each other on their splendid bravery. The terms of surrender include that the privates go to Japan as prisoners-of-war.

News of the fall of Port Arthur is now published in Russia, and had a depressing effect; but the papers exhort the nation to support the Government in prosecuting the campaign and show that Russia is a great nation.

The capitulation was signed at Port Arthur at 9-45 last night.

The standard says the end has been worthy of that marvellous conflict between men equally matched, of unflinching courage, unswerving endurance, and inexhaustible resources. The morning post says the capture of the fortress is one of the finest feats of arms on record. The Daily Telegraph says the attack, demanding appalling sacrifices, has crowned the victors with glory.

Apparently all the Russian destroyers reached Chifu and Tsingtau safely. Moreover, the Russians destroyed all their men-of-war and wrecked the remaining forts and everything valuable. The Japanese are most resentful at the destruction of ships and the despatching of destroyers after the offer of surrender, and Japanese newspapers demand severe treatment of the garrison consequently. It appears, however, that the destruction, etc., occurred after the council of war decided to surrender but considerably before the Commissioners met.

Reuter at Tokio says the officers at Port Arthur are permitted to return to Russia on parole, retaining their swords. The Japanese occupied a number of forts today.

A Chifu telegram says that three torpedo launches have arrived there from Port Arthur, and there are now seven Japanese destroyers in the harbour.

All the comments of Europe and America agree that the fall of Port Arthur concludes a military drama which for valour of achievement, victors' heroism, and devotion of the vanquished stands unparalleled in warfare. The consensus of opinion is that the war will continue unabated. The fall of Port Arthur is not known to the general public at St. Petersburg and hitherto is known only to the official world and restricted to private circles.

London, January. 4.—The sufferings of the defenders were indicated in a despatch from General Stoessel to the Tsar on the eve of capitulation, in which he says:—"The position of the fortress is most painful. Our principal enemies are: scurvy which is mowing down the men, of whom only a few are not affected; and eleven-inch shells which know no obstacle and which we must passively endure because we have no protection. The number of high officers who have been lost, including, out of ten generals, three dead and three wounded, is some indication of our enormous losses."

Reuter at Wei-hai-wei wires that His Majesty's cruiser "Andromeda" has left Wei-hai-wei for Port Arthur with 80 tons of medical supplies and comforts for the sick and wounded, 350 beds and 100,000 lb. of provisions. The cargo was rushed aboard during the night following the receipt of permission for the errand of mercy.

General Stoessel, telegraphing to the Tsar his formal surrender, says "Great Sovereign, forgive. We have done all that was humanly possible. Judge us, but be merciful."

Reuter at Tokio says the Tsar has cabled to General Stoessel, giving the officers the option of the parole or imprisonment.

Russian officers at Chifu state that General Stoessel's army at Port Arthur was originally 35,000 men, of which 11,000 were killed, 16,000 sick and wounded and 8,000 are in the forts. Of these later 2,000 were unable to fight during the siege, 265 per cent of the garrison were hors de combat. This remarkable fact is due to the wounded returning to the front.

—Ceylon Observer.

## THE XXTH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

### FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(From Our Special Reporter.)

Bombay, Dec. 26.

The Congress assembled to-day at 1. p. m. The Pandit this year is less costly and simple in show. The number of delegates from different parts of the country who attended the Congress to-day was above 900, and that of lady delegates 20. The number of lady visitors was two hundred and that of the vast assemblage of men ten thousand. The Oval was packed up to its utmost capacity and many visitors had to go away disappointed as they could not secure tickets for want of room.

The President-elect with Sir William Wedderburn entered the Pandit amidst loud and deafening cheers and was received by Sir Pherozesha Mehta, Chairman, Reception Committee, the Hon. Mr. Sankaran Nair, Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, Mr. Wadia and fifty volunteers.

The Congress began with the usual congress anthem.

Sir Pherozesha then welcomed the delegates to his native Presidency with his usual eloquence. He referred, in the course of his address, to his candid friends, who profess to be friends only to enable criticizing more effectively that we are only spasmodically wasting our energies and that the Congress is only a show and 'saturnalia' of uncouth oratory and that we are wantonly and extravagantly throwing away our money—money which could be devoted to more solid and useful purposes—on mere "Tamasha." He pointed out the simplicity of the pavilion which was without any decoration whatsoever and justified the utility of the Congress by referring to the achievements of the Congress during the last two decades of years by summarizing the facts published in the columns of the last number of "India."

Sir P. Mehta also expressed astonishment at the homily preached at the Burdwan Conference on the thesis that the subject races could have no politics, which, should be abandoned in favour of industrial and scientific organizations. While not undervaluing the excellent work done by the Industrial Association and abstaining from attributing motives to any party he thought it needless to seriously controvert the thesis which is utterly unhistoric and unmanly. He characterised their authors as the Essans of Bengal who were ready to sell their birth rights for a mess of pottage. The speaker saw no difficulty in retaining both. He was every now and then cheered by the audience, and in concluding his remarks he once again heartily welcomed the delegates and asked them to formally elect their President.

Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee from Bengal proposed that Sir Henry J. S. Cotton, K. C. S. I., the accredited friend and sincere well-wisher of India, be elected the President of this the twentieth session of the Indian National Congress.

Mr. Sankaran Nair from Madras seconded the proposal and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya from the United Provinces supported it.

The President then rose to address the assemblage and he delivered a very moderate and well-reasoned speech. It was three o'clock in the afternoon when he rose to deliver his Presidential Address.

The Congress was then adjourned till 11 a. m., to-morrow.

A Subjects Committee was then formed of two hundred delegates.

A fund has been started by the Editor of the "Gujarathi" amounting to Rs. 8,600 to be presented to the Congress.

### SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDING.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

To-day's proceedings were resumed at 11 a. m., with the Congress anthem by ladies. There being a resolution on Education in the programme Dr. Machigan, Vice-chancellor of the Bombay University, who was on the University Commission, was present. Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak arrived in the pandit when the anthem was being sung. He was received with an ovation. Mr. Bhimji proposed three cheers for Mr. Tilak which was carried with acclamation.

### RESOLUTION I.

Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee moved and Mr. G. Subramania Aiyar seconded the first resolution on the employment of Indians in the public service. The resolution runs thus:—

(a) That in the opinion of this Congress, the principles and policy enunciated by the Government of India in their Resolution dated 24th May 1904, on the subject of the employment of Indians in the higher grades of the Public Service, are inconsistent with those laid down in the Parliamentary Statute of 1883 and the Proclamation of 1858 by the late Queen-Empress, and this Congress enters its respectful but most emphatic protest against this attempt to explain away pledges solemnly given by the Sovereign and by Parliament to the people of this country, and to depart from a policy and pledges deliberately arrived at by the Government after a careful and public examination of the whole question by a competent Commission.



(b) That this Congress is of opinion that the true remedy for many existing financial and administrative evils lies in the wider employment of Indians in the higher branches of the Country's Service, and while concurring with previous Congresses in urging that immediate effect should be given to the Resolution of the House of Commons of 2nd June 1893 in favour of holding competitive examination for service in India simultaneously in England and India, the Congress places on record its firm conviction that the only satisfactory solution of this question is to be found in the re-organisation of the Indian Civil Service which should be reconstituted on a decentralised basis, its judicial functions in the meantime being partly transferred to persons who have been trained in the profession of law.

(c) That the Congress deplores the abolition of the competitive test for the Provincial Service in most provinces of India. Past experience has amply established the fact that a system of Government nomination degenerates in the special circumstances of this country, into a system of appointment by official favour, and this by bringing unfit men into the Service impairs the efficiency of the administration, and in addition unfairly discredits the fitness of Indians for high office. This Congress therefore, respectfully urges the Government of India to restore the competitive test for the Provincial Service wherever it has been abolished.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

#### RESOLUTION II.

Mr. Padhye moved and Mr. Karandikar seconded the second resolution on education. It runs as follows:—

That this Congress, while thanking the Government of India for the increased outlay on Primary Education, promised in their Resolution of March last, and for the institution of ten Technical scholarships for the study of technical arts and industries in foreign countries, repeats its protest of last year against the retrograde policy adopted by Government in regard to Higher Education, as calculated to officialize the governing Bodies of the Universities and to restrict the scope of University Education generally; and the Congress places on record its emphatic opinion that in view of the large surpluses which the Government are now realising year after year, it is their clear duty to make a much larger allotment than at present out of public funds for educational expenditure so as:—

(a) to spread primary education more widely among the mass of the people; and to make a beginning in the direction of free and compulsory education.

(b) to make due provision for imparting instruction in manual training and in scientific agriculture in schools.

(c) to provide for the better manning and equipment of Government Colleges and High schools, so as to make them really model institutions.

(d) to establish at least one central fully equipped Polytechnic Institute in the country with minor Technical Schools and Colleges in different Provinces.

After the above resolution was duly carried the meeting adjourned till 2-45 p. m.

On re-assembling, the President was photographed.

#### RESOLUTION III.

Mr. R. N. Mudholkar moved and Mr. L. A. Govindraghava Aiyar seconded the next resolution about economic situation. The resolution runs thus:—

That this Congress is of opinion that the deplorable poverty of the people of this country is mainly due to the drain of wealth from the country that has gone on for years, the decay of indigenous arts and industries, overassessment of land, and excessively costly character of the system of administration. And the Congress recommends the following among other remedial measures:—

(a) That Government be pleased to afford greater encouragement to education as indicated in the previous resolution.

(b) That the Permanent Settlement be extended to such parts of the country as are now ripe for it, in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Secretary of State for India's Despatches of 1862 and 1867 on the subject; and that where Government may still deem it inadvisable to introduce the Permanent Settlement, judicial restrictions be imposed on over-assessment.

(c) That steps be taken to employ a much larger number of Indians in higher branches of public service.

#### RESOLUTION IV.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit moved, Mr. V. O. Deshikacharia seconded and Rai Parbatty Shankar Roy supported the following resolution about indebtedness of peasantry:—

That, in view of the alarming indebtedness of the peasantry of the country and of the fact that large numbers of them are forced to throw themselves on State help at the first touch of scarcity, this Congress earnestly endorses the suggestion put forward by the Famine Union in London that a careful inquiry be directed by Government into the condition of a few typical villages in different parts of India.

#### RESOLUTION V.

Mr. Madanjit of South Africa moved, Mr. Brocha seconded and Mr. P. Munji supported the following resolution on Indian Emigrants to English Colonies:—

(a) That this Congress, while noting with satisfaction the relaxation of restrictions recently ordered by the Government of the Australian Commonwealth in the case of Indian visitors to Australia, places on re-

cord its deep regret that Indian settlers—subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor—should continue to be subjected to harassing restrictions and denied the ordinary rights of British citizenship in His Majesty's Colonies.

(b) In particular, this Congress records its most emphatic protest against the threatened enforcement, in an aggravated form of the anti-Indian legislation of the late Boer Government of the Transvaal by the British Government. In view of the fact that one of the declared causes of the recent Boer War was the treatment meted out to the Indian subjects of the King-Emperor by the Government of that Republic and in view also of the admitted royalty of Indian settlers in South Africa and the great help rendered by them during the war, this Congress fervently prays that the British Parliament will insist on a just and equal treatment being secured to Indian settlers in that Crown Colony.

(c) In this connection the Congress tenders its sincere thanks to the Government of India and the Secretary State for India for their firm stand in the interests of Indian emigrants, and the Congress earnestly trusts that they will not relax their efforts in the matter till a satisfactory solution is reached.

It was thirty minutes past five in the evening when this resolution was passed "nemore", and the Congress was adjourned till 11 A. M. to-morrow.

#### THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Bombay Dec. 28

The Congress reassembled to-day at 11 a.m. with the singing of the Congress anthem.

#### RESOLUTION VI.

The President moved the following resolution: That this Congress places on record its sense of profound sorrow at the death of Mr. Tata, whose great services to industrial development of India as also his enlightened philanthropy and patriotism, the country will gratefully remember. This Congress also records its deep grief at the death of Mr. William Digby in whom the people of India have lost an earnest and devoted champion of their cause.

The president in moving the resolution paid a high tribute to both the illustrious deceased. While the above resolution was carried all the delegates and visitors stood on their legs.

#### RESOLUTION VII.

Sir Bhalechandra moved, Mr. Shrinivas Rao seconded and Mr. Padhye supported the seventh resolution on the Secretary of State's salary. The resolution ran as follows:—

That this Congress, while protesting against the injustice of charging the entire cost of the India Office in London to the revenues of this country, when the Colonies are exempted from any share of the cost of one Colonial Office, places on record its opinion that a part at least of the salary of the Secretary of State for India should be borne on the English Estimates, as recommended by Lord Welby's Commission.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

#### RESOLUTION VIII.

The next resolution about the proposed delegates to England was moved by Sir William Wedderburn. When he rose up he received an ovation.

The following is the resolution:—

Looking to the near approach of the general election in England and to the vital importance at this crisis of bringing the claims of India before the electors, before the Parliamentary candidates, and before the political readers, it is expedient that this Congress should depute trustworthy and experienced representatives nominated by different Provinces to be present in England for this purpose before and during the election; and that a fund not less than Rupees thirty thousand should be raised to meet the necessary expenses of such a deputation.

Sir William Wedderburn commenced by referring to the messages he brought from Messrs Naoroji, Hume and Bonnerjee and from Lords Ripon and Hobhouse.

Lord Ripon's message is as follows:—"I shall follow with great interest the proceedings at Bombay. My interest in India is as keen as ever. I feel deeply grateful for the regard that India has shown to me."

Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak amidst loud and continued cheers rose and seconded Sir W. Wedderburn's resolution. After it was duly supported by Mr. Sinha, the resolution was carried unanimously.

#### RESOLUTION IX.

There was another continued cheering when the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved the next resolution on surpluses, which ran thus:—

(a) That in the opinion of this Congress, the large and recurring surpluses of the last six years—amounting in all to about twenty mill-

ions sterling so far from being the result of any increased prosperity of the people are only an indication of the fact that the level of taxation in the country is maintained much higher than is necessary inasmuch as these surpluses have been rendered possible mainly, if not exclusively, by the artificial appreciation of the rupee and the consequent saving of between three and four millions a year on the Home remittances of the Government of India.

(b) That both for the sake of giving relief to the classes which have been hit the hardest by the currency policy of the Government and to remove from the path of Government a direct temptation to increase expenditure, which the existence of large surpluses year after year undoubtedly constitutes, this Congress strongly urges (1) a further reduction in the salt duty, (2) a general reduction in the land revenue demand of the State, especially in those Provinces where the agriculturists have had a series of calamitous years and (3) the abolition of the excise duties on cotton goods.

(c) That till such reduction is effected, the Congress urges that part of the surpluses be devoted to purposes which would directly benefit the people, such as the promotion of scientific and industrial education in the land, and increase facilities of Medical relief, and that the rest be employed in assisting Local and Municipal Boards, whose resources have been seriously crippled by famine and by the annual recurrence of plague, to undertake urgently-needed measures of sanitary reform and the improvement of means of communication in the interior.

—The A. B. Patrika.

## NOTICE.

### "ORDER NISI."

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
Testamentary }  
Jurisdiction } No. 1582

In the Matter of the Estate of the late  
Chellappapillai Thurai Rajah of Vannarponnai  
East.

Deceased.

Samuel Mervin of Vannarponnai East.

Petitioner.

Vs

1. P. Ponniah Hubert and wife
2. Jane Thayria amma both of Jaffna now at Colombo

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Samuel Mervin of Vannarponnai East praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Chellappapillai Thurai Rajah of Vannarponnai coming on for disposal before H. R. Freeman Esquire District Judge, on the 29th day of November 1904 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandayya Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 29th day of November 1904 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the grand father 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 24th day of January 1905 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 29th day of November 1904

Sgd. H. R. FREEMAN

District Judge.

### "ORDER NISI"

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
Testamentary }  
Jurisdiction } No. 1584

Class II

In the Matter of the Estate of the late  
Sinnappillai daughter of Thampiah of Vedattalpalai

Deceased.

Venaisittampiy Arunasalam of Vedattalpalai

Petitioner

Vs

Manikkar Thampiah of Karampakam

Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Venaisittampiy Arunasalam praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Sinnappillai daughter of Thampiah coming on for disposal before H. R. Freeman Esquire District Judge, on the 12th day of December 1904 in the presence of Messrs. Sinnappillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 6th day of November 1904 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the guardian 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 24th day of January 1905 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 12th day of December 1904

Signed. H. R. FREEMAN

District Judge.

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