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The Melting Multiverse

Sir Arthur Eddington On How The Cosmos Is Dissolving Into Chaos

BY SWAMI JAGADISWARANANDA.
(Special to the "HINDU ORGAN")

THE whole material universe of stars and galaxies of stars is dispersing. The galaxies scattering apart so as to occupy an ever increasing volume," is the prediction of Sir Arthur Eddington, the leading cosmogonist of Cambridge, in his recently published book "The Expanding Universe." The book is a thought-provoking masterpiece of astronomical literature and will amply repay perusal. There the learned professor discusses in his characteristically convincing way the astounding discovery of modern Astro-physics in the light of the recent researches of the world famous physicists—Albert Einstein, Max Planck of Germany, de Sitter of Belgium, Lemaître of Holland, de Croglie of France, Hertz Spring of Denmark, Sen and Saha of Bengal and Shapley, Wely Slipper, Hubble and Heemason of America.

The First Hint.

Professor W. de Sitter gave the first hint of cosmic dispersal in 1927. He said that the most remote celestial objects or spiral nebulae were unanimously moving away from us. Spiral nebulae are extra galactic objects lying beyond the limits of the Milky Way aggregation of stars which is the system to which our earth belongs. This Archipelago of island galaxies appear to us as spiral nebulae. Then astronomers at Lowell and Mount Wilson, and Harvard Observatories confirmed him.

Celestial objects are scattering as if under a dispersive force. Nebulae are dispersing faster. The greater the distance the faster the dispersal. Cosmical repulsion has no centre. Cosmical repulsion is utterly imperceptible within the solar system.

Plague-Spot in Universe.

It is inferred that in course of time all the spiral nebulae will withdraw to a greater distance evacuating the part of space that is now surveyed. Ultimately they will be out of reach of our telescopes unless telescopic power is increased to keep pace with the rate of dispersal. The speed with which the galaxies are running away looks almost as though they had a pointed aversion to us. It seems that our system is a plague-spot in the universe. The system of galaxies is rapidly dispersing as a puff of smoke disperses. Sometimes we wonder whether there may not be a

scale of existence of things in which we are no more than a puff of smoke. The expansion of universe is as common place as the expansion of gas. It is perhaps in keeping with the law of universal change that time should set a term even to the greatest system of all. We do not look for immutability but we certainly expected to find a permanence greater than the terrestrial conditions. I would seen that the earth alters less rapidly than the heavens.

Annihilation of Matter.

It appears that this idea of a universe as a uniform cosmos is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. The annihilation of matter is going on by the clash of electron and proton. The coming together of electric particles to form a complex atom and the consequent dispersal of some of the energy in cosmic rays is the same as the coming together of nebulous matter to form a star and the consequent dispersal of energy into radiant heat. Both are energy-dissipating processes. The atom-building process is like the winding up of the universe. The law of thermo-dynamical running down of the cosmos into chaos is active in heavenly bodies as well as in the atom.

The Last Act.

"The earth spirals round the sun in an ever decreasing orbit. Our years decrease in geometrical progression in the cosmic scale of time. On that scale man's life is becoming briefer—is three score years and ten or an ever decreasing allowance. The world is a bubble and the life of man is a span. What we call the end of eternity is an ordinary finite date in the cosmic calendar. We start on the stage of life performers of a drama for the delight of the cosmic spectator. As the scenes shift the cosmic spectator notices that the actors are growing smaller and the action quicker. When the last act opens the curtain rises on midjet actors rushing through their parts with frantic speed. Smaller and smaller. Faster and faster. One last microscopic blur of intense agitation, and then nothing!"

Lecture At Kala Nilayam

"Islam's Contribution to India's Literature" is the subject of a lecture which Mr. B. Davood Shah, B. A. Editor, "Darul Islam", will deliver today at 6-30 p.m. at the Kala Nilayam.

GANDHIJI AS POLITICAL LEADER

"HE HAS FAILED" SAYS MR. BOSE

Side-tracking the Movement

Mr Subash Chandra Bose writes: Some friends, to whose opinion I attach great value have felt annoyed and indignant that Mr. Patel and I have said in our joint statement that "Mahatma Gandhi has failed as a political leader." They have also criticised us for issuing a statement so promptly.

In the first place, the success or failure of a leader depends on the success or failure of the movement. A leader cannot take the kudos for the success of the movement, without taking the blame for its failure. When we say that a leader has failed, it means that the movement has failed, but we nevertheless criticise the leader because in every case, the leader stands as the symbol of the movement and he must be prepared to accept both praise and blame.

"A Gross Betrayal"

Mahatma Gandhi has failed, a dear friend of mine has written a long letter detailing the services rendered by Mahatma Gandhi and the Civil Disobedience movement in the cause of the country. The arguments were altogether unnecessary. To say that the present method has failed does not mean that it has done no good to the country. And my friend probably forgot that for nearly twelve years I have fought under the flag of Mahatma Gandhi and have done my best to further the cause of the Civil Disobedience movement. But when we say that Mahatmaji (or his present method) has failed, we mean that he has failed to bring freedom to India.

My position is perfectly clear. At the Karachi Congress, we decided not to divide the house on the question of the Delhi Pact in spite of our disapproval of the terms of that Pact. And I gave Mahatma Gandhi to understand that as long as he carried on the fight for freedom he could count on our unstinted support, but, that the moment he gave up the fight, we would feel it our duty to withdraw our support and to oppose him. I consider the suspension of the movement at the present time to be a gross betrayal, on the part of our leader, of the trust reposed in him by the nation and as a humble member of the nation, I am entitled to criticise the action of our leader. It is a greater mistake than the Bardoli blunder of 1922, and has virtually undone the suffering and sacrifice of the last twelve years.

It is an idle excuse to say that the country has not responded to the call of the leader. This argument can be advanced in the case of every leader who has failed in history. The essence of leadership lies in evolving a method to which the country will unfailingly respond. If the country has not responded to one method, it is necessary for us to turn to some other method to which the country is bound to respond.

In my humble opinion, the blunder began with the side-tracking of the present movement by Congressmen who took up the anti-untouchability campaign at a time when the Civil Disobedience campaign was in full swing in the country. The wrong lead given by Congressmen in this respect led the country to gradually divest itself of Gandhi from the political to the social and economic sphere.

Twilight Of Foreign Missions

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER

FOR years now there has been a break with the authentic missionary tradition. It began when education became more widespread in the United States and a larger portion of the population, even in rural areas, began to go to college. Then an infiltration of a new type came in to mission work, young men and women who had gone to college, who had studied a little of history and philosophy, who had themselves been touched with something of the religious questioning current in the colleges even before the World War. The faith of hell fire and brimstone was already diluted. The anthropomorphic God of vengeance no longer had compulsions for them. Their ideas of sin were vacillating; here and there one smoked, or would have had be dared. They conceived of the Kingdom of Heaven in terms of social consciousness. It was the time of social settlements and the burgeoning of a new movement—the

which is now reflected in political and social breakdown is in part, chargeable to what missionaries considered education. This is scarcely surprising.

How They Begin

The majority of missionaries in the old days and, I suppose, half of them to this day, can be described as utterly ignorant, born and bred in the backwoods, and from there sent directly to their mission posts after they had heard "the call." And once at their posts, they harangued at street corners in the jargon of revival meetings. They uttered prayers in terms not very different from the native spirit worship and taught their converts the words as barren formulas. Their flocks listened to sermons they could not understand, repeated a patter meaningless to themselves, and sang Protestant hymn in tunes as much a cacophony to them as Oriental music is to us and in translations which can be described either as illiterate doggerel or as the equivalent of the

A Kind Of Bait

To all this the missionaries of the new type were antipathetic. Many or most of them conformed, some outwardly but with inward protest, some from inertia. Those who rebelled too openly were driven out. Others resigned in hopelessness. Others became neurotic, as many a doctor in the East can testify. There was a breach, though an unacknowledged one, and the disunity among the workers in the vineyard had repercussions which were felt at home. In the meantime, however, the bards at home, especially in the larger dominations, had become more highly organized. As was natural, the executive posts fell to better educated and more worldly-wise men whose sympathies instinctively inclined to the new generation in the field. They were of the same background. They had given religious hostages, but their interest, too, was in hospitals and schools and social agencies. And they could win the unregenerate, from whom came the sinews of war, by telling them these provided more opportunities to win converts. And thus it developed that agricultural work and schools and medical services were added as a kind of bait to entice people into being preached to.

Thrust of Nationalism

In the meantime, however, there developed also the open schism at home between fundamentalists and modernists and the issue was drawn over missions. And many were read out, bell, book, and candle, after formal trials for heresy, including some I knew well in China, men of the highest ability. In the meantime also the spirit of nationalism spread throughout the East. The missionaries felt the first thrust of Nationalism. They were attacked by intellectuals on philosophical grounds, by others on racial and political grounds. In China they were at one time literally driven to shelter in the foreign concessions, and their schools are now under Chinese supervision.

And thus the whole issue of missions was focused, bringing forth laymen's commissions. Thus the missionary is brought to look into himself, to find self justification but to premise reform.

(Brabudhha Bharata.)

(To be continued.)

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1935.

GILDED BONDAGE.

THE PARTY WHICH CLAIMED TO represent the violent re-action against the so-called surrender of Tamil interests by the leaders of Jaffna who boycotted the State Council and are pledged to support the national demand for full responsible Government are apostles of weakness, howsoever hard they may try to mask their features. The awakening among the people has been so wide, swift and genuine that the political myopes have need to protest their patriotism in violent, even undignified, language. The campaign of abuse directed against the country's leaders with fiendish perversity in a section of the local press should leave no room to doubt that the party have reached the end of their resources and are conscious of the ground slipping under their feet. The latter circumstance accounts for the Jack Johnson attitude struck up by the self-chosen custodians of Tamil interests and the fiery indignation of their croakings. Our readers may look forward to a ripping good time when another splash in vituperation will signalise the last and desperate effort of the ugly monster of communalism to show its head before it dies of inanition or internal combustion. Every movement which aims at thwarting the pro-

cess of national development has within itself the seeds of its own destruction. It is a question of time for the frog-in-the-well to realise its limitations and concede the existence of a heaven and earth far larger than any ever dreamt of in its philosophy or perish by its own impudence. The communalist, let us admit, has done more to strengthen the National cause than the most ardent nationalist. The thoughtful sections among the people have had an opportunity to examine and clarify their own views with regard to the political future of the country. The movement, we trow, has spent itself and is busy with the thankless task of offering tips to candidates for the next elections. Communalism is on its death-bed. We see the lambent, fitful flicker before the light goes out completely.

A subject people such as we are, we can have no politics of any sort in the accepted sense of the term. It is given only to free peoples to strive to make the machinery of Government to respond swiftly to the will of the people

The Government is not responsible to the will of the people. We obey the laws of the Government for fear of the might of the British Empire, not because the laws have been framed by us and for our benefit. The politicians of a free country can take care of the liberties of the people; but in a subject country the people have no liberties because the state which is absolutely independent of the people owes no responsibilities except such as are of its own making, that is, concessions, boons or gifts, and may be withdrawn at any moment. We have no corporate will; if we had, we should not be a subject nation. The National movement has this supreme purpose—to evolve a national will. Let it not be forgotten even for a minute that the question before the country is not the expansion of liberties but a question of our being born anew. It is possible to get enslaved by degrees but freedom cannot be achieved by easy stages. Every stage on the path of progressive realisation brings with it certain paralysis to the essential limbs of the nation. Our present attempt is to be re-born. The fact of our re-birth will be reckoned a revolution; but, it will not take place unless and until we have passed through years of preparatory evolution. This preparation will involve much suffering and distress, forbearance and patience. In this period of travail, it is the duty of every son of the soil to help the nation. Those who have not the courage or strength to help the process of evolution would do well to stand aloof and watch the development.

The Nationalists want rights, not concessions. The loyalists want gifts. It is a matter of great humiliation that even some of the best intellects in the country do not see this point. They feel no shame in asking for concessions and agitating for them. This creates a wall of principle between those who wish to have the constitution amended in some particulars and those who stand definitely on the side of complete freedom. The loyalist is a *persona grata* with the Government. It is easy to placate him with honours or offices, but the Nationalist will not rest content till his country's freedom is assured. The former believes in gifts from above,

while the latter wants the people to evolve from below. The nationalist wants man-hood; the loyalist seeks for a condition of gilded bondage to develop into manhood at some future time without much trouble. The Nationalist is prepared to undergo the sacrifice and suffering necessary to win freedom for his country. The loyalist is not prepared to risk his 'opportunities' for the good of his country. That is why we say he is a prophet of weakness. His thesis is that National regeneration may be an excellent thing in abstract theory, but it is not practical politics. Practical politics would require us to win the confidence of Government, work the constitution, accept service under it in order to gain experience and, in the meantime, build up the nation. It is no use pining for the moon and applying to our conditions political theories of sovereign nations. Moreover, our communal differences are so great that when freedom is achieved the Sinhalese will be in a more advantageous position than they are now and they will not scruple to ride rough shod over the Tamils. The presence of the alien ruling race helps to maintain the balance of power between the two communities. The loyalist sees in freedom for Ceylon ruin for the Tamils and other minorities. He does not pause to consider the real implications of freedom. Freedom for the country means freedom for his community and every other community in the island. The spirit and will which wrest freedom from the British imperialist can be relied upon to secure the rights of the community against

The loyalists in their superior wisdom label the nationalists as "impatient visionaries" and "mischievous-makers." They would do well to desist from this pastime of finding epithets and ponder whether a subject people can evolve into a self-respecting nation without struggling for it. The struggle does not consist in seeking the assistance of those who do not believe in our right or capacity to determine the pace of our evolution. It is a travesty of language to call that evolution. The strength needed for self-realisation must be found within the nation, not outside it.

The Irish Nationalist, C. S. Parnell, once said, "I have always endeavoured to teach my countrymen whether at home or abroad the lesson of self-reliance. I do not depend upon English political parties. I should advise you not to depend upon any such parties. I do not depend upon the good wishes of any section of the English.... I have never known any important section of any country who have assumed the Government of another country to awaken to the real necessities of the position until compelled to do so"

Let us hope that the time will soon come when Nationalists and loyalists will meet to bury their differences and co-operate for the country's common weal.

Saiva Paripalana Sabhai

The annual meeting of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai will be held on Wednesday the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m. at the Jaffna Hindu Temple. The following have been appointed assessors of the Jaffna Urban District Council for 1934:

TAMIL-LOVERS' CONFERENCE

To Encourage S Indian Literature.

AN APPEAL.

Mr. K. V. Krishnaswamy Aiyar, President, Madras Library Association writes:—

With a view to taking such steps as may be possible and desirable for the development and encouragement of literature in the South Indian Languages and for the spread of education among the masses, it has been suggested that a conference of authors, publishers, booksellers, journalists, teachers, librarians, etc., should be convened under the auspices of the Madras Library Association. It is proposed that the first Conference shall be open to all persons, individuals or institutions interested in the Tamil language and literature and in education through Tamil. Later on, similar conferences will be convened for Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam.

Object of Conference.

The object of the Conference proposed is to bring together all the interests concerned with the writing, publishing, selling, lending, borrowing, buying and reading of books, so that they may survey the situation of Tamil literature to-day, discuss the difficulties and help the growth of the Tamil language and literature, the spread of general education and the prosperity of those engaged in the production and distribution of Tamil books.

We invite all persons and institutions who approve of the idea of the Conference and who are interested in its success, to co-operate with us by (1) agreeing to attend the Conference, and (2) by communicating any ideas they may have on the subject.

If the response to this appeal is prompt and generous, the Council of the Association will convene the Conference in Madras at an early date.

All correspondence is to be addressed to The Tamil-Lovers' Conference Office, Madras.

Hindu Board of Education

PREFERENCE FOR TEACHERS
TRAINED AT SAIVA
TRAINING INSTITUTE

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at Parameswara College on Wednesday 12th, inst at 4.30 p.m.

Mr. S. Shivapathasundaram presided till Mr. S. Candiah the Vice-president turned up.

(1) It was decided that in employing teachers hereafter those trained at Jaffna Saiva Training Institute should be given preference over others.

(2) To give full effect to a resolution of the Board it was decided to open new account with another Bank to deposit collections made by the Local Managers or Committees of different schools for the use of their particular schools only.

(3) Mr. P. Rajagopal's donation of Rs 500/- for installing pump in the well of the Saiva Training Institute and the Orphanage was accepted with thanks.

(4) Monthly statement of accounts by the Treasurer, monthly reports of the position of schools by the different Headmasters and Hony. Visitor, Mr. S. Candiah's reports on 3 schools were tabled and scrutinised.

(5) A few new appointments of teachers and transfers were approved.

(6) The position of Changani Eas. and Mulliavalai schools was considered.

Urban Council
Assessors

The following have been appointed assessors of the Jaffna Urban District Council for 1934:

Messrs: A. Nadarnab, M. A. Rasiiah, V. Arumugam and M. M. Howth.

Fruit Cultivation
In CeylonSOME ASPECTS
OF IT

The high state of efficiency which fruit cultivation has now attained in such countries as Europe, America, Australia and South Africa can be attributed mainly to the energy and enterprise of their fruit nurserymen and fruit-growers' associations, assisted by horticultural research in the improvement and propagation of fruit trees. Ceylon has lacked any such organised service, and the growing of the better kinds of fruit has been left to a few individual pioneers and to the three Botanic Gardens of the Department, says the Editorial Article in the "Tropical Agriculturist".

Marketing Organisation.

The series of articles on Fruit Cultivation in Ceylon published in *The Tropical Agriculturist* during the past year has indicated that Ceylon possesses a range of varieties of fruit attained by few other tropical countries and that many of these can take their place as first rate marketable commodities, if due consideration is paid to the methods of propagation and cultivation which these demand and provided they are grown in localities to which they are best suited. In the past but little attention has been paid to propagation and adequate cultivation, and it has been only too often the case that fruit-growing in Ceylon has been carried out somewhat indiscriminately in localities to which certain varieties were not well suited, thus leading to disappointing results in respect of both the yield of crop and the quality of fruit. Throughout the above-mentioned series of articles considerable emphasis has been laid on the propagation of fruit trees by vegetative means and in this number a short note is given on the various methods by which fruit trees can be propagated vegetatively.

Assistance to Fruit growers.

Fruit propagation in Ceylon is still in its infancy, but a start has been made at Peradeniya with the object of improving some of the more important tropical fruits, such as grapefruit, orange, mango, avocado pear, etc. by vegetative means. Preliminary experiments are being carried out to ascertain the most suitable rootstocks for various fruits. These experiments have indicated that under Ceylon conditions, the country mandarin is proving to be the best citrus stock tried so far in its resistance to citrus canker, while sour orange is a sound stock for most citrus. Soursop is a good stock for cherimoya, while the common wild mango is useful for the choicer varieties of mangoes. Mangosteen does well on various species of Garcinia, and Mexican and Indian varieties of avocado on the local varieties of this fruit.

In Its Infancy.

As regards the fruits of minor importance, budding facilities are not available at present, but at Peradeniya, Hakgala and Heerakgala, seedlings are being raised on a scale never before attempted and are for sale and free distribution to village growers. Apart from the assistance which is obtainable from the Staffs of the Botanic Gardens, an assistant with a special knowledge of pruning and budding and of the diseases of fruit trees is stationed at Bandarawela and his services are available in the hill regions to all requiring them. Similar arrangements for rendering assistance to fruit-growers in other centres are being planned.

Varieties in Ceylon.

Fruit trees, especially various kinds of citrus and mango, are subject to the attacks of insect pests and diseases, and spraying experiments are in progress at Peradeniya for the control of many of these troubles.

The formation of some sort of marketing organization should precede any attempt to encourage the further production by small growers of the better kinds of local fruit for home consumption and possibly to replace a portion of the fruit now imported from other countries. Meanwhile considerable progress has been made by the Department in improving the quality of some of our local fruit by vegetative methods of propagation.

THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE O.B.A.

Annual Meeting And Celebrations

TEACHERS, STUDENTS AND POLITICS

Two Divergent Views

The Jaffna Hindu College Old Boys' Annual General Meeting and celebrations came off on Saturday, the 15th instant. The business meeting was held at 3 p.m., and was presided over by Mr. A. Coomaraswamy M. A. (Lond.) Bar-at-Law, Principal.

Mr. T. Muttuswamy Pillai, Advocate, Secretary, presented the report.

The Treasurer, Mr. C. Sabaratnam, presented a statement of accounts.

The election of office-bearers then resulted as follows:

Office-Bearers

Vice Presidents:—

Mr. V. Rimalingam
Dr. S. Thuraiappah
Mr. S. Appadurai Redd S. M.
Mr. K. Sivaprakasam
Mr. R. Sivagurunathan.

Secretary Mr. A. Kanapathipillai
Asst. Secy. Mr. S. Ambikaipagan, B.A.
Treasurer Mr. C. Sabaratnam.

Committee:—Messrs T. Muttuswamy Pillai, K. Aiyadurai, V. Nagalingam, S. Patanjali, S. P. Rasiah, S. Kanagasabapathy, K. Kandiah, V. K. Guanasundaram, S. Thillaiappalam, S. Thuraiappah, (Deputy Fical), S. Adchalingam and S. Balasubramaniam.

Auditor:—Mr. C. A. Kanappasegaram.

Needs of the College

The Principal, in his concluding remarks, made an earnest appeal to the old boys to give concrete shape to their enthusiasm and devotion to the College by providing it with a playground in the vicinity. He also appealed to them to give the lead by publishing the College Magazine before the year was out, and said the staff would co-operate with them in bringing out the Magazine.

Mr. A. Kanapathipillai, the new Secretary, endorsed all that the Principal had said and appealed to his colleagues and fellow old boys to do something for their "alma mater" instead of assembling occasionally and making speeches.

Inter-house sports then followed. Light refreshments were served to those assembled.

The gathering then repaired upstairs for the public meeting. The Principal presided and the proceedings commenced with the singing of *Thevaram*.

Mrs. W. R. Watson gave away the prizes.

Shun Politics

Mr. W. R. Watson, Divisional Inspector of Schools spoke first. He seemed to glory over the fact that his grandfather had founded the Town High School which in course of time developed into the Jaffna Hindu College. He recalled the days when the boys were taught in a shed. He then made an excursion into politics and advised teachers to eschew politics, especially party politics, which was a dirty game. He wanted them to be well-informed before they plunged into the vortex of politics. Teachers, he declared with all the emphasis at his command, should give up the profession if they wanted to dabble in politics. He added that students should be brought up in an atmosphere of pure study and should leave politics severely alone.

He wanted that indigenous institutions like the Jaffna and the Manipal Hindu Colleges should be so managed that they need not look to government

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION

M. O. H. Appointed Executive Officer of Jaffna U.D.C.

At the last meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council, the Medical Officer of Health was appointed an Executive officer of the Council.

Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy moved and Mr. P. Moses seconded the resolution: "That the Medical Officer of Health be appointed an executive officer of the Council placed in charge of all activities falling under the heads of Public Health and Sanitation as contemplated in circular No. D. 460 of June 24, 1933, from the President, Local Government Board, subject to the control of the Chairman and that the Chairman be authorised to reimburse the Medical Officer of Health for the actual cost of the travelling done on behalf of the Council not exceeding Rs. 50/- per mensem".

The resolution was carried.

for support. That, he said, would be a proud day in their lives.

He appealed to the Old Boys to provide the pupils of their Alma Mater a playground, an indispensable desideratum of a fully equipped secondary school.

Mr. S. Natesapillai spoke in Tamil and laid emphasis on the physical aspect of education. He said that it should not stop with the development of the body, but should aim at control of the will and of the self. He wanted the students to observe brahmachariya.

Adult Education

Rev. J. Bicknell speaking next said that if any speaker wanted to impress a Jaffna audience he should speak in Tamil. He knew some Tamil but could not make a speech in that language. However, to establish a connection between him and the audience, he would quote Panchatantram.

The speaker then referred to a conversation he had with Sir C. V. Raman, one of India's and world's greatest physicists, who enlightened him as to why the sea was blue. Sir C. V. Raman showed him pictures of inscriptions found in the Eastern Islands which resembled those found in the ruined cities of the Gangetic Valley and told him that he wanted to make a detailed study of them. Boys here, after passing their Senior, bade good-bye to studies and thought that there was an end to all acquisition of knowledge. Raman did not think so. People should continue their studies even as adults. They needed more of adult education in this country. It was wrong to think that it was difficult to study after thirty or forty.

Politics While At School

Rev. Bicknell then said that students as well as adults should take an intelligent interest in things around them. If as adults they wanted to take an active interest in the affairs of their own country, it was indispensable that they should begin to take a wholesome interest in politics while at school. He had no fear in giving expression to this view before any assembly. (A voice, "There speaks the free man": Loud and prolonged applause.)

Mr. T. Muttuswamy Pillai proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers and the audience. The proceedings terminated with the singing of *Thevaram*.

Obituary.

MR. V. MURUGESU.

We regret to record the death which took place on the 10th instant at Achuvally of Mr. V. Murugesu, late of the Jaffa a Kachcheri,

He leaves behind a widow, four sons, two daughters and two brothers, to whom we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

FUTURE POLICY OF CONGRESS

Civil Disobedience To Continue

CONFERENCE DECISION

Gandhiji's Telegram To Viceroy

Poona, Friday.

It is understood that Mr. Gandhi has pronounced in favour of the continuance of civil disobedience, though he is prepared for an honourable settlement with Government by negotiation.

LATER

It is understood that the Conference decided to continue civil disobedience but authorised Mr. Gandhi to seek an interview with the Viceroy with a view to a settlement. It is believed Mr. Gandhi is writing to the Viceroy forthwith.

Poona, Friday.

It is now ascertained that Mr. Gandhi will address his communication to the Viceroy tomorrow before 12 noon.

He will probably draft it to-night or early tomorrow morning, and after placing it before prominent leaders, who will assemble at Parnakuti as usual tomorrow morning, it will be despatched.

Gandhiji's Telegram

Simla, July 15.

The following is the text of the telegram addressed by Gandhiji to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy yesterday:

"Will His Excellency grant me an interview, with a view to exploring the possibilities of peace? Kindly wire."

It is understood that a reply will be sent shortly to Gandhiji by His Excellency.

HOME MEMBER MEETS VICEROY

Simla, July 15.

It is understood that Mr. Gandhi's request for an interview with the Viceroy has been received here.

Sir Harry Haig, who returned from tour to-day, saw His Excellency, who, though slightly indisposed, is attending to all important business.

His Excellency's reply will be ready to-day.

Political circles do not anticipate any change from the previous attitude of the Government.

Gandhiji's Reply to Critics.

Poona, July 14.

At to-day's conference, Mr. Gandhi observed, that the three steps taken by him, namely, signing of the Poona Pact, the acceptance of conditional freedom for carrying on the Harijan movement from jail, and the suspension of Civil Disobedience after he came out of jail, had been adversely criticised, both at the conference and outside. He would try to meet the criticisms in his own way.

Regarding the Poona Pact, Mr. Gandhi observed that he would like to point out that he had declared at the second Round Table Conference that he would resist with his life any attempt to separate the Depressed Classes from the Hindu fold by conferring separate electorates on them. He had to be true to his word, and therefore he worked for the Poona Pact.

The second step, work for Harijan uplift from behind the prison bars, was, a natural corollary to the Poona Pact, as he had to honour the terms of the Pact.

He said that he had obtained that freedom to work from Jail from the Government after a good deal of correspondence.

The third step regarding the suspension of Civil Disobedience, Mr. Gandhi said, he took, as he believed

that people still had love for him and would therefore, be in a state of suspense during his fast.

Dealing with the present situation, Mr. Gandhi said arguments advanced in favour of withdrawal had confirmed him in his provisional decision, namely, not to withdraw the movement.

Unconditional withdrawal of the movement, in Mr. Gandhi's opinion, would be nothing short of an absolute surrender. He saw no reason why as a true and experienced Satyagrahi, he should not give the opponents a chance at this stage to right the wrongs. If the opponents failed to take advantage of the chance so offered, they would be the worse for it. Mr. Gandhi regarded the talks of weariness and fatigue as not fair to the masses. If individuals were tired, they might say so, and take rest. There was no reason to throw down arms in despair. (Hindu.)

AUTHORITY FOR GANDHIJI

Mr. Rajagopalachari supported Mr. Jinnadas, and thereupon Mr. Aney put the following proposition before the House:

"The conference authorises Mr. Gandhi to seek an unconditional interview with the Viceroy with a view to arriving at a settlement."

The proposition was put to vote and was carried by an overwhelming majority.

FIRST DAY OF THE CONFERENCE

Poona, July 12.

The following statement was issued regarding to-day's proceedings:—

"The informal conference of Congressmen called by Mr. M. S. Aney was held punctually at 2 p.m. at the Tilak Mandir.

"Mr. Aney, who presided, opened the conference with a short speech, welcoming the delegates.

"Mr. Gandhi, in a brief speech of 22 minutes, placed before the conference the relevant issues on which he desired the definite views of the delegates present.

"Seventeen delegates addressed the gathering stating their views on the situation.

"The discussions were not complete when the conference adjourned at 7 p.m. till 1 p.m. on Thursday.

"All the provinces were well represented.

"It is expected that the conference will complete its deliberations tomorrow.

Gandhiji as Political Leader.

(Continued from page 1)

the non-political channel of activity. The result of this diversion of activity was the same as it would be if an army, sent to fight, gave up that work suddenly and took to excavating an irrigation canal.

The Problem

The surrender is now an accomplished fact and the problem is what we should do now. The responsibility of those who are out of prison now is very great.

In my last letter I referred to the Congress of International Chambers of Commerce in Vienna. I am constrained to say that more work could have been done if the delegation had come with a clearcut programme and with a memorandum detailing the economic grievances of India. If such a memorandum had been distributed to all the members of the Congress, wonderful propaganda would have been done on behalf of India. But our present leadership is so lacking in imagination.

There are Indians who have been living in Europe for a long time, who have exceptional ability and are anxious to serve their country. But are we able to utilise their services? Who is responsible?

Propaganda

We in India do not yet realise sufficiently the value of propaganda in other countries. This propaganda should be directed partly towards counteracting anti-Indian propaganda in other countries and partly towards informing the world about our political and economic grievances. In the world of to-day, politics are really controlled by economics. It is therefore incumbent on us to tell the world what our economic grievances against Great Britain are and what kind of national economy we shall develop in India when we have the power and the opportunity. On the basis of this economic propaganda, we can come to a commercial understanding with other nations.

BALANCE OF TRADE

In Ceylon's Favour

EXPORTS & IMPORTS INCREASE

Japan Leads In Cotton Imports

Figures furnished in the Customs Returns for the month of June show that the balance of trade in favour of Ceylon has been maintained up till June. While there has been an increase of over a million rupees in imports over the previous month, there has also been an increase of over a million rupees in exports.

In June the total value of imports was Rs. 15,419,165 as compared with Rs. 14,068,846 in May, Rs. 11,406,955 in April, Rs. 16,756,615 in March and Rs. 11,114,841 in February.

Exports for the same month amounted to Rs. 16,950,025, as against Rs. 15,938,243 in May, Rs. 12,611,075 in April, Rs. 21,524,507 in March, and Rs. 13,868,117 in February.

Tea Exports

Tea exports for June show a falling off by over the three million pounds, the total quantity exported being 21,007,510 lbs. as against 24,492,610 in May.

Rubber

Exports in rubber have improved by about one-and-a-half million pounds, the figures for May being 10,269,814 lbs. 11,681,650 pounds were exported during June.

Copra

There has been a vast improvement in copra, and a steady improvement has been noticeable for the past few months.

The following are the figures:—

	Cwt.
February	18,469
March	32,691
April	43,376
May	56,299
June	91,240

Cotton Goods

Bleached cotton piece-goods were imported to the amount of 1,631,610 yards, out of which 1,316,686 yards came from Japan.

Dyed piece-goods amounting to 2,523,199 yards were imported for the month.

The United Kingdom contributed 96,954 yards and the British possessions 781,268 yards. Japan again heads the list with 1,720,156 yards.

Out of a total of 1,495,606 yards of printed piece-goods, 1,293,187 yards came from Japan.

Matrimonial.

DURASINGAM—DURAY

The marriage took place on Sunday the 2nd instant, at No 68, Temoh Road, Tapah, of Mr. S. Duraisingam of the Sungkapara Estate, Sungai Patani, and son of Mr. S. Chelliah, with Miss Avayampah, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Duray of No 68, Temoh Road, Tapah.

Personal

Mr. S. Subramaniam has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Point Pedro, during the absence of Mr. A. C. M. Hingley, from July 21 to 28, 1933.

Mr. V. W. Tambayab, of the Oriental Life Office, Kuala Lumpur, who is in Jaffna on leave, leaves for his station on Wednesday.

SALE OF ARRACK RENTS IN MANNAR DISTRICT FOR 1933-34.

Tenders are hereby invited for the purchase of the exclusive privilege of selling arrack by retail in the under mentioned localities for the period October 1, 1933, to September 30, 1934, subject to the Arrack Rent Sale Conditions and those contained in Excise Notification No. 242, published in Government Gazette, No. 7,983 of May 26, 1933, and to the General Conditions applicable to all Excise licences published in Government Gazette No. 7,704 of April 12 1929.

2. Every tender shall be made on the prescribed form obtainable from the Mannar Kacheheri and be accompanied by a Treasury or Kacheheri receipt acknowledging the deposit of a sum of Rs. 750/- and by a certificate from the Chief Headman of the Division with regard to the worth of the tenderer in round figures. Every tender shall be made by the tenderer in his own name. No tender will be accepted if made through an Agent and no assignment of the contract will be allowed after a tender is accepted.

3. Every tender must be placed in a sealed envelope clearly marked on the top left hand corner with the number and name of the tavern in respect of which the tender is made.

4. Tenders close at 11 a.m. on August 8, 1933. The tenders must be present at the Kacheheri at the time.

5. The grantee shall, immediately on being granted the privilege, sign the conditions of sale and pay to the Assistant Government Agent as a security deposit a sum equivalent to two months' rent of the privilege.

6. The Assistant Government Agent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason therefor.

7. Conditions of sale and any other particulars can be obtained at the Mannar Kacheheri.

R. Y. DANIEL,
Assistant Government Agent.
The Kacheheri,
Mannar, July 5, 1933.

Localities Referred to.
No. Locality or Range Division
1. Periyakadai Mannar Island
2. Puliyadi-Irakkam Musali
Puliyadi Irakkam Arrack Tavern
will be closed for 15 days from
June 20 to July 4, 1934, during
the chief festival at Madu.
Opening and Closing hours.
Tavern Opening hour Closing hour
Nos. 1 & 2 8 a.m. 7.30 p.m.
G. 13. 17-7-33.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8107.
In the matter of the intestate
estate of the late Chenathirajah
Nadarajah of Kondavil

Deceased.
Chellamma widow of Naganather
Chenathirajah of Kondavil
Vs. Petitioner.
1. Murugesu Muttiah and
2. wife Sivapakiam.
Minor 3. Sivaganamma daughter of
Chenathirajah
4. Sarawathy daughter of
Chenathirajah all of
Kondavil
5. Chenathirajah Sandrase-
garampillai of Kokkuvil
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the
abovenamed Petitioner praying that
Letters of Administration to the estate
of the abovenamed deceased be granted
to the Petitioner coming on for dis-
posal before D. H. Balfour Esquire,
District Judge of Jaffna on the 18th
day of January 1933 in the presence
of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram, Proctor
on the part of the Petitioner and on
reading the affidavit and Petition of
the Petitioner.

It is ordered that Letters of Ad-
ministration to the estate of the
abovenamed deceased be granted to
the Petitioner as the mother of the
said deceased, unless the abovenamed
Respondents appear before this Court
on the 1st day of March 1933 and
show sufficient cause to the satisfac-
tion of this Court to the contrary.

D. H. Balfour,
February 5, 1933. District Judge.
Extended for 31st May 1933.
Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

Extended for 19th July 1933.
Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.
O. 14. 13 & 17.

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1923.	Rs. 39,97,000	Rs. 1,98,92,000
1933 .	Rs. 70,17,000	Rs. 3,96,69,000

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