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THE Hindu Organ.

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ASIA'S Place In The World's Civilisation

WORLD'S MOTHER CONTINENT

THE HOME OF ALL RELIGIONS SCIENCES AND ARTS

WHAT is Asia?

We all know that in Area it is the largest continent of the world. It is about twice the size of North America, and about five times that of Europe.

But its size is not its chief importance.

It is not only by far the largest continent and probably the oldest; but in the world's whole career, whole history, it is unquestionably the most important. It has been very fittingly called the World's Mother Continent.

That is a good name. Asia is the mother of most of the world's races (of all the most important); the mother of all world's most important languages; of all the world's most important religions, including our own. Even those religions that have spread and attained their great careers in other continents—as Mohammedanism in Africa, and Judaism and Christianity in Europe and America—even these had their birth in Asia.

Asia was the creator and therefore the mother of the earliest nations, of most industries, of most of the arts, of nearly all the sciences, of commerce on a large scale, by land and sea, of the world's most important civilizations. Europe is Asia's daughter. America—civilized America—is Euro's daughter, and therefore may very properly be called Asia's grand-daughter.

Her Contribution to Civilisation

Let us look a little further at Asia, to see what she has done for civilization—for the world's higher life.

If I were to ask, What is the most important invention in the whole history of man's intellectual life, I would probably be answered, the alphabet. The alphabet came from Asia.

If I were to inquire for the invention second in importance in the whole history of civilization—at least of Western civilization—I should most likely be pointed to the Arabic numerals and the system of decimal notation. These too came from Asia. We call them Arabic numerals; really they are Indian—the Arabs obtained them from India. But whichever country gave them to the world, they came from Asia. To be sure, without an alphabet—a phonetic alphabet—there can be written language, but it is poor, unwieldy, cumbersome, very imperfect. So too, there can be mathematical operations and calculations, but they are very crude and limited. Without these numerals there could be no logarithmic tables; and indeed on these numerals all modern mathematical sciences are based. Nor is this all. Since the physical sciences are based so largely on mathematics, of course the absence of the numerals and the system of notation connected with them, would mean also the

By J. T. Sunderland

Author of "India in Bondage" proscribed by the Government of India

impossibility of a large part of our physical sciences.

The foundations of astronomy were laid in Asia.

The mariner's compass, making possible the navigation of wide oceans, came from China.

Gunpowder was invented in some oriental land, probably China.

Printing was an invention of incalculable importance. We generally think of printing with movable type as German in its origin, and we ascribe its invention to Gutenberg. But we now know that such printing was done in China three hundred and fifty years before Gutenberg's day, and in Babylonia earlier still.

What could our modern world do without paper? The world is indebted to China for paper.

China gave us silk and porcelain. Our popular folk-lore, and our fairy tales told to children in all parts of Christendom, have come in large part from the East, from Arabia, Persia and India.

To Asia, to the Mohammedan people of Asia, we are indebted for such instruments of pleasure and pastime, as chess, checkers and cards.

Ancient Babylonia gave us our week of seven days and our Sabbath, or Sunday, our religious and rest day.

Moral Codes and Religions

Our moral codes come from Asia—our Ten Commandments from Palestine, back of which and much earlier we find the code of Hammurabi, of Mesopotamia.

The Golden Rule is Asiatic in origin. We get it from Jesus; but other forms of it come from other great religious teachers of Asia earlier in time than Jesus.

I have said that our own religions, Christianity and Judaism, come from Asia. When we are tempted to look down upon Asia and Asiatic peoples, it will do a little to take away our senseless arrogance and our groundless race pride if we call to mind that Moses, Isaiah, David, Solomon and the other great characters of the Old Testament, and Paul and Jesus of the new Testament were Asiatics.

Our Bible comes from Asia. Neither Europe nor America has produced any religion that has endured, nor any sacred book; nor any great religious prophet or teacher that the world places even in the same category with those of Asia.

Literature

Until recent time, nearly all the important literatures of the world have been created in Asia. China has a vast literature. Persia has a literature not only extensive but rich in genius. Arabia has a literature hardly less notable.

India, in addition to its extensive and fast growing modern literature, has a literature in the ancient Sanskrit more extensive than the com-

(Continued on Page 3)

AFFLICTED BIHAR

"In the Bedrock of Tragedy"

MRS. NAIDU'S WORLD-WIDE APPEAL

Bombay, Feb 1.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has issued a world-wide appeal on behalf of the stricken people of Bihar.

In the course of the appeal she says:

"At the request of Babu Rajendra Prasad, who is the voice of his stricken province, I endorse Mahatma Gandhi's moving invitation to broadcast to the world to co-operate in the urgent and stupendous task of relieving Bihar from the unprecedented ruin that has overtaken her.

India, so inured to annual tales of calamity, has nothing in contemporary records equal to this epic of disaster whose close is not yet reached. Every hour brings fresh revelations of unspeakable physical hardship and moral distress. Of the thousands who have perished who knew how many were still rotting under the debris of fallen buildings, poisoning the air with the odour of corruption and the menace of disease? Tens of thousands who survive are stunned into despair by the comprehensive suffering in which they are engulfed. They lack the bare necessities of existence, food, clothing, shelter and decent privacy. Life is a nightmare of dreadful inevitable publicity without redress.

With deep sense of sorrow but without shame, I make a fervent appeal to the people of the neighbouring and distant countries alike to extend the hand, not of philanthropy but of fellowship, to the afflicted province of Bihar. The most munificent act of generosity can be no more than elementary duty fulfilled when humanity has reached the bedrock of ultimate tragedy."

(Hindu Cor.)

PROMOTION OF GOVT. OFFICERS

New Public Service Regulation

It is notified in the latest "Gazette" that Regulation No 57 of the Public Service Regulations published by Notification dated June 30, 1931, has been deleted and the following substituted therefor:

"The claims of officers for promotion will be considered on the basis of official qualifications, experience, and merit. In making recommendations for promotion a Head of Department must state whether the officer recommended is the senior eligible officer, and where this is not the case detailed reasons must be given in respect of each officer over whom it is proposed that the officer selected should pass.

A SHORT STORY

PRINCESS TO THE RESCUE

By Kantichander

DID Some one call for her? Sarojini woke up almost as if some one had pushed her down her bed. An uncanny feeling crept over her: had some one cried in distress somewhere.

"Living dream—" she said to herself, as she threw open her window, permitting the moonlight to bathe her room with a sudden flood. Outside, in mirrored reflection on the waves of the lake rose and fell. A glimmering light and a dark shadow discovered a tiny boat dancing before the majestic sweep of the wind that filled all its sails.

The girl felt the call of beauty: she stood and watched. The shadow of the hill fell athwart the shining lake more rapidly as the moon receded: the twitter of a bird, the distant murmur of the stream that flowed into the canal leading to the agricultural fields, the sudden rustling in the waters from the jumping fishes, filled her soul with unutterable longing to belong to this song of beauty and of God.

A piercing scream! She strained her ear; yes, it came from the boat that was winging towards the shore connecting with the railway station: a woman's voice as if in utter helplessness.

Two o'clock—and as if by some magical touch, the moon fell beyond the hills and the song of beauty faded from her eyes—a stent darkness solemnly filled the entire space.

II

"Some wild goose chase, I suppose, but you are always impetuous—" came a pretty protest from the rushing car that steadily threaded to the railway station.

"We lose nothing by this trip except our sleep—but if there be a case of crime we shall be doing something for a fellow creature. These cases of kidnappings are rather numerous. Who knows?"

Sarojini was driving the car: by her sat her college friend who was spending the holidays with her in her father's palace.

There was instantaneous bustle on the railway platform: the Station Master was hurried out of his sleepy bed: "The Princess had arrived."

Although a servant of a railway company with headquarters in Bombay, the Station Master knew to earn his extra hundred a month by being courteous to the Maharajah who in fact was more generous than the Agent of the Railway Company can ever be.

x x x

"They are four, they are proceeding to—One of them is sick, I am told. In a village ten miles from their destination station is a famous doctor."

"Sick—why, surely, I might see her and give some relief to the suffering—" said the Princess.

No—they were high class Muslims, and would not allow a Hindu to interfere. They were profusely grateful of course. They were British subjects, they hinted. Why did they say so—was it to hint gently

that the authority of the Prince would never tell on the railway platform?

III

Half an hour for the train! The station was too insignificant to have any railway police.

"But I heard a scream of helplessness that smote me on my bed. Twice I heard it. I suspect some high handedness," insisted the Princess.

The Station Master advised caution. All the four railway porters were Muslims. Except the sick lady and her three escorts, there were no other passengers for the night train.

The sick lady's escorts were grateful to the Princess for her consideration, but they resented being suspected. They had not come by boat but on camel back across the fields.

That was the sultan answer, suddenly delivered by the porter who had been sent to enquire.

The line clear bell smote on the silent air; the green lights shone out on the distant signals.

"I have made up my mind—I board the train to the same place," said the Princess. "I must see it through. Yes they are British subjects and we shall meet them in British territory."

IV

A crowded train: the sick woman was taken on a stretcher to a third class compartment. There was the usual wordy exchange at the carriage door, but the strong-bodied Muslim had their way. They swept the passengers inside from the seat.

"She is very ill—" they explained, "we are taking her to a doctor. Be generous."

That was enough to secure the immediate sympathy of the entire compartment.

"Any case of child birth—?" asked an elderly lady.

"Some complications that way—" was the reply. Immediate silence fell.

At the next station two military men belonging to the State, boarded the compartment—Muslims too, and with ugly looking revolvers sticking out of their belts.

Of course they were very rough about their seats—but withdrew from the seat on hearing the story of the sick woman. Even sepoys could be kind!

V

Why is that sudden stoppage of the train?

No station there—every neck was strained out of the window.

Yes—Some one had pulled the chain. Who?

They were going from carriage to carriage to examine the chain. The Guard boarded the carriage embracing the patient and the military men.

Of course they all said at once that no one did it here.

But the chain dangled in the lavatory. Some one here had pulled it!

Who could it be? No one had gone into the lavatory—they all swore in one voice.

English oaths escaped the Railway Guard, who was soon joined by the driver, an Anglo-Indian. They turned to the military men. Do they know?

Not they—they were doing—and (Continued on page 3)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8400
In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnammah wife of Murugur Kathirgamar of Inuvil

Deceased.
Murugur Kathirgamar of Inuvil
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Periathamby Kailasapillai of Chuthumalai
2. Periathamby Selvanayagam of Colombo
3. Periathamby Ruthnamailvanaganam of Chuthumalai
4. Sivapakiam daughter of Periathamby of Do.
5. Mahalechumy daughter of Periathamby of Do.
6. Annappillai widow of Periathamby of Do
7. Vyavanathar Navaratnam and wife
8. Chellamuttu of Inuvil

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of Murugur Kathirgamar of Inuvil praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Sinnammah wife of Murugur Kathirgamar of Inuvil coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 15th day of November 1933 in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 11th day of November 1933 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 11th day of December 1933, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 28th day of November, 1934.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Extended for 19-3-34
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
D. J.

O. 38. 5 & 8.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1934.

TOWARDS A CULTURAL REVIVAL

IN THE COURSE OF HIS ADDRESS TO the Tamil Lovers' Conference held in Madras during December last, Mahamahopathyaya, Dr. V. SWAMINATHA AYER, the greatest among living Tamil scholars paid handsome tribute to the memory of the immortal SRI-LA-SRI ARUMUCA NAVALAR whose efforts to revive Tamil learning in his native country have borne ample fruit and whose piety, austerity and deep learning have won for him a niche in the heart of Tamilakam. Not content with wearing his countrymen from the pernicious influence of an alien faith and culture, the great NAVALAR laid the true foundation for a revival of Tamil learning by publishing a series of school readers and by rescuing from total oblivion some of the masterpieces in Tamil prose and poetry. By his own industry and perseverance, the NAVALAR has saved for the Tamil race some of its most valued treasures in the realm of Tamil literature. His passion for learning was so great that he attracted around himself a band of students, who imbibing the enthusiasm of their Guru for learning carried the lighted torch each to his native village and thus multiplied the living centres of Tamil culture. To a personality so dynamic and vigorous as that of NAVALAR, Jaffna offered too limited a field for the exercise of his marvellous talents. He cross-

ed over to India and after measuring swords with many a valiant Pundit and Vidhuvan who enjoyed the protection and patronage of the powerful abbots of ancient monasteries in South India, was universally acclaimed a scholar of the first rank, while his chaste and elegant Tamil diction won for him the title of NAVALAR. The influence thus achieved was utilised for the purpose of establishing a Tamil School in Chidambaram, where RAJA SIR ANNAMALAI CHETTIAR has now built the Tamil University, and a Printing Press in Madras for the publication of Tamil books. In his own country, the great NAVALAR and his pupils set up many village Padasalais so that Hindu children might receive education in their mother-tongue in an atmosphere entirely free from alien influences. The NAVALAR created such a deep impression in South India that Tamil Scholars there began to look upon Jaffna as the seat of Tamil chaste and undefiled. And not without grounds; for, there was at the time in Jaffna a galaxy of poets, scholars, pundits, dialecticians, and grammarians who maintained a high standard of culture. There was constant cultural intercourse between the mother-country and Jaffna. There were mutual respect and appreciation on either side. Tamils in South India were happy to welcome to their midst Tamils from Jaffna. They met each other and exchanged courtesies as blood brothers do.

The relations between the Tamils of these two countries would now seem to lack that element of genuine regard for each other. It may be, indeed it is, due to the fact that culture has waned and the economic stress under which we of this country and our brethren across the strait are forced to live has robbed our feelings of that sweet understanding which cultural unity inspired us in the past. Ambassadors of culture do come to our country occasionally and leave us with a feeling of regret. We return the compliment by sending our over best scholars who come back with many pleasant memories. But, the truth must be stated that we are daily growing poorer in men of culture. The stalwarts are gone to their eternal rest. The ranks of their followers are steadily thinning. The student of Tamil has no urge to go higher than the Tamil Teachers' certificate examination. The people themselves seem to have lost the regard for the mere Pundit who cannot put his learning to the universal test of money-making. The Pundit is no longer held in high esteem. There is no one now willing to hear his expositions or interpretations. The community has neither the leisure nor the inclination to hear the Pundit's discourse on the genius of KAMPAN or the merits of KACHCHIAPPAN. The ideals of the race are undergoing a deplorable degeneration from which strenuous efforts must be made to save them. Tamilakam cannot but cut off the Tamils of Jaffna when it finds that the branch that at one time had shown signs of vigorous life is withering away. If, therefore,

the Tamils in Jaffna wish to continue the cultural interchange with the mother-country, it is their duty to resuscitate Tamil learning and provide the institutions and facilities for the spread of Tamil culture in the land.

The Hindu Board of Education which has charge of elementary vernacular education on Hindu lines is doing the best it could under very difficult conditions. Few people seem to realise the immense importance of vernacular education for our children. Otherwise, the Board should find no difficulty to abolish illiteracy in this province. Having to rely largely on Government support, the Board is unable to expand its activities or embark on experiments. The efforts of the Board have, therefore, to be limited to securing "results" so necessary to earn Government support. The Board cannot be expected to do more work than it does now, unless the leaders in each village co-operate to strengthen the hands of the Board.

Public libraries play an important part in the cultural revival of a country. The free public library has the capacity for becoming a highly effective complement of all formal education and a universal supplement of all informal education. The library as continuation school offers to people of varied tastes, literacy and age courses in every field of knowledge. The function of the library is not only to stand ready, but make the initial move to capture the swelling army of those who pass through the schools and win them to the idea that education is a never-ending process. We trust that the proposal to build a public Tamil Library for Jaffna will meet with the support it deserves. For the protection of society against the fruitless and vicious use of leisure time, for the avoidance of juvenile offences, for the growth of good citizenship, will not the Jaffna Tamil come to see the value of spending more money in public libraries? Even if not conceived as a moral obligation to make the whole body of people intelligent, perhaps the good sense of our people will decide that general intelligence is a matter of necessary mental sanitation and support the proposal.

Constitutional Position of Ceylon

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Feb. 1st.

In the House of Commons a supplementary question was asked yesterday arising out of the cotton preference question.

Major Proctor said: "Has not the time come when we should reconsider the Constitutional position of Ceylon?"

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, for the Government, replied: "That is another matter altogether."

(Times Cor.)

Donations in Aid

The Manager, "Hindu Organ", acknowledges with thanks the donation of a gold sovereign made by Mr. S. T. M. P. Sithambaranatha Chettiar on the occasion of his son's marriage last month, to form the nucleus of the "Hindu Organ" Golden Jubilee Fund.

The Manager also acknowledges receipt of the sum of Rs. 25 donated by Mr. C. Arulampalam on the occasion of the opening of the Medical Hall in the Grand bazaar at Jaffna.

"THE HINDU ORGAN" EARTH-QUAKE RELIEF FUND

Further contributions sent to us for the Earthquake Relief Fund are acknowledged below.

The extent of damage to life and property is so vast in the Bihar Province and the need for immediate relief is so urgent that appeal after appeal is being made by all leaders and high officials in India for help from India and outside.

A Sum of Rs. 200 has been remitted by telegraph today to Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Bihar Central Relief Committee, Patna.

We trust, Bihar's sad plight will meet with the sympathy and assistance it deserves.

	Rs.	Cts.
Already acknowledged	139	75
Jaffna Hindu College Staff	32	25
R. K. M. Vaideshvara Vidyalayam (2nd instalment)	16	51
Saiva Training Institute and Practising Schools (1st instalment)	15	00
Tellipalai Mahajana Eng. School	11	50
Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy	10	00
M. Kathiravetpillai (Kasturiar Valavu)	10	00
Messrs. Veeragathipillai & Sons	5	00
Mr. V. Chellappah Chunnakam	5	00
S. Ramasamy Tondaimanar	5	00
K. Sundararam Nayanmarkattu	5	00
M. Kumaraswamipillai Grand Bazaar	2	50
S. Sambandhanathan Retd. Postmaster, Nallur	2	50
P. Rajagopal	2	00
S. James, Proctor	2	00
S. Nagendram	2	00
Mrs. K. S. Durai	2	00
Dr. S. Thuraiyappah	2	00
Mr. E. Kathiravelu P. Thanbipillai Police Station, Jaffna	1	00
M. Somasundram	1	00
	273	01

Jaffna Friend-in-Need Society

OFFICE BEARERS AND COMMITTEE, 1934

At the annual general meeting of Jaffna F. I. N. S. held on Tuesday 1st the following were elected as office-bearers for this year.

President: Government Agent
Vice Presidents: Mr. S. Kanagasabai and Mudaliyar G. Subramaniam

Secretary: Mr. R. R. Nalliah
Treasurer: S. Veluppillai.

Committee: Messrs. V. Joseph, L. P. Spenser, P. Moses, R. Subramaniam, V. Ramalingam, N. Veluppillai, P. Mortimer, D. Saverimuttu, S. E. X. Annasampillai, S. Thuraiyappah, C. R. Thambiah, C. W. D. Alwies, T. R. Nalliah, R. Sivagurunathar, M. Anasipillai, C. Muttavelu, F. J. R. Wickremasinghe, T. C. Rajaratnam, W. Wijayaratham, N. Muttiah, V. Ponnambalam, M. Thamothersampillai and Rev. Fr. Xavier and Mudaliyar P. Kacagasabai and Miss Symons.

himself to another field where people may be dull of wit, where his artistry may escape detection.

Whether these valiants in the field are the sprinters of the Tamil Conference or owe allegiance to themselves only or are run by any other agency is more than I can say. There is so much of mystery over it. The Tamil Conference has not yet made any announcement. It is so unkind of them to keep us yet in suspense. Perhaps they will not act overtly, for they may know that.

"The mill cannot grind with the water that is past."
We shall watch for the cat to get out of the bag.

ON THE POLITICAL HORIZON

By "Rambler"

"Dickery, dickery, dock. The mouse has run up the clock" The want of imagination is a great weakness in any man. Oscar Wilde calls a man without imagination a philistine. He says in gripping words that Philistinism is that side of man's nature that is not illumined by imagination. How true are his words! The man who sits in the Jaffna Rest-House like "the white owl in the belfry", and he that plays handy-dandy in Point-Pedro, and he that has the hardihood to think that he can inveigle the Vali-West voter, do certainly possess no imagination. Ambition without imagination, says Bernard Shaw, is an unabashed vice. The pedestal of their ambition has not the prop of merit. But it is going to be their pillory. They have no claim with the Jaffna voter. They have no merit which would entitle them for a consideration. The sooner they are disillusioned the better shall it be for the repose of their soul.

"Where have you been all day, My boy, Tammia? I've been all the day Courting of a lady gay; But, oh, she's too sly To be taken from her Mummy"

Mahadeva cools in the rest house, Jaffna town. He may cool there as long as he likes. May the air of the rest-house be Arabia to him! That is the very place where his father hibernated when in 1921 at the Tamil Mahajana Sabha he let loose the Caliban of mischief in sundering the Tamils from the Singalese. He started as the father of the Ceylon National Congress and ended as the rank and rabid Communalist. What else could he have been—*one* who as a Civil Servant wore high heels?

The very ghost of his father may be there in the precincts of the rest-house to nerve Mahadeva to the wild-goose game he is out for. Let his fond and frail lips speak to the voter in any constituency; let him empty forth his very soul in abject penitence for the bitterness his father created between the Singalese and the Tamil and for the *denouement* he himself put on the boards by means of his letters to the press soon after the boycott. He will deceive nobody; he may take the hand of the lassie, kiss her lips and protest his love profusely. I am sure he will find her cold and callous. "In the strangely simple economy of the world people only get what they give and to those who have not enough imagination to penetrate the mere outward of things what pity can be given save that of Scott?"

"The long day wanes, the glow moon climbs

The deep moans, round with many voices

Come, my friend,

'Tis not too late to seek a newer field."

Grasshopper P. has a record for skipping. His career has been a series of surprises; some, brilliant; some, bovine; but none, balanced. He who lacks the gift to see himself as others see him, seldom learns a useful lesson. The final achievement of knowledge is to know oneself. This man does not know himself. The orbit of his oscillation is by no means complete. He constantly chases the phantom of his own volatile personality and will soon end in a perfect tragedy. He must learn, if he has not, that

"All experience is an arch where- thro,

Gleams that world of personality whose margin fades

For ever and ever when he moves"

He is the hero of his own undoing. Having slandered the Tamils as a race of liars does Mr. P. seriously and honestly think that he has any chance with the Jaffna voter? If he does, he has chosen the wrong field. Perhaps of all Jaffnese the people of Pt. Pedro are the most intelligent and therefore the most intractable. Poor Mr. P., he must be spared the anguish of being the spectator of his own tragedy. He may and can avoid it by abandoning Pt. Pedro and betaking (Continued on previous Column.)

Russia's Industrial Ambitions

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

204 Per Cent. Rise in Output

Moscow, Dec. 31st.

The Soviet Union has prepared a vast programme of expansion by which the second Five Year Plan will be completed. It is designed to increase production by 240 per cent. by 1937, compared with 1932.

The all powerful Political Bureau of the Communist Party has already approved the programme. It is certain that it will be approved, according to "Izvestia" when it is submitted to the Communist party Congress on January 19th.

Production in 1937 is estimated to rise to 103,000,000,000 roubles (nominally £10,300,000,000 against 43,000,000,000 roubles £4,300,000,000) in 1932. Among the objects aimed at in the programme are:-

Consumption of meat, butter, eggs, and sugar increased threefold;

Retail prices reduced by 35 per cent.; Wages increased by 21 per cent.; Number of workers increased by 30 per cent.

The erection is proposed of the following 105 factories:-

- 15 textile
- 12 cotton
- 11 silk
- 21 shoe
- 17 meat-packing
- 23 food products
- 6 soap

The electrification of 3,300 miles of existing railways and the construction of 5,000 miles of new track are other points in the programme. The new canals are to be constructed, one joining the River Volga and the Moscow River and the other the Volga and the Don.

A new giant hydro-electric power station is to be built on the Volga, surpassing in output the huge Dnieperstroi plant.

Illiteracy To Go

Five million workers are to be trained for industry, and 340,000 specialists are to receive courses of instruction. The complete elimination of illiteracy is aimed at by the introduction of a seven-year compulsory educational system.

Finally, the new programme aims at the complete "collectivisation" of agriculture.

M. Molotoff, the Soviet "Premier," declares that "the Soviet Union will be changed by the Second Five Year Plan into an economically independent country and the leader in Europe of technical advancement." This statement was approved by the Political Bureau.

Who is a Leader?

GANDHIJI'S LONDON HOSTESS DEFINES

Kuala Lumpur, Jan. 27.

Miss Muriel Lester, of Kingley Hall, London, who was Mahatma Gandhi's hostess during his visit to the London Round Table Conference, is now in Singapore en route from China and Japan to India.

Miss Lester delivered a lecture to a predominantly Japanese gathering on "Peace" at the Japanese Elementary School, Singapore, on January 24. She said that in her tour of the East she had not noticed any special difference between the peoples of the East and the West. Human nature was the same all over the world.

Referring to the desire of the Mahatmaji to stay in her settlement rather than in any luxurious London hotel, Miss Lester said that he had because the views of her settlement were in accord with the principles of Mr. Gandhi. She stated that a letter according to Mr. Gandhi's desire had been given to a Swiss friend of hers, one who kept in touch with Gandhi the second of the 24 hours in a day. She said she had no special interest in him, but she had no pleasure in his visit. He would have no joy because he had no fear.

("Hindu")

ASIA'S PLACE IN THE WORLD'S CIVILISATION

(Continued from page 1)

bined extant literature of Greece and Rome. Embraced in that literature are philosophical works that take rank beside the writings of the greatest philosophers of ancient Greece or modern Germany; epic poems that take their place among the five or six greatest in the world; dramas that are hardly excelled by those of Shakspeare (for example, those of Kalidas), and a vast amount of lyric poetry which ranks among the finest ever written by man. Is there a greater poet in the world to-day than Rabindranath Tagore?

Character and Intelligence

We look down upon China and the Chinese. We find persons on every side who seem to have formed their judgment of the people of China from the laundrymen that we have in our cities. It would be as correct to form our estimate of the people of England from the charwomen or the street-sweepers of London. Not but that our Chinese laundrymen are generally most law-abiding, trustworthy and faithful persons, and worthy of our respect; but we shall do injustice to China if we do not bear in mind that as to education, social standing and culture, these men represent generally not the highest class, or the middle class, but the lowest class of the people.

For many years, large numbers of students have been coming from the Orient, particularly from China, Japan and India, to our western universities for study. How do they compare in intellectual ability, in culture and in moral character with our own students? I have taken pains to make extensive investigations in universities where these Oriental students have been, and are, most numerous; and with hardly an exception I have found the professors who have had most to do with them, testifying unequivocally that, taken as a whole, they are not inferior; that their best men are quite the equals of our best; that their average men are as bright as ours; that as a rule they work harder and have among them far fewer loafers and shirkers; that in character, culture, refinement and moral qualities they rank well up to our average American standards and are often distinctly their superiors.

The Two World Personalities

At a recent great banquet in the International House, New York, the question arose for discussion and an expression of judgment: Who are the two men to-day most widely known and honored in all the world? The chairman of the occasion a professor in Columbia University, expressed the belief that there are two such men; who are they? Are they American? Not many answered, "Yes." Are they Englishmen? Most doubted. Are they French or German or Europeans of any nation? Few felt sure that they could answer in the affirmative. When the chairman asked: Are they Tagore, the distinguished poet of India and Mahatma Gandhi, India's great political leader and saint? the reply in the affirmative was almost unanimous.

Great Leaders

What European or what American of our generation ranks higher as a hero, a statesman, and a nation builder than Sun Yat Sen, the founder of the Chinese Republic? A few years ago, in the last days of the Empire, a great Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang had a remarkable career, which attracted the attention of the world. General Grant, in his tour around the world (after the close of his Presidential term), visited China, and was greatly impressed by him. I remember

(Continued on Page 4.)

Married Woman Elopes

AN ARABY INCIDENT

Information reaches us that the wife of a respectable resident of Arabi, who had last week with an Arabi woman her husband's shop-assistant. The parties were intercepted on the way to the Kodigamam station and have been taken under arrest.

Restriction On Lotteries

SALE OF IRISH TICKETS ILLEGAL

Inspector-General's Order

Owing to the abuse of sweepstake lotteries and the existence of bogus sweeps, the Police propose to take action to restrict lotteries and the sale of Sweepstake Tickets in the Island to only members of Clubs from March 1, this year.

In the course of an order, restricting such sales, issued by Sir Herbert Dowbiggin, Inspector-General of Police, to all Clubs which are in the habit of organising Sweepstake he says, "that with effect from 1st March 1934, prosecutions will be entered against any person who sells, or abets the sale of a sweepstake ticket in respect of any lottery run by your Club to a person who is not himself a member of your Club."

The sale of Irish Sweepstake Tickets or any other foreign sweepstake tickets will also become illegal in the Island.

Officers and Farewells

ADDRESSES AND PRESS REPORTS BANNED

The Government of Madras have directed that the following be added as a "local ruling" to the Government Servants' Conduct Rules:

"The Government have no objection to an officer attending a farewell entertainment given to him by his personal friends or by a club of which he is a member; but in accepting an invitation the officer should, if necessary, make it clear that the function must be purely private and on no account take on the character of a public entertainment, that no address should be presented to him and that no report of the proceedings should be published in the public Press.

"The gazetted subordinates of an officer may be allowed to participate in such an entertainment, but no officer of any rank should accept an entertainment from his non gazetted subordinates."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

A CENTRAL FREE TAMIL LIBRARY IN JAFFNA

Sir,—It has been suggested to me by several responsible gentlemen, who support the movement for organising a free Tamil Library in Jaffna and also by several gentlemen who have remitted their contributions to me in response to my appeal (including Mudaliyar C. Rasnayakam), to entrust the matter to a public committee. I have only taken the initiative but I intended to place the whole concern in charge of the Tamil public. I have indicated this in my appeal.

I have received several letters from various centres of Ceylon and from the Federated Malay States that collection are being made. I daily receive contributions. Several gentlemen are remitting to me their contributions by post. Several gentlemen from various parts of the Island have written to me supporting the movement. Thus the position demands that a public meeting should be convened early and that a public committee should be appointed to conduct the movement and to be in charge of the organisation and collection. I shall also hand over all collections made by me at that meeting.

Therefore I make it known that a public meeting will be convened as early as possible. The time and place of the meeting will be announced in the press. The public is kindly requested to be present at that meeting.

Yours truly,
K. M. Chellappah.

Lanka Home,
Jaffna.

NATIONAL GOVT. TO CONTINUE

To Push Through Indian Legislation

CABINET DECISION

London Friday.

A Cabinet decision to continue the National Government until after the Budget of 1936, was reached this week, according to the "News Chronicle" which adduces the main reasons to be:-

- (1) To forestall Conservative criticism of Mr. MacDonald.
- (2) To assure a united front in the stormy weather in connection with Indian legislation and armament, and
- (3) To stabilise the domestic policy. (Reuter.)

A SHORT STORY

(Continued from page 1)

so were dozing all in the corner seat, with the patient stretched below.

"We shall charge the whole carriage at the next station" the dreaded railway men said as they withdrew.

VI

"Please protect us—" the patient's escort were whispering to the sepoy "we have a beautiful Hindu girl there—we do not want to be examined at the station. You shall share the adventure—She is being taken as if she were ill. You alone can help us."

"But who pulled the chain?" asked one of the sepoy, "could she have done it?"

Not she—she is bound and her mouth stuffed with cloth.

All was agreed. The sepoy would remove the stretcher. The patient would be described as belonging to them until they were safely out of the station yard.

In the confusion that followed the stopping of the train and the assemblage at this carriage of all the available force of porters and ticket collectors, the other Muslims escaped, leaving the sepoy to carry the stretcher.

"We are all getting down here—" said the sepoy in a chorus "we had no object in stopping the train."

At this stage a Hindu passenger broke the silence. He swore that one of the military men was in the lavatory just before the train stopped—and he saw him pretend sleep as the guard entered.

More confusion—and—well, the train could not be detained, and so the sepoy and patient were carried in the train to the next junction station for further enquiries.

VII

"Do not be afraid—we are friends—" the sepoy said, and with the help of the Hindu, who had betrayed the military men, they undid the stretcher and before the astonished view of the passengers stood a young girl in a terrible plight—hands and legs bandaged, mouth stuffed with cloth—all most suffocated.

And the military men? They too had changed their dress—and discovered the Princess and her friend. They had donned masculine dress to effect the rescue.

The Hindu passenger? Was he not the station master of the starting station?

No one came to claim the girl at the next station. Strangely enough, the military men and the patient had all together disappeared from the carriage as it drew up at the next station.

The Hindu who had accused the sepoy was gaping in surprise.

"They had actually jumped out of the train, throwing their patient out—" he explained to the railway authorities. All the passengers swore to it—to shield the honour of a Hindu girl.

Of course he did not dare pull the chain against such bravados. They might be dacoits, for aught he knew.

Surely, they all agreed, they were dacoits. Every one congratulated the three women in the carriage on their safe escape—they might have been robbed of their jewellery!

A babel of voices all round—telegrams were despatched. The railway police were in vociferous evidence. "The women had a narrow escape—" even the policemen admitted!

(Roy's Weekly)

GANDHIJI'S APPEAL TO WORLD

Relief For Bihar

FLOURISHING TOWNS IN RUINS

Babu Rajendra Prasad's Appeal

Coonor, Feb. 3.

Mr. Gandhi has issued the following appeal through "Reuter":—"I have received the following wire from Babu Rajendra Prasad:—

"Please consider the propriety of appealing to foreign countries, particularly to Indians abroad. The reconstruction of the province requires crores. Several thousands have perished and many times more injured rendered homeless and resourceless.

"The flourishing towns of Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Darhanga, Motihari, Samastipur, Sitamarhi and Madhubani are heaps of bricks. Oothers like Patna, Chopra and Bhagalpore fared better, but even there, hundreds of houses were demolished and hundreds are standing seriously damaged.

"Countryside crops in vast tracts were destroyed or damaged by the flood caused by the eruption of water and sand through fissures in the earth. Extensive areas were rendered a desert by heavy deposit of sand and other extensive areas covered with spouted water.

"Wells are choked up and are causing scarcity of drinking water. Many sugarcane factories were disabled and endangering the crop of one lakh acres unless prompt steps are taken to save."

"I heartily endorse it and hope that Indians living in different parts of the world will send the utmost they can. I have in mind especially my old friends and fellow-workers in Africa. And merchants and others living in England and on the Continent, Japan and America are also requested to send liberal contributions.

In point of distress nothing perhaps has surpassed the Bihar calamity in India within living memory. Reluctant though I have always been to appeal to non-Indians for pecuniary help; not from any prudery, but out of delicate consideration, I gladly adopt Babu Rajendra Prasad's suggestion and I invite numerous non-Indian friends in Europe, America and Africa and other parts of the world to render such help as they can.

"Contributions may be sent direct to Babu Rajendra Prasad, Patna; or to my address, Wardha, Central Provinces."

Mr. Gandhi has also sent special cables requesting for collections on behalf of Bihar to Mr. Romain Rolland and Mr. Villeneuve (Switzerland), Mr. John Haynes Holmes (New York) Mr. C. F. Andrews (London) and Editor, "Indian Opinion", Natal (South Africa).—(A.P.F.)

Chief Secretary to Continue.

NOT RETIRING THIS YEAR

It is understood that Sir Graeme Tyrrel, Chief Secretary will not retire this year. He will be fifty-eight years this year.

It is understood that the Governor desires the continuance in office of Sir Graeme, as it is thought that he should not retire at an early stage of the new Constitution. It is likely that he will continue in office for about another two years.

ASIA'S PLACE IN THE WORLD'S CIVILISATION

(Continued from page 3)

bar that on General Grant's return to America, he declared in a public statement that, in his judgment, Li Hung Chang was not inferior as a statesman to Gladstone of England or Bismarck of Germany. "I remember something still farther back. One of the most eminent and most important early ambassadors, or rather ministers, that the United States ever sent to China, was the Honorable Anson Burlingame. He was there long, and became more thoroughly acquainted with China, and the real Chinese people, and China's civilization, than any one before him had ever done. I recollect that when he came home, he told us, that while we in America had one Ralph Waldo Emerson, China had a thousand.

The Chinese

In China, both the scholar and the magistrate have always ranked socially higher than the soldier, and do so still, except in those circles which have come most under the influence of Europeans. Which shows the higher civilization, China or we who place the soldier above the most eminent scholar or educator?

Sir Robert Hart, the distinguished Englishman who for more than forty years was the Inspector General and Director of the Chinese Imperial Customs Service, and who knew China as no Englishman had ever done before, said at the close of his long career: "The people of China are among the most remarkable in the world. They are intelligent, industrious, economical; they can learn anything and do anything; they are punctiliously polite; they worship talent; they believe in right so firmly that they scorn to think that it does require to be supported or enforced by might; they delight in literature, and every where they have their literary clubs and coteries for learning and discussing each other's essays and verses; they possess and practice an admirable system of ethics, and they are generous, charitable, and fond of good works; they never forget a favour they make rich return for any kindness, and, though they know money will buy service, a man must be more than wealthy to win public esteem and respect; they are practical, teachable, and wonderfully gifted with common sense; they are excellent artisans, reliable workmen, and honest and honorable to a degree that every one acknowledges and admires in their commercial dealings; and in no other country that is or was has the commandment 'Honor thy father and thy mother' been so religiously obeyed, or so fully and without exception given effect to, as in China."

The educated Chinaman travelling in Europe or America (and the same is true of the educated Hindu) is struck with the crudeness of manners and want of politeness of the people, as compared with the people of his own country. Especially is he impressed with the widespread lack of respect shown by children to parents and by the young to those who are older than themselves.

India

Turn from China to India. The first time I visited Bombay, I went out a few miles to see the wonderful Elephanta Caves, filled with statues and the most elaborate sculptures, cut out of the solid rocks. I found many of these statues broken and many of the finest carvings defaced in the most deplorable manner, and inquired what was the cause. In reply, I was told that when the Portuguese came to India and took possession of that part of the country, finding that these caves contained statues of Hindu gods, they brought cannon to the entrance and fired it, to destroy the statues, as an expression of their hatred of idolatry. Who showed the higher civilization, the Indian artists who created these fine sculptures, or the Portuguese who in their religious fanaticism and vandalism sought to destroy them? Lord Curzon, a Viceroy of India, took occasion several times during his Viceregal term and later to tell the English people that they are quite mistaken if ever they think of India otherwise than as a land of high and ancient civilization and culture, and to remind them that the Indian people had given to the world profound philosophies and noble literature and art while yet the inhabitants of the British islands were half-naked savages running wild in the woods.—(I.S.R.)

'POUND MARK' STANDARD ROOFING TILES.

The Cheapest and most durable form of roofing in India.

120 tiles cover 100 Square feet of Roof. Weight about 5 lbs.

The Most Elegant & Economical Roofing On the Market.

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The "Pound Mark" Standard Tiles won Gold Medals at the All-India Exhibition and the Mysore Dasara Exhibition.

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Y. 3 26-4-34

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Authorised Capital Rs. 800000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 1,29,777.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 3, 4, 6 and 8 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 10% per annum when paid monthly; otherwise 12%. (Part payments accepted.)

LOANS are also granted against approved securities, such as Landed Properties etc. (Part payments accepted.)

For further particulars apply to S. SELLAPPAN, Manager.

(Y. 143. 21-11-33—20-11-34. M's)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8456.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sivak mippillai wife of Vaithilingam Ponnudurai of Uduvil

Deceased.

Nannithamby Ilaguppillai of Uduvil

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Chellammah wife of Nannithamby Ilaguppillai of Uduvil
2. Tbangam widow of Nagamuttu of do
3. Arumugam Seenivasagam of do
4. Vaithilingam Ponnudurai of Chundiculy presently of Pussalawa

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 17th day of November 1933 in the presence of Mr. S. Kanagasabapathy Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed Petitioner be declared entitled to administer the estate of the said deceased as the uncle of the deceased, and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly as the u.c.o. of the deceased unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 6th day of December 1933 and show

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Policy matures at death or at tenth year.

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Branch offices at Chavakachcheri, Kandy and Batticaloa.

Chief Inspector for Ceylon is Mr. E. P. Buell, Uduvil, Manipay.

(H 75. 10-8-33—9-2-34.)

sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge.

The 29th of Nov. 1933.

Order Nisi extended for 31st January 1934.

Sgd. K. Kanagasabai, Acting District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for 14th February 1934.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge.
O. 37. 5 & 8.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1897.

IMPRESSIVE FIGURES

Year ending 28th February.	Yearly Income	Life and Reserve Funds.
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Chief Agent for Ceylon,

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ROMBAY

H. 194 1-1—30-6-34

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(Y. 95. 31—12—33.)