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THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

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IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE HINDU ORGAN AND INTHUSATHANAM.

MY IMPRESSIONS OF CEYLON

KANDY: GEM CITY OF CEYLON

BY PROF. G. C. BHATE, M. A.

[Retired Principal, Willingdon College, Poona.]

(Special to the "HINDU ORGAN")

THE three and half hours' railway run from Colombo to Kandy is about 75 miles consisting of fifty-five miles level country section and twenty miles of ghat section involving an ascent of 1500 ft above sea level over and through high hills. I have had experience of railway runs like this in India. For instance, the railway run from Bombay to Lonavala, a hill Station, as also that of Poona to Waltair Station for Mahabaleswar hill resort are, as regards extent of railroad and engineering skill, similar to this run from Colombo to Kandy. But what a contrast between these three railway runs. Of the two former, I have had much experience, while of the latter my experience is limited to two trips.

Railroad from Poona to Waltair passes through a dry, waterless arid country and over bleak, bare and barren hills with dry stony waterless brooks and by valleys having poor, pale, parched up and meagre crops. It is a severe trial to take this railway run. Rail-road from Bombay to Lonavala passes through fine paddy fields and hills full of teak and fuel forest. This is no doubt a pleasant and beautiful railway run and one can always enjoy the sight of green forest-clad hills. But I must admit that the experience of the journey from Colombo to Kandy is simply unique. We pass through green-looking, beautiful country and through even more beautiful and wonderful hills. But such sights are common to all hilly parts of a country. The uniqueness of this part of Ceylon lies in the fact that here the gifts of God to Ceylon, in the form of fertile and varied soil, of double monsoon with plenty of rain and of tropical climate favourable for the luxuriant growth of trees, are fully availed of by human industry for raising food, fruit and, what I may call, *drink* crops all over the country and hill sides. In all this area not an inch of ground lies waste or barren. In the plain level country there are green paddy crops. A gentle breeze brings ripples over the uniformly growing, green and shining paddy plants making them look like green fire. Here and there are tanks and ponds full of lotus creepers with red or white flowers. The hill sides are covered with tall umbrageous rubber trees thickly planted. It is a wonderful sight to see the silvery stream of white juice trickling down the thin spiral grooves made in the bark and collecting itself in the cocoanut shell attached to the tree. The higher hill-sides are full of tea bushes with rows of *dadab* and *Silver oak* trees planted for keeping the tea bushes cool and in shade; here and there are to be seen cocoa trees with fine-looking red fruit and red foliage and Coffee plants with bunches of Coffee seed. Last but not the least, everywhere I found forests of plaintain bushes and cocoanut and arecanut palms. I was delighted to see these varied and wonderful crops growing in their tropical luxuriance. Thus I felt that I was not passing through a mere forest area, only beautiful to look at and of very little practical value, but that I was passing through a continuous garden extending the whole length and breadth of the area of the 75 miles railway run.

The World-Famous Garden

Admiring the unique beauty and fertility of the country I was passing through, I hardly noticed the flight of time. I was delighted, to join my friend at the Peradeniya junction who accompanied me till we both alighted at the Peradeniya garden Station.

I put up with my friend at his nice and neat bungalow with a small but beautiful garden in front and passed half a week in pleasant company and in the enjoyment of the two most beautiful sights—the Botanical Garden of Peradeniya and the Gem City of Ceylon.

To speak first of the fine locality of the world famous garden. It is situated in the narrow but long belt of land confined on three sides by pair of long-like curious curve of the longest river of Ceylon, the Mahaveli Ganga. By a curious coincidence it may be, the site of the Peradeniya garden is exactly similar to that of the famous Kew Garden of London which is surrounded on three

(Continued on page 2)

PEACE WITH CONGRESS?

Rapprochement Rumours

MALAVIYA-VICEROY INTERVIEW

Instruction To Local Governments

A Delhi correspondent writes to the *Mahratta* that there are very strong rumours in Delhi in important political circles that the Government of India may soon open negotiations with Congress for a political settlement. Speculation is rife in responsible political circles on the releases of the acting Presidents of the I. N. Congress before the expiry of their full terms of imprisonment.

It is believed that these releases are a precursor of a big gesture soon to follow, at any rate soon after Lord Willingdon reaches London. Gandhiji may be counselled once again to ask for an interview and if that happens, peace between the Government and the Congress will be an accomplished fact.

In this connection great significance is attached to the rumours of a second impending interview which Malaviya is to have with the Viceroy. As in 1921 in the first N. C. O., so now in the 2nd C. D. movement Malaviya's good offices will be utilised by the Government for bringing about a rapprochement between the two contending parties.

Local Govts. Instructed

It is also understood that local governments have been instructed not to arrest the tall poppies, so long as they do not commit any overt acts of defiance or open breach of law, nor to impose any restraints on them in order not to compel or goad them on to such acts. That is the reason why none of the outstanding Congress leaders was arrested on the Independence Day anywhere in India.

The Government of India and London are anxious for a settlement. Only some of the provincial Satraps and some O'Dwyer temperament civilians are still standing in the way. But it is believed that their opposition will not be allowed to prevail this time.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's release, therefore, may soon follow.

DISCONTINUANCE OF TEACHERS

Managers to Give Reasons

"It shall be the duty of the Manager, when giving notice of discontinuance to a teacher, to state in writing the reasons for such discontinuance"—thus runs an amendment to the Code of Regulations of all Assisted Schools.

Asia's Place in World Civilisation

WHAT IS CIVILISATION? ITS TESTS

By J. T. Sunderland

AT THE great Parliament of Religions held in Chicago in the year 1893, there were distinguished representatives of all the leading non-Christian religions of the world, and also of all the more important Christian denominations of Europe and America among all the speakers there, who was listened to with the most profound interest? Who was generally felt to represent at once the highest eloquence and the noblest and the most impressive spiritual teaching in the Parliament? Was it some eminent Christian preacher or Christian teacher of the western world? I think I answer with candour and truth when I say, No; it was Mr. Mozoomdar, the representative of the Brahmo Samaj, and the Swami Vivekananda.

I recollect a conversation held some years ago with a merchant connected with one of the large shipping houses of London, which sold goods to nearly all parts of the world. The question came up of the honesty and moral character of different nations, Christian and non-Christian, European and Asiatic; and he informed me that of all the classes of people that his house dealt with, the Parsi merchants of India were regarded on the whole as the most entirely honourable and trustworthy.

Truthfulness of Hindus

Professor Max Muller of Oxford, the eminent oriental scholar, wrote a book entitled, "What Can India Teach Us?" The book contains a long and impressive chapter on "The Truthful Character of the Hindus." The writer begins by saying that there is an impression among many that the moral character of the Indian people is low, especially as regards truthfulness. This impression he endeavours to trace to its source; and then he lays before his readers testimony of many kinds and from the highest and most trustworthy sources, mainly English, showing that the Indian people, in their own native life and before they come in contact with Europeans, are singularly moral and truthful, as well as generally industrious, polite, and in many cases well qualified to be our teachers in the things of the higher life.

But enough has been said to help us a little, as I trust, to understand whether the leading nations of Asia are civilized or not; whether Asia has made as valuable contributions to the world's civilization and culture and higher life as has Europe or America, and whether the so-called white race has any justification for looking down with superciliousness or arrogance on the so-called yellow or brown race; or any justification whatever for refusing to meet the leading peoples of Asia as their equals in civilization, in culture, in intellectual ability, in moral worth.

What is Civilisation?
We talk about the civilization. What is civilization? What is the test of civilization?

Is it military preparedness and a love for military things? Is it proficiency in war? If so, we must confess that Europe is more highly civilized than Asia, for Europe is an armed camp to an extent that Asia never has been and, let us hope, never will be.

Is the test of civilization the love of peace and the spirit of peace? Then I think we must confess that Asia is much more civilized than we of the West. Calling myself a Christian as I do, I confess with shame and humiliation my conviction, forced on me by my studies of history, that during the past thousand years the professedly Christian nations of Europe and America have fought more and bloodier wars than any nations of the Orient.

Is the test of civilization wealth and luxury? If so, then doubtless the West is in advance of the East. For while in certain parts of the East there are individual princes or hereditary rulers of more or less extended territories who have large hoarded riches and live in great extravagance, the number of these is small, and taking the East as a whole, there is nowhere such accumulation of vast wealth in the hands of the few, and nowhere such luxury, as in Europe and especially in America.

Tests of Civilisation

It was in Asia that once lived a very great teacher named Confucius and another named Buddha, and another named Jesus, who taught that wealth and luxury are not the true marks of civilization or of high and noble life, but rather the opposite; who taught that the elevation of a land or a nation is to be measured not by its money but by its manhood.

Is the test of civilisation philosophy, literature, and art? Then perhaps we must say that the Orient and the Occident—Asia on the one hand and Europe and America on the other—probably stand about on an equality. At the present time, perhaps the Occident is superior. I am not quite sure; but, taking the whole of human history together, I think the Orient must be given a not inferior place in art, in literature and in philosophy.

Is the test of civilisation temperance? Then the Orient, Asia, is clearly superior. The East knows no such drinking and drunkenness as for centuries has been common in the West, and it has to be confessed that such drinking and drunkenness as has existed in the Orient has been caused by western liquor and western liquor saloons, practically forced on the eastern peoples. Buddha and Mohammed both forbade the use of intoxicating drinks. I think I may justly call the Buddhist and Mohammedan religions the two greatest temperance societies or temperance agencies in the world.

Religion and Science

Is religion the test of civilisation? Then clearly Asia stands far above the rest of the world. For, as we have seen, Asia is the mother of all the great historic religions of mankind, including those of both Europe and America.

(Continued on Page 3)

Manager's Notice

The offices of the "Hindu Organ" and Saivaprakasa Press will be closed tomorrow for the Maha Sivaratri Theertham.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1934.

OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATORS.

THE CONVICTION AND SENTENCE passed on a former Secretary of the District Court of Jaffna for misconduct connected with the administration of the estate of a firm of Indian traders cannot but provoke serious misgivings in the public mind as to the wisdom of appointing Court Secretaries to administer estates large or small. Here is the instance of an intelligent and, apparently, trustworthy member of the clerical service, who having risen to a position of seniority in the service by efflux of time, is selected to fill the responsible office of Secretary of the District Court. Without having to offer security to indemnify the heirs against any loss the administrator might cause to the estate, the Secretary is entrusted with the duty of collecting the assets, managing and selling the produce of extensive coconut properties, compounding and discharging obligations due to the estates. The only check on his operations being the supervisory authority exercised by the Judge of the District Court whose secretary he is. There are statutory provisions designed to minimise the chances of mis-management. And yet we find, as in this case, the officer instead of terminating his career of service under Government in honourable and comfortable retirement finds himself faced with the revenge of the Law and condemned to the end of his days to see his name dragged in the mud of calumny, and the inheritance of his children, the opprobrium attached to that name. Had the officer before he was saddled with the duty of administering this estate any experience in handling large funds? Was he chosen for the office because of any special capacity shown for the duties he was entrusted with? Were the checks devised by the Civil Procedure Code and the Judge in this particular case such as to eliminate the opportunities for extravagance or misappropriation? Was the vigilance exercised by the authorities of a nature calculated to win the confidence of the heirs of the estate? The public cannot but view with alarm and mistrust the structure of the machinery of administration which makes it possible for an official administrator to play ducks and drakes with the assets of the estate. In

this case, we are inclined to hold that many circumstances had combined to place a strain on the unfortunate officer's honesty—a strain that was too difficult for any man in the situation to have resisted. Had he withstood the temptation, he would certainly have achieved a triumph that would have put many a paragon of official rectitude to shame. But this was not to be.

Without seeming to minimise the gravity of the offences proved against this officer, it is permissible for us to suggest to our readers not to be harsh in their judgment of the conduct of this unhappy man. Beyond the defence set up at the trial, the public have not been given the opportunity to consider all the factors at work that ruined the lot of this officer. Selfishness and acquisitiveness remain to this day the springs of human action and the gentlemen who join Government service are not immune from the operation of these forces. The flight from ethical ideals which is a feature observable in modern "civilised" societies and the general loosening of the bond of religion and the conditions of social and economic life have intensified the action of these primal forces. For, the chief Temple wherein our races worship is the temple of Mammon and his evil impfs. Does not wealth in our day confer rank much sooner than real merit, and craft and cunning, false evidence and cant ensure the best success before both courts and juries? Outward form alone constitutes in nine cases out of ten a "man of God," priest or clergyman. The recent disclosures in Courts of Law of the callous indifference to the elementary precepts of honesty on the part of "cultured" men in "high" circles prove beyond doubt the degeneracy of the people of this country.

The fact of the general breakdown of the influence of the principles of honest living does not certainly extenuate the guilt in proved offences, but the public might not be too severe in condemning the lapses of this particular delinquent. For the public have yet to learn the whole truth regarding the administration of this estate. We are inclined to believe that there are other parties who may have to answer equally for the misconduct of this officer. We are convinced that the officer would not have exposed himself to the dangers which had overtaken him, had the provisions for official administration of estates included machinery for effective and frequent checks on the conduct of the officer concerned.

We would suggest that the office of Secretary of important District Courts should be offered to gentlemen of the legal profession whose integrity and honesty are beyond question. Their knowledge of the law of procedure will enable them to tackle many problems that baffle the powers of a clerical Secretary. There are many duties which a Secretary with legal training might take over from the Judge without detriment to the administration of justice. We do not in the least suggest that there are no men of probity in the clerical service. But we hold that a Secretary who has had legal training and has enjoyed a position in the profession might be more useful to the judge and less susceptible to temptations. We trust that this matter will engage the early attention of Government.

"THE HINDU ORGAN" EARTH-QUAKE RELIEF FUND

The following are further contributions received to the Fund:

	Rs	Cts
Previously acknowledged	344	51
From the Police Magistrate, Jaffna, paid by the accused in P. C. Jaffna, Case No. 24908 to the Hindu Organ		
Earthquake Relief Fund	10	00
Koovvil Hindu Eng School	17	00
Mr. S. Candiah, Retired Supervisor of Tamil Studies	2	50
" N. Visuvalingam		
Kondavil Baat	3	00
Grand Bazaar Collection:		
P. K. N.	3	00
M. S. M.	1	00
V. A. S.	1	00
P. AR. L.	1	50
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M. RM. M. S.	1	00
KR. ST.	1	00
P. A. S. M. AR.	1	00
AR. P. S.	1	00
Mr. M. Balasingham	1	00
" V. Thambiah	1	00
" S. Elaiyatambay	1	00
" V. Subramaniam	1	00
" M. Nagarajah	1	00
" P. Karthigesu	1	00
" V. Mandiram	1	00
A friend	1	00
Mr. S. Vinasitambay	1	00
" K. Arumugam, Manipay	2	00
" S. Balasubramanyam	1	00
Chulipuram Co-operative Society Hindu School Students' Association	5	00
Mr. T. Coomaraswamy	1	00
Total	408	01

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

We are in the position to announce that the management and actors of the Bhaskara Gana Sabha have kindly undertaken to swell the fund by giving a benefit performance of the interesting Tamil play "Lalithangy" on Thursday the 15th instant at the Royal Theatre

SUICIDE PACT?

Man and Mistress

We understand that the early bathers in the Tank at Keerimalai were horrified to find a man and a woman hanging by their necks dead. It appears that the man, one Thambipillai of Koddadi, and the woman, his mistress, were sojourning at Keerimalai. The cause of their death is not known.

A New Commissioner For Sales

Mr C. Muttukunaru retired Government servant and a former chairman of the V. C. has been, appointed an Auctioneer and Commissioner for sale.

Obituary

VAIDYAPOOPATHY V. SIVASUBRAMANIAM

The death occurred on Thursday last at Nayanmarkaddu of Vaidyapopathy V. Sivasubramaniam, the well known Ayurvedic Physician and Surgeon. The funeral took place the next day and was largely attended. He leaves behind his only son, Dr. (Ayur) Ramanathan and a host of relatives and friends to bemoan his loss.

Dr. R. CHELLIAH.

Telegraphic information was received in Jaffna yesterday of the death, due to heart failure of Dr. Chelliah retired District Medical Officer, Taiping, F. M. S. He was the younger brother of Mr. J. R. Sabaretnam of Urelu.

MY IMPRESSIONS OF CEYLON

(Continued from Page 1.)

sides by the river Thames. This Ceylon garden is naturally modelled on that of the London garden the Curator, in charge for over thirty years of the former being a man from the Kew Garden.

More Picturesque

This garden has become far more picturesque than that of London; because the belt of land is of very varied character having raised mounds and dips of land and a very fertile soil suitable for different kinds of crops; secondly because the whole area is surrounded by evergreen beautiful hills clad with all manner of profitable plantations like Rubber, Cocoa, Coffee and other forest trees. Lastly the place has the advantage of a tropical climate with copious rainfall favourable for the luxuriant growth of trees. Favoured by nature with such gifts and nurtured by men with artistic and scientific bias this garden has attained a world-wide fame for its beauty and its scientific value. A foretaste of its beauty is had when one enters through the beautiful iron gate, and walks straight to the narrow neck-like bend of the river through an avenue of tall trees with beautiful creepers embracing them with their arm-like branches, the whole avenue forming as it were an arched way, and then an open circular green lawn and lastly the most imposing and thickly planted avenue of royal palms. As to its scientific aspect it need only be mentioned that all orders and species of trees are here represented by living specimens of trees, some of the most curious and rarest trees being secured for this garden. There is the rare tree from which the old Aryan Rishis formed their bark garments, there are *rudraksha* trees from the seeds of which garlands are made for telling beads with God's name; there are the rubber plants roots of which are above ground and look like crocodiles; there are cannon-ball trees whose fruits look exactly like cannon-balls; there are monkey-tail plants having monkey-tail-like flowers; there are Nabolem crown plants whose flowers have the appearance of a crown similar to that which the great Nabolem wore. Thus there are a legion of curious and rare plants collected together in this garden.

Then separate plots are made for each species of plants. For instance, in one place all the spice-plants are planted together—these which have been used by mankind all over the world to season their food; then in a bower all varieties of orchids having beautiful flowers of strange shapes and stranger colours are planted; in another bower all kinds of ferns are kept in neat pots; there are bowers for plants requiring cool shade.

Thus this garden is calculated to give both knowledge and pleasure to every visitor and produce a sense of wonder and admiration in his mind. A word picture can never give a fully adequate idea of the beauty and utility of this garden. For such a purpose a personal visit extending over a longer or shorter period is required.

The Gem City

Now to turn to the gem city of Ceylon. Kandy is the Gem city of Ceylon. It is not a city of gems like Ratnapura which is famous from times of old for various gems found underground or in the bed of the river. Kandy is a gem of a city. Just as the beauty of blue green gem is heightened by its golden *Kondana* (golden setting in which a gem is fixed), so Kandy with red-tiled and red-bricked buildings and its blue green lake has an emerald green *kondana* setting of evergreen hills. One cannot help being wonderstruck with the picturesqueness of the City. Kandy is verily the old capital of Ceylon. It is not so Europeanised as Colombo. In Kandy one sees more often Kandyan gentlemen not only clad in their national simple dress but adorned with a semi-circular comb which the old fashioned gentlemen still fix round their long hair turned into a knot. Similarly one meets with the peculiar rich embroidered dress of a Kandyan chief. My second visit to Kandy happened to be on the day of His Excellency the Governor's first official visit to Kandy. So I was able to see the grand crowd of people in their national clothing as also the elite of Kandy in European dress and Kandyan chiefs in rich embroidered costume. Grandeur than the crowd which is usual on such occasions was the procession of about fifty elephants caparisoned in rich garments and ornaments of various colours all shining brightly in the evening golden rays of the sun.

This huge phalanx of elephants which is said to be a common feature of Buddhist processions dispelled my impressions that the elephant is an old-world animal of which we read much only in ancient Indian history and mythology. For here in Ceylon forests teem with wild elephants and they are tamed and then are used as domestic animals to carry heavy loads like logs of wood or big stones.

(To be Continued.)

"CONTINENTAL"

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

Notice

I, S. Kutaraswamy Subramaniam of Puloly South, Point Pedro, Jaffna do hereby give notice that I shall apply after 23rd May 1934 to the Registrar-General, to be admitted and enrolled as a Notary Public practising in Tamil Language for the Puttalam District.

S. K. SUBRAMANIAM

Puloly South,
Point Pedro,
February 10, 1934.

WEEK-END NOTES

By S. A. N.

The difference that there is between the Press of a free country and that of subject countries is best illustrated by what—President Roosevelt is reported to have addressed to a group of American journalists. He said to them—Where is your criticism? You know that the Government can make mistakes. This national industrial recovery programme is too vast an undertaking for any one man or set of men to be sure of, we are certain to make blunders. I rely on your newspaper men to check us. If you see us going wrong, for goodness sake sing out about it. There is no kindness in flattering a wrong cause. I want your criticism as well as your support. It is the best kind of backing and the only request I make is that you be prompt—about it. What out-spokenness in inviting criticism! It is so characteristic of the American frankness and heartiness. Contrast with it the whole lot of gagging acts with which the Government of India has armed itself. The confiscations and other crushing penalties which the Indian press has suffered during the entire course of British Indian history, have been so heavy and exacting that it is a surprise that patriotic Indian journalists have not abandoned their trade. In Ceylon the currents of public life have been far too smooth and the press has steered rather a timid course. The British ruler in subject countries feels uncomfortable at the public criticism of his official acts, for he feels that he can never go wrong. Is he not, he thinks, a better judge than the "natives?"

You may train the eagle
To stoop to your fist;
Or you may inveigle
The phoenix of the East;
The lioness, you may move her
To give o'er her prey;
But never can you convince
The British Colonial ruler
Of the wisdom of your view.

Rowdism at Jaffna Bus Stand

The 'Bus owners and their men who gather daily at the stand in Grand Bazaar in Jaffna town, have their tales of woe. Their present troubles are different from those they suffered before they organised themselves into an association for their discipline. Over-loading and other breaches of the Motor Ordinance exposed them to the tender mercies of the Police. That was a state of things which could have tempted the most virtuous among the rank and file of the Police. The possibilities for illegal gratification in some form or other to the Police were great and the story was persistent that some members of the force were able to maintain 'motor cars because motor offences by bus men were a source of "pretty penny". Now after the men had banded themselves into a body there is discipline and beauty about their business. The trouble now is from another quarter. There congregate daily in the stand and about it several desperadoes, vagrants literally, and indulge in shrieks of filthy abuse and threats of assault on bus owners and their employees, for no other reason than that of their having organised themselves into a Vehicles' Union. This feat is performed daily in the face of the bat Constable at the Stand. Several bus men have complained to me of this nuisance. How happens it that the policeman on duty there, has not taken any note of it? I have personally seen there several hangers on who have no business there except the possible business of threat to get some Copper or Silver pieces from the bus men. Why don't the police charge these fellows under vagrants' ordinance? Why don't they charge them for drunken and disorderly conduct at a public place? Some of the bus men told me that when they went to the Police Station to complain of the conduct of some of these undesirable towards them, they were not heard and they were ordered to clear out. On the principle that two and two

CONVICTION OF COURT SECRETARY

Mr. Emmanuel's Appeal Dismissed

Mr. Justice Poyser, by his judgment delivered on Friday, dismissed the appeal of B. Emmanuel from a conviction and sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment imposed on him by Mr. O. L. de Kretser, who was specially appointed District Judge of Jaffna to try the case, on a charge of the accused having, between December 30th, 1928, and November 14th, 1929, committed criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,575 out of the proceedings of sales of cloth belonging to the estate administered in District Court Jaffna testamentary cases Nos. 5828 and 5870, held by him on or about December 31st, 1928, and January 4th, 7th and 8th, 1929.

Matrimonial

NAVARATNAM—MAHESWARI DEVI

The registration of the marriage of Mr. K. Navaratnam of the staff of the Jaffna Central College, with Miss M. Maheswari Devi, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Masilamani, took place at the bride's residence on Saturday evening last. There was a large gathering of friends and relations present.

make four, are we to draw the conclusion that the police aid and abet these do-nothings in the market square to carry on their campaign of abuse and murderous threats? Are the Police bitter, because the bus men have organised themselves and do not commit violation of the Motor Ordinance? It is indeed a comment on the Police that dirty scenes are enacted in the public bus stand. I wish to draw the attention of the Superintendent of Police, Jaffna, of the Government Agent, N. P., and of the Inspector-General of Police to the abusive and threatening conduct of several rowdies in and about the 'Bus Stand. I hope some effective action will be taken before the situation becomes ugly.

Growth of Crime

Do the people of Jaffna and their leaders realize that Jaffna is rapidly becoming a criminal area? There have recently been some cases of abduction and rape. Drunken brawls on roads are often witnessed. From Jaffna town to Changanai market the road is positively unsafe on an evening. Manipal and Anacottai sections of the road are absolutely dangerous. Dirty, devilish fellows in a b r mood, become murderous under drink and use language highly revolting. The Headmen in the various localities either connive at this uproariousness for the reason that the drunken cads are their comrades, or are too timid to tackle them. It is time that some movement to check the growing crime, and disorderliness on thoroughfares was started. The educated young men in the country should interest themselves in this behalf, the Government Agent may be pleased to instruct the Headmen to prosecute persons for unseemly behaviour on the road, or the educated and intelligent section of the people do nothing but simply look on crime and disorder are bound to go on increasing for arrack and toddy taverns are being reopened. It is indeed a deplorable situation that Jaffna which was once enthusiasm itself for the closing down of the taverns, has now developed an insatiate thirst for drink. If it is not possible now to check drink, let him who wants, drink. But the man who drinks, has no business to force his beastliness on passers-by. The society should organise to combat this evil on the road if the Government and the Headmen will do nothing in the matter. I have seen Headmen quietly turn away at the sight of drunken disorder on the road. Why should sensible people be apathetic over this danger that is demoralising their country? Young men who stampeded the country for the boycott of the Council, have not given this greater danger a thought. I invite them to take this matter in hand if they are earnest in their professions of service to their country. It is on lines such as this that they will truly build the future greatness of their land.

"Brave men who work while others sleep
Who dare while others fly—
They build a nation's pillars deep,
And lift them to the sky."

Swami Vivekananda's Seventy-Second Birthday

CELEBRATIONS AT RAMAKRISHNA MISSION COLOMBO

The seventy second Birthday Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda, the founder of the Ramakrishna Mission in India and abroad, was celebrated with great eclat at the Ramakrishna Mission School building, Wellawatte, on Sunday the 4th February. The hall was tastefully decorated with flowers and festoons and a big portrait of the Swamiji was placed on a glittering throne. After the performance of the Pooja in the morning, there was devotional music by Mr. M. J. R. Sharina, Miss. S. Kathiresu, Misses A. Kulandaivelu, Pandit S. Retnasamy Iyer and Mr. T. N. Nadarajah, which was highly appreciated by the assembly. The morning programme came to a close with distribution of prasadam. In the afternoon a religious concert was given by the Ananda Samajaya of Colombo to the great enjoyment of all present. Punctually at 6.30 p.m. a public meeting was held under the presidency of Herr Wilhelm Von Pochhammer, Consul for Germany, when Messrs. H. A. P. Sandrasegara, A. W. Mulvaganam, K. S. Ramaswami, P.P.R.S. Chettiar, H. Nalliah and Pandit Tilkathan spoke eloquently in English and Tamil dwelling on the various aspects of the life and teachings of the great Swamiji.

In his concluding speech the learned Chairman paid a glowing tribute to Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda as "the two great prophets who undoubtedly are the two only genuine prophets whom the Almighty grace has given to a mentally impoverished world during the 19th century." With the vote of thanks to the Chairman, lecturers, musicians and all those present, the meeting terminated.

(Cor.)

Personal

Rev. P. T. Cash, Principal of the Jaffna Central College, arrived this morning after a tour round the world accompanied by Mrs. Cash.

AUCTION SALE.

No. 811 D. C. J.
V. Appudurai of Neervely Plaintiff.
Vs.
A. Kanapatipillai of Do Defendant.

In terms of the commission issued to us by the District Court of Jaffna in case No. 811, the following properties, will be sold at the spot, by public auction on Thursday, 8th March 1934 at 3.30 p.m.

PROPERTIES.

1. Land called "Vaduvapulam" in extent 5 1/16 Lms. V. O. with palmrubs, plantations and share of well, situated at Neervely and bounded on the East by Parupatham and A. Vallipuram, North K. Thamu and shareholders and Vallipillai and others and lane frontage, West by V. Kulantaivelu, & South by S. Kanapaty, S. Subbar and others, together with share of water in the well on South-eastern boundary land and right of way and watercourse, but excluding right of way belonging to South-eastern land.

2. Land called "Mappanan Veddakadu and Konnai Alvan Veddakadu" in extent 30 Lms. P. C. at Neervely bounded on the East by V. Velupillai and S. Panniah and others, North by Sinnan and others, West by K. Mylvaganam and others and South by S. Arumugam and others.

3. Land called "Kadattalai", 15 3/4 Lms. P. C. at Neervely, bounded on the East by K. Tharmalingam and shareholders and V. Sivakoluntu, North by K. Tharmalingam and shareholders, West by V. Sivakoluntu and South by S. Velayuthapillai and S. Karthekeu.

Moses and Ponnappah, Commissioners.
Jaffna, 9th Feb. 1934. Mis. 205.

ASIAS'S PLACE IN WORLD CIVILISATION

(Continued from page 1)

I think many of the people of the West would make science the supreme test of civilization.

Unquestionably Science is important, immensely so. But, is it the most important thing in the world? Is it not possible that this preeminent scientific age of ours is overestimating the value of science as compared with some other things? Science can produce money and wealth. It can produce ease and luxury. But can it produce men? Can it produce character?

Let us not forget that long, long before our boasted modern age of Science came into existence, some of the noblest and greatest men of all time lived and rendered their unsurpassed service to humanity, Confucius, Zoroaster, Buddha, Asoka the Great, Socrates, Plato, Aeschylus, Marcus Aurelius, Epictetus, Isaiah, Paul, Jesus. Has our modern scientific age produced greater or nobler men than these?

Mad Age of Science

In our age of science we are mad to pile up money, to amass vast wealth. We are mad to create buildings higher and higher, overtopping any that past ages dreamed of. We are mad to talk from city to city from country to country, and round the world. But do we ask whether living in skyscrapers and talking around the earth makes us any better men, or life any happier? We are mad to cross the Atlantic in four days, instead of in weeks as our fathers did. We are mad to get a railway train service of 85 or 90 miles an hour; and an automobile speed as great or greater; and to fly at a speed far, far beyond that.

But is all this lightning change of pace adding to our manhood and womanhood? Are we any better men and women flying, than our fathers and mothers were walking?

Do we care for any higher things morally and spiritually; are our friendships truer, are our homes more full of kindness and love, are we living for any worthier ends of life, now that we press a button and light our houses with electricity, than we did when we went to bed with a tallow dip?

A Comparison

These questions, and others similar, are being very seriously asked by the people of Asia. Would it not be well if we, of the scientific West, asked them much oftener than we do?

Is the test of civilization its power to produce contented and happy people? There are many intelligent people in Asia who believe that the degree of happiness and contentment found there is much greater than in Europe or America.

Comparing the civilization of Asia with that of the West, the former seems to have the greater simplicity, the greater naturalness, the greater poise, the greater power to satisfy. There seems to be in Asia more leisure, more time for thought and enjoyment, less slavery to money and material conditions, less torment by ambition, more reverence for the past, more respect for parents and for the aged, less competi-

GANDHI CAP

Banned in Court

When a young man clad in Khaddar and wearing a Gandhi cap appeared before Mr. Simon Rodrigo, A. P. M. last week, the magistrate insisted on the young man removing his cap as the same appeared to hurt the sense of sartorial propriety of the magistrate. The young man obeyed. In this connection it is relevant to recall a judgment of the late Mr. Justice Walter Pereira who while setting aside the conviction for contempt of Court passed by a magistrate at Chavakachcheri on a Brahmin witness who refused to bare his shoulders of a shawl, observed that inferior magistrates would do well to give more of their attention to the administration of justice than to maintain the dignity of the Court

tion, more co-operation, more attention given to good manners and the amenities of life, quite as much appreciation of nature, quite as much appreciation of friends, quite as much enjoyment of home, less strenuousness of life in business and in money getting, more strenuousness in religion, less care for the temporal, more for the eternal, less absorption in the material, more in the spiritual.

Much to Learn

Unquestionably the East has much to learn from the West. But I believe, too, that the Occident has much to learn from the Orient. That is to say, I find myself compelled to believe that the too haughty and too opinionated daughter, Europe, and grand daughter America, have very much to learn from their great, old-fashioned mother and grandmother, Asia, who has very much more wisdom in her sage old head, and very much more goodness in her kindly old heart, than the daughter and grand daughter have humility enough, and teachableness enough quite to understand.

We complain because Asia is not like Europe. Why should she be? We complain because oriental civilization differs from our own. Is it any worse for that? Is it desirable that all civilizations should be of one type? Asiatic civilization has its excellencies and its defects. European civilization has its defects and its excellencies. Let us each get the appreciative and teachable spirit, that will enable us to learn each from the other.

What will be Asia's future? Will she become like Europe? In some respects, yes. In more respects, no. Asia is going to receive our science, our knowledge, our inventions. Everything shows that. But she will not receive them indiscriminately or blindly, and she will not be carried off her feet by them to anything like the extent that we have been.

Asia will learn from Europe whatever of value Europe has to teach. The question for us to ask is, Will we learn from Asia the land which has been the mother of the world's civilization, the land of wisdom greater than we realize—will we learn from her what she has to teach? (I.S.R.)

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(M.)

Order Nisi for Letters

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8285.

In the matter of the estate of the late Thambappillai Chelliah of Punnalaikkadduvap

Deceased
Annammah widow of Thambappillai Chelliah of Punnalaikkadduvan

Vs. Petitioner

1. Chelliah Thambappillai of do
2. Chelliah Thambiayah of do
3. Saraswathiammah daughter of Chelliah of do
4. Chelliah Subramaniam of do
5. Saravanai Sellar of Punnalaikkadduvan

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 5th day of July, 1933, in the presence of Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:—

It is ordered and declared that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as the lawful widow and the same issued to her accordingly unless the abovenamed Respondents shall on or before the 9th day of August, 1933, appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna, 18th day of July, 1933.

(Sgd.) D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

Extended to 16th February, 1934.

O. 39. 8 & 12.

Order Nisi for Letters.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8389.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnathangam wife of Saravanamuthu Kirishnar of Kockuvil East, in Jaffna

Deceased.

Saravanamuthu Kirishnar of Kockuvil East

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kirishnar Kumaraswamy of Kockuvil East
2. Annammah daughter of Kirishnar of do
3. Annalechumy daughter of Kirishnar of do
4. Rasalechumy daughter of Kirishnar of do
5. Kirishnar Muthukumaraswamy of do
6. Nagarettnam daughter of Kirishnar of do
7. Kirishnar Navarettnam of do and
8. Sanmugam Thambappillai of do

Respondents.

The 1st to 7th respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem, the 8th Respondent

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of October 1933 in the presence of Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read: It is ordered and declared that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner and same be issued to him accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents shall on or before the 17th day of November, 1933 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna 2/3rd day of November, 1933.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

This Order Nisi is extended to 19th January, 1934.

This Order Nisi is extended to 23rd February 1934.

O. 40. 10 & 15.

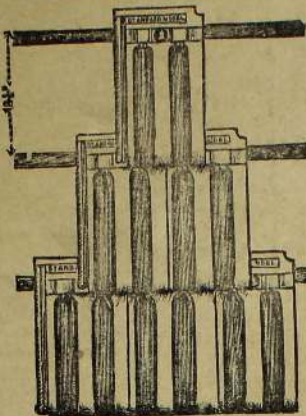
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(Y. 143. 21-11-33—20-11-34. M's)

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