

# The Hindu Organ.

"Arise! Awake! and stop not till the goal is reached."

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS  
HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.  
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### THE HINDU ORGAN.

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NOTICE.

VIJAYA DHASAMI.

On account of the Vijaya Dhasami pooja and the connected festival the office of the "Hindu Organ" will be closed on Wednesday, 5th October, 1927. Consequently there will be no issue of the "Hindu Organ" on Thursday, 6th October, 1927.

29th Sept '27. MANAGER.

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1927.

THE CONGRESS AND REFORMS.

I SELDOM DO WE COME ACROSS SUCH clear and forcible exposition of views on the important questions affecting the future constitution of the Island as the lecture delivered by Mr. Francis de Zoysa under the auspices of the Ceylon National Congress on Saturday last at the Public Hall, Colombo. Mr. Zoysa is one who has been associated with the reform movement from its very inception and is one of the former Presidents of the Congress. We publish his speech elsewhere as we are of opinion that his views are entitled to the careful consideration of the Tamil community.

The present time as was pointed out by the lecturer is the most momentous and critical period in the history of our political development. For more than a century we have been living under the system of Crown Colony administration. Until recently we have had no effective voice in shaping the policy of the government. In the evolution of our constitution we have now reached a period when we can justly demand self-rule which is the birthright of every people. Our past history and our present development and our future interests justify the demand for self-rule. Everything depends on how we act at this critical juncture. We agree with Mr. Zoysa that "the slightest weakening and the slightest wavering on our part at this moment meant disaster" for the cause which we all have at heart.

There are reactionary forces within and without, which are arraying themselves against the realisation of our legitimate rights and aspirations. It is doubtful that the reactionaries will ever state their views in the open. But we are sure that they will make attempts in secrecy to misrepresent to the Commission the real situation in the country. Therefore it is the duty of every right-thinking citizen of Ceylon to demand that the sittings of the Commission should be held in public. If there are people who entertain opinions which are opposed to those of the majority let them openly and fearlessly state them in public. There is no reason why they should seek the shelter of secrecy to express their honest opinions.

As regards the representation of minorities we are glad to note that the Congress is determined to oppose any further extension of communal representation. Mr. Zoysa rightly asks in what way were the just claims of the minorities ignored or overlooked in the Legislative Council.

It is admitted that the present constitution has many defects. The most serious of them is the possession of large powers by the Legislative Council without the corresponding degree of responsibility. It is also an accepted principle that there cannot be any diminution in the existing powers of the Legislative Council. We have been assured of it by our late Governor, Sir Hugh Clifford who is really the author of the present Commission. Further we see that even the Times of

Ceylon is of opinion that it is impossible at this stage to reduce the powers of the Unofficial Members. But on the contrary, the paper says, that these powers must be increased. There is now a practical unanimity of opinion that an advance should be made. But differences of opinion arise regarding the nature and extent of this advance. The suggestion that the system of diarchy should be established is open to very serious objections. Such a system will in our opinion result in the diminution of the powers of the Legislative Council which all agree should be kept intact. The division of responsibility between the transferred and the reserved halves will promote neither unity of action nor efficiency in the administration. The only alternative that will obviate the administrative difficulties consequent on the present constitution is the grant of full responsibility. It should be the endeavour of all communities to work towards this goal.

The Sinhalese domination is a groundless fear. The Sinhalese and the Tamils have lived together side by side for several centuries notwithstanding occasional conflicts which were the outcome of dynastic ambition rather than of national or racial aggrandizement. We have many instances in history in which Sinhalese fought for the independence of the Tamil land and vice versa. In the middle of the 6th century when the independence of the Tamil land was threatened by the Pallava Simhavishnu we see that "the Malays, Kalabhrs, Malava, Chola and Pandya (kings), the SIMHALA (KING) WHO WAS PROUD OF THE STRENGTH OF HIS ARMS and the Keralas," fought unitedly in its defence. Under the Sinhalese kings some of the most responsible posts in the civil and military services were held by Tamils. The distinction between the Sinhalese and the Tamils became a real distinction only after the European conquest. The small differences which exist today are of a temporary nature and will disappear when both communities realise that they have to shoulder the responsibilities of the administration of the country.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

HINDU MISSION OF INDIA.—We invite the attention of our readers to the appeal published elsewhere for funds and workers made by Swami Satyanand, Secretary, Hindu Mission, Calcutta. The appeal speaks for itself. Within a short time this Mission has accomplished a great deal in the cause of the Hindu religion amongst the hill tribes and the untouchables of Bengal and the Central Provinces.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

WEATHER.—The sky is overcast at times. There is a drop in the blowing. Rain is expected in a day or two.

A LYRICAL LECTURE.—A lyrical lecture, "Karpapasargam" on the life of Arivadayya Nayanar will be delivered to the accompaniment of music by Srimath Nagalinga Swamikal, at 5 p. m., on Friday (tomorrow) at the Ambalavana Swami Madam, adjoining Araly West Sithi Venkayagar Temple.

TO PROTEST AGAINST CHRISTIAN REPRESENTATION.—A public meeting of the Jaffna Christians will be held on Monday, the 3rd October, 1927 at 4-15 p. m. in the Regency Hall, Esplanade, to protest against (the demand made by the Christian League of Citizenship), Christian representation in the Ceylon Legislative Council. The notice convening the meeting bears the signature of several Christians of high and leading and of different professional walks of life from various parts of Jaffna.

REGISTRATION OF A VERNACULAR SCHOOL.—The Kokkivil Vernacular Mixed School, which is under the management of the Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy has been registered as a grant-in-aid school, with effect from August, 1926.

O. B. A. ANNUAL CELEBRATIONS.—The Committee of the Jaffna Central College Old Boys' Association have issued invitations for their annual celebrations. From 7 to 11 a. m. there will be a cricket match followed by a business meeting from 4 to 4-30 p. m. A social will be held from 4-30 to 5-30 p. m.

VERNACULAR TRAINING SCHOOLS EXAMINATION.—The following are the successful candidates from Rameswathar College, Chunnakam, who have passed the above examination held on August 9, 1927 and the following days:—M. Nagamma, V. Thairavani, S. Lakshmi and K. Kanagamma (Admission); S. Annapoornam and V. Retnam (First year).

Continued on p.

Human Freak of Nature.

AMAZING AND ABSORBING INTEREST.

PHYSIOLOGICAL AND ANATOMICAL CURIOSITY.

An amazing human freak of nature presenting an astounding physiological and anatomical interest is being exhibited in the market place at Grand Bazaar, Jaffna, by Mr. K. S. Gossy, a South Indian. The freak consists of twin sisters, popularly known as "The Mysore Twins," by name Gargamma and Gauramma, aged 19 years, being exactly similar in resemblance and physical features. The twins are said to be born of high caste Brahmin parents in the state of Mysore, South India. These are the youngest of a family of eight children, two of whom are dead, and having two brothers and two sisters older to them. The mother of these twins is alive while their father is dead. They have been exhibiting themselves in the company of a circus of theirs and through the agency of Mr. K. S. Gossy in several provinces in India. They have visited Colombo once previously. This is their second visit to Ceylon, but the first to Jaffna. They will be spending a few days more in Jaffna and then visit other places in the island. Though they were invited by several Westerners to visit Europe and America, they declined to yield to their request, as they thought that they would transgress the time-old custom that Brahmins should not make voyages that would extend more than a day's duration.

MEDICAL OPINION.

The twins are in possession of medical certificates from two eminent Lady Doctors of South India. The twins have two distinct bodies with separate limbs up to the waist and below they have four legs. They are said to be possessed of "one pelvic cavity with a malformation of the..... (excepting the breast, which was normal, an operation is impossible)."

SIMULTANEOUS AND SINGULAR ACTIONS.

The twins while sitting do so side-wise but when they walk their feet are turned in opposite directions. It is said that they can sleep, of course, simultaneously, either flat on the bed on their backs or with their faces downwards, but never on their sides. Whenever they feel hungry they are said to do so simultaneously and likewise answer the call of nature. But as regards other actions they can have their opinion. While one notices the other can talk or do something else. They are said to be good at needlework and most of their time is spent in such light work. Their native tongue is in Kannarese, but they can read and write Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani.

Daily in the afternoon from 8 to 9 p. m. they are exhibited and there is always a continuous flow of visitors. The general impression one gets as looking at the twins is that, since they are mentally, physically and socially normal and has a pleasant appearance and their resemblance is very similar, a "Comedy of Errors" would have been inevitable in their lives had it not been for this their freak.

Continued.

VERNACULAR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.—The following are among the successful candidates in the above examination held on April 26, 1927 and the following days:—Tamil Male: J. Chandrab, S. Kylasapillai and S. Saravanantha (2nd class); R. Sellahurai, R. Kanapathiyillai, S. Kanapathipillai, K. Kuppilai, K. Nagalingam, S. Namasi-vayagam and M. Ramalinga Iyer (3rd class). Tamil Female: M. Chinnachi (3rd class).

A SCHOOL PRIZE GIVING.—The Prize-giving function of the Jaffna Central College will come off on Friday (tomorrow) at 6 p. m., when the Hon. Mr. K. Balasingham will preside. Mrs. A. G. Kanasingha will distribute the prizes. The chief items in the program are the Report of the Acting Principal, Distribution of prizes and speeches by Mr. F. H. V. Gulesagaram M. A., Mr. M. A. Kantawala, M. A., C. C. S. and the Chairman.

LONDON B. A. PASS EXAMINATION.—The Gazette notifies that for examinations in and after 1929 and as alternative Regulations for 1928, the regulations for the B. A. Pass Examination for External Students, Bus Book, September, 1926, have been amended.

AMENDED RAILWAY FARES.—From October 1st, 1927 the following amended fares will be charged per passenger per mile on the Northern Line below:—Class 1st, 8/6; 2nd, 5/6; and 3rd, 2/6. From Palani to Kankesanuri 8, 5/6 and 2/6 respectively for the three classes. 1st, 2nd and 3rd class return tickets for distances of 50 miles and under are available for return within 3 days, while the 1st and 2nd for over 50 miles are available within 20 days; but 3rd class tickets within 14 days. The day of issue and that of return are inclusive in all cases.

CEYLON'S FINANCES IN SURPLUS.—It is learnt that the surplus over the estimated revenue for the seven months of the present financial year, which will end on the 30th of this month, is Rs. 11,142,416. The statement of revenue for the present month will not be available for some time, but the figures up to the end of August are ready. The revenue from June to August have made up for shortfalls which occurred during the earlier part of the year and at the end of August there is a surplus under every head of revenue. The surplus for the month of August alone amounts to Rs. 1,311,176. —"O. D. N."

Newspaper Readers' Contest.

HINDU COLLEGE PROFESSORS' WIN.

ONE AMONG THOUSANDS.

The Ceylon Daily News has been publishing in its columns for sometime past a serial pictorial humour story entitled, "Bringing up Esther." The chief characters in the story are Mr. Jiggs, Travelling Ambassador, New York, U. S. A.; Mrs. Jiggs, (Maggie) and Mr. Dimsy, the Private Secretary of Mr. Jiggs. The story being a long one space will not permit to reproduce same here. But the portion that concerns the contest is that Mr. Jiggs paid a visit to India in the company of his Private Secretary on official duty. There he was presented with an elephant by an Indian Prince. This elephant gave Mr. Jiggs as much trouble and worry as Mrs. Jiggs used to do while her husband was with her. Being disgusted Mr. Jiggs wanted to dispose of the brute—which bore no name since its presentation. But in the meantime Mr. Jiggs had to pay a visit to Russia on official duty on an aeroplane leaving his elephant in India. So before Mr. Jiggs return from Russia the creator of this serial Mr. George M. Munnis of the International Feature Service, Inc., New York, U. S. A. having decided to name Mr. Jiggs's elephant offered \$50 dollars for the most suitable name. Thousands of letters from India, China, Japan and from other parts in the East reached him, but on the final selection the name "Nagge" submitted by Mr. S. Sivaprakasam, B. Sc., Professor, J. F. A. Hindu College, was found the most suitable as the name cast a satire on Mrs. Jiggs (Maggie).

We learn that the International Feature Service Inc. has sent a cheque for \$50 to the Editor of the Ceylon Daily News to be presented to Mr. Sivaprakasam. Our congratulations to Mr. Sivaprakasam on this his unique success in the world of humour.

News from Anuradhapura.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Anuradhapura Sept. 27.

THE VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY, ANURADHAPURA:—Mr. A. Muttumby, Chief Clerk of the Anuradhapura Kachcheri, delivered a learned and instructive lecture on விவேகானந்தரின் கொள்கை at the above Society on the 22nd instant. The lecturer dwelt on the ideals of the ancient Tamil with illustrations and said that these ideals will serve for all ages. Remarks were offered by Mr. O. Vinayamby and the Chairman.

SUPPRESSION OF THE POST OF PROVINCIAL ENGINEER N. O. P.—The post of Provincial Engineer, N. O. P. will be abolished from 1st October 1927. The Province is now divided into three districts for the purpose of the Public Works. Out of these Maradankadawa District is to be annexed to the Central Province and the other two districts, viz. Anuradhapura and Mihintale go under the Northern Province. The abolition of the post has, in no way, reduced the number of Provincial Engineers in Ceylon, as an additional Provincial Engineer has been appointed for Western Province.

OFFICIAL.—Mr. B. F. Perera, Exr. Office Assistant, to the Government Agent, N. O. P. is transferred to the Puttalam Kachcheri as Office Assistant from 1st October.

—Mr. A. Sinnatambay, Exr. Anuradhapura Kachcheri is transferred to Kalutara Kachcheri from 1st October. Mr. Saseevratne of that Kachcheri succeeds him.

—Mr. M. V. Manickam of the Audit Office is transferred to the Anuradhapura Kachcheri from 1st October.

Pungudutive lykia Sangam.

6TH HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING.

The sixth half yearly general meeting of the above Sangam took place on Sunday the 11th September 1927, at the Vivekananda Ashrama Keadu Limpur. There were about fifty members present.

The meeting began at 6-30 P. M. with the singing of the Thavaram. The President, Mr. S. M. Ponniah, presided. The minutes of the previous half yearly general meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary then read the half yearly report and the statement of accounts for the period ending 30th June 1927. The President having reviewed the workings of the Sangam for the period under review, moved the adoption of the report and the statement of accounts, which were unanimously passed.

Then the election of office bearers for the ensuing half year took place and the following were unanimously elected:—President: Dr. A. Somasundaram; Vice President: Mr. R. P. Sionadurai; Hon. Secretary: Mr. S. Ponniah; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. K. Thillampalam; Committee Member:—Messrs. S. M. Ponniah; K. A. Vaser; M. R. Ramantnam; M. Pasupathipillai, and S. Thambiah. Hon. Auditor:—Messrs. N. Ponnambalam and M. K. Aruliah.

Then a very impressive and instructive lecture on "SERVITUDE" was delivered by Mr. M. Pasupathipillai. The following gentlemen offered remarks:—Messrs. W. Ponnudurai, S. M. Ponniah, and S. Thambiah. The meeting came to a close at about 8-30 P. M. with the singing of Thavaram.



THE INFLUENCE OF RUSKIN.

This, the latest instalment of Gandhiji's Autobiography is taken from "Young India":—

The black plague enhanced my influence with the poor labourer, and increased my business and my responsibility. Some of the new converts with Europeans became so close that they added considerably to my moral obligations.

I made the acquaintance of Mr. Polak in the vegetarian restaurant, just like that of Mr. West. One evening a young man dining at a table away from me sent his card expressing a desire to see me. I invited him to come to my table, which he did.

"I am sub-editor of the 'Critic,' he said. "When I read your letter to the press about the plague, I felt strongly moved to see you. I am glad to have this opportunity."

Mr. Polak's conduct drew me to him. The same evening we got to know each other and we seemed to hold very closely similar views on the essential things of life. He liked simple life. He had a wonderful faculty of translating into practice anything that appealed to his intellect. Some of the changes that he had made to his life were as prompt as they were radical.

Indian Opinion was getting more and more expensive every day. The very first report from Mr. West was alarming. He wrote: "I do not expect from the concern the profit that you think there would be. I am afraid there may be even a loss. The books are not in order. There are heavy arrears to be recovered, but one can make no head or tail of them. Good desirable overhauling will have to be done. But all this need not alarm you. I shall try to put things right as best as I can. I remain on whether there is profit or not."

Mr. West might have felt when he discovered that there was no profit, and I could not have blamed him. In fact, he had a right to arraign me for having described the concern as profitable without proper proof. But he never even once uttered a word of complaint. I have, however, an impression that this discovery must have led Mr. West to regard me as credulous. I had simply accepted Mr. Masani's estimate, without going to examine it, and told Mr. West to expect a profit. I feel that a public worker should not take things on trust and should not make statements of which he has not made himself sure. Above all, a volar of trust must exercise the greatest caution. To allow a man to believe a thing which you have not fully verified is to compromise truth. I am pained to have to confess that in spite of this knowledge, I have not quite conquered my credulous habit for which my ambition to do more work than I can manage is responsible. This ambition has often been a source of worry more to my co-workers than to myself.

MADE ME TO TRANSFORM MY LIFE.

On receipt of Mr. West's letter I left for Natal. I had taken Mr. Polak into my fullest confidence. He came to see me off at the station, and left with me a book to read during the journey, which he said I was sure to like. It was Ruskin's 'Unto This Last'.

It was impossible to lay the book aside, once I had begun it. It gripped me. It was a twenty-four hours journey from Johannesburg to Natal. The train reached Durban in the evening. I could not get sleep that night. I determined to change my life in the light of the book.

I had not read a single book of Ruskin's before this. During the days of my education I had read practically nothing outside textbooks, and after I launched into active life I had very little time left me for reading. I cannot therefore claim much book knowledge. I believe I have not lost much because of this enforced restraint. On the contrary, the limited reading may be said to have enabled me fairly to digest what I did read. Of these books, the one that brought about an instantaneous and practical transformation in my life was 'Unto This Last.' I translated it later into Gujarati entitled it 'Sarvodaya' (The welfare of all).

I believe that I discovered some of my deepest convictions reflected in this great book of Ruskin and that is why the book so captivated me and made me transform my life. A poet is one who can call forth the good latent in the human breast. Poets do not influence all alike, for every one is not evolved in an equal measure.

This is how I understood the teachings of 'Unto This Last':—

- 1. The good of the individual is contained in the good of all.
2. A lawyer's labour has the same value as the butcher's, inasmuch as all have the same right of earning their livelihood from their labour.
3. A life of labour, i.e. of the tiller of the soil and handicraftsman, is the life worth living.
The first of these I knew. The second I had dimly realised. The third had never occurred to me. 'Unto This Last' made it as clear as daylight for me that the second and the third were contained in the first. I awoke with the dawn, ready to reduce those principles into practice.

Colombo Museum.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

The following are extracts from the Report of the Select Committee on the Colombo Museum. The personnel of the Committee consisted of the following:—The Hon. Messrs. W. W. Wood, (Chairman), W. E. Wall, F. A. Stockdale, E. W. Perera, D. B. Jayatilaka, W. A. de Silva and the Hon. Sir P. Ramaniathan.

APPOINTMENT.

As a result of a resolution of the Legislative Council passed on February 4, 1926, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. E. W. Perera, (Kalmata Revenue District), a Select Committee of that House was appointed to inquire into and report on (i) the administration and working of the Colombo Museum; (ii) the advisability of other use of combining the administration of the Museum with that of the Fisheries; and (iii) to make recommendations...

WOMAN MEMBER IN THE IRISH DAIL.—The only woman in the New Irish Dail will be Mrs. Michael Collins's sister, Mrs. Collins Driscoll.

IRISH FREE STATE ELECTIONS.—The results of the Irish Free State general election are now complete. Government groups have secured 79 seats and the Opposition groups 73.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR MUSLIM GIRLS.—The Bombay Corporation has decided to call a special meeting with a view to make primary education compulsory in case of Muslim girls up to ten years of age.

INDIANS AND AUSTRALIAN LAND TENURE.—The ineligibility of the Indians to obtain leases of lands in Australia has been removed as the law has been amended so as to make all His Majesty's subjects eligible to obtain leases.

GERMAN RECLAIM IN CONQUERED TERRITORIES.—A wireless message to Free Press (of India) says that Dr. Stracman will be going to England in November to urge Germany's claims to the properties in conquered territories.

PLAGUE EPIDEMIC IN HYDERABAD.—His Excellency the Nizam has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 11,000 for inoculation and other purposes in connection with plague epidemic which has broken out in Hyderabad.

BETTER A SUNDAY THAN A FRIDAY.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that Friday is to be no longer a day of repose in Turkey. The Government has decided to adopt Sunday as the weekly day of rest hereafter.

H. M. THE KING EMPEROR AND FLOOD RELIEF.—His Majesty the King Emperor has been graciously pleased to send a gift of Rs. 2,000 to the funds now being raised for the alleviation of the distress caused by the recent floods in India.

MASTER OF METALLURGY.—Mr. O. K. Menon has just left England for India. He is the first South Indian to obtain the degree of Master of Metallurgy of the University of Sheffield. He has won the Nesthill medal and premium.

NEW MINISTERS IN BENGAL.—Sir Provas Chandra Mitter, Kt., O.I.E., and Nawab Musbaraff Hussain Khan Bahadur have been offered and have agreed to accept office as Ministers in Bengal. His Excellency will appoint them as soon as they are in a position to assume charge.

ANOTHER INDIAN LADY BARRISTER.—Miss Soetia Dava Doss, daughter of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. D. Dasgosa of the Madras High Court, who graduated from Girton College, passed recently the examinations held in Mohammedan Law and is expected to arrive in Madras after being called to the Bar.

GERMAN WAR MEMORIAL.—President Hindenburg opened a gigantic national war memorial erected by public subscription on the battlefield of Tannenberg. President Hindenburg, in his speech which was greeted by roars of applause entirely repudiated Germany's war guilt and asserted that the German armies were innocent of barbarities. The Tannenberg Memorial must be the largest in the world. It covers an area of forty acres and is octagonal in shape with eight towers, each seventy feet high with coarctated galleries. —'Ma'abar Herald'.

Continued.

recommendations for its reorganization and control so that its original purpose may more effectively be carried out.

OBJECT OF THE INQUIRIES.

It was required to make recommendations for the reorganization and control of the Museum "so that its original purpose may more effectively be carried out."

FOUNDATION AND ITS OBJECT.

On September 25, 1872, Sir William Gregory announced to the Legislative Council his proposal to supply a want which, he stated, had been forcibly urged on him by persons of all classes, viz., a Museum, in which may be represented the natural history, antiquities, and industrial products of the Island. Provision was made for constructing a Museum building in the Budget of 1873, and the Museum was opened for the use of the public on January 1, 1877.

THE PRESENT COLLECTIONS.

The existing Museum collections are almost exclusively confined to things of Ceylon, and they represent both the natural and artificial products of the country. It appears to be the case, however, that the zoological and entomological collections have the advantage, in respect of both completeness and scientific arrangement, over the archaeological and historical and ethnological and anthropological collections.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

- (i) The Museum Committee should again be reconstituted on the lines on which it was formed before 1923 and should be made quite definitely a managing body responsible for the general policy of the Museum.
(ii) The Director of the Colombo Museum should be relieved of responsibility for the Department of Fisheries.
(iii) An additional scientific officer for the non-zoological sections, who should be an expert either in Archaeology or Ethnology should be appointed.
(iv) A new wing should be added to the Museum building.

WHAT IS IT?

The Reformers of a country are of four kinds. Some are born reformers born with all necessary qualifications, such as Sir P. Ramaniathan and the late Sri Laxmi Arumuga Navalar of revered memory. They are like avatars of yore. "Whoever thou seest a wonderful and extra ordinary manifestation of power, beauty, or spiritually, know that I, the Lord, am manifesting myself in those forms" says the Lord Bagavan Sri Krishna. Another class of leaders includes men like the late Mr. Advocate S. Nagalingam—great men born with developed hearts with blessings from Godless Baraswami. The third class of leaders includes men like the late Mr. A. Subramanyam—born to good fortune, brought up and trained among great men. They read and moved among great men, and breathed patriotism every moment of their lives. The fourth class of men, in short may be said to be such deep as Maya, born in the abundance of Tanatha Guna. These at times, appear to be a danger to society. But they can never bring about an effective change in a society.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A REFORMER.

O daringly speaking what are the qualifications of a reformer? (a) He must have an intelligent survey of the situation—whether there is a real vivid vice in the society, which, if not eradicated, will retard the onward progress, or help the downward fall. (b) He must possess in himself total very virtues which he wants his people to follow. He must not act on the principle of the proverbial Padre who preached unto his congregation "follow me not, but follow what I preach." (c) He must after due diagnosis, find out the proper remedy; then find out whether the component parts of the remedy are to be imported from outside, or found out locally in the country itself. (d) He must have feeling and sympathy for the people whom he wants to reform. He must be full of love from top to toe. Every part of his must throw out love. Love must run with his blood in every muscle and nerve. (e) The love must be that ideal love preached unto that great hero of heroes—Arjuna of old. Love for love's sake. It must not be based on any motive, such as desire for fame and name. It must not be tamatha but satvika.

These are the chief qualifications one must possess, and the conditions he must fulfil if he wants to become a leader in society or in politics. In the absence of these, he may talk day and night, and night and day, and write volumes to newspapers and preach from the platform at the top of his voice and sometimes roll himself into a momentary rest under the delusion of having solved the problem once for all, but at the end, he may fail to find any advance at all, and find himself at the very spot from which he proposed to start.

ARE ANY "DEPRESSED" OR "SUPPRESSED"?

I find now a beautiful question of uplifting the conditions of the depressed classes in India is gaining the attention of the Indian reformers. It seems to extend to Jaffna. But it is first to be decided whether there is in Jaffna this evil in existence—whether there are "depressed" and "suppressed" classes. If there be, what are the disabilities under which they are labouring? There may be some of towidism here and there committed by non-law abiding heroes. But is that a social tyranny—a social evil? To my mind, it is clear that there is no 'depression' and 'suppression' in Jaffna or anywhere in Ceylon. There has been nothing to prevent the lower classes from rising up. In fact there have been several Hindu (not to speak of Christian) lower caste men in Government service. In the orthodox villages there have been several learned men among them. There was a Pariah in an orthodox village who died about fifteen years ago. He was well learned in the Hindu literature. He was a vegetarian. He gradually gave up eating in the house of even the highest in the land. He ate a meal a day only, and that was in the midnight after prayers and performance of poots to his 'Istam' god. He was Government tom-tom beater, a pandit, an efficient physician, an able oculist, clever veterinary, and a charming musician, vocal and instrumental. Even today there are some in almost every village among the so-called 'depressed and suppressed' classes who hold respectable status. There are several rich men among them and in fine circumstances, only minus coat and trousers. To my mind it is clear that they don't require to be disturbed by over-enthusiastic heroes in the field of reformation. What these good people require is Hindu education, and much more than that some means to find out their 'markam' as they call it in this country, and 'karipe' as they call it in Jaffna. British Malays, "Hindu," 1927.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6527.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sionappillai wife of K. Kanappathippillai of Mathagal

Deceased, Kanappathippillai Veloppillai of Mathagal Petitioner.

- 1. Kanappathippillai Thammalingam
2. Kathirgamer Kanappathippillai both of Mathagal Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Sionappillai wife of K. Kanappathippillai of Mathagal coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on August 23, 1927 in the presence of Mr. S. Hynathambu, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated August 22, 1927, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is one of the sons 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 October 4, 1927 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge, September 1, 1927, O. 1820.

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