

The Hindu Organ.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS
HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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NOTICE.

The Hindu Organ.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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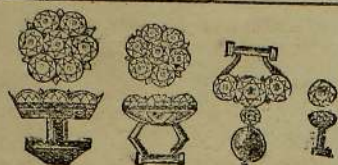
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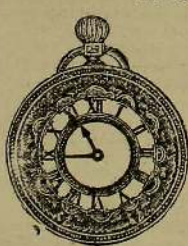
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NOTICE.

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NOTICE.

AS we are anxious to close the share list before the end of this year, will those who intend subscribing for share, please apply at once? We have only about 100 ordinary and 3500 supplementary shares still left unsold.

TAMBIAH S. COOKE,
Secretary,
Jaffna Trading Coy., Ltd.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2360.

In the Matter of the Estate of Kantappakurukkal Sinniahkurukkal alias Nadarajakurukkal late of Vetharaniam, South India ... Deceased.

Swaminathakurukkal Sevvaninatbakurukkal of Karampaikurichy in Varany Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Valliyammaipillai widow of Kantappakurukkal Sinniahkurukkal alias Nadarajakurukkal of Karampaikurichy in Varany.
2. Supramaniakurukkal Kantappakurukkal of Karampaikurichy
3. Kantappakurukkal Supramaniakurukkal of Karanaval South Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Swaminathakurukkal Sevvaninatbakurukkal, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Kantappakurukkal Sinniahkurukkal alias Nadarajakurukkal, coming on for disposal before R. N. Thaine Esqr., District Judge, on October 18, 1910, in the presence of Mr. S. Kandayya, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated October 10, 1910, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the father-in-law 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 November 18, 1910, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

October 18, 1910.

R. N. Thaine,
District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2349.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chellakkandu wife of Vethavanam Ponnusamy of Valvettiturai ... Deceased.

Vallipuram Vadivelu of Valvettiturai Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Vethavanam Ponnusamy of Valvettiturai
2. Theivanaipillai widow of Veluppillai Chelliah of Valvettiturai ... Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Vallipuram Vadivelu of Valvettiturai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, coming on for disposal before R. N. Thaine, Esquire, District Judge, on September 22, 1910, in the presence of Mr. S. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated September 20, 1910, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the uncle 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 November 11, 1910, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

September 22, 1910.

R. N. Thaine,
District Judge.

Notice.

BY order of the District Judge of Jaffna in Testamentary case No. 2321 all the property belonging to the estate of the late Sithamparam Manikam of Point Pedro consisting of godowns, houses, coconut-lands, vessels and boats etc. will be sold by Public auction by the Secretary D. C. Jaffna, commencing from the 19th November 1910.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

V. GANAPATIPILLAI,
Proctor,
28th Oct., 1910. Pt. Pedro.

The Jaffna Hindu College.

The following further subscriptions have been received towards the Permanent Fund of the College:—

	Rs. Cts.
Amount already acknowledged	954-49
Batticaloa, Mr. K. Ponnaiya	1-00
Amount collected by means of collection boxes up to October 10th	46-22
Ruanwella, Cook Subramaniam	1-00

Grand Total 1002-71

C. ARULAMBALAM,
Treasurer,
Jaffna,
24-10-10. H. C. Collection Committee.



The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1910.

LAWYERS AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In considering the claims of candidates for the Educated Ceylonese Seat, the electors have to bear in mind one important point—a point which does not appear to have been sufficiently pressed upon the public attention. It is that, other things being equal, a lawyer must be preferred to a non-lawyer, as the Educated Ceylonese are to return a member to the Legislative Council—the Council for making laws and regulations. Lawyers are being returned to the House of Commons in increasing numbers, and the number of lawyer Ministers of State is much larger now than some years ago. It is only in the fitness of things that *ceteris paribus* a lawyer will make a much better legislator than a non-lawyer will do.

In Ceylon there is no special officer entrusted with the work of drafting laws—no Legal Member of Council as is the case in India. The Attorney-General who is generally the official draftsman is not appointed with a special regard to his skill in drafting laws. He is an official charged with multifarious duties. Legislation may or may not be his forte. Under the circumstances, lawyer Members of Council will be of greater help to it than laymen.

It is not unusual in Ceylon that an ordinance is passed in one year to be amended the next year and to be amended again the third year. The laws enacted during the last fifteen or twenty years have undergone the process of amendment much oftener than those of previous years. Even a practising lawyer cannot always easily find out all the ordinances and amending ordinances dealing with a particular subject. If the original ordinances had been considered in Council in all its bearings the necessity for amendment would not have risen so frequently. As the Attorney-General cannot always be expected to be a skilful draftsman, it behoves the Government to appoint to the non-official seats lawyers as far as possible, and the people to elect lawyers to the seats thrown open to election. It goes without saying that a lawyer will be better able to detect the flaws in a bill than a non-lawyer. We think, therefore, that other things being equal a lawyer will be a more useful member than a non-lawyer can, generally speaking, be.

MR. RAMANATHAN AT KANDY.

Mr. P. Ramanathan K. C., C. M. G., delivered a lecture at the Kandy Town Hall on Friday last on "The Obligations of Electors and their Representative". Captain Jonklass presided and introduced the lecturer, and at the close of the lecture, Mr. Cox Sproule proposed a vote of thanks which was carried with acclamation. We hope to publish the lecture in our next issue. Mr. Sproule's speech which we give below is one of the most effective replies which have hitherto appeared to the aspersions cast on Mr. Ramanathan by the "Morning Leader". Mr. Sproule said:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a singularly awkward and difficult thing for me to address you after the brilliant address you have just listened to. Nevertheless, it gives me great pleasure to have been accorded the privilege of proposing this vote of thanks to the learned lecturer for his wonderfully interesting, able and entertaining lecture on the "Obligations of the Electors and their Representative." Mr. Ramanathan, by his presence here to-night and by his speech, has afforded the educated Ceylonese voters of Kandy abundant evidence of his pre-eminent fitness to represent them in the Legislative Council. (Loud cheers.) By his presence here to-night and his masterly address, he has refuted the mis-statements of fact which appeared in the columns of the paper which at this particular juncture may more correctly be called the "Morning Mis-Leader," to the effect that Mr. Ramanathan was physically and mentally decrepit. We find him here to-night upon the evidence of our own senses, upon the evidence of our eyes and ears, full of health, strength and vigour. We find him with the clarity of his mental vision absolutely undimmed, with an intellectual grasp of political problems as fine and firm and strong as it can possibly be. We find that not only have the years dealt lightly with Mr. Ramanathan, but that his temporary retirement from public affairs has renewed him in health and vigour, and has widened and deepened his mind already cultured and trained in the arts of eloquence and debate. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it has been said in the same paper that Mr. Ramanathan having once publicly and earnestly pleaded that he should be permitted to retire from public life, has now no business to re-enter the political arena. But that is scarcely an argument; history furnishes many examples which serve as precedents for such an action. We need not go back to the days of Cicero. I believe Mr. Gladstone did a similar thing once. When he retired, he was pressed to come back to public life again and he signalled his return from retirement by his glorious Midlothian campaign. (Cheers.) I do not think we will be oversanguine if we look forward to Mr. Ramanathan signalling his return to public life by a similar glorious campaign for the good of the people (loud cheers) and Government. It has been further urged that Mr. Ramanathan stooped to clutch with eager hands at a subordinate office in the service of Government. The only positions which Mr. Ramanathan has filled are those of Solicitor-General and Attorney-General. The man who fills these offices is head of a separate department of public life, moreover these two positions are the highest attainable by a member of the legal profession in this first Crown Colony of the Empire, and one of them carries with it, I believe, a seat in the Executive Council. Mr. Ramanathan has already explained to his constituents in his address at Kurunegala how he came to be appointed and why he accepted the appointment. I merely wish to point out that the only errors in the statement are that there was no stooping, no clutching, and no subordinate office! Gentlemen, this is the attitude which the newspaper I have mentioned takes up on a question of such importance. It reminds one of the saying in legal circles, "When you have no case, abuse the other side". (Laughter.) But the pity of it is that the gentleman in question may follow up the abuse by unconsciously or unintentionally hitting below the belt. Wild hitting sometimes results in accidents of that kind. There have been one or two other arguments urged against Mr. Ramanathan's fitness. They are so ridiculous that it is almost impossible for me to describe to you their ludicrous nature. I would ask you to imagine—if it will not be too great a tax on your imagination—an electoral campaign in Ceylon with the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone as one would-be candidate, and, say, one of ourselves as the other. Now imagine the Editor of the "Morning Mis-Leader" say, "We are not backing Mr. Blank but we feel it a matter of conscience and duty to warn you in the most solemn terms against Mr. Gladstone, because he is a theologian; he has made a study of religion, therefore he is absolutely unfit to be our representative in Council!" (Laughter.) Or let the other candidate be Mr. Arthur Balfour. "Do not elect him," says the editor of the "Morning Mis-Leader," "he is a philosopher" (renewed laughter). Now, gentlemen, the hour is late. I have spoken longer than I intended to. We have had abundant opportunity to judge for ourselves the stuff Mr. Ramanathan is made of. We have seen him and we have heard him,

We know that he is a trained lawyer and a skilled debater. We know him to be a tried veteran in the Council who has done splendid work in the past. There is no reason I know of why we should not unanimously vote for him. He is a man whom the King has delighted to honour, and by honouring him we will but honour ourselves. (Applause.)

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER—Good showers of rain have fallen in all parts of Jaffna. They are timely, and the paddy plants now look fresh and vigorous.

POSTAL—Mr. A. S. Pagden, P. M. G., is in Jaffna on an official tour.

DAMAGE TO THE RAILROAD—We understand that floods have caused much damage to the railroad between Mirigama and Ragama and consequently the mails from Colombo were not brought to Jaffna by the last train.

LONDON MATRICULATION EXAMINATION—Messrs. Ponnampalam Coomaraswamy, Gunaratnam F. Cooke and Sattanather Thamby are among those who have come off successful in the London Matriculation Examination held in June last. The first named is the son of Mr. T. Ponnampalam of Nallur and nephew of Mr. T. Sathasivam, Maniagar, Poonakary. The second is the son of Mr. T. S. Cooke, Proctor, S. C., Jaffna. The third is the son of Mr. V. Sattanather, Proprietor, Durai & Co., a nephew of Mr. S. Kandiah, Proctor, S. C., and a grand-nephew of the late Mr. Advocate Nagalingam. He is an old student of the Hindu College, Jaffna.

SAIVA SIDDHANTA CONFERENCE—We are glad to learn from Mr. V. V. Ramanathan, the newly-elected Honorary Secretary to the Saiva Siddhanta Conference, that the Conference will hold its Annual Meetings this year at Ramnad, on the 25th, 26th and 27th of December, under the Presidency of Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Senior Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

A NEW SUPREME COURT PROCTOR—Mr. S. Somasundaram, son of the late Mr. M. Sabapathy, Interpreter Mudaliyar of the Police Court, Jaffna, took his Oaths as Supreme Court Proctor before the Chief Justice on the 20th ultimo.

THE KANDY TAMILS' LITERARY ASSOCIATION—The Second Anniversary Meeting of this Association takes place on Saturday, the 5th instant, at No. 1053, Katukelle Road, Kandy, at 6.15 P. M.

DISTRICT COURT, BATTICALOA—Messrs. J. W. Tissavasinghe and J. Kadiramamby have been appointed to act as District Judge, Batticaloa, the former from October 27th to November 16th, and the latter from November 17th to 30th, during the absence of Mr. W. R. B. Sanders.

THE NORTH CEYLON EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION—The Annual General Meeting of this Association will be held in the Jaffna Central College Hall on the 18th proximo.

MATRIMONIAL—The marriage of Mr. R. Arulampalam, son of the late Proctor Arulampalam and brother of Mr. A. Ampalavanar, Proctor, Vannarpannai, with the youngest daughter of Mr. A. Thillaiampalam of Neeraviady, took place on Thursday last. Owing to a recent bereavement in the family the wedding was a quiet one. We wish the newly married couple long life, happiness and prosperity.

PERSONAL—Sir Solomon Dias Bandaranayaka, C. M. G., who went to Europe six months ago for a pleasure trip, returned to Colombo on Thursday last.

Mr. J. Harward, M. A., Director of Public Instruction, is expected to return to Ceylon by the second week of January next.

Mr. Hazellrigg, the new Registrar of the Supreme Court, arrived in Colombo yesterday.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, the Finance Member of the Government of India and Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, is now on a visit to the Island.

Mr. S. Saravanamuttu, Chief Shroff, C. G. R., who came here on Saturday last, left for Colombo yesterday.

Mr. A. Chellappa of the P. W. D., Colombo, brother of Mr. A. Visuvanathan B. A., Clerk, Kachchery, Jaffna, who was in the midst of his relatives and friends in Vannarpannai, left for his station yesterday.

Hon. Mr. H. W. Brodhurst, Acting Treasurer of the Colony, has been appointed Registering Officer for the Burgher Electorate.

Mr. K. Chellaturai, Clerk, Land Office, K. Lumpur, who was awarded a

bonus of 100 dollars by the F. M. S. Government for coming out first in the Book-keeping Examination, has, we are glad to hear, been promoted to Class II of the F. M. S. Clerical Service.

Mr. Saba Nadesar, Postmaster, Pallai, and son of Mr. A. Ramalingam, Teacher, Nallur, who was at Colombaturai on two weeks' leave, has returned to Pallai.

Hon. Mr. Edward Rosling has been appointed Planting Member in the Legislative Council, during the absence of Mr. Edgar Turner on leave.

Mr. J. J. Thorburn, C. M. G., Lieutenant-Governor Southern Nigeria and a former Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, has been appointed Governor of the Gold Coast in succession to the late Sir John Rodger, K. C. M. G.

RETIREMENT OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE—Sir Joseph Hutchinson, M. A., Chief Justice of Ceylon, who was granted a year's extension by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will retire in March next, when he will attain his sixty-first year.

"CEYLON TAMILS' ASSOCIATION," SINGAPORE.

The celebration of the first anniversary of the above Association came off on last Saturday evening.

The Association hall had been tastefully decorated for the occasion and was crowded by members, friends, and well-wishers. The function was presided over by Mr. A. Annamalai Pillai the President of the Association, who expressed great pleasure in seeing such a large gathering of his countrymen and hoped that all would continue to work for the common good as hitherto. The proceedings commenced with songs accompanied by music, which was in attendance throughout.

Mr. C. M. Chelliah, the chief Tamil Interpreter, being called upon to speak, echoed the sentiments of the President, and in a stirring speech emphasised the necessity of union and fellowship among the members.

A varied programme consisting of songs, dialogues, and recitations was gone through and the trial scene of "The Merchant of the Venice" acted by certain Medical students, who are members, was very much appreciated.

After light refreshments had been served Mr. H. Hoieington B. A. C. E. in a short speech expressed his appreciation of the evening's entertainment, promised his sympathy and support, and wished the Association every success.

The meeting came to a close at about 11-30 P. M. a vote of thanks being proposed by Mr. C. M. Chelliah and seconded by Mr. M. Chelliah. —Cor.

AN ANTI-NUPTIAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. M. C. Duraissappah, Clerk, Walker & Greir, Lindula, was "At Home" in his residence "Electric Lodge" on the evening of the 22nd inst. in anticipation of his forthcoming marriage. In response to the invitations issued, there was a large and representative gathering present, which bore ample testimony to his popularity. A well-filled purse which was contributed to, by his brother clerks and well-wishers was presented to him. Mr. Chas. de Silva who was deputed to make the presentation spoke in eulogistic terms of the sterling qualities of Mr. Duraissappah and wished him all happiness and prosperity in the new life which he is about to enter. Messrs. T. V. Kandiah and R. Jobsz also spoke briefly. A sing-song that followed greatly enlivened the company. The host was unremitting in his attention to his guests. Light refreshments were served in a lavish scale and the party dispersed at a late hour after having spent an enjoyable time. —Cor.

DISTRICT NOTES.

NULLAITTIVU.

29-10-10.

Appointment—Mr. M. Subramaniam who was some years back second clerk of the Kachchery here and who was of late a clerk in the Registrar General's Office, Colombo, has come and assumed duties as Secretary, District Court here and Registrar of Lands vice Mr. P. Francis transferred to Kayts.

A Kathappirasankam—A grand Kathappirasankam Kalakshepam to the accompaniment of music by Sri. Nagalingasamy of Chankanal, Jaffna (Chankanal Parathasy) was held at the Library Hall on the night of the 23rd inst. on the history of the saint Kunkiliyakkalayanayanar. By 6.30 P. M. the hall was taxed to its utmost capacity and there was a large audience including Hindu Government officers and other adiyars of the place. It is no exaggeration to say that he has such a wonderful mastery of music coupled with religious zeal that the audience was spell bound for hours together. Again, at the request of Sri. Saravanamuttupullavar father-in-law of Mr. K. W. Thampayab, Modliar, J. P., U. P. M., a lecture on "Pasupathipassam" by the same Samy was delivered last night at the same hall. His lecture was so able, instructive and edifying that the audience was listening to it with rapt attention, many more Kathappirasankams are to follow in the course of this week.

Personal—Mr. K. Chinatambay, Head Clerk, Kachchery has gone on leave to Point Pedro and Mr. C. Ampalavanar storekeeper, is acting for him.

Dr. K. Chittampalam of the local Civil Hospital has gone to Chavakachchery to give evidence in a case. —Cor.

COLOMBO.

24-10-10.

—Mr. G. Sivapragasam, Head Clerk Provincial Engineer's Office, Colombo, has been transferred to Batticaloa as Head Clerk P. E's Office. Mr. C. Thumtharampillai, Head Clerk P. E's Office, Batticaloa, has succeeded him.

—Mr. W. T. Jegasothy, 2nd Clerk P. E's Office, Colombo, is under order to proceed to Badulla as Head Clerk P. E's Office. Mr. Kanagasagaram, Head Clerk of P. E's Office, Badulla, succeeds him.

—Cor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

The Editor,
"Hindu Organ".

Sir,
I owe an apology to a number of correspondents to whom I have promised to write or who have written to me on seeing my articles in the "Hindu Organ", for my long silence in not replying to them. The fact is I have been unable to keep up my regular business engagements owing to my suddenly finding myself confronted with a strange situation. Two days before the *Mahalaya fortnight* I found myself suddenly deprived of the sensations of hunger and thirst, which at first I failed to notice and the suggestion of experts that it was due to physical causes made matters worse. It was sometime before I found out the true cause of the strange phenomenon and without anticipating what will appear in the "Poopa special number" of the *Viveka Chintamani* I may explain that it was due to spiritual causes which I fully explain elsewhere. As a result I found myself unable to take any food, being inclined to go into *Nishta* more or less continuously. After 8 or 9 days of absolute refrainment from food and drink, I began to train the system to take some saline food at long intervals and I am still continuing the effort. This is the 33rd day of my long fast, and all this time I have not felt the sensation of hunger or thirst or the need of food and drink; and this state still continues, though I am training the body to take some food occasionally. It is with great effort I have to attempt this and this again causes me annoyance as it interferes with my innate inclination to Rest in Mind—the body following suit by itself. How to train the body to perform its normal functions while the Mind is in a state of absolute Rest is the serious problem I am engaged in tackling now and this requires all the spare energy I can put forth in my present state. The state of *Sahajana-bhavam* or realising the presence of unity or Godhead as a normal state of consciousness is not easy to attain and ten years' work after one's spiritual conversion, though unceasing, is all but too short to attain to this most desirable consummation. I therefore can ill-spare the time for carrying on a large correspondence and I therefore request one and all of my correspondents to accept this explanation as my apology for not writing to them or keeping my engagement to write.

Lalitalaya, G. V. Swaminatha Aiyar,
Mylapore, Editor,
19th Oct., 1910. "Viveka Chintamani."

THE ATTITUDE OF THE "CEYLON MORNING LEADER" TOWARDS MR. RAMANATHAN AND THE "CEYLONESE CONSTITUENCY".

The Editor,
"Hindu Organ".

Sir,
The Editor of the "Morning Leader" has in the issue of the 8th instant framed a horoscope of Mr. Ramanathan out of the materials, as he is likely to be supposed, drawn from his "reveries" as the inconsistency of his utterances reveal. But it is a question of doubt, whether Mr. Ramanathan, the people who are guided by correct and unprejudiced principles and sensitively alive to the invaluable services rendered to them in and out of political life by him, or even the Government which has been so highly pleased as to confer on him the distinguished title of K.C., C.M.G., for his meritorious and pre-eminent services, will ever care to turn over the pages of such a horoscope or not. The Editor has before him the picture of a very old man who had once as a "Man of Politics" had a career that yet stands out as a landmark, but alas! having renounced the privileges and claims of public life, and even the world, the flesh and the devil, now lives in the woods in the nirvana state conversing with the sages and yogis and passing his days wholly in religious meditation. If the people are canvassing votes for such a man the Editor's attitude is one of sympathy with the people and Government and not antipathy as he himself advocates. If so every one would be averse to have such a man to the "Educated Ceylonese Seat". It requires not a raw hand like Dr. Fernando with all his University diplomas and titles and little acquaintance with politics, but a man of ripe experience and varied culture (including religious and political) of the type of Mr. Ramanathan K.C., C.M.G. who now lives in our midst enjoying his happiness as appropriately described by Pope:—

"In health of body, peace of mind,
quiet by day,
Sound sleep by night; study and ease,
Together mixed, sweet recreation;
And innocence, which most does please
With meditation."

The Editor's knowledge of Mr. Ramanathan is quite vague and erroneous and is characterised by ignorance and prejudice. His ardent language, careful choice of words and wealth of graceful phrases cannot but create admiration in the minds of the readers, but his ignorance about the Ramanathan of today exemplifies itself in the gulf of difference that he draws between the Politician and Philosopher of 1910 and the Tamil member of 1893. As an envious critic aspiring to run down Mr. Ramanathan the editor occupies in comparison the place of the "child crying for the moon" to toy with it; and his phrase, the "lisper of fatuous philosophies", is nothing but a sort of "sour grapes" satire.

It is very odious to see the editor's inclination to introduce religious controversy into politics. His childish views about Mr. Ramanathan need to be corrected. Any man in the street would question his fitness to call Mr. Ramanathan's philosophy fatuous. The Editor's phrase "assuming the garb of the Seer of Spiritual visions" speaks to the profound ignorance of spiritual blessings showered upon us by the *Supreme Ruler*. His description of Mr. Ramanathan's mission to win the nations of the West to the culture of the soul is quite unfounded. No one denies Mr. Ramanathan's experience in all parts of the world but that he went forth only to teach his spiritual ideals is groundless. One fact we know is that during his travels the peoples of the West were more anxious, to know the basis of the Doctrines of Hindu Philosophy than Mr. Ramanathan was to tell them. They expected more from him than from any half-witted Orientalist. The Editor cannot under any circumstance deny Mr. Ramanathan's powers of persuasion either political or religious, and his satisfaction at the fruits of his enterprise (so calls the editor) would not have been a wonder to him if he would only put aside his assumed garb of the "knower of all about Mr. Ramanathan" and cancel publicly his erroneous and prejudiced views about him and lend a patient ear to any speech concerning politics that Mr. Ramanathan may deliver. He would be the first person to be fully convinced that Mr. Ramanathan is at present the fittest person to the "Educated Ceylonese Constituency" and he would be the first to protest against any other occupying such a seat during the lifetime of Mr. Ramanathan.

The Editor's utterances are not only inconsistent but are utterly incorrect. He speaks of lisping when there is not the slightest trace of it; he really admires Mr. Ramanathan's level of excellence not approached since and his objections to entrust the interests of the Educated Ceylonese Constituency, to such a representative of the vigorous efficiency, capacity of informed criticism and persuasive oratory, are based on the wrong fancy that every such attribute and grace adorning the present Ramanathan has declined to nothing or fallen into the pit of religious nihilism. Is this an actual fact? It is quite contrary to the high opinions that His Excellency the Governor, the Chief Justices and others hold towards Mr. Ramanathan. "Why tell me that a man is a fine speaker if it is not the truth that he is speaking" says Carlyle.

The Editor is of opinion that the highest eminence is possible for any one to attain independently of Government. Any one will pity his narrow view of the subject. Is he true to his conscience in this respect? He does not seem to have a fair conception of the Government of the whole Empire. His idea, it appears, is limited to a "superior and his subordinate" capacity. He seems to disregard the unsurpassed distinctions and honours that Government is likely to bestow upon those who really merit them. He forgets what Mr. Ramanathan was and is in this respect; and goes so far as to speak of an ungrateful administration. His application of the words 'employers' does not seem to remind us that Mr. Ramanathan was in the service of the British Empire which is a solemn and important trust for which all her sons are responsible, but is apt to mislead anyone to suppose that he was in the service of some Mercantile firm the authorities of which, drove him to retirement on the ground of the incapacities of advanced age.

Would it not be cruel of the Editor to mislead his readers, by framing a false horoscope of Mr. Ramanathan, which though written at this advanced age as he fancies, everyone will believe the inaccuracy of its prophecies for the future, as its past records are entirely wrong and inapplicable? He seems to suspect that Mr. Ramanathan may mislead him by not stating his destination of heart and recoil of mind in leading his shoulders to a gigantic task which his horoscope finds him unfit to cope with. It would do well if he would understand that Mr. Ramanathan is not such as dreams of. Although Mr. Ramanathan is at present, physically, mentally and morally the fittest person to the task, he did not rush, in the words of the "Leader", into the tempest of politics until he was repeatedly appealed to by the Ceylon Public to return to his "hobby of politics".

Now turning to the policy of the "Leader" as publicly attested by the Editor in the issue of the 1st July 1908—"The policy of the paper will command general support stated in broad out line, it will be the object of the paper to create a healthy interest in public affairs and to promote the formation of a sound public opinion. It will endeavour to maintain an attitude of fair, honest and temperate criticism vigilant of the interests of the people of the country and not afraid when occasion demands it of being out spoken. It will not be the mouthpiece of any clique, class, or particular community". Let the readers judge the attitude. Let them see if his objections to Mr. Ramanathan's candidature commands general support. Has he created a healthy interest? Has he maintained an attitude of fair, honest, and temperate criticism? Has he not prejudiced views of one particular community? People may think that he, at this juncture prejudices Mr. Ramanathan by touching upon age limit. It will not be a surprise to them, when they learn that the editor aspired to see the retirement of a highly distinguished Civil Servant as the Hon. Mr. P. Arunachalam, by passing an editorial comment when the Hon. Member passed his 55th year. Had it any effect? Now the people have ample reason to suspect the Editor's prejudice to that "distinguished family".

Although the Editor expresses at times his profound admiration for Mr. Ramanathan for his rare abilities and useful services, he never gives him unqualified credit. Even when Mr. Ferguson retired from Council there was an editorial comment worded thus:—"In stating that the official expression of appreciation in Council on the retirement of an unofficial was without precedent, Mr. Ferguson yesterday forgot the many tributes of recognition and words of farewell spoken both on the official and unofficial side in the Council when Mr. P. Ramanathan left the workshop of legislation for the machine room of its administration in the Solicitor General's office. The farewell speeches upon that occasion were both more numerous and more splendid, though neither more sincere nor better deserved, than those of yesterday". Everything about Mr. Ramanathan now appears to the Editor a "Midsummer Nights Dream".

While the Editor expresses the requirements such as the stoutest heart, the boldest mind, the most intrepid arm, unwavering dedication to political affairs, the most unremitting vigilance of political developments, the closest study of official and national projects, needed for the "Educated Ceylonese Seat" he seems to forget or rather ignore the utmost importance of experience needed in fostering the constituency which as he says is in its infancy. Is it fair to the constituency or kind of the Editor to outvote excellence in politics and experience emergently needed. The best that could now be said is that any raw aspirant to the "Educated Ceylonese Seat" would do well to find his place in one of the nominated ones and get used to politics and with the experience thus gained he is sure to be welcomed as Mr. Ramanathan's successor.

It is hoped that this refutation of the Editor's false horoscope will serve to irradiate his mistaken views and to make him rest contented or cast a correct one despite his unkindness and inconsiderateness to Mr. Ramanathan.

Jaffna, M. K. K.
28-10-10.

THE "MORNING LEADER" ON THE CEYLONESE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

The Editor,
"Hindu Organ".

Sir,
I cannot exactly depict the exceedingly provoked state of the minds of the Jaffnese here and of a great many Singalese at the atrocious manner the election doings of the Jaffna Association have been misrepresented. Much energy and time were being wasted in having had to make out anything of the so-called "mass meeting", the holders of which placed themselves in a position more to be blamed than condoned with.

The Editor of the "Morning Leader" evidently favouring a candidate for the Ceylonese Seat, who has a close connection with the proprietors of his paper, looked nervously for the best chance to start a crusade against Mr. P. Ramanathan's candidature. He made his maiden attempt—he merrily published news of a counter "mass meeting", which we knew the next day to be the mischief, in favour of Dr. H. M. Fernando, of a clique of three or four men who suffered the most humiliating defeat at the great Jaffna Association meeting conducted in favour of Mr. Ramanathan. The intelligence of it he (the Editor) still believed and prized nevertheless and preached sermons after sermons against Mr. Ramanathan and his friends in the North, whom he solaced by calling them "good" people.

The little opposition shown to Mr. Ramanathan in Jaffna exonerates the Tamils from the charge of racial prejudice brought against them in the exercise of the franchise quite as much as our Singalese brethren who are also divided. But the cleavage in Jaffna bears no comparison with the larger section of the Singalese who support Mr. Ramanathan.

What effect after all has the Leaders' anti-Ramanathan eloquence produced? It involved the paper in severe recriminations from the general public, which all went as recommendations for Mr. Ramanathan enhancing his tested fitness for the seat. The Editor of that paper who had invariably applauded our leader began to vapour away on him the worst calumnies, but his malignity has paid him more homage at this time than his own merit could do.

Filled however with intense feeling of anger and no longer able to brook the insinuations, insults and abuses hurled on that mighty man, almost all the sections of the Ceylon Press together with the various writers and correspondents accused the Editor with insincerity and partiality in guiding the opinion of the Ceylonese constituency, unkindness and unprovoked malice against Mr. Ramanathan, etc. etc. etc. Remonstrances after remonstrances were thickening round the repentant Editor. We knew his unfortunate position—that of a breadwinner, in which he has done his part well, perhaps very much better than the few men of Dr. Fernando in Jaffna have accomplished. He held his own, and as expected of a bird scribe, did justice to the cause of his master's relative, but before he reached the climax of vilification, he collapsed: he was driven to fly from pillar to post, from one point to the other and to repeat his insinuating grievances against Mr. Ramanathan over and over till at last he was pulled down to the focus where the great pressure of the public opinion rests in strong condemnation of him and his paper. Still in order to render the educated field clearer and our path safer, we think there are some stumps of false information which require to be pulled out and completely destroyed. Hence I write this to you.

Questioned as to why he allowed untruthful reports about the Jaffna meeting to be published through the columns of the "Leader", the Editor said that he and I trusted at a distance each other informants and that in doing so he said he had "greater reason" "since his information proceeded from a regular and tested source", while mine could be "casual" and possibly strongly biased with partiality for the object of the unfortunate meeting! He said that he based his remarks on the report of the "Morning Star". But I wonder why he passed over the report of the Joint Secretaries of the Association itself. Why, there were also the local papers for his verification. The Editors of the two of which took part in the meeting and wrote out the actual state of affairs. Still the more religious "Star" became handy for him as a supreme authority! I cannot really understand what he meant by "his personal idea of what transpired at the meeting". Was it the little bad impression created in his mind by the so-called mass meeting of the cigar-rollers and school-boys etc., in favour of the doctor? Or was it because he took all else in Jaffna except Mr. J. K. Channukam and his miserable minority and the Editors of the "Star" to be liars? However, it would be interesting to find out if his authority described the Jaffna meeting having been in possession of its "fuller details". The first sentence of its article on it reads:—Numerous verbal reports have reached us concerning the public meeting held in Ridgeway Hall last Friday evening. In such circumstances it is difficult to get an unbiased account of just exactly what did happen. The following account which was sent from Jaffna to the "Morning Leader", is probably as nearly accurate as we can obtain at present. It is quite clear that the poor "Star" took over the report from the "Leader" itself. The argus-eyed Editor of the "Ceylon Patriot" was not spared by the "Leaders" "logicians" for promptly showing up the opposite character of the latter's statement! Even the most indulgent reasoner would blush at the Leader Editor's time-serving "logic". So much for his contention that "his information proceeded from a regular and tested source".

Another cowardly insinuation cast by the Editor on Mr. Ramanathan is that "who is anxious to profess the highest regard for the missionaries". To my knowledge and to that of some others older than myself, he has never behaved himself in defiance of the missionaries. His relation with them has always been of the best we should say. This he has confessed publicly on many occasions and desired harmonious life among the different religiousists long before the Ramanathan-Fernando contest began. I would ask the Editor to justify his statement.

Let the Editor of the "Leader" still cleverly criticise Mr. Ramanathan's candidature, but there is the intelligent public to make out his far superior claims for the Seat from all his undue apprehensions about him. Mr. Ramanathan is himself a mortal: as a man he is better than many others. But the public have cherished a great liking for him for his fearless independence and persuasive oratory and many other brilliant qualities as a guardian of the peoples interests. In the teeth of all his discouragements and all wanton insults to him he has been greatly desired to accept the honour of a great public duty and is also himself anxious to partake in the desire after better things in the world polluted with sin. He has not been more liable to incur the penalties of ill luck and misfortunes in life.

The Editor simply opposes Mr. Ramanathan's candidature on the ground of his having once renounced public life to devote himself to religious studies. That is no reason for his undeserved doubt of the reputation of his brilliant career in the Legislative Council, for religious and philosophical disposition does not mean absolute indoor retirement as he seems to think.

He has reiterated a lot of things about his seeming physical unfitness about which he refers us to the excuse which Mr. Ramanathan gave about two years ago in having declined the Chairmanship of the National Association. On this point which forms the Leader's most important objection to his candidature—the indignant public have already challenged him.

The objection stands there to be very easily refuted. The more exacting nature of his work as a Law-adviser to the Government under the then anti-native chief in addition to his multifarious private duties must have considerably told on his health, and as the result of which, he would quite naturally feel inclined to keep away from his busy world to be no longer worried by the distracting tumults. Self-denial on his part beyond that limit would have been sinful. He certainly, most certainly, needed rest and recreation. In that ennobled condition, he was growing diffident in the earthly state and also became inspired with thoughts of a future, but his good constitution has, by his reconcept promoted by his travels and changes of location, rejuvenated him since. He is not the same person now as when he "implored" to be relieved of all burden. He is quite healthy, strong, and is now fit to fight many more battles in our behalf once again, and none of his (the Editor's) objections render his claims for the Ceylonese Seat any the less strong.

Colombo, 20th October, 1910.

S. Thambiah.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE IN ITALY.

London, Oct. 25.
Torrential rains, accompanied by a cloud-burst, have devastated the provinces of Naples and Salerno. A rush of mud from Vesuvius has partially destroyed the townships Casamicciola, Cetara and Torre del Greco. So far 26 bodies have been recovered from the debris. The roads and railways are interrupted. The damage to property is enormous. Refugees from Ischia declare that the mud is 24 feet deep. The baths at Casamicciola were overwhelmed, a number of bathers perishing. Two warships are hastening to Casamicciola with troops, doctors and stores.

PATHAN SHOTS FOUR PEOPLE DEAD.

Lahore, Oct. 25.
A terrible affair is reported from Manki in the Nowshera district where a Pathan shot four people dead and then escaped. His whereabouts are not yet known. The matter is in the hands of the Police.

NATIVE CHRISTIAN COMMITS TWO MURDERS.

Joseph Paul, a native Christian, employed at the Punjab Club, Lahore, who murdered another club servant and his wife, has confessed to the crime and been sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge.

FIRST AEROPLANE FLIGHT IN INDIA.

Bombay, Oct. 25.
The first aeroplane flight in India is to be made in Bombay in three or four weeks' time. The scheme for arranging flights in this country has been started by Messrs. Keene and Shatto, and Mr. H. Payne Galloway, the Secretary of the Co., has already arrived in Bombay to make preliminary arrangements. The machine which is to be used is the latest pattern Blériot monoplane, the first aeroplane to come to India, if the necessary permission can be obtained. Flights will be made from the parade ground, Colaba, or from the Fort. The aviator who is coming out to make flights is Mr. Arthur Burr Stone, an expert who has been trained for this special machine in Paris.

NEW GOVERNOR OF THE GOLD COAST.

H. E. the Hon. Mr. J. J. Thorburn, Lieut Governor of Southern Nigeria, has been appointed Governor of the Gold Coast.

HOME RULE.

London, Oct. 25.
A meeting of 8,000 persons in Glasgow presided over by Mr. B. C. Munro-Ferguson Liberal M. P. for Leith Burghs, supported by 12 members of the House of Commons, enthusiastically approved of the formation of a Scottish National Home Rule Committee.

Colonel Seely, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, speaking at Ilkerton, said that if the Conservatives wished to cement the Empire, they had better drop Tariff Reform, which was sinking into its grave and support the self-government of Ireland.

AMNESTIES GRANTED IN PORTUGAL.

Reuters wires from Lisbon the decree has been issued, granting amnesties to military offenders who fought for the Revolution which the decree describes as a heroic act.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

London, Oct. 27.
Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has telegraphed to the Unionist candidates at Walthamstow and South Shields that their success is important in the interests of Tariff Reform and Preference within the Empire.

Mr. Bonar Law, Unionist M. P. for Dulwich, speaking at Glasgow dwelt on the Preference which overseas statesmen were almost unanimous in demanding. Delay in acceding to the demand was not only dangerous but might be fatal.

The approach of the re-opening of Parliament finds the political situation in a most perplexing and critical state. While the party leaders maintain silence regarding the Veto Conference the hints of Liberal speakers and apparently inspired articles of the Liberal papers for weeks past have indicated the possibility of a constitutional settlement by the process of devolution or the grant of self-government to Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. This view is confirmed by an article in the *Observer* and a remarkable series of letters to *The Times* signed "Pacifism," with which all the Conservative newspapers, except the *Daily Graphic* and the *Spectator*, have since come into line, suggesting that Unionists would be willing to forego their objection to Home Rule provided their views on Preference and the Navy were met.

SAVAREKAR.

London, Oct. 27.
A protocol has been signed by Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador in London, stating that the Savarkar Arbitration Court will meet at the Hague on February 15th.

THE BENEFIT OF BRITISH RULE.

Calcutta, Oct. 28.
A meeting of great Hindu Samajyas of India held at Benares on Wednesday, leading Brahmin pundits bore testimony to the benefits of the British Rule in India and strongly condemned secession and the anarchical spirit which they ascribed to the decay of brahminical culture, godlessness being the root.

—The "Ceylon Observer".

EXTRACT.

"PATRIOTISM."

INTERESTING LECTURE BY
MR. P. RAMANATHAN, K. C., C. M. G.
AT THE TOWN HALL, KURUNEGALA.

(Continued from our last issue.)

Let me now turn to the nations of the West and see how patriotism began, and in what manner it thrived among them.

The different tribes which flourished in ancient Greece under their respective kings gladly reorganised their social unity in point of blood and language and customs and manners, and met together periodically at Delphi, Thermopylae, Olympia and other places, to celebrate religious rights and festivals. But these national holiday observances did not unite them politically.

Each king held court in a fortified city. Owing to the smallness of the city and of the

territory around it he could not escape the observation of his subjects. His deficiencies of character and excesses of power were soon known and therefore the people lost faith in the belief that kings ruled by divine right. Without violent revolutions the people gradually abolished monarchy on the death of each King. The Government of the State was entrusted to a few nobles, and this administration by the few *oligoi* was called oligarchy. But the strongest and most designing Greek in the oligarchy was found to assume all power into his own hands and to rule the state irresponsibly. Such men were known as tyrants or despots. The usual manner in which a person became a despot was by espousing the cause of the commonalty or people against those members of the oligarchy who were neglecting or oppressing the people, and by overcoming those nobles with the help of the people. He would then continue in power, and become a despotical ruler. In many States, despots were at first loved by the people who had raised them to power for breaking the power of the nobles in the oligarchy. But soon the people were disappointed, so inconsistent and unreliable were the new rulers. They expelled the despots and tried the experiment of vesting power, not in the hands of one man or a few nobles, but in their own hands. Thus arose Democracy, or the government of the people by the people *demoi*.

Herodotus, speaking of the overthrow of the despots by the Athenians, says "How valuable is freedom!"

"Even the Athenians, while under a despot, were not superior in war to any of their surrounding neighbours, but so soon as they got rid of these despots, they became by far the first of all. These things show that, kept down by one man, they were slack and timid, like men working for a master; but when they were liberated, every single man became eager in exertion for his own benefit."

That which transformed the hearts of the Athenians from sluggishness and from indifference to public welfare was the new idea of the greatness of the people. It was this comprehensive political truth regarding the venerableness of the people which acted with electric effect on the Athenians and created within them a host of sympathies and capacities which they knew not before.

To them modern Europe is indebted for several of its fundamental political ideas: the idea that all the citizens of the State, *politis*, are entitled to equal laws *isonomia*, and equal speech *isegria*; the idea of the separation of the executive power from the legislative power; and the idea that executive power should be confided to temporary individual magistrates and that they should be made responsible to the collective legislature.

The patriotism of the Athenians comprised two particular veins of sentiments, viz., (1) a strong attachment to the principle of democracy or the government of the people by the people as a source of protection against the evils of selfishness and personal vanity, and (2) ready willingness to exert oneself promptly and make sacrifices on behalf of the people.

But the patriotism of the Greek was confined to his own State or city (*polis*) surrounded by walls. His city was, above all things, the dearest to him. The cities in every tribal territory, such as Arcadia, Boeotia, Phocis, Locris, etc., were independent states, and the Greeks of one city were too jealous to brook the domination of another city over them. Accordingly, they were content to sacrifice the safety and prosperity of the whole country for the safety and prosperity of their own city. Their patriotism, though deep, was not broad. It was narrow and exclusive.

Inter-racial jealousies constricted the growth of patriotism and made Greece, in the course of three or four centuries, to succumb to the power of Philip, the King of Macedonia, against whom Demosthenes thundered in flaming speech. It was this narrow patriotism that made Greece a province of barbarous Macedonia in 335 B.C., and a province of the more enlightened Roman Empire in 146 B.C. Great as the Greeks were in architecture and the fine arts, they do not appear to have excelled in the field of politics, notwithstanding the endeavours of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle to uplift their countrymen from the bondage of error and jealousy. Socrates and Aristotle they condemned to death, and Plato had to live in retirement. Wrong thought, selfishness and jealousy have been the ruin of patriotism in every country.

The Romans escaped the narrowness of the Greeks by their high appreciation of the lofty principles of life inculcated by the Stoic philosophers, and by perceiving the immense benefit of thinking not so much according to the particular laws of one's own country as by the broader principles of eternal justice inculcated by the Roman jurists as equity.

The chief of the stoics was Zeno of Cyprus, who lived between 300 and 250 B.C. Their doctrines flowed into Rome from Athens about a hundred years later. They were not idle theorists but deeply practical men to whom knowledge was nothing if it was not realized in virtuous action. It is not necessary here to say more of their doctrines than that they taught that the universe was pervaded by *Logos*, the harmonious guide which in the world without us makes unity out of diversity and in the world within us, in the mind, makes symmetry and consistency of thought out of confusion; that it is the duty of man to subdue his passions and his emo-

tions and live a life devoid of personal likes and dislikes, and to aim at the attainment of virtue in its fourfold aspect of moderation, justice, fortitude, and moral excellence as the *summum bonum* of life; that all men were brothers, having emanated from the same God; that it was the duty of every man to work vigorously for the welfare of his brothers, irrespective of colour or creed; that nothing should be done for ostentation, but only to satisfy a clear conscience; that gratification of the sense, leads to the development of sensuousness, otherwise called worldliness; that worldliness predisposes man to the perpetration of improper, illegal, and unjust acts; that the mind should be trained to avoid the corruptions and worldliness, and to love virtue for its own sake, and not for the sake of the refined pleasures associated with virtue.

Many of the Roman citizens who felt called to public duty believed heartily in these broad and lofty principles of the stoics. They were also familiar with the legal institutions of the country which had thrown open the privileges of citizenship to all men throughout the length and breadth of Italy and with the principles of the *jus gentium* adopted in Roman jurisprudence to mitigate the crudeness or narrowness of the *jus civile*, through the instrumentality of the Praetor Peregrinus. With intellects widened by hearing the principles of the stoics, and by seeing the actual benefits to the country through the union of *jus gentium* with *jus civile*, the Roman citizens gloried in serving and dying for their country, not because they hoped to reach heaven or to leave a posthumous fame, but because it was right and virtuous to do so, because the country as the scene of all knowledge and happiness to millions of souls, was to be preferred to the little home and its little family of wife, children and friends. They conceived greatness to be the attainment of difficulties and service to the whole body of Romans through patriotism and military service.

In every country of the world, war has been considered the best school of heroism. It teaches man to repress fear in the face of danger, to have a firm control over the affections, to practise self-denial for the sake of concerted action, and joint success, and to perform difficult feats under the influence not of personal interest, but of honour and enthusiasm. It teaches them one of the best methods of dying—not by disease, not in infirmity, not in confusion and distress—but in the vigour of good health with a clear intellect, in firm resolve, and in the consciousness of highest duty to the country disinterestedly performed.

So long as the patriotism of the Romans was pervaded by these noble principles, the Empire continued in a flourishing condition far and wide; but when citizenship got dissociated from the ascetic fire of stoicism and from the broad principles of eternal justice as taught by the Roman jurists, the empire began to lurch, especially under the influence of the love of ease and sensual pleasure which epicureanism inculcated by its doctrine of "let us eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we die." It is matter of history that the Roman Empire when it became sensual, materialistic and atheistic, was swallowed up in the vortex of the eruption of the Barbarians known as the Goths and the Vandals in the eighteenth century after Christ.

Coming now to the history of patriotism as known to England, there was no necessity for that virtue so long as the Kings of England played the role of despots. It was only after Charles the first was beheaded for unlawful acts in 1649 that any Englishman dared to take pride in patriotism and to openly practise that virtue. Between 1660 and 1760, the statesmen of the day in their desire to please themselves and the king and the people, were guilty of treachery and duplicity. All the great historians, including Lecky, who have written especially on the *History of the Eighteenth Century*, bear sad testimony to the shameless intrigues and chicanery as well as to the lamentable indifference and selfishness of Englishmen in and out of Parliament. In addition to these vices, there prevailed a political cynicism also, that is, an unbelief in high sentiment and noble aspirations. In 1738, says Mr. Green, in his "*History of the English People*" a band of Oxford students, revolting against the religious deadness of their times, betook to ascetic observances, enthusiastic devotion to things spiritual, and methodical regulation of life, which gained them the nickname of "Methodists". Some members of this group proceeded to London and greatly impressed the masses of the people by their powerful invective against the irreligion and immorality of the times, and this crusade broke the lethargy of the English clergy—who according to Mr. Green were then "the idlest and most lifeless in the world"—and put to shame the politicians of the day. Their voice was heard in the most barbarous corners of the land—in the dens of London, in the long galleries of the Cornish minor, and in the bleak moors of Northumberland—making the audience sob and laugh by turns. Mr. Green notes that from that time forward, speech has been governing English politics.

It is very difficult to understand Green when he says that: Why, was there not free speech in the time of King Alfred, or King Edward, or King Charles? It might be asked. If you turn to some of the recondite pages in English history, you will find that in England it was an offence to report parlia-

mentary meetings though there was much speechmaking inside the walls of the house. It was considered a great offence to admit any reporter to the British Parliament or to publish a report of the proceedings. Speech making outside Parliament was a great offence. No reporter dared report speeches in 1760 or even sometime later. There was no newspaper then, and no one was allowed to make speeches on public platforms, and we come to the day of speechmaking outside the Parliament only when the citizens of the country were given a share in the administration of the country.

We find speech to be an important factor in Grecian History. When Philip of Macedonia was advancing towards Thebes in order to seize Athens, it was Demosthenes who spoke against Philip—hence the name "Philippic"—and made his public deliverances so powerful that even the narrow exclusive patriots among the Greeks thought they ought to do something to stem the current of foreign invasion.

The historians of ancient Greece have spoken of the immense influence of orators in the politics of Greece, beginning from the days of Demosthenes; the Roman historians also have marked the great impulse given to political opinions by the deliverance of men like Mark Antony, Cicero and others. The time has come when in Ceylon the benefits of political enthusiasm may be easily enjoyed by the people if those who have the power to speak and mould their minds by right thought, would take the trouble to guide them to right action. (loud cheers.)

A study of the pages of English history between the years 1750 and 1850 clearly show that English political life rose only gradually from a deplorably low level to its present condition. When we see how different Englishmen, including politicians and clergymen, are now-a-days to what they were only sixty years ago, we need not lose hope as regards the expansion of public spirit and the development of true patriotism in Ceylon. We have every reason to take courage, for our domestic virtues are pure and strong, and we believe that God exists and that we are responsible to Him for the right use of our talents. These two possessions—domestic virtue and faith to God—are great incentives to right thought and right action. The King has planted the civic seed called citizenship in our field of domestic virtue and faith in God. Therefore, the seed is sure to sprout luxuriantly and to grow into a fine tree yielding the priceless fruit called patriotism, if the water of sound knowledge is given to the plant.

A great opportunity is now before us to acquire one of the greatest virtues of humanity. Patriotism is a very broad love, greater than family love, greater than neighbourly love. That which makes the family a high and holy institution is that it enables us naturally and easily to make great sacrifices for our dear ones at home. Such sacrifices are justified in every country, because the souls who constitute the family are "ours". Our children are "ours" because they come from our loins; our wives are "ours" because we agree to take them as our partners; our partners are "ours" because from them we came. Politics widen the notion of "ours"—the notion of I and mine—through the higher teaching that those who share with us the blessings of a common Government and work with us vigorously for the maintenance of good Government as fellow citizens are also "ours".

GENTLEMEN, it is ten minutes to eight, and I must apologise to you for detaining you in this fashion. (A voice: "no, no, it is a pleasure.") I sincerely thank you for having evinced so much patience in listening to me. I do not know how grateful I am to you, and I only hope that the few words I have uttered, the few ideas I have thrown out, will be considered by you in your quieter moments and that you will show how thankful you are to the King for having given us this great boon—not by mere empty words, but by the active practise of the duties of citizenship according to honourable principles. (Applause.) This is the best way of showing our thanks to the king. We should not lose this opportunity to improve ourselves and our country, by learning to devote ourselves to the service of our country. (Applause loud and prolonged.)

The Chairman having thrown the meeting open for remarks, and observing silence on the part of the audience, said:—Gentlemen, I thank you for your wisdom. I do not intend to make any remarks on the lecture lest the impression made on your minds should be disturbed, and I trust you have appreciated as much as I have done, the able and exhaustive manner in which the learned lecturer has dealt with his subject. We are grateful to you, Sir, for your kindness in responding to our invitation and the inconvenience you have been put to in coming to this town. We assure you, Sir, in our five and twenty years experience, this hall was never so full as it is today. That is in itself a sufficient sign of the popularity of the lecture; and the apt attention with which all present here have listened to your lecture will assure you that we have readily appreciated all you have said of the ancient and wise laws and systems and our modern innovations and we beg to offer you our heartiest thanks for your kindness. (Applause.)

Mr. Ramanathan briefly returned thanks, and this brought the proceedings to a close.

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