

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

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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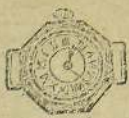
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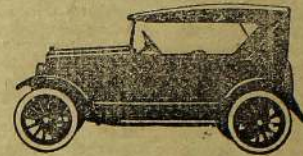
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Y. 21.

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Y. 21.

Y. 25.

Colombo on 25th instant with Mr. J. D. Abeyanika, Inspector of Telegraphs in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read, the question of appointing a Secretary vice the present incumbent transferred, was taken up. Proposed by Inspector Widyalanckara and seconded by Inspector H. B. F. D. Silva, Mr. S. T. Rodrigo, Inspector of Telephones, was unanimously elected.

Mr. S. T. Rodrigo then thanked the members for electing him to fill up a very responsible position in the Association. He further thanked the retiring Secretary for the invaluable services rendered by him to bring the association to a working condition. He further regretted that they miss in the present Secretary an amiable friend and hard-working inspector. He wished Mr. Sittampalam all success in his new Station.

Mr. Widyalanckara, Inspector of Telegraphs, joined Mr. S. T. Rodrigo in regretting the departure of Mr. Sittampalam at the infant stage of the Association. He referred to the fact that the existence of the Post Office Engineering Association was mainly due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Sittampalam.

Since the exigencies of the Services demand his transfer it was unavoidable. He wished the retiring Secretary all success in his new sphere of life. The Chairman also joined the previous speakers in regretting the departure of a valuable worker of the Association. He said that a note of great appreciation of Mr. Sittampalam's services should be kept on record.

Mr. Sittampalam thanked the members for their compliments and assured them that although he was going to a remote district in the island his affection for the Association would always be maintained.

A vote of condolence consequent on the untimely death of Messrs N. K. Ramassamy, and E. B. Chandraratnam, Telegraph Inspectors, was proposed by Mr. Sittampalam and seconded by Inspector Widyalanckara. It was unanimously passed, all the members standing.

The meeting was then adjourned sine die. —Cor.

NEW BARRISTER WELCOMED.

DINNER TO MR. CLOUGH THURAISSINGAM.

On his return to the Colony on 27th December 1923 from Cambridge by the "Prinzess Nedelanden". Mr. Clough Thuraiasingam, B.A.L.L.B. (Cantab) was the guest of dinner in the Garden Club, Singapore. Covers were laid for over 50 persons including Doctors K. K. Patby, N. Nagasingam, Messrs S. Muthucumar, K. H. Tan, Hong Ong Keat Sarg, Ohia Erg, S. B. Tan, J. L. Campbell, L. A. Wilson, A. E. Chelvan and V. A. Saarup.

Dr. Patby in proposing the health of the guest welcomed him as an asset to his community and referred to his sporting progress at Cambridge. He hoped that Mr. Thuraiisingam would find Singapore a suitable field for his career.

Mr. S. B. Tan, B.A.L.L.B. (Cantab) also welcomed him in a felicitous speech.

Mr. Thuraiisingam replied suitably and said that one of the impressions he carried with him was the beneficial influence that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge gave those who passed through the portals of their Colleges. He was of the opinion that they could do no better than send their children to those Universities which were setting such high ideals before them and referred to the part they played in the modern civilization of the East.

Mr. Thuraiisingam is the second son of Mr. A. B. Clough of Karative, presently planter and Estate Owner of Balangjoh, F. M. S. Mr. Thuraiisingam left St. John's College, Jaffna in the early part of 1912. After passing Junior Cambridge, and joined St. Thomas College, Colombo, where he obtained the Intermediate Certificate in Science. He then proceeded to Cambridge and joined the Selwyn College and passed through his B.A. Examination with Second Class Honours and got his Diploma. While in Cambridge he represented his College in sports and won prizes in Tennis and Soccer, and gained a cup for rowing. He was also President of the Ceylon Student's Association in Cambridge. —Cor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOCTURNAL THEFTS IN VANNARPONNE.

Sir, Under the above heading was published in a recent issue of your esteemed paper, a spirited editorial comment. Long before your comment, i.e., on the 20th of November, 1923, I sent a letter to the Government Agent, N. P. Jaffra, inviting his attention to the outbreak of the nocturnal thefts and other serious breaches of the law in the division of Vannarponne. I also suggested ways and means to put an end to the serious state of affairs. As I received no reply to my representations, I sent another letter inviting his attention thereto. I followed it up by

a third letter in which I pointed out to the women and children who were suffering owing to their insecurity.

The A. S. P., J. Jina, visited me with the Inspector of Police and some detective constables and had a long interview. I placed all the facts before him and suggested remedial measures. The A. S. P. told me that he was in receipt of a petition signed by the residents of Vannarponne a few days before he saw me. The A. S. P. told me that no complaints were received in the Police Station of the thefts by the parties involved and that he was anyhow preparing to meet the situation in an effective manner. It is the duty, I venture to say, of every public spirited citizen to report to the police at once with full particulars every kind of theft. It was a great blunder on the part of the inmates of the various houses where the thefts occurred, to have been silent without taking steps to trace out the culprits. I do not think that we can blame the authorities, so much, for their failure to suppress the thefts when the members of the public were reticent.

On the 1st of January, 1924, I received the following reply from the G. A., N. P. which I give below for publication for the benefit and information of those concerned:—

"You are hereby informed that no complaints were received at the Police Station about the theft of brass pots. The other two cases referred to were prosecuted, a Police sergeant was sometimes ago specially kept at the spot and patrols and round officers are keeping a look out. It is understood there is no trouble now. Your subsequent petition has been received, and is being looked into".

3124 (Sign) L. W. C. SOHRADAR

Regarding one brass pot, I made a complaint at the Police Station. Regarding the other, I do not know whether any complaint was made. The Inspector General of Police should see his way to send away or compel to retire the undesirable and notorious members of the lower ranks of the force who are to a great extent responsible for this state of affairs. The I. G. P. should solve this very grave problem. Members of the lower rank of the force who are residents permanently or temporarily in the Vannarponne division ought to be able to put a stop to the thefts referred to. If they are not able to do this, their conduct, it should be presumed, is open to suspicion. Such, then, should be promptly transferred elsewhere, or else they will corrupt and contaminate the whole force. I should in this connection thank the Government Agent and the A. S. P. for having taken steps to prevent the thefts. There is, however, very much yet to be achieved.

Yours etc,
A. P. THAMBYAR.

NEWS OF LATE SIR P. ARUNACHALAM AND CEYLONESE OVER SEAS

Dear Sir, It is a matter of extreme regret that the news of the passing away of one of the greatest sons of Modern Lanka should have taken ten days to reach the Malayan Shore, although there are several hundreds of Ceylonese here to mourn his loss just as any member of his family would do.

We, Ceylonese in general, and the Tamils in particular, can ill afford to lose a person of his position, learning, culture, experience, influence and eminence at the present critical juncture in the history of our Island.

Instead of the news of the very sorrowful demise of this distinguished Ceylonese being received on the very day, or the day after and published throughout Malaya, it has taken about ten days, which is a sad commentary on our race.

Surely our schemes and institutions appear to be faulty. It is no use formulating schemes and forming Associations after Associations if they cannot perform their legitimate duties satisfactorily.

We trust that our countrymen at Home will display a bit of foresight and imagination on matters of this kind in the future.

Yours sincerely,
CEYLONESE OVER-SEAS,

INDIA TODAY

A WARNING.

II.

(Continued from our last issue).

Nevertheless, in spite of his disclaimers, Lord Morley took a long step towards the goal that he so emphatically repudiated. The idea of the Government of India as a benevolent despotism, resting on the ultimate authority of the British Parliament, was not inconsistent with the policy of giving Indians an increasingly large share in the government of their own country. The educated classes rebelled against the position of mere advisers, and the more power they acquired the more difficult it became to govern India without their active support. The great war brought matters to a head, and in 1917, the British Government felt that it must make the choice between autocracy and constitutionalism. It was impossible to stand still on the position taken up by the Morley-Minto Reform Act. And it was impossible to move further along

the lines without weakening the choice had to be made, and when the issue was fairly faced British statesmen could not hesitate as to what the choice must be. There is only one goal for the Government of India which is consistent with the temper of the British people and the principles of their political history, and that is the goal of self-government. More than a hundred years ago, Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras, one of the ablest statesmen that England has sent out to India, declared that self-government must be the ultimate aim of our rule in India and that our policy should be directed towards the education of the people of India to manage their own affairs. It would have saved much strife and bitterness if this long-sighted policy had been definitely adopted and steadily pursued from the time when the British Government first took over the responsibilities of the East India Company in 1858, and assumed the responsibility of governing India in the name of the British Sovereign. The weakness of our position in India since that time has been due to the fact that the Government have been steadily drifting towards a goal that they strongly disavowed. It was not realized that when once an educated class, familiar with our Western principles of government and our British ideas of freedom, was created and education spread among the masses the ultimate basis of authority must gradually pass from England to India. The political history of India during the last sixty years has abundantly proved this. What steadily impelled the Government of India from 1861 onwards along the path that led from autocracy to constitutionalism was the increasing difficulty, amounting at last to almost to impossibility, of governing India without any strong active support from Indian public opinion, unless measures were adopted which the British public would not have tolerated.

The outstanding feature of the Montagu and Chelmsford Reform Act of 1919 is that it frankly and fully recognised this fundamental fact and based on it a complete change in the policy of the British Government with regard to India. On August 20, 1917, Mr. Montagu made the memorable announcement in the House of Commons, in which he stated that:

"The policy of His Majesty's Government with which the Government of India are in complete accord is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

The official Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms published in 1918 and presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Majesty makes it clear that the British Government fully understood what they were doing and definitely intended to make a complete change of policy.

We take these words (says the Report referring to Mr. Montagu's announcement) to be the most momentous utterance ever made in India's acquired history. They pledge the British Government in the clearest terms to the adoption of a new policy towards three hundred millions of people. They so far as Western communities are concerned, is an old and tried one. Englishmen believe in responsible government as the best form of government they know; and now in response to requests from India they have promised to extend it to India under the conditions set out in the announcement. The ideal aimed at by this new policy is a sisterhood of States self-governing in all matters of purely local interest in some cases corresponding to existing provinces, in others modified in area according to the character and economic interest of the people. Over this category of States would preside a Central Government, increasingly representative of and responsible to the people of all of them.

But, as Mr. Montagu clearly and emphatically stated, it is an ideal that can only be achieved by successive stages; and the British Government and the Government of India, on whom the responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian people, must be judges of the time and measure of each advance.

It is a splendid ideal, worthy of the best traditions of British statesmanship, and if during this century the ideal can be realised, it will be one of the noblest achievements of the British nation in the whole course of their history. To convert an Oriental despotism into a sisterhood of free States, to inspire three hundred millions of people who had been ruled autocratically for at least two thousand years with aspirations for literary and self-government and to enable them to use wisely and justly the freedom to which they aspire, is indeed a colossal enterprise, but it is an enterprise which, if successful, will open a new chapter of progress and prosperity for the people of India and, if unhappily it fails, will fail not because it is too petty, but because it is too great.

There ought, therefore, to be no faltering of purpose in going steadily forward along the path of constitutional progress upon which India has entered. At the same time

shall only court disaster if either the British public or the educated classes of India shut their eyes to the difficulties that must be overcome before the goal is reached and assume that the task is as easy one.

(To be continued).
—"The Nineteenth Century".

THE GANDHI PRIMER.

MAHATMA'S BOOK FOR BOYS.
Shrimaddevi, Jan. 19.

When Biji, Banker's Banker visited Mr. V. V. S. Iyer's Ashram at Shrimaddevi, this morning, almost the first thing he desired to do was to talk to the children about Mahatma's message to them. He told them about Mahatma's love towards children and the great hopes he entertained about them for the future. Mr. Banker said the first thing that Mahatma did in prison, was to write a primer for the instruction of children. The book has ten lessons in all. The Government would not allow this book to be published. It opens with a lesson which pictures the mother walking up her boy early in the morning at the stroke of four. The child rolls in his bed and complains he cannot get up as he still feels sleepy. But the mother gently persuades him to shake off his slumber, tells the boy that his sister is already up and doing, and that the time for prayer is fast approaching. The boy rises from bed and says his prayers for a few minutes. He is then asked to clean his teeth and wash the dattam or rim stick. The child protests to the mother and wants the babul. He will not use the bitter Nim. But the mother says that he has got to use the nim which though bitter to the taste, is good and helps him clean. After sunrise the child gets to spinning. He spins four hours a day. He has got to do it from day to day. This is what Mahatma says in his book. He desires that all children should learn to get up early and keep themselves tidy and clean. He wishes that they should learn to conquer laziness. He is emphatic that every child should come to regard spinning as a religious sacrament. It has got to be a matter of daily observance. He would not allow anything less than four hours of spinning a day for them. He would reluctantly agree to reduce the period to two hours for the college boys. But for children he is insistent on the four-hour period for spinning. You know why Mahatma says this, because he feels that without spinning the Indian Nation cannot be rejuvenated. It would be possible for a people like us to live and live a free life even without a knowledge of the 3 R's, but it would be terribly impossible for us to go on without a knowledge of agricultural operations and spinning. Spinning and agriculture have to be the main occupations of the nation. They are the fountain heads of the nation's prosperity. The Mahatma gives to spinning the same place that he would give to agriculture. It is essential that every child should know spinning and I hope you will all learn it in no time.

TALK WITH BOYS.
Ambalamudra, Jan. 19.

Early this morning Messrs. Shankerlal, Purnashottam Das and party motored from Tonnivelly and arrived at Shrimaddevi at about 7 a.m. At first they paid a visit to the Bharadwaj Ashram run by Acharya V. O. S. Aiyar and spent sometime in pleasant and genial conversation with the Brahmins, as the pupils of the Gurukul are called. Mr. Banker caught hold of a lad of seven summers and plied him with questions concerning Mahatma Gandhi and his incarceration. The young Brahmin revealed in his answers a good knowledge of the political conditions of the day for a lad of his age, which, by the way I may say, speaks volumes of the good work carried out by the Acharya at the Ashram. For the benefit of the readers of the "Hindoo" I shall indicate though imperfectly, the general trend of Mr. Banker's conversation with the lad:

"Do you know, boy, where Mahatma is at present?"
"Yes, in jail."
"Why has he been sent to jail?"
"For opposing the Government and leading the non-co-operation movement."
"Which Government?"
"The British Government."
"Do you spin Khaddar?"
"No. The buildings here are not yet completed."
"What if you spin under the shade of a tree? Mahatma is said to get his spin four hours a day."
"And so on."

Leaving the Ashram, the party moved to the spot arranged for the public meeting, near the premises of the old Sub Collector's Quarters. Messrs. Shankerlal and Purnashottam Das addressed a pretty big audience for about half an hour, emphasizing the importance of Khaddar work which should be brought to every household, they said, and more popular and than at present. After partaking of light refreshments at the railway station, the party left direct for Trichinopoly by the 8.15 train in the morning.

AT ERODE.

Trichinopoly, Jan. 19
At a public meeting at the All-India Club in Erode on 16th January, Sriyuth Shankerlal Banker emphasized on the necessity of concentrating on Khaddar. In the course of the speech he said:—

"We must all take to hand spinning. We, every one of us, must get a charka, stock cotton and spin. But still we spin our own yarn and get it woven into khaddar we must also decide to put on khaddar and nothing else. In this connection I would urge you to give every encouragement to khaddar locally produced. In your own district there are immense possibilities of producing large quantities of khaddar. This industry can only be supported and maintained if you all are determined to put on khaddar and if you do not do so, you really lead to the destruction of that industry. We have only to consider what has been happening during the last three years and understand the situation. We are just now come from Trappur. I am told that in the villages round about there are thou-

sands of Charkar. But a few years ago they were all working and producing the cloth which was used locally. But we look to find clothing and the charkas stopped. The spinners and the weavers who produced khadi then, now lost their employment. And they had to take to agricultural labour which is not always available. After the starting of this movement this propaganda of khadi made thousands of charkas to work. But they depend on the outside demand. For some time this demand has decreased, with the result that all the charkas have again stopped. You are only to see the women whom you are now depriving of their occupation to understand the situation. If you all put on khadi produced by them and thus help them they need not depend upon Bombay or Gujarat for taking their khadi. In this district you have 20 lakhs of population. Even if one-tenth of them put on khadi there should be enough for all of them. I am told that round about this very town there were a number of charkas that were working before. After the movement only about 250 were turned. And because of the circumstances I have just mentioned only 50 of them are now working. Now if you are determined to put on khadi produced by them it means you are determined to give employment to all of them. I therefore urge you, every one of you, to make up your mind to use khadi produced here. Just now there is no question of stocking cotton, no question of teaching carding or spinning or finding weavers to weave them. It is all there. But it is very simple, you should put on khadi. Apart from other business producing agencies there is the Congress Committee which is working.

They can produce about Rs. 20,000 worth of khadi every month. It is possible to give employment to our own brothers and sisters in this very place if you all wear the cloth produced by them.

But if you use the cloth—the foreign cloth which is depriving the employment of your own sisters in your country how silly, how heartless you should be. But I do not for a moment think that you are heartless, that you have no patriotism, that you would look to the difference of a few rupees and help the people who are ruining us today. The mass—the people have as much love of the country as the politicians have and I believe every man, whether he is a cooly or a cultivator, a businessman, a Brahmin or a non-Brahmin, whatever he may be, will really feel for his country as much as the politician who is going about. He would be prepared to sacrifice if only he were called upon to do so. I believe the call of the country has to be put before him and I am sure he will help to the utmost he can. We were speaking to the spinners and weavers of Tiruppur. When we asked them to put on khadi they said it was dearer and they could not afford. But when they were asked they admitted that there were occasions that they do not mind money and they spent freely. Following the traditional custom they had to do all that was necessary on the occasions of marriage and funeral. I say we have an occasion of much greater importance than that. The needs of the country to day are much greater. And they would not fail. Even if it was difficult, even if it would inconvenience them, anyhow they are to manage. They should decide and help the poor sisters around us and give them encouragement to go on with their spinning and this is not only for the villagers but the same I have no doubt is for the townfolk as well. I therefore urge you once again to make up your mind to consume the khadi produced in your own place.

It is not enough if you put on khadi. But you must try to sell khadi to your neighbours and make them also wear khadi. To day you must make up your mind to sell a certain quantity of khadi every day. Young men should really take up this work. I know of a woman who is actually doing this work in Andhra. She is the mother of a very active and patriotic Congress worker and she is doing this work from day to day. If I am not mistaken she has got a vow that she would not take her food unless she sells a certain quantity of khadi daily and that she should at least persuade someone to put on khadi. She is living in the town but you will be surprised to know that her work is not limited to the town only. She is going into the villages as well for that work. Though she is old she works the whole district. I think she is a living example for all of us to follow. I therefore urge you all to follow her and take up this work. In fact take a vow that unless you are able to sell a certain quantity of khadi you won't take your meals. If young men realise the situation they would not take a minute to determine and do it. There is enough work to be done in the town itself. Mr. E. V. Ramasamy Nalaker tells me that it is hardly ten per cent of the population here that is putting on khadi. If you are worth the salt you should be able to persuade the 80 per cent and when you have finished that you can go out in the villages and ask the people to do the same. You have got to do this for the coming 8 months. By doing this simple thing we have to change the whole atmosphere and prepare ourselves for business.

The khadder party visited Dindigul and Madurai on the 17th and 18th, and returned to Tinnevely on the 18th—the Gandhi day being observed on all the above places. Prayers were offered for the early recovery of Mahatma to his former good health. —The "Hindu."

TWO MEMORANDA.

INDIAN OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

Calcutta, Jan. 17.

At to day's sitting of the Royal Commission, evidence was tendered on behalf of the Indian Officers' Association, European Association and Calcutta Trades Association. Evidence of the last Association was in camera.

Indian Officers' Association of which Mr. K. C. De O., I. O. S., Commissioner of Presidency Division is president, stated that any proposal which might betray a tendency towards an artificial differentiation between status and emoluments of officers doing the same class of work on the grounds of race or domicile will inevitably give rise to discontent and create a bitterness of feeling in the services fatal to good government. The cumulative effect of Reforms has been to restrict the scope of official advancement and to make the financial condition of the members of a fixed service more embarrassing. Prizes of public life have reduced the attractions of employment under the Government and at some time officials have to perform their duty in an atmosphere of suspicion and criticism. The least that Government can do

to lighten the burden of officers is to raise rates of remuneration commensurate with increased cost of living.

The Association takes strong exception to the view held in certain quarters that a subsistence wage to the Indian officer amounts to a luxury in every service, salaries and other privileges should be same without regard to the nationality, place of recruitment, or domicile.

I. O. S. RECRUITMENT TO BE STOPPED.

The Association considers that the system of Government established by the Government of India Act requires a complete re-adjustment of the administrative services in this country. The Association cannot contemplate the immediate abolition of the service. The Association considers that Indianisation of this service should proceed at a much faster rate than that laid down by Government. Progress in Indianisation should depend entirely on the supply of sufficiently well-qualified Indian candidates. The suggestion of this Association is that for some years to come, recruitment of Indian Civil Service should altogether be stopped. The number of Europeans who are already in the service will form the steel frame for many years. The number of appointments in the service is capable of considerable reduction without detriment to efficiency.

NO CASE FOR RETENTION OF EUROPEANS.

The Association submits that every vacancy in the service should be carefully examined and filled up only when absolutely necessary by promotion of selected Indians from the provincial civil service or by direct recruitment of capable Indians if available. The Association is opposed to creation of a separate advisory or political service as it is opposed to the best interests of the country. The Association urges that no case has been made out for the retention of Europeans in these services for administrative reasons. The Indian officers in the Services have proved themselves fit for every office, even the highest administrative offices. There may arise necessity of appointing occasionally a few Europeans with special training for particular kinds of work.

The appointment and control of all future recruits in every service should be vested in the Government of India or the local Government, as the case may be.

COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN LEGISLATURE.

The members of this Association have complete confidence in the newly created legislatures and have no hesitation in the provincial Government, but if their European colleagues are apprehensive of not receiving fair treatment from these Governments and if it is decided that they should be under the control of the Secretary of State. This Association considers that Indian officers also should remain under the same control. The Association suggests that an agreement should be entered into between every existing as well as the future member of services and the representative Government in which he serves by which pay allowances and pension of the officer is secured and that a provision should be added that the terms of such an agreement shall be enforceable in a competent court of law in British India. The Association is emphatically of opinion that the present rates of pay are inadequate and suggests that there should be an increase of 20 per cent. over the total emoluments drawn by all officers, European and Indian alike. Overseas allowance should be merged in salary.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

The Central Administration of the European Association contends that India's practical experience of the operation of the reforms is only now commencing. The intervening years before 1929 will afford the shortest time in which to assess, with any degree of reliability, the amenability of the new legislatures to administrative necessities and absorptive power of the Services in all that relates to Indian recruitment. The advent of an extremist element into the Assembly and provincial Councils would seem to afford additional reason for the efforts to retain a strong European element in the Services. The Association consequently deprecates with all force, its own demand, any action at the present juncture leading to an adjustment in racial proportions in the services as stipulated in the still recent settlement of 1920. The Association is strongly of opinion that no alteration unless called for by the wrecking action of extremist Non-Co-operation should be made until the experimental period of ten years laid down for the first step towards Self Government is completed.

PROBLEM OF DEFENCE.

Developments towards Home Rule should be on a provincial basis only. It appears to this Association that the confinement of autonomous development to the provincial sphere is inevitable, so long as no solution has been found amongst other things of the problem of defence, so long as British Troops are required for Frontier defence and internal security, the controlling authority must remain British. A further measure of provincial autonomy, if and when justified by experience, would afford the people a very definite measure of control over affairs that chiefly concern them as individuals, while it would give time for the successful solution of Imperial problems.

BRANCH OF TRUST TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The Association expressed its disapproval of Indianisation being measured by percentages. The Association reminded the Commission that thousands of Europeans and millions of British money have been attracted to this country over a period of many years to take their part in its development under the British regime. Consequently any hasty departure involving a deterioration in the quality of the services would involve through the immense offered thereby to the preservation of the British standard of administration and security, a breach of trust to the Empire which in its culmination might result in the severance of the link which has for so long united the British and Indian races in fruitful and beneficial co-operation.

The Association considers that the All India Services must remain on the present basis until 1929, the only re-adjustment necessary being in relation to the terms of service which must be ameliorated to meet unforeseen conditions in order, if possible, to maintain the European quota. Any modification in the personnel would seriously prejudice the reconsideration of the Indian problem by the Imperial Parliament. The Association considered that no change could be made in the present organisation of the Services on

NOTICE.

The Government timber lying at Jaffna and Ponnani will be sold by public auction on the part of the Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., at 9.30 a. m. on Thursday, February 21st and Friday, February 22nd, 1924.

Particulars regarding the conditions of sale, etc., can be obtained from the Divisional Forest Officer, Jaffna.

List of Logs to be auctioned on Thursday 21st February, 1924.
81 Palu logs.

List of logs to be auctioned on Friday 22nd February, 1924.
15 Satin posts.
89 Satin logs.
10 Tons Satin pieces.

J. D. SARGENT,
Conservator of Forests.

Office of the Conservator of Forests,
Kandy, Jan. 20, 1924. G. 362.

NOTICE.

I, Visuvanathan Marugar of Karainagar, hereby notify that I shall be known hereafter as Marugesampillai, which will be used in all my signatures.

Karainagar, V. MURUGESAMPILLAI.
31 1924.
Mis. 432.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5195.
In the Matter of the estate of the late Meenatchy wife of Elanganayagam of Sandiropappay

Deceased.
Perampalam Elanganayagam of Sandiropappay

- Vs.
1. Sivagamy daughter of Elanganayagam of Sandiropappay
2. Visalochy daughter of Elanganayagam of do.
3. Sinnachappillai widow of Perampalam of do. The 1st and 2nd Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian ad litem the 3rd Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Perampalam Elanganayagam the abovesaid Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Meenatchy, wife of Elanganayagam, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on January 15, 1924, in the presence of Mr. M. V. Vithalingam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 12, 1923, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before February 5, 1924, shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge,
January 15, 1924.
O. 615.

All India basis under the control of the Secretary of State in Council prior to 1929 and that the powers of a Statutory Commission in 1929 to extend modify or restrict the degree of responsible Government then existing in India would be completely nullified.

INDIAN POLITICAL NOMINEES ENCROACHMENTS.

In the opinion of the Association the only satisfactory method of recruitment is to offer a definite guaranteed career to candidates and to offer terms that will attract suitable recruits in the labour market. Some guarantee might be given against the further encroachment of Indian political nominees on superior posts formerly assigned to the services. They consider that Indian candidates would benefit by instruction in Service colleges under European instructions. Such colleges should be inaugurated in India without delay and all candidates should be compelled to pass through the colleges before being allowed to appear for examination in India. The present method of recruitment in India should be maintained until the Colleges can provide the necessary quota of candidates for examination.

The Association considers that the pay of the European should be settled on the basis of relatively low pay and high overseas allowance.

WITNESSES.

Messrs. M. E. Villiers and G. Pilcher gave evidence on behalf of the European Association. They said it was a non-official organisation with 7,000 members.

In reply to Lord Lee, witnesses said that they wished to strengthen the Services and to improve on the Commission the vital necessity of a strong European element in the services and that it should not be diminished. They urged that the controlling authority in the Central Government should be British and that in the provincial Government a certain amount of British element must be retained till the Indian services were complete.

To Sir Mohamed, Mr. Villiers said that further Indianisation should stop until the Royal Commission comes in 1929.

Containing Mr. Villiers said that they wanted to see the right man in the right place doing the right job. They did not want to put a European in a position because he was a European nor did they want to put an Indian in a position because he was an Indian. —"Hindu."

NOTICE.

(4) A Provincial Surgeon's Verdict Chronic Malarial cases which obstinately resisted Quinine treatment yielded immediately to a short Course of Dr. McCoy's Fever and Ague Killer.

Rs. 1/50 a bottle CARGILLS LIMITED.
Y. 28.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5847.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Nallamuthu wife of Vaitilingam of Urelu Deceased.

Villavarayar Vaitilingam of Manipay Petitioner.

Vs.

- Minor 1. Padmanathy daughter of Vaitilingam & 2. Kasipattipillai Kandiah of Urelu Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before W. D. Miles Esquire, Acting District Judge, on January 10, 1924, in the presence of Mr. E. Moragampillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 7, 1924, having been read, It is ordered that the abovesaid 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor 1st Respondent and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased issued to him as her lawful husband unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before February 7, 1924, shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge,
January 16, 1924.
O. 616.

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