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HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

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JAFFNA THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1924

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The above easy terms and our offer are limited for a short period as before. AVAIL YOURSELF EARLY-RICH & POOR. Extra Tyres, Tubes, and Motor Accessories are Available.

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THE H

CAMBRIDGE TAMIL SELEC-TIONS, 1924

JUNIOR.

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Apply to: Pandit V. T. Sambandhan,

The Jaffna Hindu College, . Vannarponnai.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF LAFFN'S.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5361:

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Kathiraveloup liai Nadarejah of Vaddukkoddai West

koddai West Daceared.

Nagamuttu wilow of Arunasalam Kathiravelupplilai of Vaddokkoddai Wesa
Petitioner.

Va.

1. Potkodippillai widow of Nadarij h of Vaddukkoddai West
2. Kandappu Sinnadarai and wife
3. Theiranaippillai of Vaddukkoddai West

3. Theiranaippillai of Vaddukkoddsi West Respondente.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the eviate of the abovenamed deceased Naderajabecoming on for disposal before G W. Woodbouwe Fig. District Judge, on January 23, 1924, in the presence of Mr. 8. Sittampelam Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the sflidavit of the Petitioner dated January 19, 1924, baving been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is an heir of the add intertals and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the seid intestate issued to be unless the Respondents or any other present shall on or before February 19, 1924, where unflicient came to the satisfaction of this Cort to the contrary. G. W. Woodbouse, District Judge.

January 31, 1924.

Order Nis'.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5041.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kathirasipillsi wife of Voirsmethu Kuu a-samy of Vaddukkoddai West, Jafina, late of Kuala Kangsar in F. M. S.

Vairemuthu Kandish of Vaddukkoddai West Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kandappar Sanmugam and wife
2. Pakkiam of Vadddkkoddai West, presently of Rantow to F. M. S.

3. Kumarasamy Valuppillai
4. Kumarasamy Sanmugam and
5. SelvaRatam daughter of Rumarasamy, all of Vaddukkedoi West, presently of Taiping in F. M. S. and
6. Kathiravelu Kandappu of Vaddukkoddai West

Responderts.

koddsi West

Responderts.

W. Woodhouse Bequire, District Jugge, on Discember 21, 1923, in the presence of Mr. 8. Si tempalam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the sifidayit of the Petitioner dated Decrmber 20, 1923, having been read; It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th Respondert he spinonted Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 3rd, 4th and 5th Responderia for the purpose of protecting their interest and of representing them in this case and that the Petitioner be declared ontitled. To have Letters of Admiristration to the State of the said interests insuch to him as the Attorney of her hueband Vahamuth Kumarasamy—unless the abover-sued Respondents or any other person shell appear her fore this Court on or before February 19, 1924, and shew cause to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge. January 9/ 10, 1921.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTROT COURT OF JAFFINA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 5275.

In the Matter of the estate of the lace Achehippillal wife of Ramu Murugesu of Kokkuvil

Buppar Appapillal of Kokkuvil Petitioner

Vs.
Ramu Morugesu of Kekkurii
Banmagam Binnathamby oi do,
And wife Ponnu of do.
Resne

3. And wife Ponnu of do.

This matter of the Polition of the Pelitioner abovenanced praying for Letters of Administration to the relate of the abovenance decayed coming to the relate of the abovenance decayed coming on for ci-posal before G. W. Weeddhouse E. quire, Dietrict Judge, on October 9, 1923 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Guanasauderem Prector, on the part of Mr. V. K. Guanasauderem Prector, on the part of the Politioner and the affidavit of the Politioner

dated August 24, 1923, having been read, it is clared that the Patitioner is brother of the rai intrelate as discretified to have Lolies of Admiristration to the actate of the said intrelation sounds are not obserpersed shall, on or before December 6, 1923, show sufficient care to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Court to in.

November 21, 1923.

Extended for 21.2 24

G. W. Woodhouse,
D. J. G. W. Woodhouse. District Judge.

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A large house with garden. Within easy reach of all Government effices, colleges, Railway Station, etc. For particulars apply to:

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che hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1924

HONOURING OUR GREAT MEN

A careful consideration of the elements which form the greatness of any country in the world will make it clear that honouring the great men of a country is essential to its greatness. We regret that the Tamil Community in Ceylan does not seem to have realised the importance of this idea. We are of opinion that the great men of our community are not sufficiently honoured during their life time or after their death. It is not necessary for us to mention particular instances to brieg home to our readers the want of respect shown by our people, especially by our educated men, to the great men of our community. The result of this great national defect has been highly detrimental to its advancement. When a man rises to eminence by his education, character, the position he holds, and, above all, the services be renders to his community and motherland, he is not honoured and encouraged as he deserves to be Very often be is envied even by persons far below him. His faults are negatified, and the very neefel and noble services he endeavours to recider to his community and country are believed and A careful consideration of the elements services he endeavours to render to his community and country are beliefed and community and country are religited and opposed, and every effort is put forth by the maliciously inclined to pull him down from the high position to which he has attained It is our firm conviction that such conduct has had a baneful in fluence on the progress of our country and people, for after all, the greatness of a country consists in the quality and quantity of the great men she has produced. And he we can their quality and quantity increase at qualety, when, instead of with honour and encouragement, they often meet with dishonour and discouragements during their earthly careers, and are left to sink

al quality, when, instead of with honour and encouragement; they often meet with dishonour sed discouragement during their carthly careers, and are left to sick into oblivion when they are no more?

We wish to impress on the minds of our readers the supreme importance of honouring fire great men of our country in the noble work of our national uplift. It is the duty of those truly interested in the welfare of our people to honour duly our great men, not only while they are alive, but also, and more carrestly, when they are no mere. The glorious significance of the richness of a country in the memories of her great men and women needs to be fully understood and appreciated by the people of this country, especially by her young men and women. These must feel that one of the rurest and most successful means of promoting our great men and the cherishing of our great men and the cherishing of the West are exceedingly keen in these two things, and the absence in our people generally of the noble indication to honour their great men will be reemed by foreigners as a sign of low civilization.

It should not be supposed that as the number of great men our community has produced is not so large an that of the great men of India and the Western countries, the duty of our people to honour them is notecomperative. We are of opinion that our community has produced a comparatively sufficient number of great men, and is not so large an that of the great men of any other community in the Island in that respect. The duty of honouring our great men should be regarded a sacred one, which should be performed at any octand exercince, with true feeling and whole hearted devotion. The Hindus have tever been backward as a people to the matter of honouring their great men. The history of India teems with the most glorious examples of the

approachir nation. It can people are now backward in honouring their great men, it must be attributed to the degeneracy which has overtaken them.

It is not our intention in this article to mention specific instances in which our great men were not respected as they ought to have been during their life time. Such instances are numerous. It is time. Such instances are numerous instances where the memories of our great men were forgotten scon after their deaths are also numerous. It is our earnest with that the lives of our great men should be perpetuated in a fitting manner so this they may serve to inspire through ages generation after generation of our people, for "Lives of great men all remind us."

We can make our lives sublime.
And, departing, leave behird us
Footprints, on the sands of time:—
Footprints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forl ru and shipwreaked brother,
Chaine, shell take heart again."

A fort rn and shipwreaked protein, Seeing, shall take heart again."
We are of opinion that one of the most effective ways of preserving the memories of our great men is to write their lives in simple and chaste Tamil and have them published and recognised as text books for use in our schools and colleges and for the effective of the superioral assumptions, conducted in educational examinations conducted which have been devised in Western countries to cherish the memories of their great men can beadopted by our people with the highest advantage to our

people with the highest advantage to our national welfare.

We sincerely hope that some practical good will result from what we have written on the subject and that those whom Ishwara in His infinite meroy and wisdom has raised and will raise to be great men in our community will be truly honoured and their memories duly, effectivatively and reverentially cherished by our people.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Under this caption Mr-J. M. Heesman, he well-known Christian leader, has written a "THE SALVATION ARMY letter to the "Morning W. Durat wamy." Star" of the 9 h instant.

"Star" of the 9.h instant. The provocation for the letter is the successful opposition of the Hon. Mr. Duraiswamy to the proposal made in the Legislative Council to vote Rs. 60,000 to the Salvation Army to establish and conduct a reformatory for youthful offenders. We publish elsewhere is this issue a communicated article on Mr. Heisman's letter. We do so reluctantly, as we do not wish any unpleasa t controversy to arise out of the matter, if it can be helped. But we feel ture that the leading Hindons in this country feel (ffended at Mr. Hensman's letter, which is considered by them we think rightly, as an insult, unintentional it may be, to their intelligence and self-respect. We do not know whether, if the circumstances are reversed, that is to say, if the Government proposes to give a very large same of money to the Hindous to carry on a ref rmattry to which all youthful Christian effenders will be compelled to go by law, Mr. Hensman and others like him will keep quiet without protesting against so urreasonable a proposal. In introducing into the discussion the case of the Mission hospitals, Mr. Hensman has clearly evenlocked a very important difference. It is that those who go to seek medical relief in Mission hospital's are mostly adults or children ander the immediate care and dontrol of their parents or guardians. Besides, what is more important, they seek the medical relief they need of their own freechnice, and are not a mpelled to do so by any court of law. It must be clear to any unbiassed mind that the Government, which is pledged to religious neutrality, will be exceed with the best of intentions it decides to compel young people of one faith, to be under the influence of three belonging to another faith, one of whose avewed objects is to an demnine the religion of those entrusted to them to be reformed and convert reciple of that feith to their own from a strict sense of justice to a very large section of his constituents and ont from act here in council of the worker of the control when any large section of his constituent

man's attack on the three great Hindu leaders. We need hardly say that it is wrong for any Christian leader to construe the encouragement they give to Hindu movements as anti-Christian. They have as much right to champion the cause of Hindusen, to help Hindus to be true to their religion and to prevent them from foresting their great ancestral faith as Mr. Hensinar has to champion the cause of the Salvation army and Christianity. No right-thinking Christian will expect a Hindu leader to cease from all Hindu religious activities simply because he is a member of the Legislative or Executive Council.

"THE SALVATION ARMY HON MR. W. DURAISWAMY."

A letter noder the heading, "Salvation Army and the Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy" appears in our Professant Christian contemporary of the "Morning Ster" of the 9th instant. It is said accumenter that some people have eyes, yet they cannot been, they have ears, yet they cannot hear, they have minds, yet they cannot understand. There are some Christians of whom we regret, Mr. Heusman is one, who cannot understand or reclise the standpoints of others when prejudice blinds the clarity of their understanding and judgment. The debate in the Legislative Council on a vote of 60,000 rupees for the Salvation Army to establish a Reformatory has afforded Mr. Heusman an occasion to level an attack on the Hon. Mr. Duraiswamy, Hon. Sr. P. Ramanathan and the Hon. Sir A. Kanakasatai Mr. Duraiswamy is a representative of the people. It is his duty to see that justice is done to his constituents! More than 90 per cent of them are non-Christians. It is unfair and unjust that non-Christian youths, who are convicted of certain offscess should be compelled to go to a Resonmatory managed by people of alien 1sith where the atmasphere will be detrimental to the religious feith and convictions of the non-Christian youths. It is equally unjust for a Government which is pledged to religious neutrality to finance an avowedly proselytising agency to work among non-Christians.

Sometime back the Government appointed a committee to recommend measures for the real stantant of the mon-Christians.

Sometime back the Government appointed a committee to recommend measures for the reclamation of a certain class of effenders who are generally brought before the Criminal Courts. It was composed of representative gentiemen and it was presided over by the present Chief Justice. The Committee recommended the establishment of a Borstal Iostitute. Now the Government without duly weighing the consequences proposed to go behind the recommendation of the committee and to hand over the work, which it in duty is bound to do, to the Salvation Army. No representative of the people who is conscious of his duties and responsibilities will keep quiet without opprising such a step. We are glad that His Excellency the Governor real sed its injustice and agreed with Mr. Duraitswamy.

The Salvation Army is a proselytising

His Excellency the Governor real sad its injustice and agreed with Mr. Darais swamy.

The Salvation Army is a proselytising ageory. The articles of wir of the Army make preselytising one of its cardinal duties. The Army undert kes social and rectamation work inasmuch as they offer fruitful field for proselytising. No argument is necessary to prove the mischievous consequences at sing from a Reformatory run by the Salvation Army, so far as the non-Christians are concerned.

We are unable to follow Mr. Heastuan when he states that on the principle of Mr. Duraiswamy no grant should be given to sectarism schools. No sepsible man will complain if grants are withheld from schools managed by denominational bodies in which the majority of pupils belong to a different lath. In fact Hindus and Buldhists are beginning to realize that no grant should be given to a Christian school on account of the attendance of a non-Christian pupil in such a school. Christian Missions have no right or run a Christian echool in a non-Christian village and to us it extendirectly or indirectly for proselytising puppless.

The Hindus Education Movement Las.

putposes.

The Hindu Education Movement has been recently started to supply the need of Hindu Education for Hindu children. Mr. Hersman is a Christian, and as such he will not allow his children to be taught in a Hindu school in a Hindu atm s

the Obristians.
Again Mr Hensman taunts the II admileaders for supporting the Hindu Eluc :

tion propagateds. He monopously p ints out to the Innvil and Manipay Hospitals as acts of Christian charity and in a way challenges she Hindus to show similar acts of charity among them. It is a well-known fact that the Hindus are the most charitable people in the world. Let Mr. Hensman visit the houses of our numerous native physicians who treat hundreds upon hundreds of poor people without in many cases getting a cent for the treatment given. Perhaps Mr. Heneman's angloised, anti-Hindu vision cannot see any virtue in the Ayuvedic system of treatment. Every year the Hindus spend large sums of money for feeding the poor and the like. "Propagated Commercialised charity. The Huspitals mentioned are run on business times. The authorities manage them efficiently and well. The Government Hoppitals are unable to cope with their work. The Christian Government spends the public revenue largely run of others the manage them efficiently and well. The Government Hopitals are unable to cope with their work. The Christian Government spends the public revenue largely on public tervants' salaries and have not established an adequate number of hespitals for the people. Hence people go to the private Mission hospitals which are to some extent supervised by the Government. The private hospital of Dr. E. V. Ratnam who is, by the by a Hindu is largely patronised by the public in Colombo. The only difference between Dr. Ratnam's Hospital and the Mission Hospitals is that the former is managed by a private person while the latter by an organised body. Further these hospitals, schools, colleges and other Mission establishments are part and parcel of a sheme by which the East is kept in subjection. These nativities Mr. Heosman desires to parade to the knowing Hindu public as the manifestations of Christian virtue. The Hindus do not care to carry on a propagands against these Hospitals for the simple reason that there is no preselytially work as such in these institutions and mostly mature grown up addiss and not immature youths frequent them.

The Present Age is the Dark Age of the Hindus For hundreds of years be-fore the British Administration the Hindus suffered greviously at the hands of the foreigners. It is now that the Hindus suffered greviously at the hands of the foreigners. It is now that they are awakening from this slumber and are asserting their political, spiritual and economic independence. Let Mr. Hensman, if he desires comparison, compare the dark age of Christian Europe with the corresponding period of Indian and Tamil History. Tamil History.

Tamil History.

Further Mr. Hensman draws comparison between the products of Christianity and Hinduism and Mohammedanism. Comparisons are sometimes of dior.

But the balance on examination is in favour of the Non-Choistian religions.

Mr. Hensman has perhaps allowed prejudice to blind his vision. Has he not heard of the servants of India Sciety, the members of which are the products of Hinduism? They are mon of the highest intellectual attainments and culture, and yet they work for a mers subsistence all allowance. Has he not heard of Tagore and Bose? Is he not aware of the thrusands, nay ten thousands of Hindus and Mohammedans who have sacrificed all their possessions for the sake of their country and religion? Has he not heard of the philanthrophy of the Hon Sir I. Ramaesthan and the late Fernando Sir Chandrasekari Above all has he forgotter our Mahatma the mightiest product of Hinduism In this ironage, the greatest character in human history since Le d Budda. The flowers of Chistian charity, says Mr. Hensman are seen by hundreds in Ceylon. We are anable to see them even by tens in our Manail tidal.

We can assure the Hor, Mr. Doraiswamy that the non Christian public in Ceylon are grateful to him for his advocacy of their cause. We await with intress Mr. Hensman's diatrabe against the Hon. Sir P. Ramarathan and his following.

LOCAL & GENERAL

The Supreme Court —The first original sessions in Jeffins for this year coaced on Monday the lith instent with His Lord-hip the Hon. Sir Arton Fertram, R. R. C. Coid, Justice, as the presiding Judge, Mr. Britto Mustiunsyses my the Crown Councit, Mr. C. W. Goodwardsoe, Register, Mossra Viewalingam and Mr. C. A. Speldwick, Private Bearstery. There are cloven cases on the calcudar. The first case taken to was the one in which one Visurar Chimako of Madduli South was charged with tatkring forged ourrency notes to the value of Re 700, in selling his dues to one A sagar of Kathady. Nunsyll to whom he cwed the sum on a

tromissory note by Messra. B. 1
Thambish, Advosues, The c. de before an English speaking Jury and cooupied two days. The acquaity by the unanimous varides of the Jury and sentenced to six years' rig rous imprisonment. The second in the calandar is the one of murder committed at Chavakacheheri in which one Kathirasu of Aunaikhoddai was brutally murdered while staying at Chavakacheheri, Of the six accused in this case, one died while on remand and the other five are undergoing trial before an English speaking Jury. They are defended by Messra. S. D. Tampoe and Julius F. Pulipa, Advosate introduced by Mussra. V. Kanegaratnam and K. Kasippillai, Proctors. The trial of this case which began ye terday is expected to take three days.

Director of Public Works. Mr. C. L.

Dissector of Public Works — Mr. O. L. Cox, the city Sentation Engineer of Colombo Manisipality who want to Nigoria as Deputy Dissect of Public Works has been appointed Director of Public Works here in Ceylon.

Director of Public Works here in Ceylon.

A Distinguished Passenges — Mrs. Also
Twendie, fin o s. Fellow of the Royal Adate
Society, Ection of the Royal Colorist Institute, a well know writer and Artise arrived in
Colombo from New York on Sunday the
10th inst. She is a Vice President of Worn in
Journalists, London; a Vice President of the
Naval Lingui; Member of the Overseas Lingue and has served on several charitan s and
philauthropic committees.

The Suprame Court Registry — Mr. C. W. Geonawards of the First Deputy Registrar of the Suprame Court, having reach d the age limit, will retire from the public service in April reat and the fo ewing appointments have been senctioned in consequence of his retirement.— Mr. H. W. Gueratus to be First Deputy Registra Mr. P. W. Van Lingaubing to be Second Douty Registrar and Mr. B. C. Proctor to the Third Daputy Registrar—"C. I." puty Registrar -"O. I

Drawing Examination.—The capital the Drawing examination for teachers tell in November lass appear in the "G z tto" of the

An Entertainment.-ldr. G W Wood An ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. G. W. Wood house, c. C. 8, organised an entertainment entitled "An Original and Topinal Farce of Jaffna in 1918" in aif of the disabled. C. yien Mon's Fund, and it was presented at the Midgaway Hail on the 9th and the 12. a Inst. under the distinguished patronage of Sir Anton Bertram, Et. K.C., Chief Justice. The entertainment was a thorough success both the days. the days.

NORTH CEYLON NOTABLES ABSOCIATION—
A large and representative mooting of the notaries of North Ceylon was beld at Vayi threspara Vidyalayam on Saturday the 9 h instable at 3 pm. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Sithamparacathapits, Notary Public. An association by the name of "North Ceylon Notaries Association" was organized with the following gentlemen as office bearers:—President, Mr. A Ethampara mathapilla; Scoretary, Mr. C. Sub-pathippilla; Assistant Scoretary, Mr. K. B. Veerswah; and Treasurer, Mr. B. Subapathippilla; A committee composed of nine members was appointed to carry on the affairs of the Association, which has for its object the safeguarding of the interests of the Notaries of North Ceylon.

Hindu Education,—A monater madding of

of the interests of the Notaries of North Ceylon.

Hindu Education,—A monster macking of the Hudus of Mathegal and the adjusting Villages was held on Monday the 11th instant at 6 p m. in a pandal specially excited for the purpose by the side of the Pillaiyer Tempis. The object of the meeting was to take steps for the establishment of a Sainto School for Mathagal. The Hon. Sr.P. Ramapathan presided over the meeting Beaches dwelling at largth or the great advantages of Hindu education for Hindu obildren were delivered by Mesars S.R. Rastatham, Advoate, K. Thembysh, Procter, and T. A. Thuraisppah Pillai, Head Marter, Mahajana High Rebool and Assistant Editor, eHindu Organ." The Chairman than delivered an elegrant address emphasizing the duty of Hindus to provide for their children's education is accordance with Hindu religious and national ideals. He also exposed (Beakirely than wrong and utterly untensite a Miltude of some Obristian landers, particularly of Mr.J. M. Houemen, who had written an unreasonable latter in the "Morolog Stan" of the 9th iostant finding fault with the Hon. Mr. Duraiswamy for oppraing the rroposal of Government to great Eis. 60000 to the Salvallon Army to establish and carry on a reformatory. The greatest enthusians prevailed at the meeting. A Committee of leading good some of the place was formed to carry out the object of the meeting The meeting was conducted un ler the supplies of the Hindu Board of Education. Lady Romanathan, the Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy, Mr. T. Rasaratham, Advocate, Vijdyapathy S. Suppiramentam of Nayanna-cardu Ayuvedie Hogiltai, Mr. A. Sithurparasathipillai, Notary Fublic, and reveral other prominent Hindu gouldemen from vericus parts of Jaffas were pressub on the occasion and showed their great sympathy with the music to some distance from the village and rent of with loud and lusty cheers.

THE NEW CABINET.

MR. RAMSAY MAGDONALD.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald.

As loader of his Majesta's Onio ition to the House of Commons Mr. Junes Ramsay Mosdonald's path in his was not arosen with rose. Even among his own party thine were many who differed from him on party of polloys and surell expirite who could never be made to necessand then diplemacy and constitutional meshods were then desired and social conditions which the Libeur Party were on to to sebleve. They were all for direct section to which Mr. Macdonald and the more maderate representatives of Lobour world give no counteress on. Very short's offer he purceased to the position previously held by Mr. Clines, he soid: "As an old grey Core intronsital I am a little it is laises of our reputation when it is suggested thas we have his the least tion of Dichevisinion us. "We are here?" he added, "to give constitutional force and political expression to the needs and desires of the country sod on long as a country the position that I now held, that is the only attitude for which I shall be repossible." These words sufficiently indiceted the character of the min who was called upon at a original position in the Ramsay his ory to the heads of his of a power politics.

Not a Gusar Parlamentasian.

NOT A GHEAT PARLIAMENTARIAN.

Not a Gusar Parliamentarian.

In the come in which it is nacely employ Mr. Maddena d was ont a great Parliamenturian. He had not the pit of a Lleyd George, a Cluschill not an Arquich but no proved himself a very effective steaker and iedeed unfrish the classed as an erator. In this respect was head and shoulders should any of the other members of the Labour Parly and wis undoubtedly the host positile men for his position. He was always ever of the ear of the Hune and he was reprecised by his political opponents for his underestian, his strict observance of Parliamentary traditions and for his always two essetul of first to been the tuner parely members of his party within the bounds of decorum.

his part, within the bounds of decorum.

Mr. Haussay MacDona'd was born in 1856 of Santii b parents at Leusle inca' in a fishing village in the Musay Birth. Even then he showed signs that he wen cut out for better things, and recorned by the level schoolmaster by devoted himself to shady and became a populticacion. He cas's gave exidence of his acciulate tendendes which were strengthened when deserting Southand for London, he found himself faced with periods of hedship and unemployment. He neglected no opportudities to improve himself and whilst wo king as a warehouse clerk devoted his leisure to studying in night classes.

From 1867 to 1891 he was Priva's Eccretary to

From 1887 to 1891 he was Private Sceretary to Mr. Thomas Lough M. P., and in this capacity gained a knowledge of Pashiamentary life which shock him in good atead in later years. After this he made his living as a journalist. For a time be was leader writer on the sind of the "Echo," the first London Radical popular evening newspaper.

POLITICAL BANISHMENT.

Political Banishment.

He helped to start "The Socialist," reverd on the executive of the Fabian fieldery and took considerable interest in Clube for boys. At Southampton he at the age of 80 froght and lock his first election contest and he was equally mannecessful at Leicerter in 1968, his pro-Boer opinions finding little favore in that constituency. Increater reliated in 1968 by reterring Mr. MacDonald as its fisbour representative and remained faithful to brin until 1918 when he suffered a severe defeat, Mr. MacDonald was shove fill things a Pacificit his views on the war were resented by the majority of, the voters and it was well-known that many of his even collesques did not see eya to exe with him on this question. At the cultrack of the war he joined in startingthe Union of Democratic Control and bis actionacy of what he considered to be resided the starting the Union of Democratic of the war he joined in starting the Union of Democratic Control and bis actions. His relitied basish mans landed until the checking of 1922 when by a majority of over 3000 he was root back to the Rouse of Commone as the behore representative of Aberraco. His skill as a debater, his knowledge a Pallamentary procedure and his influence with his party made it quite plain time he would be called upon to take a prountnent part in Labour politics. The control for the leadership lay between him and Mr. Clynes, who in the critical many, had a specific orisins to the position, but it caused dattle surprise when it become known that Mr. MacDonald had been elected.

AN REFECTIVA WRITER

As a leader he did as well as anyone could expect under trying circumstances. He had arrayed against him he forces of the Government and both sceticased the Liberal Parly which were jet unconvinced that the idealism of the member for Aberavon, and his followers came within the regions of practical gollitics. In addition he had to reconcile differences in his own party, a not too casy task when in the heat of delaste passions were intluded to the high and the more cholisism members because rective and intolerant of sonton, ever of their own leader. All this called for the exercise of considerable tack and pattener, qualities which Mr. MacDonald Iertanately possessed.

When not envesced in active politics at home. Mr. MacDouald indelged in his fondacts for travel. In 1992 to tour d South Airles with the object of studying the after theols of the Boer War. He had reversi times visited India in which eccutiy he had always taken great interest.

He is an effective writer on economic subjects, and had prinitable books on "Socialism and Society", "National Different," Parliament and Revelotion," end other matters pertaining to the Labour movement.

MR. J. H. THOMAS, M P.

Ma. J. H. Thomas, M. P.

As an unholder of the constitutional liberites of the people Mr. J. H. Thomas was ever to the front when fashement had under discussion any measure which, in his opinion, injured the rights of the community to freedom of thought and action. But this freedom was not freedom is understood by the communities against whom Mr. Thomas waged an unceasing and uniting war,

He was not one of those who would hold a revol-ver at the State. He was certainly so loves of my form of Government which did not conform to its ideas of a Government for the people by the

people.

It was his harved of the flag of revolution that brought down upon him the bitter denunciations of Communists collaborating in a scales of attacks which compiled him to bring an action for liber in the Law Coarts.

which compelled him to bring an action for libel in the Law Coarta.

Mr. Thomas was brought up in the railway world. Born at Nawpors in 1873, he received at the Concell Subools such adecation as he need assimilate before he was nine years of age. At this period he was test cut into the world to earn his living as an errand boy. He afterwards entered the service of the Great Western Railway Company as an expire cleaner and passed upwards through the intermediate stages until he left it as the driver of an express train. His taste for public life left him to take an solive interest in the social effairs of Swindon and he became in turn a town conceilor of the railway borough, and Chairman of the France and Electricity and Trailways Committee. He became President of the Ausociated Society of Italiway Sevenate in a Parliament as the member for 1910 and the same year saw him elected Derby, a constituency which considerally returned him at successive General Electrons. During the Costilion Government he twice duchood Simistered office but he had conferred upon him a Pelcy Councillorship in 1917. The University of Cambridge recognised his services to the Sixte by giving him the honoracy degree of L. L.D.

his services to the Stote by giving bim the honorary degree of L L D.

Min. Atthems Handerson, affectionately oslind by his friends and colleagues "Uncle Arthor," probably did more for the Labour Party then any other man in the movement. He had a long and adventurous political life and in his lims filled important poets in the Government of the country. He was a member of the War Cabinets Miterials: without portified and had also filled the offices of President of the board of Education and Faymester General. But it was as a strong force in the Labour organisation of the country that he will be best remembered. He was above all others the manual beginnings when he was one of the four Labour M. Pa in the House of Commons to the time when the party became strong enough to rank as the official opposition, he was the guiding shad of the movement. As Secretary of the Labour Party, he was responsible for all he administrative and electoral wark and from his offices in Eccles Equare he directed the campaigns in the country with a stronger war and from his offices in Eccles Equare he directed the campaigns in the country with a stronger won for him fame as a borr organism.

regeniser.

He was born in Glargow in 1863 and twelve year-later entered Robert Stephenson and Cor, works at Newexsite as an ironmonder's apprentice. He speedily became identified with the public life of the North country. But political work by no means exhausted Mr. Henderson's energies. He was for many years a lay preaches of the Waslayan Church and succeeded Dr. Clifford as president of the Brotherhood movement. As an abstainer himself, he was frequently found advorating the principles of temperance and he davored a great deal of his time to doing what he could to ampliorate the social conditions of the people omong whom he lived. He was first returned to Parliament for the Bernard Casile Divisions and even since then be exercised a great and growing influence in the innermost counsels of Labour.

and growing infinence in the innermost connects of Labour.

He had been twice Chairman of the Parliamentary Libour Parly; twice Chief Whip and twice Secretary. He was a member of the Railway Commission He served size on the Oxford and Gambridge Universities Commission and numerous Government and Departmental Committees. He set to work is reorganise the whole working of the Labour Party machine and in adjusting the complex relations between the Trade Unions, local Libour Parties, Trade Cencells and affliated sociales. As a conditator in disputes his services wors in frequent cornellator in disputes his services wors in frequent cornellator in disputes his review wars in frequent cornellator in disputes his review wars in frequent cornellator in disputes his review and he had no sympathy with mon who struck work simply for the sake of striking but when there was any vital principle as strike his powerful advocave went a long way to bring the opposing parties to a reseconable frame of mind. He had no sympathy with Republicanism declined to associate bruse if he any way with the Communical party and in general believed in seeking the ends that Lubrer Party hed in view the was a pronounced supporter of the principle of Nethonal and a believer in the open mishods of diplomese.

Sta Hypery Onivers.

SIR SYDNRY OLIVIER.

Six Sydney Olivier, L. L. D., E. C. N. G., C. R., C. M. G., was born in 1859 and entered the Colonial Office in 1853. He has hell in several important p ste in British Hondrors, Lesward Islands, United States, West Africa and other places. He was Gavernor of Jameles in 1907 13, Sedresary of the Brack of Agriculture and Fisheries in 1913 Tt. Assistant Omeraite and Auditor of the Exchriquer in 1917 and retired in 1920. He has munerous publications on a versiety of unipodes to his cradit.

He was also Private Secretary to the East of Sal-horne for some time and has much administrative experience.

Attend his publications may be noted one on 'White Capital and coloned Labour' He had coloned his Boolal's sympathies agency in life as his acting so a Boolalism, Economics, etc., in exclose magazines would show. He was also the Beorefary of the Fabian Society from 1886 to 1880.

VISCOUNT CRELMSFORD.

VISCOUNT CRELMSFORD.

VISCOUNT CRELMSFORD.

VISCOUNT CRELMSFORD.

VISCOUNT CRELMSFORD.

N A A Breat Law, K C.

M G A G D R. needs no introduction. He was
here in 1838 and was Governor of Queensland,
1935 S. Governor of New South Wales, 1909 13,
and Vicercy of Indis, 1916 21.

and Vicercy of India, 1916 21.

He was a member of the London School Board and Liendon County Ouncell, besides being an Allerman in 1913. He is very runch interested in the state of Education. He was the joint author of Mont-Ford Reform scheme, and stayed in India all it was prainted operation. After leaving India, the once served as India's representative on the Liengua of Nations. He also took part in the debates in the Hense of Eneds on Indian affairs. He was raised to a Viscounty at the end of his Vicercyalty.

Mr. Stephen Wilsh, D.L., was born in 1859 and entered Parliament in 1906. He was ap-pointed Parliamen ary Secretary to the Ministry of National Service in 1917.

He began life as a worker in a Lucashire coal mine and later became miner's agent. He and Mr. Ramsay Meedonald entered Parliament in the same year, 1906, the former as labour member for Ince Division the latter for Leicester. He was one of the four labour members who were turpended by the Speaker in 1922. He is a well read, thoughtful Labour Leader.

VISCOUNT HALDANS

Viscount Haldane of Claan, M. A., D. C. L., L. L. D., P. C., was born in 1856 and entered Parliament in 1885. He served as Secretary of State for War in 1905 12, and Lord High Chancellor in 1912 15. He is Rector of Edinburgh University and Chancellor of the Bristol University. He is the author of several educational and philosophical works.

works.

He introduced the Territorial Force and various methods which increased the efficiency of the Wer O Ber. He sat in the House of Commons from 1885 to 1911 and had not held office before becoming Secretary of State. An emigent statement philosopher and lawyer, he was particularly interested in German writes of fame. He delivered the Creighton lecture in 1914 on "The meaning of Truth in History" and has published a sindy of Truth in History" and has published a sindy of Truth in History" and has published a sindy of Truth in History" and has published a sindy of Creit in the case to England. He resigned the Lord Chance liorship in a cabinet crisis in May 1915. Lutterly he has shown a leaning towards the Labour ideals.

Mr. Philip Snowden was born in 1834 and

MR P. SNOWDEN.

Mr. Philip Snowden was born in 1884 and entered Parliament in 1806. He served as Chairman of the Independent Labant Party, 1903 6, Member of the Royal Commissions on Canal and Witeways, or the CiviliService and on Venereal Diseases. He is the author of several publications on Socialism.

Having resigned the civil service in which he served for about seven years he took to politics and i mealism. He represented Bucktur from 1906 and 1918 and since 1922 Coine Valley. He was the Chartman of the Independent Labour Party in 1903 and 1906. Among his various works "Byndicalism", "Socialism and the Drink Question" and 'This Living Wars" are worthy of notice. Though physically weak he is a fiery orator. Mes. Snowden is herself a popular lecturer. She was deputed to Ru sia by the Labour Delegation and haz published a book entitled 'Through Belshevik Russia."

Me J. R CLANES.

The Rt. Hon, John Robert Clypes D. L., D. C. L., P. C., was torn in 1869, and entered Parliaments in 1906 He served as Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, 1921 23, Precident of the National Union of General Workers, Chairman of the Executive Council, Parliamentary Recreatry to the Minister of Food, 1917 18, and Food Controller 1918-19.

He was an artisan for many years and took a leading part in the Trade Union Movement. He is a believer in constitutional methods. He strongly opposed the Government when the latter proposed military measures against the Soviet Government of Russia, and even supported a general strike and the establishment of a Labour Council of action if the Government persisted in its policy against Passia.

MR. F. E. W. JOWETT.

Mr. Frederick W. Jowett was born in 1864 and entored Parliament in 1906. He rerved for eight years as Chairman of the Public Health Commit-tee.

LORD PARMOOR

Lord Charles Parmoor of Frieth M A., P.C. K. C., was born in 1852 and entered Parliament in 1895. He served as Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales in 1895, 1991, and 1992. Chancelor and Vicar General of York rince 1990, and was appointed Judicial Member of the Privy Council in 1914.

MR. TOM SHAW.

Mr. Tom Shaw, C. B E., was bon in 1872 and entered Parliament in 1918. He has served as Secretary of the International Congress of Textile Workers since 1911.

MR. VERNON HARTSHORN,

MR. Vernon Hartshorr, O. B. R., entered Parlia-ment in 1918 and served on the Cosl Trade O ganisation Committee and on the Cosl Control-ler's Advisory Committee.

Col. Wedgwood.

Col. Josiah Wedgwood was born in 1872 and entered Parliament in 1906. He served as Commander of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserved and has been Vice Chairmen of the Labour Party rince 1921. He has served as Rasistant Constructor in Portsmouth Dockyard, Naval Architekt in Elswick Bhipyard, President of the English League for the Taxation of Land Values. Resident Magistrate in 1868 Transvan; and has served in the European War 1914 18 at Antwerp, France Dardenella and East Africa, Mesopotamia Commission, 1916, and the Mission to Siberia 1918. He has published several works including The Indo-British Common wealth.

Brig General Sir O. Thomson, M. A. Ki., c. B., served as British Red Cross Commissioner in France, 1914 15. Chief Commissioner, Maka, Egypt, Italy, Macsdonia and Near East, 1915 16.

MR. SYDNEY WEBB.

MR. Sydney Webb. Prof. Sidney Webb, L L B, Barat Law, born in
1859 and entered Parliament in 1922. He has
served on a host of commissions on Trade Union
Law. Coal Industry. Agricultural Settlement,
Emigration, Territorial Army. Ceneus of Production, Railways Traisa sic. At present he is a Sanator and Professor of Public Administration of the
London University. He is also the author of
averal works on Socialism, Education and
Economics.

Mr. John Wheatley, P., was born on 1869 and

John Wheatler, J.P. was born on 1869 and entered Parliament in 1922. He is the au har of neveral works on Labour and Socialist questions, Mr. W. Adamson.

Mr. W. M. Adamsor was born in 1880 and entered Parliament in 1922. He is President of the Pattorn Maker's Arcociation. —"Mail Paper."

RESUSCITATION OF CHAR

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMMS

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI IN FOONA.

Poons, Jan. 29. Mr. C. Rejagopalachari addressed a large meeting in Poona on Monday last on the subject of Mahatmaj's release and also on Khaddar and constructive programme. The first portion of the spaceh was published on Tucuday. The latter portion is given below:—

Mahatmaj's release and also on Khaddar and constructive programme. The first portion of the repeach was published on Tuesday. The latter portion is given below:

You are all politicians, I know, for this is the centre of polities in India. Do you really think that Government is going to head to our prayers to release Mahatmaj if they don's feel that the whele of India is behind Mahatmaj? How is the Government to know that we are behind Mahatmaji if we do not wear Khaddar? Does not Government know that to wear Khaddar is one of the easlest things in the programme set by Mahatmaji and if we don't do that, that programme has not touched our hearts. Do you think that Government will be convinced that India is behind Mahatmaji simply by reason of resolutions passed or petitions presented? To morrow if you all proceed to Khaddar shops and try to wear Khaddar, Government will be convinced, I tell you, that Poona is behind Mahatmaji. If you, therefore, love Mahatmaji and if you want to pronch God with some right on your side, if you want to be wise men and wise politicians, you must wear Khaddar. I don't ak you to spio from to day. Because, I know that there are not enough charkas to be supplied to you all. But if any of you has a broken charka or a neglected charka at home you must really take it up, clear it mp and begin to spin. The resuscitation of the resuscitations of your strength. It will truly be the indication of the resuscitations of your harts and there resuscitation of our movement if our movement han gone wrong I wish you had time for Shankar laiji to speak to you at great length to-day. He will be able to tell you why we must spin and not a little year with your hand, you have really no right to wear Khaddar. At least wear Khaddar from to morrow and begin to spin.

Towns to Lead VILLAGES

As Sjt. Shaukarlaji has often told at other meetings you must understand that is is you recopic took it up. In the same manner, if you want to bring back the India. You have to bring back Indian cloth into towns so that

pour you can't nave Kindd in towes. That is why you must set an example to the villagers by you yourselves epinning.

EXAMPLE OF LEADERS.

Just lock at the bistory of things during the lost 2 or 3 years. Why do so many people wear Khad? It is because Mr. Kelkar or some other leader has worn Khadi you wear Khadi. In the same manner if some of us leading people and some of you educated people begin to spin, all people would begin to spin. And there is no doubt about that. If you only think about it you will find it is the people in cities like this that really have more time to spin. You have some leisure at home. You can occupy your time by spinning while the agricultrists in the village may or may not have hat leisure time at all. They have no Tennis courts in the villages nor Oricket fields. And the women of our families have spare time certainly. They do not go to the fields to work. And so many among Beshmins have no explanation whatsoever why their ladies don't spin at home.

CHARKAS IN A MUSALMAN VILLAGE.

The other day Mr. Shankarla'ji and I—I am sorry Moulancji was not there—went to a village where there were 2,000 Musalman houses and in font of each of these 2,000 houses there was a chark and we passed the line of 2,000 charkar. B-hind that line there were groups of Mussalman sisters under cover of their purdah but still having a peop at those who have come to speak about the charka. In fact in Bouth India as you know, our musalman isfers are not so very strict as some of our sisters before in the North as regards purdah. They were Tamil speaking Mussalmans but sill the same true and good Mussalmans.

It only in Poona all of you do spin on the charka you would soon know the atmosphere of the country will be different from what it is. I believe that even now there is nything more for me to farthest corners of villeges even. Is it too much for un to ask them to have your own spinning wheels in your villages josts as you have foreign imported machines. Spin for half an hour at least cray day and you will h

ORGANISE KHADDAR WORK.

I don's think there is anything more for me to tell you to night. I have asked of you to do two things—wear Khaddar from to morrow and begin to spin to merrow. If you do these two things, I tell you, our organisation will be complete, because organisation in India does not depend upon rules and regulations. It depends upon the force of a moment. As soon as you spin, your yarn will have to be collected and there must be organisation for it. As soon as you spin, your yarn will have to be soon as you spin, your yarn will have to be woven and there will be organisation of the As soon as yarn is collected it will have to be sold. And for this again there will have to be sold. And for this again there will have to be organisations throughout the country born naturally out of your spinning for half an hour in the mornings. I don's know if I have read much of the I tiek history or you have read more. I believe that Ireland has won its freedom not by reason of snything eller but by its co operative societies in its villages. The colonestry union is really the basis of Irish freedom. It is that same organisation in Mahatme jo's program no that is

a. If you merely on have only the life and and the living organism. Therefore do not care for mere rules and regulations. But begin to spin and ween Khadi and we thall have finished the whole constructive programme from step to step in natured order.

SWARAJ RESTS ON CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMMS.

whole constructive programme from slep to step in naturel order.

Ewaras Rasts on Constructive Programme at al? You and I know it and need not be told about it. If Government to morrow issues an edict giving us freedom we will have to begin the constructive programme even then. If the Government gives us freedom and we just begin the constructive programme ster getting freedom we will have to invite some foreign Government til we finish the constructive programme. Without constructive programme we can't live as a ration at all. Do you went to prove to the British Government that you are able to win in this nonviolent battle. If you want to prove to the British Government you have strength to fight them you must do the constructive programme. There is no other way. If you want to prove to the Government that men will follow leaders and leaders will lead men and this nation is an organized nation, you must do the constructive programme. And as I have said many times before and as I think it worth repeating again why it is that huge Moulana Shaukat All shought worthy to become member of the Bhadi Board? Moulana Mahomad Ali has given clearest lead to the country that we must do the constructive programme and to follow up his advice he has given his big brother, his biggest brother to us an member of the Khadi Board? Moulana Mahomad Ali has given the to us an member of the Khadi Board. And Moulana Shaukat Ali is not a man who takes a step unless he means it. He means to make you spin. It is well to do it before he arks you to do it. If you mean therefore business you must really go along with the constructive programme. Wear Khadi and spin. If to morrow people of Poona, and every one among those who have assembled here honestly and sincertly make up their minds to take up the charka and pot on Khaddar day after tomorrow Shaukat Ali will say that Poona at least is prepared far civil disabellence. Man who don't put on their uniform and begin to argue with Sorgamis are not fit for battle. Men who clean their buttons an

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5298.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kathiritamby Subramaniam of Chuli-

Deceased. Mootanschchippillai widow of Kathiri-temby Subramaniam of Chulipuram Petitioner,

Vs.

1. Mshasvary daughter of Kathiritamby Subramaniam of Chulipuram

2. Mylvsgansm Changarapillal of do. The let Respondert is a minor by her guardian ad litem the 2nd Responder. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Mochanach-chippillai widow of Kathiritamby Subramaniam of Chulipuram, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovernamed deceased Kathiritamby Subramaniam of Chulipuram, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Ecquire, District Judge, on January 21, 1924, in the presence of Merars. Sivapragasam and Katireau, Protors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated October 7, 1923, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate lessed to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before February 19, 1924, show sufficient cause to the saidisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W Woodhouse. January , 1923. District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5359.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Valliamunai wife of Nagan Muttan of Copay South Deceased.

Nagan Muttan of Copay South

Pandary Sanmugam and wife Chellsm both of Copay South

Respondents.

Respondents.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Nagan Muttan of Copay South praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Valliammal wife of Nagan Muttan of Copay South coming on for diposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on January 22, 1924, in the presence of Messrs. Sivepragasam and Katiress, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 21, 1924, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unlers the Respondents or any other perion shall, on or before Fabruary 21, 1924, show antificient cause to the said faction of this Court to the contrary.

January 30, 1924

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge. January 30, 1924.

NOTICE.

(6) A Priest who was ordered home n account of Malaria after having tried if other treatments and Doctors was need by two bottles of Dr. Mc Coy's lever and Ague Killer.

Re. 1/50 a bottle CARGILLS LIMITED.

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S. VERRIGATTIPILLAI, Sole Agent.

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DELICIOUS-CHARMING FLAVOUR.

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