

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
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Town Delivery	Inland	Foreign
1-00	2-00	3-00
3-00	6-00	9-00
9-00	18-00	27-00

R. C. R. C. R. C.
 E.S. 3-00 6-00 9-00 Yearly
 E.S. 9-00 18-00 27-00
 Tamil

THE Hindu Organ.

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IT PAYS
 TO ADVERTISE
 IN THE
 HINDU ORGAN
 AND
 INTHUSATHANAM.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

ITS FUTURE

By B. Pattabh Sitaramayya

PROPHECIES in politics are often times apt to be deceptive and may therefore be appropriately and even advantageously avoided. But the immediate is a little more tempting than the remote, for it has the merit of constituting the next step in the march. No traveller is safe who does not look a little ahead of his straggling feet even as no reader can read aright who does not fix his eye upon a few words in advance of what he reads. The next Congress is not really far away and its sittings will be held before the din and tumult of the 50th anniversary celebration of the great national organisation will have subsided. Well may we therefore address to ourselves and answer to others, the question what the Congress at Lucknow will be like, what it shall achieve and what place it will hold in future history.

The Congress a Reality

People sometimes wonder whether the Congress has not become a fetish with the country and whether Congressmen are not concerned more with the pomp and circumstance attending the holding of a session, than what it shall discuss and decide. That is true in a measure but is becoming less true day by day. The reason is obvious. The Congress is becoming a reality. It is fast evolving into a centre of power both with the nation and with the Government. It furnishes a vantage ground from which to operate in the struggle for national emancipation which is growing daily more and ever more intensive. To this end the Congress has been transformed into a compact, close-knit body of earnest and whole-timed workers, charged with a business sense and called upon to answer rigid tests of devotion to its ideals and discipline in the observance of its exacting standards. For the first time in fifty years, the Congress at Lucknow will cease to be a spectacular body appealing to mere sentiment and imagination by numbers or eloquence, but will consist of a maximum of 550 delegates for the year chosen in strict proportion to the number of members enrolled in the districts, and duly allocated between rural and urban interests. The actual attendance may not exceed half a thousand and the Congress will then be a well-proportioned Parliament of India commissioned to decide the destiny of 350 millions of population and charged with the duty of framing a program of fight by which to reach that destiny. At one time it was contemplated that the strength of the Congress should be reduced to 500, or in other words that the strength of the All-India Congress Committee should be raised to 500 and the Congress as such abolished. This is virtually what will happen at Lucknow.

Demand for Office Acceptance

So far we have discussed the structure of the Indian National Congress in accordance with the changes introduced in its constitution in Bombay in October 1934.

Let us just think of what the Congress might do at Lucknow next March or April. The air is thick with the demand for the acceptance of office by Congressmen. Congress workers who have served the country with earnestness and devotion are engaged in making such a demand. There are forces in the Congress itself less vocal, but not less powerful, which are equally sincerely arrayed against such a course. The former consider that the Parliamentary front is a legitimate battle front and should be one of the several fronts on which the national fight has to be carried on. They quote the example of Lenin and De Valera, both of whom took up the burden of Government and purified it. The latter's view is that we are nowhere near the position attained by Lenin who after destroying the Royal family took possession of the country from his rival party headed by Kerensky. When the Czar was removed the Royalists disappeared and it was only a struggle between two popular parties,—the less radical and the more revolutionary—the Mensheviks and the Bolsheviks,—as to who should take the rudder in hand and guide the ship of state. Conditions in Ireland were not materially different when Michael Collins took charge of the fate of Erin after the bloody programmes of 1921 and 1922 which ended in a treaty between Lloyd George and De Valera. Opponents of office-acceptance ask whether our victories of 1931 are anywhere near those of 1922 in Ireland and of 1917 October in Russia, whether our success, such as it was, was not undone by our reverse in 1933 and 1934 and whether after such a reverse we shall not be merely walking into the parlour of the enemy. Here in India the third party is a grim reality—present in flesh and blood and operating to his own benefit, the forces in the country from a position of clear vantage. Shall we fall a prey to its 'wiles and stratagems' or shall we bide our time, renew our fight, await a better fortune and then assume command of the Parliamentary front? We have proclaimed from house-tops that we reject the White Paper—the J. P. C. Report, and the Government of India Act. How shall we reject the Reforms when we accept responsibility under them? There are the broad issues known to all and are reiterated here in outline. They await a final decision at Lucknow.

Even if these issues are correctly stated here, there is a view among the opponents of office who seriously state that matters should grow worse before they can grow better and that the soldiers who are tired should beguile themselves after their own heart and cannot be compelled to fight. That is true in a sense. It is true that our soldiers in the cause of national struggle are not the members of a standing army, but constitute as it were, a territorial force, picked out from householders who have their own responsibilities and burdens of family life and who cannot be put under the yoke for an indefinite time. But the same argument reveals, the position

Bright Future For Copra

PRICE FIRM IN INTERNATIONAL MARKET

Increase in Demand for Oil Sources

A continued rise in the price of copra is expected in the near future on account of an increase in world demand of all oil sources, particularly oil seeds.

There are, however, other causes operating to raise the price of copra in London.

According to private advices received in Colombo, it is also learned that when the Ottawa Agreements are brought up for revision shortly it is expected that the margin of preference on Empire oil produce will be increased.

Advices also state that the position of copra in the international market is very firm and all the indications are that this firmness will continue for some time while prices may even rise further.

The position with regard to the future of the Soya bean exports to Europe is reported to be obscure.

that as years roll by, minors become majors and acquire the qualification to fight for the country's freedom. And too, it is a question whether this yearning for the acceptance of office is merely the result of a sense of void arising from a cessation of fight or whether it is an inertia that takes us back to ways which we had deliberately abandoned. There is a feeling that in yielding our ground at Dehi (Special Congress) and at Occanada in 1923, at Patna in 1925, we had yielded too much and that the wisdom that returned to the Congress in 1928 and 1929 should not be once again thrown away by repeating in 1936 the blunders of 1923, on the other side it is contended that this spirit of resistance should have operated unabated at Patna in May 1934 and in Bombay in October 1934, and that it is unfair to send the bride to the nuptial room and impose upon her the vow of celibacy. Human intelligence is resourceful enough to argue either way and it is more than doubtful whether after, our reason, our logic and our arguments are not more often framed in accordance with the conclusions reached by us in advance of them, in other words, are we not all victims of our own prejudice which in softer language may be termed pre-judgment of issues?

Be this as it may, the next Congress, must recognize that the issue of acceptance of office or rejection is a minor issue in the stupendous national struggle which has covered half a century of its course. The issue is not whether we should discover our own follies in politics or allow them to be detected by others. Nor is the issue one centring round a point of prestige as to whether, having flamboyantly proclaimed a rejection, we should slyly pick up the crumbs that may fall from master's table.

Politics and Politicians

Parties change in politics and politicians change parties too by crossing and recrossing the floor of the House, but that is a small matter. The problem is whether we should rest on our oars and seek rest or whether we should face the rising tide of a boisterous sea and row our boat with all our might. We may not listen to the siren voice of the temptress or the soft allurements of the strategist but prefer to both, the stern command of

(Continued on Page 3.)

What is Conversion?

A Perversion of Jesus' Teachings

By J. C. Kumarappa

THE problems of conversion cannot be dealt with either as a "spiritual change" or as a "change of community" without the principle itself being considered and understood, as otherwise, we shall be merely begging the question. The meaning of the term conversion itself has been used in the preceding discussion in many senses. Similarly also the words "Religion and God." According to our individual conceptions of God and the functions of a religion, the purpose of conversion also will differ. I am afraid, it will be beyond me to attempt a metaphysical discussion. I can only put forward my own personal understanding of the situation in the light of the teachings of Jesus as have been recorded by various Gospel writers. We have to bear in mind that even here we are dependent on the frail media of unsophisticated disciples of Jesus. In the preceding discussions we have been using the word Religion in two senses with reference to both Christianity and Hinduism. In the ancient world religion played the part of a code of laws, regulating people's daily conduct and mode of life. In this sense Judaism and Hinduism are religions while Christianity cannot be brought under such a category. You will remember with what meticulous care the ceremonials are described in the Pentateuch and in the Hindu scriptures. In this sense Christianity is not a religion. So while a person may be a good Hindu he may yet owe allegiance to Jesus. Therefore, as long as there is nothing repugnant in one religion to the tenets of another there is no cause for conversion.

Reason for Conversion

In the conception of God we have to remember, that many attributes are merely carry-overs from the early days of Judaism. The tribal God of the Jews who visited the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation and showed mercy unto thousands of them that love him still persists amongst the Christians so called. God exists to revenge and to reward. This God has to be propitiated by extending his domain by getting adherents. Herein is the reason for conversion. For every addition to the flock we get a gem in our Crown in heaven. This God in his turn looks after the welfare of his people on earth and fights their battles. The Western nations have four forms of arms—defensive and offensive—the army, the navy, the air force and the Church. So conversion is recruiting in the service of God, King and Country. Missionaries, I know, will stoutly deny this as their main function but they are, nevertheless, conscious or unconscious recruiting agents for gun fodder. At times of conflict every pulpit is converted into a recruiting platform and the churches on either sides vie with each other to gain all they can in the Imperialistic struggle. I am reminded at this moment of the valuable services rendered by the Bishop of London who went about the front during the World War preaching that the boys who died fighting will go straight to heaven. In his speech Seth Jamma'aji point-

ed out that the missionaries emphasize the fact that Hinduism holds about 60 million Harijans as slaves as an excuse for their mission of conversion while they ignore the injustice of subjecting 350 millions to bondage. In reply the British missionary friend who spoke before me stated that they themselves are subject to the same Government. Yes, it is true. We are slaves in that our political and economic liberty is curbed under fortuitous circumstances but the missionaries are greater slaves than we in that they have willingly sold their conscience to the Government. What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? Their shackles are heavier than ours. Let us pity them. How can we expect these slaves to help us to attain freedom and justice? Nobody can lift himself with his own boot strings. I did not intend to speak on this aspect but since the point has been raised I cannot ignore the question. During the Satyagraha movement when all kinds of atrocities were inflicted on the Satyagrahis the missionaries stood at a safe distance or within the precincts of the churches and prayed to their God for peace. This is a cowardly and futile attitude. This is not the stuff of which even the church was built up in the early days. When there is no trouble they issue forth from their hiding place and preach and attempt to convert people to cowardice. The History of the Church teaches us that she has been the handmaiden of the State through the ages. Therefore any increase in number of the adherents strengthens the State. In this way the missionaries are playing a dangerous political game in conversion.

Perversion of Jesus' Teachings

These are all perversions of Jesus' teaching giving rise to monstrosities in the religious sphere. Let us for a moment turn to the idea of Jesus on the subject. According to the records we do not find that Jesus advocated any particular form of religion. He himself was not a Christian and we do not see anywhere that he advocated a change of religion as a result of spiritual transformation. True, he said, a man must be born again, but this does not necessitate a change of religion. He did not recognise a tribal God nor is it sure if he even recognised any set form of religion. He has given us certain units of measure. The yardstick of allegiance is "he that is not against us is for us" and not the fact of belonging to any particular religion. (Here a missionary member said it is also stated "He that is not with me is against me." Mr. Kumarappa replied that he is prepared to give Jesus the benefit of the difference in the two statements and accept the broader view as it fits in better with the spirit of Jesus.) "Ye shall know them by their fruits" in his criterion of conduct and not the ceremonial adherence to baptism etc. His mission was "Heal the sick, cleanse the leper, raise the dead and cast out devils." All forms of social service is all that a fell war can render.

(Continued on page 4)

It is hereby notified by the Directors of the Ceylon Savings Bank, that the rate of interest to be paid to depositors under rule 3 for the year 1936, be 3 per cent

H. A. HAMER,
Secretary.

8th January, 1936.
(G. 59, 20 & 23-1-36.)

THE JAFFNA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received by me up to 12 noon on Saturday the 15th February 1936 for the supply of all Engineering, Electrical, Sanitary and other stores, tools and materials required by the Council during 1936.

List of such stores tools and materials can be obtained from this office after the 25th instant.

Intending tenderers are advised to satisfy themselves as to the conditions before sending in their tenders.

Further particulars could be had from the office.

R. R. NALLIAH,
Chairman, U. D. C.

Office of the Urban District Council,
Jaffna, January, 1936.

(G. 60, 20-1-36)



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1936.

THE ELECTIONS.

UNLESS UNEXPECTED CHANGES OF a decisive nature occur in the situation between now and polling day, it is certain that contests will be fought in all the Northern constituencies save one. The Kayts constituency in returning Mr. W. DURAISWAMY unopposed to the State Council has bestowed on him a great distinction. His unopposed election is a fitting tribute to the high position he holds as a leader in the estimation of his countrymen. It proves also that his abstention from Council entry both at the first elections under the Donoughmore constitution and the subsequent by-elections has not weakened in the least degree the confidence he enjoys among his countrymen. Mr. DURAISWAMY will now enter the Council not merely as the representative of his constituency but as the spokesman of the entire Tamil community. We congratulate the leaders of the Kayts Electoral District in securing for the country once again the services of so redoubtable a champion of the country's cause as Mr. DURAISWAMY and express our hope that he will safe-guard the interests of the Tamils consistently with the larger interests of the nation.

With regard to the four constituencies in which contests seem almost certain, it is our duty to appeal to the candidates and their agents to bear in mind the timely and well-meant suggestion of the Government Agent who on the nomination day at the Kachechi pointed out the desirability of keeping down election expenses. We do not know how far it is practicable for candidates who are straining at personal victory to agree to eschew expensive methods of securing votes. But we might suggest to the candidates to concentrate on educating the voters on their responsibility as citizens without appealing to their prejudices or cupidity. In the absence of political parties with well defined policies and political education of the masses, it behoves the leaders of the people to enlighten the voters on their rights and duties. There are

many thoughtful men who hold that manhood suffrage in the present state of mass illiteracy, is a menace to the political advancement of the country and would gladly support a limited franchise. But so long as there is in the country a strong party which favours the present unlimited franchise there is no likelihood of restriction in the near future. Steps must, therefore, be taken to minimise the opportunities of corrupting the electorates by unscrupulous methods of canvassing support for members. Even in the best democratic countries of the West, the need for educating the average voter has been felt and organisations have been created for the purpose of the political education of the people. In India, the Indian National Congress has done much by organisation and propaganda to awaken the political consciousness of the people. In the absence of some central political body to give guidance to the people, it is not surprising that most election contests should tend to degenerate into a gamble in which the candidate with a long purse or an equally long tongue wins. We would suggest to the Jaffna Association to extend its influence throughout the province by means of district and village organisations. Already the Jaffna Association commands the support and loyalty of the English educated classes. It must widen the range of its influence so as to embrace the entire Tamil community. It should be democratised and leaders of public opinion in the country should be brought in and the political ideals of the Association broadcasted throughout the country. Only thus could the Association claim and secure popular support for its political and economic programs. The Association with its country-wide organisations should be in a position to give a practical lead to the people and prove an effective bulwark against corrupt practices at elections. Support for candidates would then depend more on their policies and principles than on personal merits and demerits. The need for a powerful political organisation is felt on all sides. We trust the Committee of the Jaffna Association will give the subject its earnest consideration.

The notification of the Director of Education cancelling the Kanthermadam Tamil Mixed School from the list of assisted schools will come as a surprise to not a few of our readers. This school was started as early as 1850 and was maintained by the generous benefaction of a prominent Hindu gentleman whose name is gratefully remembered to this day. This school enjoys the distinction of being the very first Hindu school ever started in Jaffna. It is all the more regrettable therefore to learn that the Director of Education has suspended Government assistance to this School. No one will say that the School is a superfluity at Kanthermadam. It is located in a central spot and has well answered the educational needs of generations of boys and girls at Kanthermadam. We trust Mr. C. Arulambalam, the Manager, will issue a statement to the public regarding the fate which has overtaken the oldest Hindu Tamil School in Jaffna.

RURAL HEALTH PROBLEMS

Government Agents' Discussion

General health problems of the rural districts with particular reference to malaria were considered at a conference of Government Agents at the Secretariat on the 18th instant.

The Hon. Mr. T. B. Panabokke, Minister of Health presided, and led the discussion.

Dr. S. P. Chellappah, Assistant Director of Sanitary Services was also present.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S HEALTH

Two More Teeth Extracted

Bombay Jan. 18.

Mr. Mahadeo Desai has issued the following statement regarding Mr. Gandhi's condition: "There is nothing to report this morning, except that Gandhiji is going through a further medical examination.

"The stumps of old teeth will be removed today at noon. He is quite cheerful and restful.

"Acting on the Doctors' advice I have had to refuse a number of intending visitors today."

Doctors extracted two more teeth from Mr. Gandhi this afternoon and he is now having a complete rest.

It now looks certain that his stay in Bombay will have to be prolonged for a week.

The All-Ceylon Tamil Conference

POSTPONED SINE DIE

The Secretary of the Jaffna Association informs us that owing to certain unforeseen difficulties, the All-Ceylon Tamil Conference which was convened for the 24th and 25th January, 1936 has been postponed for a later date.

Reduction of Railway Fares

It is learnt that the proposal to reduce the railway fares has had to be deferred because it has now been found that the fares cannot be reduced without the Railway Ordinance being amended. The right to amend the Ordinance is vested in the legislature and therefore till the new State Council meets and considers the proposal the necessary amendments to the Ordinance cannot be carried out.

Parents' Day Celebration At Chulipuram

The 7th annual Parents' Day celebration of the above Vidyasalai came off on the night of 9th inst. Commencing at 7 p. m. under the presidency of Mr. M. Thambipillai, District Inspector of Schools, an interesting programme of over 30 items was gone through.

The programme lasted till 10 p. m. when the President spoke on "Duties of Parents and Teachers in the Education of Children."

With a vote of thanks the proceedings terminated at 10-30 p. m.

Personal

Gate Mudaliyar A. Naganather has left for Kandy and will stay there for a month.

"FEAR GOD AND CEASE TO FEAR MAN"

Gandhiji's Contribution to National Life

Writing in the current volume of the "Twentieth Century" on "Mahatma Gandhi and Public Life" Mr. P. Narasimham says:

"Closely allied to the spiritualization of politics and the political institutions in the country is the quality of fearlessness which he has trained the Indian Nation to cultivate and practice. Fearlessness according to him was the first thing indispensable before we could achieve anything real or permanent. It was unattainable without religious consciousness."

"Let us fear God [says he] and we shall cease to fear man. If we grasp the fact that there is a divinity within us which witnesses everything we think or do, and which protects us and guides us along the path, it is clear that we shall cease to have any other fear on the face of the earth, save the fear of God. Loyalty to the Governor of Governors supersedes all other loyalty and gives an intelligent basis to the latter."

Never has the presence of an august personage, be he his own friend and countryman or a foreigner for whom he had high regard, ever prevented Mahatma Gandhi from speaking out his mind in the most unequivocal manner."

Obituary

MRS. NEVINS SELVADURAI

Widespread sympathy will be felt with Mr. Nevins Selvadurai J. P., M. B. E. at the sad death of his wife which occurred last night at her residence in Vannarponnai. The deceased lady was 62 years old and by her genial ways had won the affection and respect of a large circle of friends. She leaves behind besides her husband, her sons: Dr. R. V. N. Selvadurai, Mr. W. D. N. Selvadurai Proctor, Dr. D. D. N. Selvadurai, Mr. E. K. N. Selvadurai, Messrs A. J. D. N. Selvadurai, P. J. N. Selvadurai and Mr. B. S. N. Selvadurai and two daughters, Mrs. Duresany and Mrs. Hoisington and a host of relatives and friends.

MR. N. SINNATHURAI

We regret to have to record the untimely death of Mr. N. Sinnathurai, Station Master, Pallai, which occurred on the morning of the 18th inst. at his residence at Tirunelvely. The deceased who was the elder son of the late Mr. Strong Nagalankam was in the best of health till last week when he contracted malarial fever which proved fatal. He leaves besides his widow, his brother, Mr. Ramachandran, two daughters, a son and a host of relatives and friends.

MRS. THANGACHIPILLAI MALAVARAYER

The death occurred on the 16th instant of Mrs. Thangachipillai Malavarayer, relict of the late Mr. Malavarayer, the well-known landed proprietor of Puttur. The deceased was 89 years of age at the time of her death. She leaves behind her son Kandiah, a host of relatives and friends to bemoan her loss.

The funeral was largely attended.

Answer to Correspondents

JUSTITIA: Please sign for publication and give us more details for verification.

PERPLEXED: Referred to the proper quarter.

The General Elections

CONTEST FOR 4 SEATS IN THE NORTH

Mr. W. Duraiswamy Returned Unopposed

Four out of the five seats in the Northern Province are being contested, Kayts having returned Mr. W. Duraiswamy unopposed on the Nomination Day, on the 15th inst. Polling for the four constituencies has been fixed.

Jaffna Seat.

Polling: February 25.

CANDIDATES:

Mr. Nevins Selvadurai J. P. (Red), Mr. A. Mahadeva (Green)

Pt. Pedro.

Polling: February 22.

CANDIDATES:

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam (Red), Mr. K. Balasingham (Green).

Kankasanturai.

Polling: February 27.

CANDIDATES:

Mr. A. Ponniah (Red), Mr. S. Natesan (Green).

Mannar-Mullaitivu.

Polling: March 6.

CANDIDATES:

Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan (Red), Dr. C. Sivasithamparan (Green).

The Jaffna Hindu College

The Jaffna Hindu College reopened today after the Pongal Holidays.

Girl students were admitted today and two lady teachers have joined the staff of the College.

Inter classes have been opened from today.

Death of Sir John Woodroffe

Sir John Woodroffe, a great Judge and Scholar and a well known student of Hindu philosophy died in London on the 17th inst. He was greatly interested in Indian philosophy and has published, "Is India Civilized?", "Bharata Sakthi", "Shakti and Shakta" and "Mantramayi Shakti". Under the pen name of Arthur Avalon, he wrote a number of books on Tantric Yoga.

Review

PARAMESHWARA COLLEGE: Magazine (Vol. 1, No. 2) Dec. 1935.

The present issue of the Parameshwara College Magazine easily wins for it a place in the front rank among school publications. A fairly fat volume of thoroughly interesting articles and valuable notes on the activities and achievements of the students in the class-room and play field, this magazine is certain to attract the attention of parents, pupils and the reading public. Among contributions of particular interest in the present number, that from the pen of Mr. K. D. Guba M. Sc., Technical Adviser on Industries to Government will be read with much interest. The industrial problem in Ceylon is a question of perennial interest to the people and Government alike. The lectures delivered by prominent speakers to the Union Society are presented to the readers and make instructive reading. Articles on topics of education which are of spiritual interest to the teaching profession have been contributed by some prominent members of the staff. The Tamil section of the Magazine is enriched by some striking contributions notably that of Brahma Sri Navanitha Krishna Bharati. We congratulate the editor on the excellence of the Magazine.

MALAYAN KOKUVIL UNION

Its Activities

The following are extracts of a report presented at the annual General meeting of the Union held on the 5th inst.

The Committee's correspondence regarding the improvement of the lanes, drains, etc., with the Village Committee was pursued and their replies are encouraging, but the activities of the Union shall not cease until substantial improvements have been made.

Your Committee place on record with regret the irreparable loss to village by the death of Mr. K. Candiah who was one of the pioneers of this country having held responsible positions under this Government, and retired in 1914.

Your Committee have great pleasure in stating that the activities in the village tend to show signs of progress, towards recovering its lost glory on account of trade depression and retrenchment in services.

The Union offered a cash prize of Rs. 50/- to the best student of the Kokuvil Hindu English School in religious knowledge, which was won by Miss Manonmy Mylvaganam. The assistance of the Union towards the erection of an abutment bridge over the drain on the southern side of the Kokuvil Hindu English School was appreciated by the authorities of the School.

Your Committee have great pleasure in recording their appreciation of the move of the Hindu Board of Ceylon to provide a Hindu Vernacular School to cater the needs of the farther east of Kokuvil.

Your Committee beg to invite your attention to item 4 of the Agenda and the extract of a letter dated 5th December, 1935, from the President of the Kokuvil Seva Sangam, and to inform you that their Malayana Donation list to the extent of over Rs. 2,000 has been entrusted to your Committee. The collections are in progress, and the members are requested to support the activities of the Kokuvil Seva Sangam.

Your Committee beg to thank those at outstations and at Kuala Lumpur, who have contributed towards the progress of the Union, and solicit further support.

Extract of a letter dated 5th December 1935, from the President, Kokuvil Seva Sangam:—

"We ourselves realise that a mere Tamil or English Education could not be of much use to our children, and that industrial training is very essential. There is already a move in Ceylon towards rural uplift work. We have considered this question very carefully, and we are of opinion that it will not be possible to organise successfully an industrial School (Trade School) without a Vernacular School. After the children are given sufficient training in Tamil, they can be drafted on to the Industrial School because it is essential that academical training should precede any technical education. As such the immediate programme is to establish a vernacular school"

St. John's College, Jaffna

The following OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS tenable for 2 years are offered for competition.

CROSSETTE SCHOLARSHIP for admission into Form V. Candidates must have been born after 31-12-'20.

THOMPSON SCHOLARSHIP for admission into Form I. Candidates must have been born after 31-12-'23.

The Examination will be held at the College at 9-15 a.m. on 25th January, 1936. Candidates must apply for admission to the scholarship examination on or before January 24th, and must send with their applications certificates of birth and good character.

H. PETO, Principal.

ELECTION ABUSES

Govt. Agent's Advice to Candidates

Mr. E. T. Dyson, Returning Officer for the four Northern constituencies, after receiving the nomination papers on the 15th instant, addressed the candidates and their supporters. He wished to tell them, he said, something that was outside the sphere of his duties as a Returning Officer. He expected that in each constituency the candidates would come to an agreement not to give room for the many abuses that had come to be associated with elections, and to carry on the elections in a manner that would give a very fine lead to the rest of Ceylon.

If they gave up free treating and free riding and similar undesirable things, they would be able to cut short much unnecessary expenditure. They would have to make their election agents and sub-agents understand that they were not going to give room to such practices as were prohibited by the election rules.

It might seem that he was speaking impracticable politics. It was a great pity that elections should mean such huge expenditure to candidates. Any citizen, he is rich or poor, should be in a position to contest a seat. He

ELECTION ADVERTISEMENTS

Notices and proceedings of Election Meetings are treated by us as Advertisements and should be paid for at the following rates, for one insertion:—

One column	Rs. 10-00
1/2 "	Rs. 5-30
1/4 "	Rs. 3-00
1 inch	Cts. -75

Advertisements and all correspondence relative to advertisements should be addressed to the Manager—not to the Editor.

Manager, "Hindu Organ".

hoped they would try to avoid the many abuses which, he heard, were practised during the last elections.

At 1.30 p.m. Mr. Dyson, finding that no other nomination papers were handed in on behalf of any other candidate for the Kays Seat, declared Mr. W. Duraiswamy elected and congratulated him:

Mr. Duraiswamy thanked Mr. Dyson. Mr. Dyson then went up to the balcony and announced Mr. Duraiswamy's election to the large crowd that had assembled at the Kachcheri premises.

Boycott Recalled

Mr. Duraiswamy, addressing the gathering, said that he was returned uncontested for the Kays seat, and that the declaration had been made by Mr. Dyson.

In 1931 too Mr. Dyson had been the Returning Officer. But unfortunately, on account of their decision to boycott the Council, they did not hand in the nomination papers. He was now glad that Mr. Dyson was there to receive their nomination papers.

Continuing, Mr. Duraiswamy said that his entry into Council had given him an opportunity to serve his countrymen. He thanked Messrs. Novius Selvadurai and Amarasingham for having gracefully withdrawn in his favour. He thanked his electors and others who had given him the opportunity to serve them, and assured them of his unstinted service.

Police Magistrate, Colombo

Mr. J. N. Arumugam will take up duties in the Colombo Police Court this week as permanent Magistrate in place of Mr. R. H. D. Manders. Mr. Arumugam's last post was that of Assistant Government Agent of the North-Central Province.

KANDERMADAM TAMIL SCHOOL

Govt. Assistance Withdrawn

A Gazette notification states that J/Kandermadam Tamil Mixed (Private) School under the management of Mr. C. Arulambalam has been removed from the list of Assisted Schools under clause 31 of the Code for Assisted Vernacular Schools with effect from March 1, 1936.

Woman to Practice As Notary

Among those successful in the Notarial Preliminary Examination held last month is Miss N. Santhanayagi. She intends to practise in Tamil.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

(Continued from page 1)

the generalissimo. Let us recognize the contrast between a warfare that is physical and one that is moral. In the former an unrelenting field-marshal compels obedience, while in the latter a restless following compels command. People often talk of the Presidents of the Congress but the president is only the embodiment of the Time spirit and the Time spirit is the compendious name given to popular feelings, thoughts and aspirations. No Nation can obtain a measure of freedom greater than it desires or demands. Shall the Congress at Lucknow desire a measure of full freedom now and here? Shall the Congress be a force fashioning Indian Nationalism into a new synthesis evolved out of the conflicting civilizations acting and reacting upon each other in India or shall the Congress be a party—one amongst many—scrambling for a prize here, or a post elsewhere and running after the mirage of influence under the hallucination that it is real power? Shall the 51st session of the Congress be a mere continuation of the series that have met and dispersed after an annual carnival or shall it forge itself into a new national force that is not merely contenting itself with the achievement of an immediate national purpose, but shall, through the successful application of its newly discovered forces of Satyagraha constitute itself as a beacon light and the guiding star to the many nations of the world tossed about on the high seas of untruth and violence?

Pious hopes are afoot that the freedom which the Congress is longing for is not the freedom of geographical boundary, or ethnological integrity. It is not even the freedom of economic manhood or commercial self-sufficiency. Much less is it the power to beat down the enemy on the battlefield and secure a competitive advantage in the race of life. The freedom sought by the Congress has a higher end and a nobler purpose. It is meant for restoring to Hindustan the opportunity no less than the right to think out the problems of life on lines set by her forbear, and work out the solutions unfettered by a sense of bondage in body or spirit. It is the freedom that longs to share the object of its quest with all who love it and crave for it. The realization of self has been forbidden to this ancient land for centuries and India shall have gained her freedom in vain if she becomes the out-house of England. The tree of freedom grows only from the seeds of freedom and bears in turn the fruits of freedom so the cause and the effect and the medium through which they operate shall all be of a piece with one another. To seek freedom for oneself and employ it to enslave others is to destroy the very roots of the tree which you have striven to nurture. Let, therefore, Lucknow broadcast it from tower and beach, from mount and mine, that a free India shall first engage herself in programmes directed to achieve her self-realization and then help every other Nation in the world to think and act, so as to develop itself. Thus shall the ideal of Loka Kalpana or universal brotherhood be nearer realization, and thus shall the League of Nations be a League of well-meaning friends and partners rather than ill-meaning intriguers or partisans.

A CEYLONESE HONOURED

Rao Sahib M. Chinnatamby

Among the recipients of the New Year Honours in India is Mr. Murugesar Chinnatamby, a Superintendent in the Burma Forest Department, who was conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy the title of "Rao Sahib" as a personal distinction in recognition of his valuable services to Government.

Mr. Chinnatamby is a member of the well-known Uduvil Vatharaniar family of Jaffna, several members of which have been, and are holding, positions of trust and responsibility under Government in Ceylon as well as in India.

This is not the first occasion when Mr. Chinnatamby's services have been recognised by Government. He was awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Burma a Certificate of Honour and a Silver Watch in June, 1929, and a Certificate of Honour and a Gold Watch in January, 1931. He also received His Majesty the King Emperor's Silver Jubilee Medal.

Mr. Chinnatamby is the brother of Rao Sahib M. K. Tanby of Bangalore. (Cor.)

FARMERS' DAY

The 3rd Farmers' Day of the Experiment Station, Jaffna and the Form School Jaffna will be held on the 25th instant. There will be Demonstration lectures held on "Canning of Fruits in the following two centres:—

9.30—11 a. m. At St. Johns College Hall (exclusively for ladies and students of girls Schools and Colleges).

3.—5.30 p. m. At Thinnevelly Vernacular School Hall (Public lecture).

7 a. m.—3 p. m. The visitors will be taken around the Farm.

Canning of Fruits

The canning and bottling of fruits is an important cottage industry in fruit growing countries of the world and the Manager, Experiment Station, Jaffna informs us that the necessary equipment for canning and bottling of fruits will not cost more than 150/- and the Co operative Societies, Village

UNCONTESTED SEATS IN COUNCIL

Gazette Announcement

A notification appearing in the latest "Gazette" announces the elections, without contests of the following members of the State Council:—

Mr. D. S. Senanayake (Minuwangoda), Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike (Veyangoda), Sir D. B. Jayatilaka (Kelaniya), Mr. W. Duraiswamy (Kays), Mr. J. L. Kotalawala (Kurunegala), Mr. G. C. S. Corea (Chilaw) and Mr. H. R. Freeman (Auradhapura).

Visitors from Jaffna Entertained

Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Proctor, Supreme Court Ceylon and Mrs. Aiyadurai who are on a visit to the latter's brother Mr. T. Sivapragasam Co-operative Officer, Singapore, were entertained to tea last evening at the Vivekananda Ashrama Hall Kuala Lumpur, by the friends and School-mates of Mr. Aiyadurai. Tea over, Dr. A. Visuvalingam Chairman of the function spoke about the guests of Honour touching on Mr. Aiyadurai's brilliant school career and the present useful services he is doing to his home-land as a member of many public bodies. Mr. R. Thanbipillai who followed touched on the many needs of Jaffna particularly the solution of the unemployment problem which Mr. Aiyadurai with the other Jaffna leaders was asked to tackle in the near future. Speeches were also made by Messrs. S. Sinnadurai, A. Barnabas, R. A. Nagarathar, B. P. Nicholas, K. Kandiah, M. V. Kandiah, M. Sundrampillai, R. N. Thambythurai and V. W. Thambiah. Mr. Aiyadurai replied at length to the many points touched by the several speakers and expressed satisfaction at the way Jaffness in this country live in real brotherhood irrespective of distinctions. The function came to a close with three cheers being called for by Mr. V. W. Thambiah to the guests of and lustily responded to. (Cor.)

Welfare Associations, Ladies Clubs, Schools and Colleges where Industries, Domestic Science, Botany, Rural Science &c are taught, the canning of fruits must be taken up to establish canning as a cottage industry in all the villages where fruits such as Mangoes, Jack, Pineapple, Tomatoes &c are found to grow. We urge the Members of the Jaffna public to attend these two lectures and establish canning of fruits as a cottage industry in the Jaffna villages as early as possible.

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(H. 200. 13-11-35 to 12-5-36.) (M)

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(H. 192. 6/11/35 to 5/5/36.) (M)

WHAT IS CONVERSION?

(Continued from page 1.)

The test of those who belonged to his family or community is "whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, sister and mother" irrespective of what community or religion a person may belong to. The form of worship, be advocated was not the number of times one had to participate in certain rituals but to "let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your father in heaven. Where is there room for conversion as practised by missionaries? When Saul was converted into Paul he did not change his religion. He changed from a fanatic persecutor into one "who was not against us, one who yielded good fruits, who went about serving the needy, and he rejoiced in doing the will of the Father and lighted those in darkness. This much for his teachings and now let us see what Jesus said directly in regard to conversion. "Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, Hypocrites, for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte and when he is made, you make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves." A Missionary lady member interrupted with "Judge not lest ye should be judged" and Mr. Kumarappa said "Madam, direct your quotation to Jesus as these are not my words but his.")

Conversion has no Support

We see Jesus' idea of love of God when he says "Simon lovest thou me, feed my lambs." God is not in need of those who honour Him with the lips saying "Lord, Lord," but those who do the will of the Father in Heaven will be invited to inherit the Kingdom. "For I was thirsty, ye gave me drink, I was a stranger and you took me, naked and ye clothed me, I was in prison and you came unto me." So the only conversion that can take place is not in the religion we adhere to but in our attitude to our fellowmen. On the day of reckoning God will not ask of us our rank, allegiance or birth but just what had we done on earth, in as much as ye had done it unto the least of these my brethren ye had done it unto me. There is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision or uncircumcision, Barbarian, Scythian, Bond or Free, neither Hindu, nor Muslim, neither Zoroastrian, nor Christian. It is our ideals that matter. If we want to convert a person it can be only to a field of service and not to any man-made fold. Each man is individually responsible to His Maker. Conversion as practised by the missionaries has no support from Jesus, as far as I can see and it is only a mode of increasing the adherents of an institutional religion called Christianity of which Jesus was neither the founder nor a member.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
 Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8593.
 In the Matter of the Estate of the late Pethalchedchumy wife of Nadaraja of Vannarponnai Jaffna. Deceased.
 Chamugam Nadaraja of Vannarponnai Jaffna. Petitioner.
 And:
 1. Sanmugaraja son of Nadaraja
 2. Ranganathan son of Nadaraja
 3. Padmanathan son of Nadaraja
 appearing by their guardian-ad-litem
 4. Matru widow of Vairamuttu, all of Vannarponnai Jaffna Respondents.
 This matter of the Petition of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge on the 22nd day of February 1935 in the presence of Mr. S. Coomaraswamy, Esquire on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 6th day of August 1934 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 unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 29th day of March 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
 Signed this 18th day of March 1935.
 Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge.
 Extended for 31-1-36.
 Sgd. S. Rodrigo, Addl. District Judge, 14-11-35.
 (O. 105, 20 & 234-36)

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D. GOPAUL CHETTY Late Editor "New Reformer" Royapettah Madras

(Q. 227. 23-12 35-18-3-36)

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