

# The Hindu Organ.

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THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

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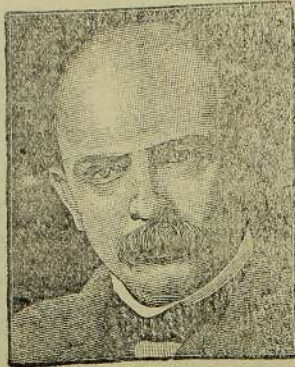
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## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3820.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kartigesakkurukkal Athinarayana Iyler of Vannarponnai East

Deceased.

Ponnammah widow of Kartigesakkurukkal Athinarayana Iyler of Vannarponnai East

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Nagammah wife of VenkataRamalyer Balasubramaniam of Vannarponnai East
- Minor 2. Parupattamma daughter of Athinarayana Iyler of Do. and
3. VenkataRamalyer Balasubramaniam of Do. The 2nd Respondent is a minor by her Guardian ad litem the 3rd Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Ponnammah widow of Kartigesakkurukkal Athinarayana Iyler, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, Kartigesakkurukkal Athinarayana Iyler, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pierle, District Judge, on May 29, 1919, in the presence of Mr. K. Kanagasabai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated January 23, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful wife of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before June 26, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,  
District Judge.

June 1, 1919.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8861.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Kasinathar Vaitilingam of Changaveily

Deceased.

Kasinathar Vaitilingam Markandan of Changaveily

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kasinathar Vaitilingam Subramaniam of Changaveily
2. Balambigal daughter of Kasinathar Vaitilingam of Do.
3. Annammah widow of Kasinathar Vaitilingam of Do.
4. Kasinathar Vaitilingam Nagarajah of Do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kasinathar Vaitilingam Markandan of Changaveily, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, Kasinathar Vaitilingam of Changaveily, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on May 29, 1919, in the presence of Mr. K. Kanagasabai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated January 23, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is one of the heirs 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 June 26, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

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## The Hindu Organ.

JAFNA, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1919.

## THE INDIAN REFORMS BILL.

The Right Honourable Edwin S. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, made a very interesting and instructive speech in moving the second reading of the Government of India Bill in the House of Commons on the 4th instant. It is of vital importance to the political education of our countrymen that they should be well posted in the development of Indian political questions as it would give them valuable lessons, both for adoption and for avoidance. Mr. Montagu's speech contains some outstanding features in it which must also be of special interest to the Ceylonese. The basic principle of the Bill is the starting of Responsible Government in India. The pronouncement of August 20th, 1917, promised to the Indians that substantial steps in the direction of Responsible Government would be taken as soon as possible. The present Bill is the outcome of the study and mature consideration of different reform schemes by the British Government for the last 2 years. We gave in these columns, at the time of its publication, a resume of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Indian Reforms. The present Bill embodies in it all the principal reforms recommended in the Report with certain minor modifications. The fundamental difference between this Bill and the past Reform Acts is in the proposed transfer of responsibility in the administration of certain Departments from the British Executive responsible for their acts to the British Parliament, to an Indian Executive responsible and answerable to the elected representatives of the people.

The Bill establishes a diarchy, a system of double government. Though this system has been hotly criticised by British and Indian politicians as defective and unworkable, it was found that the critics could formulate no better scheme of government granting the privileges promised by the Imperial announcement above referred to. In our Island too, the Chillaw Association, the European Association, the Rev. Fraser and others, viewing the question from different standpoints, criticised diarchy as unworkable. By their education, by the greater homogeneity of the nation, and by the absence of any local discontent bordering on disaffection or disloyalty, the Ceylonese are better fitted to be entrusted with a greater degree of political responsibility in the management of their home affairs than the Indians. The unusual delay in the framing of a reform scheme for our government has no doubt caused considerable discontent, but it has not led any one here to doubt the justice and good intentions of the British Government and the British Parliament in dealing with the political destiny of Ceylonese to live and govern themselves as a small nation within the Empire. Mr. Montagu said in his speech referring to this point:—"It has already been unworthily and wickedly suggested that the pronouncement was made in order to secure the loyalty of India during the war and that now we had achieved victory we were not proceeding with our purpose. He only mentioned that to show that in

his opinion as in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, inexcusable and unnecessary delay would be fatal to our purpose."

The diarchy which will be established by the present Bill is said to be only transitional. Says Mr. Montagu:—"It was transitionally a bridge between Government by agents of Parliament and Government by the representatives of the peoples of India." It has been expressly stated that the intention of the Imperial Government is to lead India by successive stages to final Home Rule. The Departments of Government which are now reserved under the British Executive will, by successive stages, be transferred to the control of responsible Indian Ministers. Mr. Montagu here exposes an erroneous impression entertained by certain Anglo-Indians in regard to the unchangeable character of India. He says that "his experience of the Government of India had made him confident that there was no more fallacious platitude or more obvious fallacy than that on the lips of so many critics of Indian affairs that India never changed and underwent none of the emotions which other countries experienced. An old Indian friend of his who had been engaged in public affairs in England and who had recently returned to India after an absence of 14 months told him that he thought that India was a politically different place as compared with fourteen months ago." In Ceylon too, we are not wanting in such apologists for political stagnation, and they will be much benefited by reading the above observations and by noting the signs of the times.

Caste and religious disputes in India and Ceylon are often referred to by some of our critics as an insurmountable obstacle to political progress. It will be interesting to our readers to know Mr. Montagu's opinion on this subject. He says:—"There were great differences of race and religion and great difficulties arising out of harsh customs and precepts of caste. He believed there was no better way of overcoming these difficulties than by representative institutions. There could be no greater stimulus to education, no better way of promoting community of action, of overcoming the acerbities of caste than by setting the population the common task of working out the prosperity of their country." Mr. Montagu's views on this question exactly tallies with the opinion of an Indian statesman, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C. I. E., who was successively the Dewan of Mysore and Travancore. In his addresses delivered as president of the Madras Provincial Conference some time ago, he said that it was his opinion, well confirmed by his experience in the administration of the Governments of Mysore and Travancore, that, the working of responsible Government and representative institutions, acted as powerful incentives for the people to forget these distinctions, and work unitedly for the commonweal.

Mr. Montagu's words on India's status in the Empire after the reforms are really noble and inspiring. We give them below in full:—

He could not believe that Parliament was going to afford any obstacle to the partnership of India in the Empire. We had recently been so sympathetic to the national aspirations of the Arabs, Czech-Slovaks and others and India desired to achieve nationality. She was an original member of the League of Nations developed under our protecting care and with our political thought. Let us pass the Bill and start India under aegis of the British flag on the road we ourselves had travelled, in spite of all difficulties of race, caste, religion, race and education. If you pass the Bill and modify it until it becomes a great statute, we can say to the people of India: "The future and the date on which to realise the future goal of self-government is with you. You are being given great responsibility to-day and opportunities of consultation and influence on other matters in which at present we keep responsibility. You will find in Parliament every desire to help and complete the task which this Bill attempts if you devote yourselves to us with wisdom, self-restraint and respect for minorities the great opportunities with which the Parliament is entrusting you." That message the House should send to the Indian people to-day. That message cannot be sent unless the House is determined to pass without delay and with every desire that it should be improved before it passed a statute which means the beginning of responsible Government for India (cheers).

The Pronouncement was made in order to achieve what he believed to be the only logical possible and acceptable meaning of the Empire and democracy, namely, opportunity to all nations flying the Imperial flag to control their own destinies.

A Member here interjected: "Nations!" Mr. Montagu replied that, whether India was a nation or not, we had promised her the progressive realisation of Responsible Government. We had given India representation like that of the Dominions on the Imperial Conference, India was to be an original Member of the League of Nations. Therefore their Imperial task was to overcome whatever difficulties might be in the path and help India on the road to nationality. If there were those who considered that the Empire justified itself when it gave a country satisfactory law

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and order, adequate peace, decent institutions and a certain measure of prosperity, if there were people who believed that we fulfilled our mission as a country run the country as an estate and not as a country at all, even then there were large proposals in the Bill which commanded assent from them for example the proposals for devolution and decentralisation.

We are really proud and elated to read these words. The sentiments embodied in these words are really noble and nearly Divine. There can be no doubt that an Empire founded on such lofty ideals will last for ever and ever as the strongest palladium of human liberty and progress.

## NOTES & COMMENTS

According to the latest telegram on the subject the final decision of the Germans regarding the signing of the peace treaty must be communicated to the allies by 7 o'clock this evening. Even after making an allowance of about 5½ hours which is the difference of time between London and Colombo the momentous news should be known here sometime in the day, tomorrow.

Let us all hope and pray that the period of our tribulation may soon be over and that the ultimate purpose of God to chasten our spirit and make mankind feel the error of their ways has been achieved. The Germans have already acknowledged their responsibility to make reparation, and the only difference now is about the extent of the reparation and the form in which it should be made. They must have by this time rightly understood the lesson of the war and must have discovered that it was their supreme egotism and militarism which brought about their downfall. We believe they have now regained the sanity of judgment and will not hesitate to sign the treaty and trust to the justice of the League of Nations. Germany too may become a member of this League if she could prove her pacific intentions for the future. If by subsequent experience, it is found that the weight of the indemnities was too heavy for the Germans to bear, that they are being crippled and crushed by them, there can be no doubt that the League of Nations will make such mitigation and modification of the terms as will make them bearable. Let us hope Germany will not again attempt to plunge humanity into the horrors of war, but take a sensible view of the situation and sign.

The prevailing acute crisis in the rice supply of the Island has brought to the forefront the question of agricultural settlements and cultural settlements and food production in the tank regions.

The facilities offered by the Government in the past have failed to attract settlers, and it is now urged that more facilities should be offered. Well-defined schemes and survey plans of agricultural village settlements should be prepared beforehand, and these should be available at all local Kachcheris and made freely accessible for reference to every ryot. The details of the scheme and of the facilities offered, should be widely published in the vernaculars. Headmen and public spirited and influential gentlemen in every Province should be invited and encouraged by Government to recruit settlers. Another scheme that has been suggested is the opening up of lands for food production, with local labourers or Indian labourers. This scheme also has many points in its favour. Under such a Government scheme we would suggest the employment of prison labour for cultivation. The prisoners may be well housed and their sanitary wants well attended to. Such schemes have been tried with success in India. The employment of criminals in this manner accords more with modern ideas of criminology. These criminals may be given separate allotments as a reward for good conduct even before their term of imprisonment expires, and be induced to settle there permanently with their family. There are more than 10,000 criminals in our jails and even if half of these are detailed for this work it will be possible to open up a model village and bring about 50,000 acres under food production.

## LOCAL & GENERAL.

**MAHA SANKABHISKRAMS.**—Under the auspices of Swami Amritananda, a Maha Sankabhiskram is being performed today at the local Chetties' Kathiresan Temple, the Chetty firm of A. R. A. E. S. M. bearing the cost. On Wednesday a Maha Sankabhiskram will be performed under the same auspices at the Valdeswaram Temple (Sivan Temple).

**Vannarponnai.** Mr. K. Kathiresapillai, the well known arrack renter bearing the cost. There will be also feeding of the poor in a large scale during the day, and festivals at night.

**A MAN RUN OVER.**—A Brahmin of Thundalai was run over at Vannarponnai opposite to the Kathiresan Temple on Thursday last by the horse coach running between Jaffna and Point Pedro. The wheel passed over the neck of the unfortunate man, resulting in instantaneous death. Reckless and negligent driving goes on in Jaffna without proper check or control. We hope this case will receive due attention on the part of the authorities.

**THE LOSS OF A NATIVE VESSEL BY FIRE.**—A big native vessel lying at Valvettilai harbour after discharging her cargo was seen on fire on Thursday morning. All attempts to quench it proved ineffectual. The whole vessel, which was made two or three years ago and worth about a lakh of rupees, was almost entirely destroyed. It is said that the vessel was set on fire at night by some enemies of the owners. Three eighths of the vessel belonged to a local Chetty firm, a native of Valvettilai owned the other shares in the vessel.

**TONDAMANNAR HINDU ENGLISH SCHOOL.**—Friends and well-wishers of the above School will be glad to hear that it has been registered by Government as an elementary school. The new building, which is nearing completion, will be ready for use in a month's time. A boarding establishment will shortly be opened.

**MATRIMONIAL.**—The marriage of Mr. Arunabalam, Clerk P. W. D. Colombo, and son of Mr. Manikkavasagar, the present Udayar of Manipay, with Miss Ramalingam the daughter of Mr. Supramaniam Ramalingam of Kookvil East and niece of the late Mr. O. Thirunavukkarasu, Advocate, took place on Friday the 13th instant. We wish the newly married couple long life prosperity and happiness.

**A DRUNKEN BRAWL.**—Some Nalava people of Kaladdy and Nayanmarkaddu who returning from a festival in a drunken state had a quarrel in which some were seriously wounded and taken to the Hospital.

**MORE FOOD CONTROLLERS APPOINTED.**—Mr. S. E. Hancock, C. C. S., who arrived on the 20th inst. from home by the 'Herefordshire', has been appointed Deputy Food Controller, Customs, and the Chambers Granaries. Mr. O. Sutherland, C. C. S. Chief Appraiser, Customs, has been appointed Assistant Deputy Food Controller, Customs, and the Chambers Granaries.

**A NEW ADVOCATE.**—Mr. V. S. S. Kumarswamy, on the 19th instant, before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice De Sampayo took his oath as S. C. Advocate. Their Lordships welcomed him and wished him success at the Bar.

**THE INDIAN PRESS.**—Calcutta, June 19.—The pre-censorship order against the 'Bombay Chronicle' has been withdrawn.

**NEW ARCHEOLOGICAL COMMISSIONER FOR CEYLON.**—A despatch has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, intimating the selection of Mr. A. M. Hocart, M.A. for appointment as Archaeological Commissioner in Ceylon.

**CEYLONERS GOING TO POONA.**—Having received a scholarship from the Agricultural College of Poona, Mr. G. A. Wickremasekera, a diploma holder of the Peradeniya Agricultural College, will be leaving shortly for Poona.

**HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE FOR ORIENTAL MEDICINE.**—Government has asked the Hon. Mr. J. G. Fraser, G. A., W. P., to report on a suitable site in Colombo, for a Hospital and College, for Oriental Medicine. Mr. Fraser (says the 'Leader') has during the last few days been collecting the necessary information regarding the area required and the suitability of a site.

**CHUNNAKAM POST OFFICE.**—A farewell function, in honour of Mr. N. Kathiravatu, Postmaster, was held on the 17th instant, at the Post-office premises, on the eve of his transfer to Malaitive. Mr. V. S. Ponnampalam, Proctor, S. O., presided on the occasion and Mr. T. N. Sionatambay, Headmaster, Kantarodai English Institute, and Secretary of the Reception Committee, read an address and presented Mr. Kathiravatu a group photo, with Mr. Kathiravatu as the central figure. Then remarks were passed by Rev. S. Ediatambay, Proctors M. Subramaniam and T. Kumaresamy, Messrs. J. T. Sadasivaiyer, M. S. R. Sloghe and a few others, on the sterling qualities of head and heart of Mr. Kathiravatu. Then the guest replied touchingly and suitably and the meeting came to a close at about 10 p. m., after the Secretary's remarks and a vote of thanks to the chair.

**MORE DOMESTIC WORRIES IN ENGLAND.**—According to Australian papers to hand today we read under London date of June 5th that it is expected that there will be an early rise of 4s. per ton in the cost of coal to householders. Also that a meeting of workers' delegates from eight London districts had (May 25th) threatened to follow Manchester's example and forcibly consume hoarded beer. The Chairman protested that to do a pint was a preposterous price to give the brewers and publicans representing 400 per cent profit.

**THE COLONIAL AUDITOR.**—The Secretary of State has requested the continuance of the services of Mr. W. W. Woods, Colonial Auditor, for War work till September. H. E. the Governor has acquiesced. Mr. G. Morley meanwhile continues to act.

**MARTIAL LAW IN INDIA.**—Lahore, June 17.—Judgement was delivered today by the Martial Law Commission, presided over by Mr. Justice Broadway, in the Gujranwala conspiracy case, in which fifteen persons, mostly Pleaders and Barristers, were charged with offences under Sections 121, 121A, etc., I. P. C. Two accused, Amanath, a Pleader, and Mohanlal, were sentenced to death, eight to transportation for life, with forfeiture of property, and the rest were acquitted. Bombay, June 17.—In connection with the trial of Dr. Kitchlew before the Martial Law Commission at Lahore, Mr. M. K. Gandhi was examined on Commission before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, today, at the esplanade Police Court. Mr. Gandhi was asked if he knew Dr. Kitchlew, to which he replied that he did not know him personally. Questioned as to whether the Rowlatt Act had anything to do with Satyagraha, he replied in the affirmative. Asked whether to his knowledge Dr. Kitchlew was a law-abiding subject, he said he could not say that as he did not know. —'M. Mail'.

**CONFESSION OF A HINDU TEMPLE.**—The Maha Sampokshan at Uppitappan Koll terminated on the eighth. More than forty thousand pilgrims of all castes came from distant places like Coimbatore, to attend the function and to worship the God. A large number of pilgrims were fed on a lavish scale by the mirasidars of Poudurkuppam, a village one mile east of the temple and to the various subscribers and Uthayakars. One unique feature of the arrangement was that various discourses on religious topics were delivered by distinguished Pandits every evening from second to the eighth and the lecture of Mr. A. V. Gopalachariar of Trichinopoly was a brilliant performance.

**THE EDITOR OF THE 'TRIBUNE'.**—Lahore, June 16.—The 'Civil and Military Gazette' has published the following communication:—In the case of Kali Yath Roy, Editor of the 'Tribune' now in jail, the Lieut. Governor has ordered that he should be given forms of labour appropriate to his position in life and be supplied with food suitable for a Bengalee. —'M. Mail'.

**N. Y. K. 50 PER CENT DIVIDEND.**—On May 12th a meeting of the Board of Directors of the N. Y. K. was held to discuss the settled accounts and dividend for the term just closed. The profit of the N. Y. K. during the term declined as in other branches of commerce and industry, dropping by Y4,000,000 or Y15,000,000 from the Y52,000,000 of the previous term. In view of the expected continuation of the slump during the latter half of the year, it is said that the N. Y. K. intends to carry forward to the next term the profit raised from the charter of 130,000 tons of shipping. In regard to the dividend for the present term, it is expected to be at the rate of 50 per cent. —'S. Times', June 7.

**THE PRINCE OF WALES TO SET UP A HOME.**—The young men of the present day who wish to become Benedictines find it a matter of great difficulty to procure houses owing to the scarcity everywhere. But the Prince of Wales is to have a house given him and within a month or so will take up his residence at York House, S. James, S. W., which is being done up and re-decorated for H. R. H. He will be 25 on June 25th, and probably the setting up of a home of his own will lead to the next venture—marriage. He has grown up in every way the last year or so, and is one of the most promising, unassuming, and pleasant young fellows to be found anywhere. York House was the Prince's London home until his parents moved to Marlborough House after Queen Victoria's death in 1901. To find a suitable helpmeet may be even more difficult than to find a house, but the whole nation will watch with the deepest interest this Royal alliance when it comes and many are the speculations on whom the honour of the Prince's choice will eventually fall. We can at least hope he will follow his father's example and find another Princess May. —London, Cor., 'Ceylon Observer'.

## FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Supplementary list of subscriptions received.

Hony. Secretary, Genuang Asiatic Club,	Ra. Cts.
Johore	250 00
Jaffna Kachcheri,	H. E. JANSZ,
18th June, 1919.	For Government Agent, N. P.

## LOCAL OPTION IN JAFFNA.

A DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, N. P.

A Deputation composed of Revs. G. J. Trimmer, J. S. Mather, J. Bicknell, Father Francis and Messrs. J. H. Vanniasingham, A. Canagaratnam, Navins Salvadural, O. Arulambalam and K. Kanagasabai waited on the Government Agent, Mr. B. Constantine, at the Jaffna Kachcheri last Wednesday afternoon at about 2.30 p. m. to represent to him matters in connection with Local Option work in the Jaffna District. Mr. A. Canaga-

ratnam who acted as the spokesman of the Deputation forcibly put forward the views of the Jaffna Central Temperance Association in connection with the proposed Local Option for the abolition of toddy taverns.

Mr. Constantine gave a sympathetic hearing to the Deputation, after consultation with the Superintendent of Excise who was present, acceded to the wishes of the Deputation as regards most of the request made. He agreed to arrange for the polling for the abolition of taverns at convenient places, within the town areas involved, to place at the disposal of Local Option workers, the Kachcheri list of poll-tax payers for reference, to grant certified copies of poll-tax receipts which may have been lost by tax payers at 5 cts a copy and to consider favourably the question of allotting separate areas for the different taverns with the exception of the Local Board area for which each ward formed a distinct area. As regards the reducing of taverns in the District, he promised to have the matter brought up before the Excise Advisory Committee. Mr. Canagaratnam showed by quoting statistics that a considerable number of taverns had been abolished in other Districts at Government Initiative. Before the Deputation withdrew Mr. Constantine was thanked for the sympathetic hearing given to the Deputation.

## MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

Mysoor, June 14.—At the inaugural meeting of the Mysore Civil Service Association, Mr. C. B. Sundaram Iyer, the Chief Secretary to the Government stated that the Association had more than 80 members, including Sirs. Kantaraja U. the Dewan and the Members of Council, the Heads of departments and district officers. The main object of the association will be the study of the science of administration to enable to carry out scientific administration to improve the efficiency of officers in the public services. Mr. A. K. J. nerges, the Officiating Dewan, presided over the meeting and wished it every success in its work.

In his report of the Provincial Committee, Mysore Civil Service Association Mr. C. B. Sundaram Iyer, Chief Secretary to the Government stated that time was when administration was considered not capable or worthy of scientific study and study and when anybody was thought good enough for an administration. But it has now come to be recognised everywhere that there is such a thing as scientific administration, and that it is a matter of great national importance. Its essentials are, first to have a clear view of what is aimed at, settlement of which is art or policy; secondly, to devise best organised or in other words, most scientific methods of carrying out the object and, thirdly to press home the well organised and well ordered arrangements to their maximum effect by administrative energy and efficiency and a scientific scrutiny of results. In short there is a way and therefore for everything that constitutes administration as for every other phenomenon or action. Intelligent investigation into the why and wherefore of our daily acts as officers will tend to improve your own excellence as responsible public servants and will itself constitute a fund of knowledge for your contemporaries as well as successors. The main object of this Association will be to carry on such a scientific study of administration so far as it lies in our power and to improve the efficiency of its members as public servants in several branches of public administration. I exhort all of you to help the Association to realise in each of its members the high ideal of a civil servant set forth in the following words by an able administrator over twenty centuries ago, 'Influential, well trained in arts, possessed of foresight, strong memory, bold and elegant, skilful, possessed of enthusiasm, dignity and endurance, pure in character, affable, firm in loyal devotion, endowed with excellent conduct, strength, health and bravery, free from procrastination and tickle-mindedness, affectionate and free from such qualities as will excite hatred and enmity'. These are the qualifications essential in an officer of Government.

Mr. K. S. Chandrasekara Iyer, First Counsellor to His Highness' Government, in the course of his address laid some stress on the point that those who enter the higher ranks of Public Service have the duty to keep constantly in mind the need for continuous preparation and training if they were to keep up the standard that was expected of them. It was not more than bare truth that the whole course of a man's official career was at every stage of it the school of preparation for better achievement. It was the training ground where new circumstances and contingencies constantly arise, giving birth to ever fresh problems to be solved and difficulties to be faced demanding more effective methods of execution and drawing out latent powers as opportunities for their exercise were properly utilised. In this connection he alluded to the conclusions of the Haldane Committee on the machinery of Government, which he said might serve as a reminder to the aspiring young members of the Civil Service Association to be up-to-date in their knowledge of principles and facts bearing on their ordinary work and if possible also to specialise in some line of activity for which they had the aptitude. He alluded to one or two points which go to the making of a good secretarial officer or for the making of an efficient business-like officer in any other department, namely among others, painstaking mastery of facts, the practice of never accepting reference without verification and qualities of mind and thought. Mr. Iyer said if he were asked to name one quality which above all should distinguish a real administrator from mere bureaucrats, he would say that it was sympathy. In conclusion Mr. Iyer stated what an old member of the Indian Civil Service, long since retired, had said with acuteness as well as with truth that the word 'Samaj' (meaning to cause to understand) sums up the whole art of eastern administration as distinct from mere government. If it is not always possible to give people what they want it is at least possible to make them see that their responsibilities have been understood and considered and to explain to them, if it can be, why they cannot be complied with. This may not always satisfy but it will nearly always remove the cause for discontent.



