

The Hindu Organ.

"Kissel Ansel and stop not till the goal is reached."

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS
HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION
(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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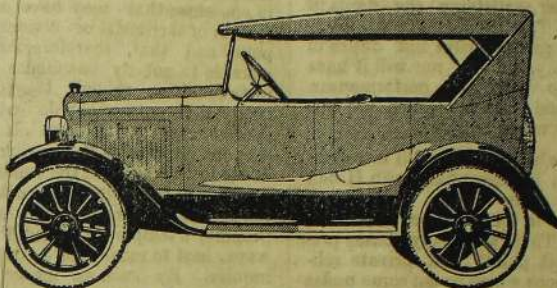
of the skin, loss of sensation in joints, black spots over the skin, swelling of the ears and nose, paleness and weakness of the body, dropsy, scales over the skin of the body, leprosy, ringworm, and other skin diseases, offensive smell throughout the body, dullness of spirits, tastelessness, itching sensation of the skin, etc. Our Raktha Sudhi is a potent remedy to remove the poison from the system. It purifies the blood, cures syphilitic eruptions, imparts tone and vigour to the weak system, revives lost appetite and permanently removes all affections narrated above due to impure blood; improves complexion and invigorates the nervous system. Price Rs. 2 per box covering medicine for 20 days. V. P. P. charges for 1 or 2 boxes As. 8 only extra.

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 16. Austin, 5 seated, Touring, Rs. 4933/.
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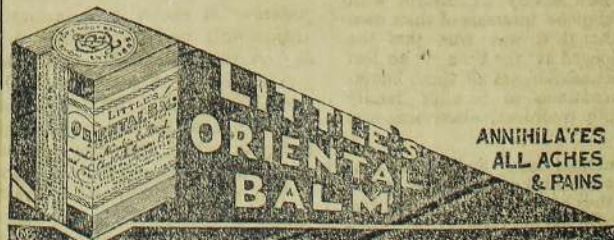
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HINDU ENDOWMENTS.

THE BILL TO RE-ENACT THE HINDU Religious Endowments Act, which was recently passed by the Madras Council, is interesting from many points of view. For one thing it gives a certain amount of judicial power to a Board other than a Court of Law to supervise and make decisions regarding religious endowments to not only temples but also mutts, *adhinams*, or any similar religious institution. The Hindu Endowments Board will interfere neither with the usages of particular institutions nor with the religious sentiments of the people. The Bill chiefly provides for the diversion of surplus funds to be utilised for purposes comprised in Hinduism after satisfying the needs of endowment. The Board will not interfere with the spiritual rites and duties of the head of, say, a mutt, nor will it have anything to do with the performances, ceremonies and rituals which are customarily observed in temples.

We wish we had a similar Bill introduced into Ceylon in connection with Hindu endowments. The Trusts Ordinance is very imperfect in its operation. It is limited in scope. There are many abuses prevailing in both public and private religious institutions which do not come under the scope of this Ordinance. It is simply an apology for a really comprehensive Temporalities Ordinance or an ideal Religious Endowment Board such as the one now existing in India. In many cases, it is very difficult to draw a line between private temples and public temples. An interesting case came up for decision recently before the Hindu Endowments Board, Madras. The decision of the Board in connection with this case will give a very clear idea of what a private temple actually means. It would appear that the trustees of the Pazhayakavu Bhagavathi Temple of Pallaseena in Palghat (Malabar) were asked to furnish certain particulars with regard to the temple and to remit the contribution due to the Board. The trustees, instead of complying with the request, put in an objection petition stating that they were originally one family and were immigrants from the Madras District and that the deity of the temple was their family deity which they brought over with them from their original home.

The petition was heard by a bench of two Commissioners in Madras on the 3rd ult. The petitioners, who were also the trustees, urged that they were at present the heads of three classes of Veerasaiva Vellalas which consist of 50 households. All of them were descended from one family which emigrated from Madras to Malabar six or seven centuries ago. They split up into 3 classes which was further split up into 50 families through inter-marriage which was allowed between the three classes. The trustees were still Veerasaiva Vellalas though they adopted *Marumakkathayam*—the law of their adopted country. The deity of the temple was the family deity brought by the original emigrants from their ancestral home. It was also argued that all the properties of the temple had been acquired by the trustees and their ancestors and that there were no *Ubayams* or *Kaddalais* (i.e. special ceremonies paid for in the name of an outside party) in favour of the temple.

The petitioners sought to establish that they were immigrants, that when they migrated six or seven centuries ago the hostile feeling against them in the land of their adoption was so great that they were compelled to establish and maintain a temple for themselves, that in spite of the fact that they had settled down in Malabar permanently and adopted the *Marumakkathayam* system (something like our *Thesawalamai*) of inheritance, they still continue to be a sect by themselves with social and religious interests of their own and, that though it was true that the temple belonged at the time to no less than fifty households, yet all those households still continued to be a big family with its family traditions, observance and worship.

The Commissioners' findings are that they cannot be called a community in the sense that they have developed any system of territorial or civic or sectarian polity, that if they were a civic community they (the Commissioners) would have con-

sidered them as "a section of the public" and would have held the temple to be public and that, under the circumstances, this is a temple to which the Hindu public cannot, as a matter of right, resort for purposes of worship without the permission or against the wishes of the trustees.

We have quoted at some length the full history of the case because our readers will find that they are many interesting points in the case which throw a flood of light in so many problems connected with most Hindu temples in Ceylon. It is obvious that the number of temples which would actually fall under the category of private temples would be very few indeed if the ruling of the Indian Commissioners was to be followed here. On the other hand, many a village temple, which is now regarded as a public temple, because all the families in the village have the right of worship there may be declared a private temple if it is proved that all the families in the village are more or less related either by blood, or by inter-marriage. Again the claim of some temple priests that they are a community in the sense that they have developed a system of territorial or civic or sectarian polity and that, therefore, they are answerable to nobody but God is untenable, in as much as, though they form a class by themselves, yet they do not form of a special sect of Hindus. In any case, it is our impression that, wherever there exists in the minds of the worshippers any doubt as to the genuineness of the claim of the person or persons, as whose private property a temple is claimed to be, it is always best to move for a commission of inquiry. By such an inquiry not only will the claims, if any, will be fully established but the public also will get fully acquainted with the history of the temple.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The sudden flooding of certain parts of the Jaffna District with the rain that fell only for a few hours on JAFFNA FLOOD Sunday night reminds us of the urgent necessity for carrying out the programme of flood outlet drainage works in the Jaffna District. In his report for 1925, the Government Agent says that a board composed of the Northern Province Members of the Legislative Council, the Government Agent, and the Provincial Engineer was appointed to consider to which specific work a sum of Rs. 96,804.92, the unexpended balance on the food profit allocation, should be appropriated. A programme was prepared and detailed estimates drawn up but work had not commenced at the end of 1925 owing to the removal of the Drainage Engineer on duty elsewhere. For aught we know, the matter rests there; for we are not aware of any special drainage works being carried out anywhere except in connection with existing channels or public roads. The Government is very much interested in malarial work just at present but it is not often realised that malaria has a great deal to do with drainage. At least in the Jaffna District these two problems are intimately connected with each other, because it is admitted that malarial fever reaches epidemic proportion in the Jaffna District only during the rainy season. We therefore feel that drainage works in Jaffna are very important from the point of view of public health and wish to bring to the notice of Government and the Members of the Legislative Council, the urgent necessity for speedily carrying out the flood drainage scheme in Jaffna.

The cigar rollers' strike has come to a peaceful end as we anticipated. There were really no differences between the employers and the employees. The latter wanted an increase. The former were willing but could not see their way to do it as the business was not so well paying as in the past owing to the high price of tobacco. We are, however, glad to learn that at a conference of both parties held yesterday at the V. S. S. factory, it was unanimously agreed to resume work today, on the "Mudalalis" undertaking to give an all round increase of 10% on every 1000 handled. All's well that ends well. We thank the leaders of both parties, owing to whose influence and tact, the situation has been so effectively controlled and an economic deadlock prevented. It speaks well of the people that they could settle their differences among themselves without the interference of a third party.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

WEATHER:—Since Monday last the weather in most parts of Jaffna is almost clear with slight changes at times. All the paddy fields and low lying tobacco gardens in Jaffna are said to be in water as the rainfall on Sunday last as recorded in the Jaffna Observatory was 5.3 in. It will take some days for the water to get dried up so as to permit sowing operations being carried on.

INGENUOUS WAY OF PICKING POCKETS:—The story of an Up country Stationmaster who arrived in Colombo to pay a visit to his son at Mount Lavinia and was relieved of a sum of Rs. 190 a few nights ago is some to light. It appears that at a tea shop a person in European costume introduced himself as an ex-sub-Inspector of Police and the two were later joined by another said to be a Police constable. The Stationmaster's new friend produced a bottle of gin and all three partook of the contents. One of the two men suggested to the Stationmaster to have a game of cards for stakes. The Stationmaster refused to play and his new friend, on the plea of taking him to his uncle's, took a long and tedious circuit through lanes and finally took him to Colpetty Railway Station, where the three men sat on a bench. The Stationmaster fell asleep but next morning when he got up found his two new friends missing as also the money, which was in his pocket.

A NEW PROCTOR:—Mr. S. Patanjali of Aiyankovil, Vannarponnai West, Jaffna, will take his oath today in the forenoon at the Supreme Court, Colombo, before Mr. Justice St. V. Jayawardene. Mr. S. Patanjali, as will be remembered, is the winner of the Scholarship at the Proctors' Final Examination held in January last. He is the son of the late Mr. S. Swaminathan, Chief Clerk, Fiscal's Office, Jaffna. Mr. Patanjali received his early education at the Jaffna Hindu College and then proceeded to Colombo where he joined the Royal College and continued his studies till he enrolled himself as Student at Law.

ACTING JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT:—The Hon. Mr. Justice G. S. Schneider, K. C., took his oath as Acting Chief Justice of Ceylon, and Mr. A. St. V. Jayawardene, K. C., District Judge of Colombo, was sworn-in as Acting Paines Justice on Monday last at the Chief Appellate Court, Colombo.

MOORMAN'S INHUMAN REVENGE:—The case came up for trial before the Police Magistrate at Jaffna, in which S. P. O. A. Inspector, Fernando of Jaffna, charged a Moorman of Jaffna with having stabbed a cow. It would appear that there was illfeeling between the owner of the cow and the accused. The cow trespassed into the compound of the latter, who injured it on the back with a katty. The wound was incurable and the Court on the instructions of the Inspector, ordered that the animal be destroyed. The defence alleged that the owner of the cow inflicted the injury in order to implicate the accused. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and fined him Rs. 75.

COLONIAL SECRETARY TO GO ON LEAVE.—It is understood that the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher will be leaving for England on medical advice on the 30th inst. and will return probably at the end of January next. It is not known who will act for him in his absence.

TINY BABY HAVING A BIG TUMOUR:—Last week in the Green Memorial Hospital, Manipay, Dr. W. J. Jameson, assisted by Dr. M. O. Chacko, removed a large tumour about the size of a pumpkin from inside the abdomen of a baby ten months old. The case is understood to be at first treated by several Ayurvedic physicians but no one was able to retard the growth of the tumour and the child was wasting and rapidly declining. Finally the parents sought advice at the Manipay Hospital. The abdomen was opened under chloroform and the operation was successful. The baby is doing well. The tumour, which was soft and fleshy, weighed about 2½ lbs and was growing from the left kidney, causing much destruction to that organ. It was despatched to Madras for pathological examination.

ILLICIT TRANSPORT OF ARRACK:—Before the Police Magistrate of Jaffna Excois Inspector Ponnampalam of the Manipay Range, charged a man named Sinnaveen Kulanthalan of Araly North, with transporting two gallons of arrack. The accused pleaded guilty, and was fined Rs. 100.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY ON LEGAL COSTS AND FEES:—The Governor has appointed the following to be members of a Committee to enquire into and report on the scales of costs and fees allowed at present in the various Courts of the Island to Advocates, Proctors, Surveyors, Auctioneers and Commissioners of Court with a view to putting them on a satisfactory basis:—Mr. M. T. Akbar, Solicitor General (Chairman), Messrs. V. S. de S. Wickremanyake, G. A. Wille, M. M. Subramaniam, C. W. W. Kannangara, S. Rajaratnam and N. H. M. Abdul Oader.

STRIKE IN CIGAR FACTORIES:—The strike in the cigar factories in Jaffna has practically come to an end and work has been resumed in some factories. The *Mudalalis*, at the recent meeting held at the Saamarka Bodhai Vidyalalai, have decided to give an increase of 10 cents all round on the existing rates of wages.

OFFICIAL REVIEW OF CONDITIONS.

The following are extracts from the summary, of unsatisfactory or abnormal conditions in the Island during August, which has just been issued by the Government to Members of the Legislative Council:—

COCONUTS.

Mannar.—Badly affected by severe drought in Mannar Island division.

Mullaitivu.—Somewhat affected by drought.

VEGETABLES.

Jaffna.—Yield of vegetables poor and prices rather high.

HEALTH OF INHABITANTS.

Jaffna.—Satisfactory except for stray cases of fever.

Mannar.—Good. Sporadic cases of influenza of a mild type in Mannar Island division.

HEALTH OF CATTLE.

Jaffna.—Fair, but there is want of fodder and water.

Mannar.—Good, but there is want of pasture and water.

Mullaitivu.—Good; pasture poor.

TANKS.

Mannar.—All tanks dry except a few in Giant's Tank area.

Public Holidays for Hindus.

The Joint Secretaries of The Central Province Saiva Maha Sabha, Kandy have sent for publication the following resolutions passed at a special Committee Meeting of the Sabha held at the Tamil Home, Kandy, on the 12th Sept. 1926:—

(1) That in view of the large number of Hindus in Ceylon this "Sabha" is of opinion that the present number of holidays allotted to them is quite inadequate and desires the following to be the minimum numbers:—

a. Thai Pongal	1 day
b. Siva Rathiri	1 "
c. Hindu New Year	2 "
d. Sibra Poorasai	1 "
e. Adi Amavasyai	1 "
f. Thevas Veli	1 "
g. Vijaya Dhasami, the 10th day of Navarathiri	1 "
h. Markali Thiruvathirai	1 "

(2) That this meeting authorises the Secretaries to forward copies of the above resolution to the Hon. The Colonial Secretary, Hindu Members of the Legislative Council, Leading News Papers in Ceylon, and other Hindu Associations.

Ten Maxims for Long Life.

SHUN MEAT AND ALCOHOL.

By a remarkable coincidence the collective wisdom of three centenarians, who unanimously brand over-eating as the greatest cause of ill-health and premature death, is made available to the American people, stated the New York correspondent of the *Times* London recently.

Mr. John A. Stewart, one of the most famous American bankers, and Mr. Barr Spangler, a well known merchant and president of the First National Bank of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the other day celebrated their hundredth birthdays. Dr. Stephen Smith, "the father of American public health," died recently within a few weeks of completing a century of life, leaving ten maxims on longevity for the benefit of his countrymen.

Dr. Smith was the first graduate of the American College of Physicians, qualifying in 1850. At that time there was not a single organised public health body in the United States. Dr. Smith turned his attention to this problem, to which he devoted the greater part of his life in the belief that it is possible to extend the traditional span of life by thirty years.

MAXIMS FOR LONGEVITY.

A favourite saying of his was "Every man who dies before a hundred practically speaking, dies by his own knife and fork." His ten maxims for longevity are:—

Eat hardly any meat.
Drink lots of milk; if it disagrees with you, drink more.
Take a ten or fifteen minutes' nap after luncheon and dinner.

Sleep 8 hours.
Sleep out doors when the weather permits.
Don't smoke.
Don't eat sweets.

Take no alcoholic or other stimulants.

Avoid the easy obtain; absence of work is the first step to the grave.

Finally, just be natural; quit all foolishness. Mr. John A. Stewart, who is still active as Chairman of the Trustees of the United States Trust Company of New York and was Lincoln's financial adviser during the Civil War, offers similar counsel. "My great rule (he says) is moderation. Eating too much is as bad as drinking too much. And I haven't smoked for eighty years."

Mr. Barr Spangler's testimony again is an echo of that of both of his contemporaries.

THE MAILS.

(G. P. O. Colombo.)

DESPATCHES.

London Mails per the P & O "Malwa" will close on Thursday, September 30th. Straits and China Mails per the S M N "Pieter Oza Hoof" will close on Friday, September 24th.

RECEIPTS.

London Mails per the O L "Orvieto" will arrive on Sunday, October 26th, per the P & O "Mantua" on Saturday, October 2nd and per the O L "Oloranto" on Saturday, October 9th.

Straits & China Mails per the N Y K "Hakozaki Maru" will arrive today, (Thursday).

VILLAGE COMMITTEE
TELLIPALAI.The Editor,
"Hindu Organ."

Sir,

While thanking you for giving insertion to the proceedings of a general meeting of the above committee, I wish, to assure you that the report is quite correct in every respect. I can quite understand your dissatisfaction to guarantee its accuracy, as it is inconceivable that any one possessed of the meanest intelligence can be capable of holding such opinions and acting in the manner disclosed in the proceedings. But, alas, it is only too true and shows what low tactics people would employ to satisfy their greed for a little filthy lucre.

The publication of the proceedings was intended to give you and the general public and the authorities, an idea of how a village committee can mismanage affairs, if left unchecked and to give an opportunity, for anybody interested in democratic institutions to offer such criticism, and for the authorities to take such action as would put the committee right for future. I may add here, that the Government Agent has been made fully aware of these facts by a special letter.

Tellipalai, Yours etc,
19 9 26. An Occasional Correspondent.

Motor Prosecutions in Jaffna.

The Jaffna Police, charged on Sept. 18th before the Police Magistrate of Jaffna, a 'bus driver, named Iyappan Pethmanathan, with overloading. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 15.

A car driver named Eliyathambay Sinnathambi was charged with having hired his car No D 1047 without a hiring license. The accused was discharged.

A 'bus driver, named Paramu Sangaraspillai of Karainagar, was charged with having overloaded his 'bus. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 10. The owner of the 'bus was also charged, and, on his pleading guilty, was fined Rs. 10.

A 'bus driver, named Manuwalpillai, was charged with having failed to stop the 'bus when signalled to do so, and with having taken passengers on the foot-board. The accused pleaded guilty to the charges and was fined Rs. 25.

A 'bus driver named Arunasalam Candiab, was charged with having obstructed the public road near the Railway Station, and with having refused to produce his license. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 10.

Political Situation in India.

INDIAN DELEGATE'S VIEWS.

Mr. Shanmukam Chetty, member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, who is en route to Australia as Indian representative on the Empire Parliamentary delegation which is visiting that country, passed through Colombo during the week end. He was interviewed by a representative of the "Ceylon Daily News".

The following is a part of the interview:—

Discussing the present political situation in India, Mr. Shanmukam Chetty said: "The Indian political situation today is in a more chaotic condition than, perhaps, it ever has been before. The only political party, which is functioning as a disciplined political organisation is the Swaraj Party under the leadership of Pandit Motilal Nehru. An attempt is being made at present by the Government and by other political organisations and individuals to put down the growing influence of the Swaraj Party. The seeders from the party, who are, now called Responsivists, have been carrying on negotiations with various political leaders with a view to form a new organisation against the Swaraj Party, but this attempt has not so far met with any success."

"Can you assign any reason for the failure?"

"The chief cause of the failure of this attempt is the fact that the organisers have not been so far able to place before the country any alternative to the political programme of the Swaraj Party. In fact, it is practically impossible at the present political juncture to devise any such alternative."

"What is the Government's position with regard to these political movements?" was the next question.

Mr. Shanmukam Chetty said: "Owing to the division in the camp of the Indian political leaders, the Government today is in a much stronger position than it ever was."

"It is a pity," he continued, "that at this moment the Indian politicians cannot see their way to sink their differences and join on a common platform. Personal jealousies amongst the leaders are as much responsible for this division as real differences in political principles. The political history of the next few years will to a great extent depend upon the results of the next general election, and it is difficult to forecast what the result will be."

MAHATMA'S AUTO-BIOGRAPHY.

BOUGHT ADMISSION AS ADVOCATE.

LAW SOCIETY'S FUTILE OPPOSITION.

The following is a further instalment from Mahatma Gandhi's autobiography from last week's "Young India":—

The symbol of a Court of Justice is a pair of scales held evenly by an impartial and blind but sagacious old woman. Fate has purposely made her blind, in order that she may not judge a person from his exterior but from his intrinsic worth. But the Law Society of Natal set out to persuade the Supreme Court to act in contradiction to this principle, and to belie its symbol.

I sought to be admitted as an Advocate of the Supreme Court. I held a certificate of admission from the Bombay High Court. The English certificate I had to deposit with the Bombay High Court when I was enrolled there. It was necessary to attach two certificates of character to the application for admission, and thinking that this would carry more weight if given by Europeans, I secured them from two well known European merchants whom I knew through Seth Abdullah. The application had to be presented through a member of the Bar and as a rule the Attorney-General presented such applications without fees. Mr. Escombe who, as we have seen, was legal adviser to Messrs. Dada Abdulla and Co., was the Attorney-General. I called on him and he willingly consented to present my application.

THE LAW SOCIETY'S OPPOSITION.

The Law Society now sprang a surprise on me by serving me with a notice opposing my application for admission. One of their objections was that the original English certificate was not attached to my application. But the main objection was that when the regulations regarding admission of advocates were made the possibility of a coloured man applying could not have been contemplated. Natal owed its growth to European enterprise and therefore it was necessary that the European element should predominate in the Bar. If coloured people were admitted, they might gradually outnumber the Europeans, and the bulwark of their protection would break down.

The Law Society had engaged a distinguished lawyer to support their opposition. As he too was connected with Dada Abdulla and Co., he sent me word through Seth Abdullah to go and see him. He talked with me quite frankly and inquired about my antecedents which I gave. Then he said:

"I have nothing to say against you. I was only afraid lest you might be some Colonial-born adventurer. And the fact that your application was unaccompanied by the original certificate supported my suspicion. There have been men who have made use of diplomas which did not belong to them. The certificates of character from European traders you have submitted have no value for me. What do they know about you? They can be the extent of their acquaintance with you?"

"But," said I, "every one here is a stranger to me. Even Seth Abdullah first came to know me here."

"But then you say he belongs to the same place as you. If your father was Prime Minister there, Seth Abdullah is bound to know your family. If you were to produce his affidavit, I should have absolutely no objection. I would then gladly communicate to the Law Society my inability to oppose your application."

This talk enraged me, but I restrained my feelings. "If I had attached Dada Abdullah's certificate," said I to myself, "it would have been rejected and they would have asked for Europeans' certificates. And what has my admission as advocate to do with my birth and my antecedents? How could my birth whether humble or objectionable, be used against me?" But I contained myself and quietly replied:

"Though I do not admit that the Law Society has any authority to require all these details, I am quite prepared to present the affidavit you desire."

SUPREME COURT'S DECISION.

Seth Abdullah's affidavit was prepared and duly submitted to the counsel for the Law Society. He said he was satisfied. But not so the Law Society. It opposed my application before the Supreme Court which ruled out the opposition without even calling upon Mr. Escombe to reply. The Chief Justice said in effect:

"The objection that the applicant has not attached the original certificate has no substance. If he has made a false affidavit he can be prosecuted and his name can then be struck off the roll, if he is proved guilty. The law makes no distinction between white and black people. The Court has therefore no authority to prevent Mr. Gandhi from being enrolled as an advocate. We admit his application. Mr. Gandhi, you can now take the oath."

I stood up and took the oath before the Registrar. As soon as I was sworn in, the Chief Justice addressed me as follows:

"You must now take off your turban, Mr. Gandhi. You must submit to the rules of the Court with regard to the dress to be worn by practising barristers."

I saw my limitations. The turban that I had insisted on wearing in the District Magistrate's Court I took off in obedience to the order of the Supreme Court. Not that if I had resisted the order the resistance could not have been justified. But I wanted to reserve my strength for fighting bigger battles. I should not exhaust my skill as a fighter in insisting on retaining my turban. It was worthy of a better cause.

THE USE OF TURBAN.

Seth Abdullah and other friends did not like my submission (or was it weakness?). They felt that I should have stood by my right to wear the turban while practising in the Court. I tried to reason with them. I tried to press home to them the truth of the maxim "When at Rome do as the Romans do." "It would be right," I said, "to refer to obey it, in India, an English officer or a judge ordered you to take off your turban; but as an officer of the Court, it would have become me to disregard a custom of the Court in the province of Natal."

I pacified the friends somewhat with these and similar arguments; but I do not think I convinced them completely. In this instance, of the applicability of the principle of looking at a thing from a different standpoint in different circumstances. But all my life through the very instances on which I have taught me to appreciate the beauty of compromise. I saw in later life that this spirit was an essential part of Satyagraha. It has Continued up.

SEQUEL TO FLOODS IN BURMA.—Two recent extensive damage to rice crops in Burma has caused a serious situation in the rice trade.

BRITISH TROOPSHIPS TO THE EAST.—Two troopships, carrying 3 000 officers and men, will leave Southampton shortly for Eastern stations.

GUINNY BOMBAY POLICE OFFICERS.—It is stated that the total number of Police officers and men punished in the Bombay Presidency departmentally and judicially in 1925 was 2,317.

SUGGESTED ROYAL CANADIAN VISIT.—It is suggested that the King and Queen should be invited to visit Canada next year in connection with the Dominion's Diamond Jubilee celebrations.

VETERINARY COLLEGE IN PATNA.—The Secretary of State has sanctioned the scheme of establishing a Veterinary College in Patna at a recurring expenditure of Rs. 108,571, and non-recurring of Rs. 63,900.

PRESIDENT, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The second Indian Legislative Assembly at its last sitting paid eloquent tributes to the President, Mr. Patel, for the impartial, able and tactful way he conducted the proceedings. Mr. Patel was the first Indian to be elected to this high office.

ANGLO INDIAN AIRIAL SERVICE.—Good progress is being made in the preparation for the inauguration of the fortnightly air service which will be operated by Imperial Airways between Cairo and Karachi in January. Passengers will save from 5 to 8 days according to their destinations on the England India journey.

WORLD'S SUGAR INDUSTRY.—During the last seven years the world's sugar production has increased by about 9 000,000 tons; of this the Cuban increase amounts to 1,150,000 tons. The increase in Europe is nearly 5,000,000 tons. The remaining two and three quarter million tons represent the increase in output in other cane and beet growing countries of the world.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVERY IN NEPAL.—The present ruler of Nepal has introduced a radical reform into the State by emancipating as many as 57,889 slaves. The emancipation was effected by the Government over Rs. 37 lakhs in the shape of compensation to slave owners and though late in the day the Maharaja has done well to do away with a practice which would be a disgrace to any civilised State.

OUTRAGE AT TOKIO EMBASSY.—During a luncheon at the British Embassy, in honour of the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, who are on a visit to Japan a man suddenly appeared outside the verandah, upon which the son of Sir John Tilley, the Ambassador, went out to investigate. A dagger immediately hurled past Mr. Tilley, (Junior) The latter chased the thrower, who, however, escaped.

TAGORE WORSHIP IN GERMANY.—The "Daily Telegraph" Berlin Correspondent, describing the remarkable ovation accorded to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, on the occasion of his lectures at Hamburg and Berlin, remarks: "The whole Nationalist Press loudly applauded Dr. Tagore." He explains that this is due to the desire of German industrialists to cultivate good opinion among Indian intellectuals as a stepping stone towards the capture of the Indian markets.

HURRICANE SWEEPS FLORIDA.—A scene of damage and desolation was left in the train of a hurricane which again visited South Florida coast. A ninety mile gale paralysed the light and power systems, flooding the fashionable Miami Beach and also Miami City to a depth of several feet. 75 persons were killed and two thousand buildings were destroyed.

INCIDENTS IN CHINA CONTINUE.—The Southern Battery near Hankow fired on the French gunboat "Valmy". The latter returned fire, and as a result there were 75 casualties. British members of the Chinese Customs and Post Office staffs have arrived at Ichang, including one who was imprisoned and narrowly escaped being shot. He was only released in consequence of the energetic action of the Japanese Customs Commissioner. The Chinese Military authorities at Wan-Hsien have occupied the quarters of the China Inland Mission there, holding three British missionaries captive.

SWAMI LAVANAND DEAD.—The death of Swami Lavanand is reported by Indian papers. Two years ago the Swami conducted a single handed campaign in Ceylon to popularise common salt as a panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to.

WORLD'S SHORTHAND CHAMPIONSHIP.—At the World's Shorthand Championship contest held at Philadelphia on August 16, Mr. Martin J. Dupraw, last year's World's Champion, and a writer of Gregg Shorthand, again won the first place. Mr. Dupraw is 30 years of age. This is the fourth consecutive year in which a Gregg writer has carried off the World's Shorthand Championship Honours.

Continued.

often meant endangering my life and incurring the displeasure of friends. But truth is hard as adamant and tender as a flower.

The opposition of the Law Society gave me another advertisement in South Africa. Most of the newspapers condemned the opposition and accused the Law Society of jealousy. The advertisement, to some extent, amplified my work.

Prevent Hookworm Disease.

ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS IN JAFFNA.

During the course of the second of the series of lectures on "Sanitation," organised by the Jaffna Urban District Council, and delivered at the St. James' School, Jaffna, on Wednesday last, Dr. A. N. Coomaraswamy, Medical Inspector of Schools, narrated a true Hookworm story. He showed the audience a test-tube with some Hookworms in it. These worms, said the doctor, were found in the intestines of a boy 14 years old. The owner of that boy was a very interesting one. When he was eleven years of age he was very intelligent and healthy. On the playground or in the class room he was a *forte* princeps. At an inspection of the school the master answers given by him attracted the attention of the Inspector who enquired who he was and from where he came.

MARKED CHANGE WHEN INFECTED.

At the age of twelve there was a change in the boy. He looked pale, he was inattentive in class, and he lost his interest in games. Whenever he played he tired quickly. In the following year his body was noticed to be swelling. His progress in studies was retarded, and the teacher, who expected much from that boy, lost all hope in him. His parents had him treated by a vedastha, who prescribed some decoctions, but they were of no avail. The boy was then taken to the Kandy Hospital for treatment. There Dr. W. S. Ratnayake, a great friend of his (the speaker's) and one who was a genuinely good and kind hearted man, examined the boy and told his parents that he was suffering from anchylostomiasis. He was treated in the hospital and some of the worms found in his intestines were preserved in alcohol in that test-tube. After that treatment the boy regained his health and strength and was himself once more. That little story was a true one and not an idle fancy or a figment of the imagination.

SAPPING OUT THE BLOOD.

What was the cause of that boy's ill health? The cause was the hookworm. The hookworm had got into his blood and had produced a toxin in the blood, that had made the blood watery. The fact that the hookworm impoverished the blood was ascertained by him (the speaker) when he was in the Bacteriological Institute. He had made a few experiments on rabbits and was led to that conclusion. When the blood was impoverished the whole system suffered. Brain work required a large quantity of blood to be sent to the brain. If the blood sent to the brain was poor in quality and quantity it was impossible for the brain to function efficiently. Three or four hours before the meeting, while inspecting the boys of a big college, he came across two boys—one 11 years old and the other 16—who were so poorly developed that anyone would have thought they were not more than ten years old. Other diseases of a virulent type, like cholera, killed a person in a day or a few hours, but the hookworm disease sapped out the energy and life blood of a person. It was a slow lingering disease. He was sure that there were several in the audience who were suffering from it.

HOOKWORMS ABUNDANT IN RAINY SEASON.

How did the hookworm get into the human body? Was it through food or water? Very rarely. Was it by air? Never. The hookworm disease first attracted the attention of Dotson, an English doctor, who noticed that the miners in the Cornwall coal mines were suffering from the disease. Dotson proved by experiment that the hookworm entered the human body through the skin. A female hookworm laid about 1 000 eggs at one time, and at least fifty such worms could be found in an infected man's intestines. The eggs were laid in the human body, but sent out to be hatched with the faeces. These eggs were hatched in three days and the young worms were ready to enter the human body. One could imagine the thousands of tiny worms, that could be found in compounds and lanes and by paths which people polluted indiscriminately. The tiny worms in the eggs when exposed to the sun were generally killed. In that respect Jaff is stoned to gain something during the ten months of its dry season. But during the rainy season the eggs are hatched in thousands.

Notice re Re-Sale of Toddy
Taverns for Non-Payment of
Instalments.

Notice is hereby given that the privilege of selling Fermented Toddy by retail in the undermentioned area from 1st October 1926 to 30th June 1927 will be re sold at the risk of the original grantees, and on the original conditions, by public auction at the Kachecheri at Mullaitivu, on Wednesday the 29th September, 1926.

2. Further particulars as to the conditions can be obtained on application to the Mullaitivu Kachecheri.

Mullaitivu Kachecheri, R. J. BATHMAN,
18th September, 1926. Asst. Govt. Agent.

SCHEDULE.

Taxation	Division	Locality or Range
No 5	Maritime Pannes	Pulumattalan
G. 663.		

TENDER NOTICE.

Tenders will be received by the Chairman Tender Board, Office of the Controller, Revenue, Colombo, up to midday on Tuesday the 5th October, 1926 for the following tenders:—

1. To fell 147 Palu trees to yield 130 logs (more or less) etc. from Palkkaditappa released area.
2. To fell 500 Palu trees to yield 300 logs (more or less) etc. from Vaddavankulam released area.

Please see notices appearing in Government Gazette No. 7543 of 10 9 26 for further particulars.

J. D. SARGENT,
Conservator of Forests,
Office of the Conserv. of Forests,
Kandy, 17 Sept., 1926.

G. 662.

Kataragama Madam, Matara.

UNTIRING EFFORTS
OF THE LOCAL TAMIL UNION.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure incurred by the above Madam in providing the several thousands of pilgrims with food and lodging to and from Kataragama during the last July Festival. The trustees of the Madam as is known are the members of the Matara Tamil Union.

Amount of previous year's cash balance with accrued interest Rs. 820/64.

RECEIPTS.

The names of the contributors with their respective amounts:— From Matara: Messrs. A. S. Arunachalam 80/0, E. S. S. Srinadurai 50/0, P. E. Subramaniam 36/50, M. Vayalingam 30/0, P. A. Rajalingam 30/0, S. N. Sivalingam 25/0, K. A. Kandiah 25/0, N. Thamboo 25/0, K. Chellappa 20/0, Anamuttu 15/0, J. V. Jeevanayagam 10/0, T. Subramaniam 10/0, N. Sabapathy 7/0, M. Kartigee 5/0, J. T. Kanagaram Chetty 5/0, E. S. Sarinam 5/0, S. Munnasamy 5/0, K. N. Srinatambay 5/0, V. Subramaniam 5/0, Andiyappanpandithar 5/0, Suppiah 5/0, K. A. Thampiah 2/50, V. Mathias 2/0, T. Ramalingam 1/90, K. Sella 1/0, B. Samugam 1/0, S. Eliyatambay 1/0, and B. Pakiam 1/50. From Kamburupitiya: Messrs. V. Chittampalam 5/0, S. Ramanathapandithar 1/0, and S. Vallipuram 1/0. From Bellat: Messrs. T. R. malingam 15/0, S. Karigee 5/0, K. Saravananam 5/0, E. Kanagasabai 2/0, Thiyagarajah 2/0, S. Pasupathy 2/0, S. Ponniab 2/0, A. Ponnudurai 2/0, S. Subramaniam 2/0, S. Velayuthampillai 1/0, K. Sivaguru 1/0, S. Subramaniam 1/0, S. Mallayagaram 1/0, and Dr. M. Sangarapillai 10/0. From Hakmana: Messrs. S. Srinatambay 5/0, Kulathavelu 2/85, S. Kumaru 2/50 and N. Seeni 2/50. From Tangalla: Messrs. N. S. Kandiah 5/0, Sellappa 2/50, S. Krishnar 2/50, J. E. Redner 1/50 and S. Thambipillai 1/0. From Godanda: Messrs. S. Velupillai 25/0, and S. Saravanyagam 25/0. From Akurese: Messrs. K. Nadarajah 25/0 and N. Srinatambay 40/0. From Morawake: Messrs. M. Ambalavanar 30/0 and N. S. Nathan 2/0. From Hulanada: Messrs. M. Ramapillai 20/0, O. Ponniab 14/0, A. Sabapathy 10/0 and Sabhasivam 5/0. From Dehiowite: Mr. P. S. Sittamparan 5/0, From Wallemalle: Messrs. K. M. Vaitthilingam 5/0, V. Eliyatambay 5/0, N. Kathiravelu 5/0, K. Theralappa 5/0, and M. Andipappanpandithar 1/0. From Weerakekela: Messrs. K. V. Srinatambay 10/0, K. Kumaraswami 5/0, Kanagaretnam 5/0, P. Vaitthilingam 2/50 and P. Ponnu 1/0. From Deniyaya: Messrs. K. Ponnusamy Kangani 65/0, K. Samugam Chettiar 25/0, S. Saniab 30/0, S. Ramesam 15/15, V. M. Velupillai 15/0, O. Kapaliya 10/0, S. Kandiah 10/0, K. V. Srinatambay 10/0, S. M. Sella 10/0, Chelliah 10/0, A. M. N. Marugesu 7/50, K. Ponnu 5/0, N. Sivagaram 5/0, A. E. Kanagasabai 5/0, M. Mathias 2/50, N. Eliyatambay 2/50, Marothandi Nadara 2/0, Basipillai 2/0, L. G. Premaratne 1/50, Avarai 1/0, Mayandi 1/0, Nadesanpillai 1/0, Mathias Chettiar 1/0, Muttusamy 1/0 and Dr. Vaitthilingam 10/0. Collection from Kappan Totam Deniyaya 33/21; by Messrs. K. Ponnusamy Kangani 35/10, and M. Perumal 4/85. From Hikkaduwa: Mr. M. Chelliah 10/0, From Badulla: Mr. W. S. Kathones Silva 5/0, from Kandy Mr. S. Suppiah 15/0, from Palli Dr. S. Thuralappa 25/0, from Vannarponna: Mr. K. S. Veeravasu 5/0, from Kondavil: Mr. S. Vinayagumurti, 14/0, and Mr. S. Thamoorthampillai 5/0; by goods sold 37/0, Cash in till 838/02, Total Receipts Rs. 2328/72.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure: House rent and equipment 149/15, Value of rice 660/63, Groceries, vegetables and sundries 626/95, Lighting and firewood 97/80, Salaries and wages of servants 255/92, Car hire etc. 38/0, Cash in hand 600/21. Total Expenditure Rs. 2328/72.

How to Save Our Coolies.

THE MORALITY OF KHADI.

(By C. Rajagopalachari)

I am sure you are indignant about the treatment of Indian coolies in plantations abroad. But I tell you, either you must buy Khadi as fast as it is made or you must withdraw all objections to Emigration and things of that kind. Our village folk go overseas as coolies, because they have no choice, and not because they are trapped into it. What is the use of objecting when starving wretches fly to the Straits and to Ceylon because they find you do nothing for them here? It is a miserable patriotism that can pick holes in the treatment of our men and women abroad but looks callously on filth, disease and chronic underfeeding and nakedness in our own villages here. Living among people with sunken eyes and fleshless ribs "to count the fingers with" I see things in a different light from that of the newspaper office or the politicians' rooms. The Kanganis, let me tell you from actual experience of the feelings of the village people, is a welcome friend even to those who have experienced the horrors of coolie life. Home has become a synonym for hunger and misery to them. Starvation and the demands of creditors who lent them money to buy the necessities of life, and whom they cannot hope ever to pay off, and sight of hungry children and women who either weep or quarrel, and whom they cannot feed and clothe properly, or abandon—these drive the miserable folk to Penang and Ceylon.

THE MISERABLE TALE.

Have you written letters for these people? I have. "Are things fairly comfortable there? Life is very bad here. I have sold the bullocks. If God wills and better times come, we may buy a pair again. But write to us by next post whether we may come. Send someone with a commission to recruit men. We are sure to go. Meanwhile send some money anything that you have saved. We are helpless here." This is the miserable tale that goes out from the Indian village post office every week to the Straits and Ceylon. By all means let us try to improve conditions for our coolies. But what right have we to be indignant about it, until we have removed the beam in our eyes.

Continued up.

Indian Yogi's Miracles.

CONTROLLING THE SUN AND MOON.

The following account of the miracles performed by a North Indian Yogi by name Yogi R. J. Das, appears in a recent issue of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" written by Mr. Madan Mohan B. A. L. D. B. P. Leader, who was on a visit to the Agricultural Union, Village Gheori P. O. N. Dabai (a. s.) Bharatpur State:—

I was invited by the Branch Manager of the All-India Agricultural and Industrial Development Union for a change, in their agricultural enterprise at village Gheori, P. O. and railway station Naddai, Bharatpur State. In the jungles of this village, I was taken to a cave where I saw a Sadhu, in plain clothes. His head was unusually large. In body he was lean. I had a talk with him on the existence of God. He proved the subject so well that I was obliged to admit the existence of some power, which, he said was God. His knowledge was no doubt theoretical but from his talk it appeared that he knows the practical side of things. When we finished that talk, I asked him why he lived a jungle life, where there was not enough accommodation for him? He said that he was there for a very great purpose, which I do not even dream of. I asked him what that purpose was. He replied that in this world there is death and decay, disease and old age, and a variety of other things which despite every endeavour of the Medical Science do not disappear from the face of this Earth. We try to conquer this whole group of troubles. Not only so much, but we try to quit this physical body under the rod of death but at will, just as you do put off your old clothes. And as long as we are in this physical body, we have to forget it so much that we shall not feel, if any part of this body is cut with a knife. Exactly in this very manner, we have to forget our desire (Astral) body. Only the need of hunger and thirst remain. By and by these remaining necessities are also killed, and time comes when, we either have to live on water and air, or on food drawn from other irrespective of physical means.

ATMA—CONTROLLER OF THE UNIVERSE.

When, such is the state, I do not understand what pleasure you get in this life—I asked. Pleasure! he repeated. Pleasure we get from where you get yours. Wherefrom do you get the taste of sugar, when some is put in your mouth? From our tongue I returned. The Sadhu now asked, do you get the taste when you die, as your tongue is there? I said "No."

Sadhu continued that it is not the organs from which tastes, and pleasures come, but they came from the Self, the Atma.

I asked where does this Atma reside? The Sadhu replied that it is all pervading. It is in every atom of ether. The sun and moon are clustered into there present shape, because of this Atma. This whole universe lives in Atma. Know this Atma, and you have known the universe. Control this Atma, and you have controlled the whole universe.

I asked, supposing that you have controlled this Atma, you must be able to control the sun and moon.

Yes, said the Sadhu. It is not difficult at all. If you will stay here till moonlight I shall show you how it is done.

It was evening. We waited hardly one hour, when moon light appeared. The Sadhu sat in the Maidan, and asked us to look on him. He said that moon light will not fall over his. Hardly had he uttered these words, when we saw his face dimming. In about 5 minutes, we saw that no moon light was falling on him. He was sitting as if in shade. He said that that was controlling the moon's rays. Next day, we went to him at about 8 o'clock in the day. He appeared this time to be unusually charming. We looked at him rather attentively that presently, we saw some dimness on his face. This dimness increased so much that his whole body appeared to be a small spot. In next two minutes, that small spot also disappeared, and we saw a headless figure in front of us. We were rather frightened at this phenomenon but, our host, who has seen greater things than this encouraged us very much. Now his body began to get shorter till it totally disappeared. Then his legs began to disappear just as his head and body had done. Now, there was no Sadhu in front of us. We were taken by surprise, and began to talk about this wonderful disappearance, or, Antardhan as this phenomenon is called in our Shastras. To our great surprise, we saw the Sadhu approaching towards us headlessly. In a few seconds there appeared the head too. We prostrated ourselves on the Sadhu's feet, sunk in deep devotion. To us this Mahatma seems to be a great prophet of the age. We washed our face with the dust of his feet, and felt that we saw God with our physical eyes, while we were with him, there was no anxiety of any sore confronting us. We enjoyed perfect bliss in his company. On asking the name of the Sadhu, we were told that he goes by the name of Yogi Raj Das. It was also remarked by some one that it is this personality about whose miracles, there is a great stir, in vernacular papers.

Continued.

If you will help to pay an anna and half per day regularly to these women, who know neither to read nor to count, but who are deft with their fingers at the wheel, and being fond of their mud-beds and their unwashed babies, are willing to work hard in their own cottages by day and night and spin stuff for making clothes for you and your women and children you will help to save these women at least from leaving their houses to live in the coolie lines in estates abroad. It is horrible thing for you and me to drive our women-folk to foreign countries to be made victims of all forms of evil and misery in strange lands.

WATER TIGHT SELFISHNESS.

If you won't buy this mill yarn stuff of which you seem so incredibly fond, apologizing about its being "Indian" and "pure Swadeshi" and such stuff, if you will take Khadi and clear the stock as soon as it is put in the market we can give continuous work to the womenfolk of whom we are speaking and save them from fleeing from home and society to foreign countries and to new ways abominable to God and man. It is a serious matter, therefore, my friend what cloth you buy. It is not merely finish and texture and colour, but question of deepest morality. It is

Continued up.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6153.

In the Matter of the Estate and effects of Nakanather Kandalyah of Kondavil late of Kondavil

Deceased.
K. Appah Nagarathnam of Kondavil
Petitioner.

1. Annapillai widow of Kandalyah
Minor.
2. Kandalyah Senathirajah both of Kondavil and
3. Nakanather Nagalingam of Kondavil
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of K. Appah Nagarathnam of Kondavil the abovesaid Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Nakanather Kandalyah of Kondavil coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on August 31, 1926, in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 30, 1926, having been read, it is declared that the 3rd Respondent be appointed a Guardian ad litem of 2nd Respondent and that the Petitioner is the brother of the 1st Respondent and maternal uncle of the 2nd Respondent who is the sole heir 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 September 30, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.
September 2, 1926.
O. 1141.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6240.

In the matter of the estate of the late Ponnammam wife of Srinatambay Kumaru of Thanakkarakurichy

Deceased.
Srinatambay Kumaru of Thanakkarakurichy
Petitioner.

1. Srinatambay Maillu of do.
Minor.
2. Theivani daughter of Kumaru of do.
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on September 3, 1926, in the presence of Mr. S. Appadurai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 30, 1926, having been read:

It is ordered (a) that the 1st Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 2nd Respondent for the purpose of representing and defending her in the testamentary proceedings and (b) that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Ponnammam wife of Srinatambay Kumaru be issued to the Petitioner as the husband of the intestate unless the Respondents or any other persons shall, on or before September 30, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.
September 3, 1926.
O. 1139.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6229.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Perithambiar Thambiah of Thumpallai

Deceased.
Murgar Velupillai of Polioandy
Petitioner.

1. Thangamma daughter of Thambiah of Do
2. Velupillai Chelliah of Do
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on August 24, 1926 in the presence of Mr. K. Muttukumaru Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and Affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 20, 1926, having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the 2nd Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and the Petitioner is the father in law of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before September 30, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

September 7, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.
O. 1142.

Continued.

a shame to be callous about your people's hunger and your people's sins. If you were an ignorant illiterate tiller of the soil, it were pardonable to be selfish to wear 1708, English Twill, or Oxford shirting Flannel, Tweed or Alpaca, and mill made or fine Salems or Madrasa skillfully woven of cobweb mill yarn eighties and all other smart and cultured man you read history, economics, and political science, you know the rise and fall of nations, you read books that have added to your vision, you read newspapers that keep you in touch with the four corners of the world. Is it not a contemptible thing for one such to shut himself up in water tight selfishness with all his culture and all his knowledge serving only for amusements? Stratch your hands out, please, and save the poor wretches, the unfortunate woman-folk at least. Their handspun is good enough for you and is the only decent wear in our condition. There is nothing so indecent as silks and fineries and pearls and diamonds in a house of sorrow.

Am I writing this everyday and repeating a twice told tale when you are weary? Yes, but that is so because you won't hear and you won't

Continued up.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5951.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Visuvalingam Sinnatambar of Pattur

Deceased.
Velauthar Thiagarajah of Pattur
Petitioner.

1. Paruphillipallai alias Nallapillai widow of Sinnatambar of Pattur
Minor.
2. Sinnatambar Manickavasagur of do.
3. Visuvalingam Saravanasuttu of do.
The 2nd Respondent is a minor and appears by his guardian ad litem the 3rd Respondent
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Velauthar Thiagarajah of Pattur, the abovesaid Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, Visuvalingam Sinnatambar of Pattur, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on July 2, 1926, in the presence of Mr. C. A. Niles, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated October 29, 1925, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the father in law of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before July 29, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.
August 13, 1926.
Order Nisi extended for September 23, 1926.
O. 1140.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6187.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Mariammah wife of Antonipillai Bastiam: pillai of Matbagal

Deceased.
M. Antonipillai Bastiam: pillai of Matbagal
Petitioner.

1. Francisammah and
Minor.
2. Virishammah daughters of Antonipillai Bastiam: pillai and
3. Antonipillai Scoolapillai all of Matbagal
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on July 15, 1926, in the presence of Mr. O. L. Selvaratnam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated June 26, 1926, having been read.

It is ordered that the abovesaid 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interest and representing them in this case and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on August 12, 1926, and state objection or show cause to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.
August 4, 1926.
Time to show cause extended to Sept. 23, 1926.
O. 1139.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6218.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Annamuttu alias Annappillai wife of Sangarapillai Ponniah of Chulipuram

Deceased.
Ponnappillai widow of Ampalavanar of Chulipuram
Petitioner.

1. Ampalavanar Vaitlingam of Chulipuram presently Clerk, P. W. D., Ipoh, and
2. Sangarapillai Ponniah of Chulipuram
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Ponnappillai widow of Ampalavanar of Chulipuram praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Annamuttu alias Annappillai wife of Ponniah of Chulipuram coming on for disposal before A. Gathiravelu Esquire, District Judge, on August 14, 1926, in the presence of Mr. R. Candiah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 10, 1926, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the mother 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 September 7, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

September 1, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.
Order Nisi is extended till September 23, 1926.
O. 1137.

Continued.

see. You are blind and deaf to the most important thing that concerns us. If you wait for news about Swaraj in the papers, you will have to wait as long for it as you must to get news that your house is built and ready for you without your doing anything for it but reading at colleges, sipping ice-cream or having sweet and savoury dishes at lunch in restaurants, lazily thinking of the unemployment before you, not paying a thought to the terrible unemployment of millions of which you are the continual cause yourself. —"Swarajya."

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