

# The Hindu Organ.

Arise! Awake! and stop not till the goal is reached.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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### THE HINDU ORGAN.

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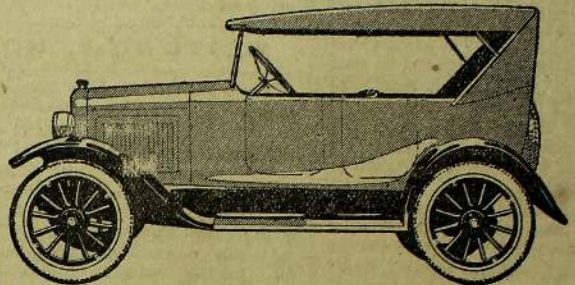
of the skin, loss of sensation in joints, black spots over the skin, swelling of the ears and nose, paleness and weakness of the body, dropsy, scales over the skin of the body, leprosy, ringworm, and other skin diseases, offensive smell throughout the body, dullness of spirits, tastelessness, itching sensation of the skin, etc. Our Raksha 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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Please mention this paper when ordering.

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Runs 30—35 miles to a gallon of petrol.

Five seated Car with Magneto Ignition and nickel fittings.

RS. 2350/- NET FOR CASH.

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Enquire for full particulars from, S. S. Sanmuganathan & Sons,

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1. Dodge Standard type, Rs. 3400/-
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  7. Willys Knight, Model 68, 7 seated, Rs. 6500/-
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  10. A—C, Four seated, Rs. 5875/-
  11. A—C, Two seated, Rs. 5250/-
  12. Rover, 4 seated, De Luxe Model, Rs. 3450/-
  13. Rover, 4 seated, Super De Luxe Model, Rs. 3650/-
  14. Rover, 4 seated, Super De Luxe Model with four wheel brakes, Rs. 3800/-
  15. Rover, 2 seated, Super De Luxe Model Rs. 3600/-
  16. Austin, 5 seated, Touring, Rs. 4935/-
  17. Austin, 2 seated, Touring, Rs. 2465/-
  18. Calcott Car, Rs. 6200/-
  19. Lea Francis Car, 4 seated, Rs. 4500/-
  20. Overland 4 Cylinder, Sedan, Rs. 2950/-
- PUSH BI-CYCLES.  
Rover 24" frame Rs. 155/  
Royal Popular 24" frame Rs. 185/  
MOTOR BI-CYCLES.  
Douglas, Rs. 700/  
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WE STOCK MOTOR ACCESSORIES, SPARE PARTS FOR OVERLAND, LUBRICATING OILS, TYRES, TUBES ETC. PRICES VERY MODERATE.

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JAFFNA.

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Miss A. M. FABER

Principal, Clifton Girls School, Colombo.

G. WEERAMANTRY ESQ.

Zahira College, Colombo.

RESULTS OUT NEXT WEEK.

Printed lists of winners available at Chemists and Stores after 10th October 1926.

Little's Oriental Balm & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,  
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Y. 50



## NOTICE.

Correspondences relative to Advertisements and Subscriptions should be addressed to the Manager and not to the Editor.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager. Money Orders and Postal Orders should be made payable at the Vannarponnai Post Office.

Letters, Newspapers and Books for Review intended for the Tamil Editor of the "Hindu Organ" should be addressed to the Editor "Inthu Sathanam".

27 9 26.

MANAGER.

## The Hindu Organ.

JAFNA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1926

## VITAL STATISTICS.

IN A COUNTRY WHERE STATISTICS ARE at a premium simply because they are not available on some most important subjects, the publication of a report on such an interesting subject as that on Vital Statistics cannot but fail to attract some attention. Not that one cares very much to know how many die and how many are born into this world but in as much as these statistics have some bearing on those who are actually living at the present moment, they have a special value of their own. Last year's Vital Statistics arouse more than usual interest. According to the Registrar General, there are some salient points in it and these are (1) the high excess of immigrants over emigrants (2) High marriage rate (3) High birth-rate (4) Low death rate and (5) Low infant mortality rate. Judging from these, the Registrar General comes to the conclusion that there is in this Report a clear indication of the satisfactory conditions, both sanitary and economic, of the Island, during the year 1925.

The estimated population at the end of 1925 was 5,009,502 or 147,830 persons in excess of the number in 1924. The increase is both artificial and natural, equal proportion being maintained in either case. The artificial increase is that caused by immigration. But the figure for 1925, however, is much less than that for 1924. As usual, South India supplies the largest number of immigrants and this is a clear indication that conditions of labour in Ceylon are fairly attractive. It is also possible that the contiguity of the Island and the uneventful land journey by railway, in spite of the hardships caused by quarantine regulations, might have been a contributory cause. A night's journey takes a South Indian back to his home as against a sea journey of several days if he were to go to Malaya or any other country, for the matter of that. It is also interesting to note that a fairly good number of Europeans also newly arrived into this country but in their case, long stay in the Island is quite uncertain and they may also, like the Indian emigrants, be regarded as a floating population.

That an increase of population by 75,718 is due to natural causes, namely, the excess of births over deaths, is something to be grateful for. It is a sure indication of the improvement of sanitary conditions of the Island. It is evident that the rate of infant mortality is considerably decreasing and that the people are living a healthy and normal life. It is, of course, too premature to judge from the statistics of a single year. But there is reason to suppose, from the increase in the number of hospitals, the greater attention paid to the control of malaria, the prompt and ready measures adopted to arrest epidemics whenever they break out and above all, the anxiety of Government to do something in the way of improving the health of the people, that, in future years, there will be a steady increase in the population. It is therefore necessary in the best interests of the people, to promote schemes of colonisation and new development schemes. That nearly three fourths of the country is yet in an undeveloped state shows that sufficient attention has not been paid to this matter. In the tropics whether the land be in a wet area or in a dry area, unless it is a desert, it can always put to some economic use. We need take no extra pains to show that we have not yet made full use of the land which God has given to us.

It will not be out of place here to give some interesting facts connected with Vital Statistics of Jaffna particularly and of Tamils in general. The highest rate of infant mortality is still among the

Tamils, presumably among estate labourers, but actual figures show that the rate in the Northern and Eastern Provinces is much higher than in any other Province. A regards literacy, Jaffna recorded the lowest percentage of illiterates for males as well as females, no doubt due to the advanced state of education in this District. The rate of deaths from dysentery among the Tamils is abnormally high but it is assuring to learn that estate labourers form the largest number of victims. Probably the quality of rice supplied on the estates has something to do with this. Though Jaffna has a dry climate which is supposed to exercise a beneficial influence on phthisis patients, yet the mortality rate seems to be rather high. The Registrar General attributes this to the influx of phthisis patients from other parts.

We are glad to find that the number of mixed marriages between Tamils and Sinhalese is increasing. This is as it should be. It is a wonder that these two races have lived side by side for nearly ten centuries without losing their individuality. It shows the vitality of their civilizations.

## EDITORIAL NOTE.

Elsewhere appears the first of a series of articles on the above subject by leading men of our community in Malaya. The Editor of this paper, while on a visit to Malaya recently held interviews on the subject with several gentlemen. Some were asked to put down their views in writing. We publish today the first of the series written by Mr. V. W. Thambiayah, President of the Ceylon Tamils' Association of Selangore, one of the oldest and the most representative institutions of the Ceylon Tamils in Malaya. Mr. Thambiayah deals with the subject under three heads:—(1) Is there a necessity to settle? (2) Can we settle? (3) If we can or if we cannot, what should we do? We refrain from further comments till the article is finished. We like, however, to point out that an academic discussion in a newspaper will not solve a problem which is bound to take its time to solve. But it is our impression that our countrymen over there must have settled views on the subject. This problem like every other problem connected with our community over there must be allowed to be settled by the people concerned rather than by the people at home. We are, of course, permitted to have our say, but we shall use the privilege with discretion.

## LOCAL &amp; GENERAL.

**A NEW COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.**—Elsewhere appears an advertisement intimating the opening of the Lanka's College of Commerce at Chornia Street, Vannarponnai East, Jaffna, on October 16, 1926. The curriculum of studies consists of a dozen subjects and the intending students will have a good choice to make.

**OFFICIAL.**—Mr. A. R. Supramaniam, Advocate, is gazetted to act as Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on October 9 and 11, 1926.

**JAFNA U D C.**—Mr. H. E. de Koster, Provincial Engineer, N. P., Jaffna, has been nominated to be a member of the Jaffna Urban District Council in place of Mr. A. Rothwell, transferred.

**A NEW NOTARY PUBLIC.**—Mr. Kadirgamar Kanapathipillai, Proctor, S. O., Valvettilur, has been appointed to be an English Notary Public throughout the judicial division of Point Pedro.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON EXAMINATIONS.**—Last Friday's Gazette publishes the amendments that have been made, to the regulations relating to the Intermediate in Arts, B. A. Honours in French, B. A. Honours in German, Degrees in Economics, Degrees in Commerce, M. A. and M. Sc. in Mathematics, and L. B. Examinations and published in September, 1925.

**JAFNA HINDU COLLEGE.**—The same Gazette notices that the Jaffna Hindu College, which is under the management of the Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy, has been registered as two separate schools, Jaffna Hindu College and Jaffna Hindu School.

**VILLAGE COMMITTEES IN JAFNA.**—The same Gazette announces that in terms of section 98 of the Village Committees Ordinance, No. 9 of 1924 the under mentioned forty villages have prescribed buildings as the Committees Court houses:—Nainativu, Pungudutivu, Ansalativu, Karativu, Velanai, Allipiddi, Obivilathern, Nallur, Kokkuvil, Manipay, Vaddukoddai, Chankunai, Pandatirippu, Udutivu, Mallakam, Tellipallai, Myliddi, Ashobuvil, Puttur, Nirvairi, Kopay, Navakkul, Chavakkocheri, Kachohal, Miruvil, Varany, Uduppiddy, Kaddatavil, Pulcily, Kudattanal, Chempianpattu, Mullipattu, Puloppallai, Thampakamam, Mukamalai, Karachohi, Panakary, Pallavarayakaddu, Tunakkal and Dalt.

Continued up.

## London Matriculation Examination.

JUNE, 1926, RESULTS.

The following are among the successful candidates who took up the Matriculation examination of the University of London held in June, 1926:—

COLOMBO CENTRE.

Sudara Row Bhavan Row Arur, Ananda College, and private study.

Subramaniam Kathiravetpillai, Hartley College, Pt. Pedro and private study.

Vallipuram Narayana Pillai, Royal College.

JAFNA CENTRE.

Voerasingham Arumugam, Govt. Training College, Colombo and private study.

Vallilangam Kulasegaram, Jaffna Hindu College and private study.

Ponnampalam Nagalingam, Parameswara College.

Mallavarathar Perampalam, private study.

Continued.

**PERSONAL.**—The Hon. Sir James Peiris, Vice President of the Legislative Council and Lady Pieris have returned to the Island on Saturday last from Europe by the O. L. "Oranto."

**MEDICAL.**—Dr. T. I. Kunaratnam, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), has secured his F.R.C.S. (Edin.) degree in the last Examination. He is a son of Mr. S. A. Theagarajah, of Araly North, Jaffna.

**Y. M. H. A., KALMUNAI.**—Under the auspices of the Hindu Association, Kalmunai, very interesting and instructing lectures on important religious subjects were delivered by Messrs. A. Thadachamoorthy of the Provincial Engineer's Office, Batticaloa, and K. Arunachalam, Headmaster, Anapanti Hindu School at the Naippaddimuni and Kalmunai Hindu Temple premises on the evening of the 2nd and 3rd inst. respectively. Both the lectures were well attended. At the conclusion of each lecture, the President and the Hon. Secretary of the Samaj, Messrs. S. W. Chelliah, P. V. C., and S. P. Ilaitampy, the popular Ayurvedic Physician, earnestly requested the lecturers to come down at least once a month to the different centres of the Association and to instil into the hearts of the members in particular and others in general religious enthusiasm and enliven them to work wholeheartedly for the cause of our religion and literature which are in a backward state in this part of the District. —Cor.

**CEYLON TAMIL LEAGUE.**—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ceylon Tamil League will be held at "Sukhasana," Ward Place, Colombo, on Thursday the 14th inst. at 6 p.m. Sir Ponnampalam Ramanathan will preside. H.O. 11.10.1926

**ANOTHER PICTURE PALACE IN COLOMBO.**—The Madan Theatres Ltd. of Bombay, who are owning two picture palaces in Colombo viz. the Elphinstone Picture Palace, the newly put up spacious and magnificent theatre and the Empire Theatre, intend to put up another theatre on more elaborate lines than the Elphinstone, with a two storeyed building capable of accommodating about 1,500 people. The site chosen is said to be the present site of the Empire Theatre.

**ARRACK FOR RHEUMATISM.**—Before Mr. A. G. Ranaingha, Police Magistrate of Jaffna, Ex-cise Inspector Joseph charged a man named Vepullai Muttutamy of Puttur with being in possession of two gallons and 14 drams of arrack. Mr. A. R. Subramaniam who defended the accused pleaded "guilty" on behalf of his client, and said that as September 30 was the last day for the sale of arrack the accused, who was suffering from rheumatism, procured a large supply to last him for several months. (Laughter) The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 60.

**CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST EUROPEAN PLANTER.**—Quite a stir was created on October 5th at Avisawella when the news spread that Mr. A. G. Ball, the Superintendent of Sunderland Group, Ebheliyagoda, had assaulted his appu, Ponniah, who later died in the Avisawella hospital. Mr. K. Vaithianathan, Police Magistrate held the usual inquiry. It appears that Mr. Ball, accompanied by another European, arrived at his bungalow at about 9.30 or 10 p.m. The former, who was alleged to have had some drinks, had occasion to find fault with the appu as the dinner was not properly served. The appu replied in a very impudent tone, which annoyed Mr. Ball. Seizing the appu by the neck, Mr. Ball pushed him out of the doorway, when his head struck one of the posts on the verandah. Mr. Ball has made a long statement to the Magistrate deposing that he merely pushed him out of the room. From the story related by the other witnesses, namely, the deceased's wife, who lived in the servants' quarters in the bungalow, and the kitchen cooly, Mr. Ball is alleged to have held the deceased by the neck and kept him against the wall and given him several blows with his fist on his face. The appu and his wife are said to have immediately left the bungalow and walked to the police station, from where the deceased was sent to the hospital, where he died the following morning. On Friday last an inquiry was held at the Avisawella Police Court before Mr. K. Vaithianathan. After recording the statements of the accused and other witnesses for the prosecution the record was forwarded to the Attorney General returnable on the 23rd inst. Bail being refused the accused was remanded to Police custody.

Continued up.

## THE MAILS.

(G. P. O. Colombo) DESPATCHES.

London Mails per the P & O "Kshagar" will close on Wednesday, October 13th, per a P & O Steamer leaving from Bombay will close on Tuesday, October 19th and per the R. L. "Indrapoora" will close on Thursday, October 21st.

Straits and China Mails per the M. M. "Chamford" will close on Tuesday, October 12th.

## RECEIPTS.

London Mails per the P & O "Narkunda" will arrive on Saturday, October 16th and per the P & O "Kaiser-i-Hind" on Monday, October 25th.

Straits & China Mails per the M. M. "Angers" will arrive today (Monday).

## Local Option Poll.

## FOREIGN LIQUOR AT ST. MARY'S HOTEL.

A notice appears elsewhere regarding a Local Option poll which will be held in Jaffna on December 4th next from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. at the Ridgeway Memorial Hall for Urban District Council Division No. 1 and Chornia Street Mission School for Division No. 6 to decide whether the license to sell by retail foreign liquor (including locally made beer) on the premises at St. Mary's Grand Hotel, Jaffna should be continued after December 31st, 1926.

At this poll all male persons who have resided for six months or over prior to October 1st, 1926 within the limits of Divisions Nos. 1 and 6 of the Jaffna Urban District Council and have discharged their obligations to the Council in respect of road labour for 1926 will be eligible to vote.

The Urban District Council Division Officers' rolls for wards Nos. 1 and 6 for 1926 which, with certain additions, form the preliminary list of voters are now ready for inspection by the public at the Jaffna Kaachchri at any reasonable hour.

Objections to the retention of any names in these lists, or applications for the insertion of the names of eligible voters omitted therefrom, should be addressed to the Government Agent, N. P. on or before November 6th, 1926. Thereafter representation regarding the amendments made to the preliminary list, as results thereof, will be received by the Government Agent, N. P. up to November 15th, 1926, whereafter the final list will be certified.

Continued.

**POINT PEDRO MAGISTRACY.**—Mr. T. D. Perera, C.C.S., who has returned to the Island after a holiday in Europe will take up duties as Police Magistrate, Point Pedro, on the 11th inst. in succession of Mr. M. H. Kantawala, who has been granted leave.

**PADDY CULTIVATION AT PARANTHAN.**—In an interview with the Director of Agriculture, the head representative of the Times of Ceylon was informed that the results of the experiments with the pure line paddies at Paranthan have been most satisfactory during the past crop. The crop has recently been harvested, and the lands are now being prepared for the next crop. All varieties of pure line sent to this station have done satisfactorily, and the general growth has given considerable encouragement to small holders and those who have secured land under the Karachi scheme. Preparations are being made for the sowing of considerable areas for the next crop. The Director of Agriculture, who recently visited this station, was very pleased with the development that has taken place under this irrigation scheme, and if the figures of costs of cultivation which have been secured on this experiment station are maintained, there is very reason to believe that the growing of paddy can be very economically carried out under this scheme. The work of ploughing has been done by Victory ploughs which have been very suitable for the light soils of the Karachi scheme.

**SLING MACHINE CO. AGENT ROBBED.**—A person named G. de Perera, described as Chief Supervisor, Slinger Sewing Machines Co., who was on a business visit to Jaffna and stayed at the "Renown Hotel," was robbed there by a motor car driver named Wilson of some clothes, gold buttons and Rs. 30 in cash. The Jaffna Police were successful in arresting the accused at Maradana. The accused, when produced before the Jaffna Police Magistrate, stated that the articles found on him were sold to him by a boy called Simon, a servant at the hotel. He bought them not knowing they were stolen property. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

**FATHER IN LAW COMPLAINTS AGAINST SON IN LAW.**—Before Mr. D. C. R. Gunawardena, additional Police Magistrate of Jaffna, a man named Karthigasu Arumugam charged his son in law Mr. Xavier Appapillai, Station Master, F. M. S., with causing grievous hurt to him by breaking his arm. When the case was called for trial Mr. T. R. Nalliah, for the defendant, applied for a postponement on the ground that there was a *habes corpus* inquiry to be held. Mr. V. Ramalingam, who appeared for the complainant, said that he had no objection. The complainant however, insisted that the case should go to trial, urging that the custody of the children and the breaking of his arm had nothing to do with each other. When the case was called for trial late in the evening, one of the important witnesses in the case was absent to complainant's consternation. Mr. Nalliah brought to the notice of the Court that he could not go on with the case without that witness. The Magistrate postponed the case until the 16th inst.



# Settling in Malaya.

AFTER HALF A-CENTURY.

(Contributed by Mr. V. W. Thambiah)

In my letter of 24th March 1925 under the heading "Our children's education in Malaya," as appeared in the "Hindu Organ" of 9th April 1925, I undertook to write a series of articles on "Our position in Malaya," but I regret I was unable to fulfil this task as undertaken owing to want of time. If I had done so this present task would have been unnecessary. Well, this subject is an important one and I think more brains should engage in discussing it. There will I am sure be varied opinions on the subject and the following you may take as mine. I will deal with the subject in the following three headings:—

(H.O. 11.10.1926)

1. Is there a necessity to settle?
2. Can we settle?
3. If we can or if we cannot what should we do?

## TO MEET A CONTINGENCY.

No! After over 50 years of our existence in Malaya this subject is considered by us only now and the necessity for the consideration needs not much explanation. The world is in commotion today, nations have risen against nations as the recent wars have given us testimony to, conflicts after conflicts among the several nations of individual nations themselves have happened; we have seen the Bochevists, the Irish, the Kenya and the Indian troubles—all these are due to each nation, class or party faction, owing to the evolutionary tendency of the world, striving to vindicate its rights, rights or talents. If there fire there is a necessity for us to consider our settling in Malaya, it is because to meet a contingency action by a desire for the vindication of the rights of the son of Malaya. Even after long years of settlement in Kenya and having come to be regarded as sons of the soil our Indian brethren there are struggling in vain to achieve advanced political rights. This point I shall deal with later. Will then, the necessity for the consideration of our settling in Malaya has been felt during recent years, in order, as I have said, to meet a contingency created by the refusal of positions in the services of the State to the foreigners and by the assignment of such positions preferentially to the sons of the soil.

## THE PIONEERS OF MALAYA.

The Malaya of 50 years ago was not the Malaya of today. It was worse than some parts of Ceylon over the development of which the Government of Ceylon and our leaders there are racking their brains all these years. There was then practically no appearance of the sons of the soil in the field of service to their State, as they were not sufficiently strong to render a substantial help towards its development, positions were therefore thrown wide open to us, our services were even requisitioned with impunity and, as we know, some of our pioneers were even brought in person from our home land by the protectors of the State for special services, with the result that we filled in most of the positions clerical and otherwise, the duties of which we performed most faithfully, efficiently, and with utmost elasticity and sacrifice, so much so, that we held today by dint of our labours positions even as Heads of Department, Office Assistants, Engineers etc, etc. The construction of the F. M. S. Railways which is one of the biggest railways of the world received no mean assistance from us. Clamping at jungles, drinking muddy water, enduring the scourge of malaria and in all with a preparedness to lose our lives for the sake of the country's service, we helped towards the construction of the Railway and finally towards the development of the country for which the railway was much responsible. Similarly the construction of metal roads too that now connect the various towns of Malaya received our full assistance. The sight of our endurance has not entirely disappeared even now. Along the railway tracks passing through the land of wild creation, you can see a pensive Station Master holding a flag and a line of "Karams" trailing on his face, and along the metal roads too passing through such God-forsaken lands, you can see a pensive Overseer quivering in a moving home anchored on the roadside and waving the sight of townsmen who pass him. This faithful and sacrificial labour of ours has of course not escaped the recognition of the Protector. Successive Governors and Federal Heads have borne eloquent testimony to our unstinted assistance in the development of the country. His Majesty the King of England has even honoured a sufficient number of our pioneers with the grant of Imperial Service Medals. Such are the labours we have put in for the development of a country 2000 miles away from our own. The country towards the development of which we laboured so much all these fifty years and over has now been brought to the front of flourishing industrial centres of the world, and has even been described by note worthy visitors as an "Eldorado." Such is Malaya today.

## SELECTED OPINIONS OF THE SUBJECT.

That we laboured a great deal for the development of the country is not denied and that our labour was no doubt hired in the absence of efficient indigenous labour is also a fact admitted by us. This being so, whether we could on the score of the hard and faithful labour we have put in, claim equal rights with the sons of the soil when they have come up to take our places and thus block positions to them is a question to be answered. For this purpose I quote the following extracts of opinions expressed by interested writers in the columns of the "Malay Mail" some years ago:—

## CLAIMING RIGHTS.

### PREFERENCE FOR MALAYS.

"I have read with much interest the correspondence contained in your paper regarding Malay Education and prospects in the Government Service of the Federated Malay States, but regret that my kind friends, though interested in the welfare of the Malays, are still in the dark. It has already been a role I think that no Malay other than those from the Kuala Lumpur Malay College, is eligible for a position in the Malay Office's Scheme. This rule is indeed an unfair one when there are so many intelligent Malays. I should like to say that no Malay Office is found in this Town, except in the Secretariat, and if there is one, no work like administration is con-

Continued up.

# Farewell at Port Swettenham.

## MR V PONNAMPALAM ENTERTAINED

The Port Swettenham Recreation Club was the scene of a pretty farewell function held on the eve of the retirement of Mr. V. Ponnampalam (Chief Clerk, Marine Department) after 25 years of faithful service in the F. M. S. Government.

On Saturday, the 25th instant at 5 p. m. the staff of the Marine Department entertained him as a tea-party and presented him with a farewell address printed in beautifully decorated silk.

On Sunday evening, at 5 p. m., the public of Port Swettenham expressed their regard and esteem to Mr. Ponnampalam in the form of a garden party at the Club premises. Invitations were sent out to his numerous friends throughout Selangor and more than 100 of them responded.

He was received at the entrance to the club by Dr. Ponnampalam, Deputy Port Health Officer, Port Swettenham, and was garlanded by Mr. Thambiah, the Post Master, after which a group photo was taken with him as the central figure.

The group then dispersed to the various tables where delicious tea, cakes, candies, fruits and ice creams were served lavishly.

The Chairman then invited those present to give expression to their feelings. Messrs. V. K. Jesudason (Port Swettenham), D. K. Rajakumar, (Klang), and K. Kumarasamipillai (Kuala Lumpur) paid high tributes for Mr. Ponnampalam's congenial friendship, sacrificing and philanthropic spirit. Amidst cheers and applause, Mr. Ponnampalam rose and expressed his thanks for the great respect and honour the public and his friends have shown for him on the eve of his retirement. The party then dispersed for the day.

—Klang Cor. 30.9.1926.

## Continued.

trusted to him except translation works, which a Malay Clerk of Grade III is capable of. Malay Officers are found in places where mosquitoes haunt probably to learn the art of "mastering mosquito." There are many positions that Malays can hold, for instance the post of Office Assistant, Chief Secretary's Office, which can be better entrusted to a Malay Officer, than to a Jaffia Tamil who has got nothing to do with this country and who is paid a salary which a Malay Officer is not eligible for after ten years good service. Malays of the Clerical Service should be on a separate scheme with more rapid promotion in recognition of their being sons of the soil. This is a Malay country and every possible assistance should be rendered to the Malays in preference to other nationalities.

Accountant, Assistant Auditors, Sub-Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and other similar appointments should be confined to Malay Officers in preference to other nationalities and all Malays who left school and joined the Government service before the present scheme was enforced ("Malay Officers' Scheme") should be allowed every chance to come on to the Malay Officers' Scheme. But these Malays must be exceptional ones. Cadets recruited from England should be reviewed. There are more than enough at present. I hope that my kind readers will agree that the Federated Malay States Government should adopt the systems now in force in Kedah and Johore where the Malay customs are preserved with great respect. Whereas in this the one day unrecorded leave granted to Malays in recognition of the "Hari Raya Purnama" and the one day for the "Hari Raya Haji" are now said to be because Indians are getting similar treatment. Why should not the Malays be treated more liberally than the other nationalities?

"Kuala Lumpur" A Dissatisfied Malay.

## II

### CLAIMING RIGHTS.

#### PREFERENCE FOR MALAYS.

"With reference to a letter appearing in yesterday's issue of the 'Malay Mail' re above by a Dissatisfied Malay, I take this opportunity of telling him that Jaffia Tamils are the Sons of the East. The Editor of the 'Ceylon Observer' has said this. A Jaffia Tamil is all in all to a European. He can be entrusted with anything. He is not lazy but very active. He is a faithful servant to his master. His motto is 'Duty first and then Pleasure'. He has powers of endurance. He can make his master happy. Can a Malay do the above things? If so, it will be one of the seven wonders of the world. I dare say a Jaffia man is like a bird in the hand and a Malay man is like two birds in the bush.

Just imagine whether a Malay or a Jaffia man of the above qualities could carry out satisfactorily the 'Post of Office Assistant' 'Chief Secretary's Office'. Let any of the Europeans testify to this. As regards accounts Jaffia men are considered the best in accounts. The writer is prepared to challenge any man of any nationality in this respect." A Methodist (Tamil), Jaffia Christian.

## III

### CLAIMING RIGHTS.

#### PREFERENCE FOR MALAYS.

"Dissatisfied Malay" in "claiming rights" for himself and his brother Malays in your issue of the 25th inst., argues just as the 'dog in the manger' would do. He would neither be benefited himself nor would he allow others to benefit themselves.

No intelligent Malay can deny the fact that for years past, the Government has been endeavouring to drift into its service as many Malays as could make themselves useful in it. It is not true that a course of studies in Malay College, Kuala Kangsar is necessary for entry into Government Service or into the Malay Officers' Scheme. The Government in its solicitude for the welfare of the Malays, not only affords free tuition and other facilities to Malay boys in English Schools, but goes so far out of its way as to write to Principals of Schools and draw into its service Malay youths who have not passed even the VII std. and there

Continued up.

# "A Winter's Tale."

## LOST AND FOUND AGAIN.

A story quite similar to the story of Shakespeare's 'Winter's Tale' with differences as to sex and circumstances is come to light from the parish of Chandiokoll in which a child belonging to a well to do family lost 18 years ago has been discovered as a grown up boy under strange circumstances in the house of a dhoby at Koddakadu. It appears that the parents of the boy fell out when still a young couple, and the father, who was determined to separate the child from the mother, carried him away and left him at Koddakadu near about the dhoby quarters. The father had then fled to escape a warrant that was issued for his arrest. The unhappy mother made a fruitless search for the child and the father for long years.

## DBOBY'S ADOPTED SON.

The child in the meanwhile had been found by a washerman and brought up in his house as an adopted child. From the nature of the dress the child wore when found and from his appearance the washerman inferred that the child belonged to a well-to-do family and he very carefully hushed up affairs and brought him up as one of his own children. When the child grew he took up to the vocation of his guardian and had occasion to go to the houses of the relatives and friends of his real mother but didn't attract anyone's curiosity as the long lost child. The boy, however, aroused the interest of an old woman in Chundikuli, mainly through his fine bearing and the interest he took in the religious lessons that she gave him when he brought clothes to her house. She thereupon enquired from the supposed father whether he was actually his child. Although she was answered in the affirmative she had her doubts. Some time later she heard that the boy had run away from the washerman's house.

## MOTHER AND SON MEET.

The old woman at once concluded that the boy was some body else's son. She happened to be a friend of the boy's mother who had in her moments of sorrow disclosed to her grief and the circumstance under which she had lost her child. The mother also described some of the prominent marks on the boy, especially a deep cut on his forehead.

The old woman had noticed this scar on the forehead of the washerman's boy and with the mother she went to the washerman's house. There the mother examined the marks on the boy more closely, and, making enquiries about his early life, proved beyond doubt that this was the lost child!

A pathetic scene ensued much to the washerman's dismay, when the mother and her long lost child embraced each other after 18 years with tears of joy.

## Continued.

Is nothing to prevent Officers drafted thus from rising to higher appointments should they honestly strive to do so. The Government has not only avoided openly its policy of preferring Malays to aliens in the Public Service but has, by its actions, shown that it is waiting with open arms to receive into its fold any deserving Malay, who would take advantage of the chance offered, and benefit by it. But what has been the response to this call of the Government? What percentage of Malays has during the past 50 years of British Protectorate over the F. M. S. acquired English education?

My dissatisfied Malay friend! You speak of the presence among the Malays of many intelligent men who have been unfairly shut out of Government Service. Is this true, or is it a flight of your imagination? Government needs and calls for intelligent Malays, why do 'your intelligent Malays' lack the intelligence to respond to the call of Government? My friend! I ask you seriously how many Malays could be found to day among you, who can do satisfactorily the ordinary routine work of a III Grade Clerk, if tomorrow Government decides to supplant all the alien Clerks with Malays. Aliens, you say, have nothing to do with this country, but let me tell you, what you perhaps conveniently forget that it is to the aliens you owe your, and your country's development, and that they will have very much to do with your country till you show that you are capable of doing for yourself and your country what they have done and are doing for both.

If in recognition of merit and as a reward for many years of faithful intelligent and useful service rendered to it, a fair and just Government has drafted into its administrative branches many a deserving alien, take my advice in the spirit in which I offer it, shake off your lethargy, your conservatism, your reserve and distrust of and hatred towards everything foreign to you, take kindly to the encouragement that Government is now offering for your Education, and enter into Government Service and benefit by the examples that has been set by you by aliens."

Klang 27-1-23. Paimam Qui Meruit Ferat.

## IV

### PREFERENCE FOR MALAYS.

"I concur with the letter of 'A Dissatisfied Malay' which appeared in your paper of 26th instant. He has voiced a real grievance for, as everyone knows, there is much room for improvement in the Education and in the scheme and positions of Malays in the Government Service.

With reference to the letter of 'A Methodist (Tamil) Jaffia Christian', I take it that he is not a selfish man and hence would try as far as he can, to improve the lot of his compatriots. Then why, should he be offended with the letter of 'A Dissatisfied Malay', when the latter tried to do something for the betterment of the Malays.

He says that the editor of a certain paper has said that 'Jaffia Tamils are the Sons of the East', but certainly he does not mean to make the educated Malays believe that an Editor can transform black into white by the stroke of his pen?

In conclusion I wish to remind A Methodist (Tamil), Jaffia Christian of the old saying that there are black sheep in every flock and therefore it is unwise on his part to start racial prejudice and controversy in the Public Press."—S. M. S. (To be continued.)

# LANKA'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

TO BE OPENED

on the 16th October, 1926,

at Cherniya Street, Vannarponnai, Jaffna.

This Institution will be conducted by well experienced and recognised instructors who are graduates of the Dawar's College of Commerce, Bombay.

## CURRICULUM OF STUDIES.

- (1) English Literature
- (2) Book-keeping and Accountancy
- (3) Methods and Machinery of Business
- (4) Banking and Currency
- (5) Mercantile Law
- (6) Secretarial Work and Practice
- (7) Auditing
- (8) Shorthand
- (9) Typewriting
- (10) Commercial Geography
- (11) Commercial Arithmetic
- (12) Elements of Political Economy, etc., etc.

## Students Seeking Admission

are requested to apply early, as the number of admission will be limited.

Van. East, S. P. KANDIAH.  
11-10-26. F.L.S.A. (Lond) L.A.A. (Lond)  
Mis. 924.

# INDIAN & FOREIGN

DEATH SENTENCE AGAIN IN ITALY.—It is said that at the instance of Fascist Deputies, an early extraordinary convocation of the Chamber is likely to be called for the adoption of legislation reintroducing capital punishment for attempts against the life of the head of the State. The death sentence would also apply to attempts against the head of the Government and against the existing political regime and similar crimes. Capital punishment was abolished in Italy in 1877, penal servitude for life being substituted. This generally involves rigorous solitary confinement, and the criminal very frequently becomes insane.

EX KAISER'S CLAIM TO ESTATES.—The Prussian Government's new compromise to settle the Hohenzollern claim to the estates proposes to pay the ex-Kaiser's family 15,000,000 marks cash, instead of 30,000,000 marks, and allots the ex-Kaiser 116,000 acres, including Oels Castle in Silesia, the present residence of the ex-Crown Prince. The ex-Kaiser must give up various castles, parks and buildings in the vicinity of Berlin, valued at 60,000,000 marks.

LONDON'S NOVEL STREET.—The London City Corporation is carrying out an interesting experiment in the Backfairs neighbourhood by repairing a street by means of terra-cotta blocks, on which there is a covering of rubber. It is claimed that this is the first "rubber street" in the world and that it is soundless, dustless, non skidding and more durable.

GOLD IN SEA WATER.—There is gold in seawater, but it will never make any one rich. Professor Fritz Haber, the German chemist, known for his researches on this subject and also for his contributions to agriculture in making possible the capture of nitrates from the air, warns possible investors against plausible schemes for boiling the wealth of Croesus out of the ocean. Gold in exceedingly minute quantities is found everywhere in the oceans of the world, but curiously enough the water and the floating ice near the North Pole assay about four times as much as water from the warmer portions of the globe. The average concentration of the precious metal in the 5000 samples analysed by Dr. Haber is only about one hundredth of a milligram, or three to one millionth of an ounce, to the ton; so that he has characterized it as a attempt to recover paying quantities of gold from the sea as "a search for a very small and doubtful needle in a very large haystack."

THE PACIFIC HEALTH CONFERENCE.—The Australian Commonwealth Health Department has invited several countries to send delegates to the Pacific Health Conference to be opened at Melbourne on December 15. Many countries have accepted the invitations.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR MR. COBBHAM.—Mr. Alan Cobham the British Aerial Expert who returned recently from his Australian flight has been awarded the Knighthood of the British Empire. His companions, Sergeant Ward and Mr. Capel, have been awarded the Air Force Medal and Membership of the British Empire Order, respectively. Sir Alan Cobham is only 31 years old, but he has already flown 300,000 miles. Among his exploits in recent years are the 12,000 miles flight through Europe, Northern Africa, Egypt and Palestine in 1923. The 17,000 miles flight to Rangoon and back carrying the Director of Civil Aviation in 1924. The 17,000 miles to South Africa and back in 1925 and the recent 38,000 miles to Australia and back.

GERMAN RESIDENCE FOR THE EX KAISER.—The Prussian Hohenzollern Bill places at the disposal of the ex-Kaiser the castle and the park at Hamburg as a residence, should the Imperial couple desire to return.

JAPANESE BUY INDIAN MILLS.—It is reported that a Japanese syndicate purchased a number of cotton mills belonging to an important Bombay firm. The price paid is said to be over £2,000,000.



## European Cannibal Ancestors.

## HUMAN MEALS FOUND IN GRAVES.

That the European forefathers of the Stone Age were cannibals is suggested by recent discoveries near Berlin.

In the course of excavations on the outskirts of the city there have been found burial places with parts of skulls and the bones of human limbs.

These remains, dating about 10,000 years, were carefully disposed within a sort of frame of red sandstone or "Adam's clay."

Of four burial places already discovered three contain human remains. In no case, however, is there a complete skeleton.

It is clear that before burial the bodies were skillfully dissected with flint instruments, and in each case only the heads and certain limbs were buried. These always being grouped in a specific manner.

On some of the limb bones are marks of burning, and there are other indications that not only the missing parts of the corpses, but also subsequently interred limbs were first roasted and the flesh eaten.

The bones also show, from the fact that they are so close together, that all the flesh was removed before burial.

It is pointed out that this cannibalism was not necessarily savage, but that in early times the eating of human flesh had a religious or ritualistic significance.

## Primitive Men with no Vices.

## DISCOVERY IN NORTH AUSTRALIA.

Tales of a savage race 100,000 years behind civilisation, and so primitive that they have no vices, were told by Mr. Jack McLaren, an Australian author and wanderer, who has arrived in England with a message of greeting to the King from a black monarch.

Nararak, chief of the Walulabs, a race of "lotus eaters," who wear no clothes, do no work, dwell in the open air, and live on fruit and the animals they kill for sport, sent his message as "king of the black people to the king of the white people." It has been delivered at Buckingham Palace.

Nararak believed himself king of the world before Mr. McLaren arrived on the shores of Cape York, at the most northerly point in Australia that stretches towards the islands of New Guinea. He finally accepted, with amazement from which he hardly ever recovered, that there was also a monarch who ruled over the white people.

Mr. McLaren was the first white man the Walulabs ever saw. He realised the fertility of the land on which they lived, and went there to develop a coconut plantation. He cleared the jungle, after teaching the savages the meaning of work, planted trees that matured in eight years of careful tending, collected his first crop last year, and selling both coconuts and plantation "cleared out."

His life among the blacks provided him with an immense background for writing, and at one time, when the blacks suddenly stopped work, trekked into the jungle, and left him alone for fourteen weeks, he wrote a book called "My Crowded Solitude."

## FUNNY PEOPLE.

"The Walulabs are funny people," said Mr. McLaren. "They were liable to leave me at any time or turn against me at any moment. Once when the king, who was my friend, was away they ambushed my house and tried to kill me with their wooden spears."

"Later, I bought 1,000 acres from them for two pounds of tobacco, which they had learned to use, and they were satisfied."

"They had no laws outside the word of the king. They could not write or count beyond their fingers. They had no religion apart from the folk lore and legends which were passed down from the parents to the children. They knew no love—they understood only fear. They had no tools except a throwing club and a spear, which was just a wooden pointed stick. They made fire with two sticks when it was necessary, but they carried the same fire around for years."

"In fine weather they slept and lived under the trees. When the rainy season came they huddled under a piece of bark."

"Boys and girls mature at about ten years, and marry shortly after that age. The women were old and wrinkled at thirty-five, and fifty years was considered a very advanced age."

"Death was the punishment meted out to a young girl who bore an illegitimate child. They reasoned well in matters of birth, and their one idea was to create a fine race of people. Inter-marriage was forbidden, but a man had as many wives as he wished."

## NO BURIALS.

"They never buried their dead, but simply wrapped them in bark and carried the remains around with them until decomposition made it impossible. After that the bodies were left lying anywhere."

"Nararak is a fine type of man. He stands nearly six feet tall. His face is covered with a bushy grey-black beard, his eyes flash, and he carries himself with royal dignity. When I first met him in the jungle I offered him some tobacco as a token of friendship. He signalled to another native, who took the present from me and then handed it to him."

"We developed friendship and sat for hours at times in my hut talking by signs."

"These people, who were so undeveloped that they knew nothing of lying, stealing, or the vices of our civilisation, will degenerate soon with more frequent association with sailors, pearl divers, and seamen who are beginning to find their way to the spot."

So accustomed has Mr. McLaren become to talking with the Walulabs that he still relies a great deal on the signs he makes with his hands to illustrate some point he is making. —"Times".

## The Spinning Wheel.

If you want National Regeneration, if you want to have National Education, if you want to identify yourself with the masses if you want to utilise your odd moments, then you cannot but take to the simple thing, "Spinning Wheel."

M. K. G

## 'Will Asia Become Christian?'

The press reported some time ago the summary of a fine speech by the Dean of St. Paul's, on the future prospects of the Christian Missions in Asia. Dean Inge entertains no illusion about proselytising the East. He says, "It is a mistake to suppose that Asia is calling to Europe for more light. On the whole, the settled opinion of the East is that the less they have to do with Western ideas, thought and policy, the better for the East." This consciousness however is no deterrent to the Dean in sending missionaries to the East. Only, he thinks, they should be better equipped than before and change their angle of vision. They should be "full of love and sympathy, without any racial prejudices, will try to study the lives and beliefs of the people to whom they go, seeing on the whole what is best in them." "What we most need," he says, "in all our missionary work is a few men who are really living such a life as apostles of Christ ought to live, whose lives are a living testimony not only that they believe what they teach, but that what they teach is the most holy and beautiful creed that could be believed and professed." We confess the last sentence jars on our ear. It is always belief they emphasise and further that *this* is the best religion, as if mere belief constituted sainthood, and the strength of the Christ's original apostles, or that such subtle arrogance in religion will pay in these days. Why could not the Dean suggest that the preachers of Christianity must be as pure, as free from worldliness, as full of devotion and self-surrender as was Christ himself, that they must see God face to face before they go out preaching Him? Really it seems difficult even for the best minds of the West to truly comprehend the psychology of religious life. A true Christian, permeated through and through by the consciousness of God, is a blessing and welcome everywhere. Such a one never antagonises any creed or faith, is content with silent service and knows that mere conversion to verbal formulas does not constitute spirituality.

Anyhow, the Dean seems to be somewhat ahead of his dogmatic class. He is above reproach when he says, "Supposing they worship a being with the same attributes, it does not very much matter whether they call him Buddha or Christ. We must look to things rather than words." This is indeed fine.

## CONVERSIONS EFFECTED BY MATERIAL PROSPERITY.

It is interesting to note how silently and remarkably the attitude of the Christian Missionaries towards other creeds is changing. At first it was a sort of arrogant and self-sufficient way of declaring the immense superiority of their doctrines. To revile other religions without understanding them and sometimes without regard to truth, was considered the best means of propagating Christianity. This did not prove successful. There was, and still is, the other way of alluring converts by material prospects. Floods, famines and epidemic offer fine opportunities to certain kinds of missionaries. We know cases in which the hungry were given the choice of conversion or starvation. But a better and a more refined section has developed another means. It is well-informed criticism of the Indian philosophies and creeds and demonstration through it of the comparative superiority of the Christian religion. This is quite honest, so long as the critics are scrupulously faithful to reason. We are confident, Indian philosophy and religion will not suffer in comparison with other systems of the world. But a more laudable process is to proclaim in season and out of season that all improvements of the non-Christian people in the present age are due directly or indirectly to the Christian influence. If there are social reforms, they are the outcome of the benign influence of Christianity! Are there religious reforms? Christianity must be at the bottom of them! And the heathens are slowly coming to the foot of the Cross, though the ungrateful creatures would not admit it! These insinuations are subtle manifestations of the old spirit. Christianity must anyhow come to the top! Thus Bishop Fred B. Fisher, returning from a tour in India about three years ago, thus expressed himself in an interview printed in "Zion's Herald": "They (missionaries) are creating a soul under the ribs of death—bringing something alive, active, constructive, into the bodies of the old dead religions of India. The big reform movements in Hinduism, Mohammedanism, and Buddhism, everywhere to be found in India, are part and parcel of the Christianizing process. From the Roof of the World to the Indian Ocean this new awakening of the old, dead faiths is evident. We hear a great deal about 'modern Hinduism,' 'modern Mohammedanism,' which are however, contradictions in terms. To modernize Hinduism and Mohammedanism is to destroy them as they have heretofore existed. The word of Jesus Christ has done that. The ideals and ethics of the Nazarene are the big moving forces in the modernization of Indian religions, which are taking them over unto themselves, incorporating the principles of Jesus into their own beliefs. The Christian competition can be met in no other way. The East must assimilate Christianity or be assimilated by it. It is one and the same thing in result. And by series of reformations the great religions of the East will in time leave off the shells of idolatry, superstition, immorality, and caste, and follow Christ—in their own Oriental way." The learned Bishop adds that Christianity "is the only religion that can stand the advance of knowledge and the revelations of science." Comments are unnecessary on such splendid researches.

## TRUTH IS NOBODY'S MONOPOLY.

Evidently Dean Inge is not so forward and optimistic as that reverend gentleman. For, he confesses that "all fall to see in the European nations, as they find them, true followers of the gospel which they profess to believe in." He says, "They (Asians) condemn our religion as ineffective." But he also can think of only two alternatives before the non-Christian religions; either they would become nominally Christians or Christianity will modify still further the old religions without destroying them. It did not occur to him that there is a third alternative of religions (not excluding Christianity) developing into their own ways and influencing each other when such influence is found necessary and beneficial. We think the better minds among the Christians could easily take a nobler attitude towards alien religions, such as Mr. C. F. Andrews and many others have taken, and such as the Dean himself seems to

Continued up.

## Local Option Poll regarding St. Mary's Grand Hotel Foreign Liquor License.

The preliminary list of persons (Residents of Urban District Council Wards Nos. 1 and 6) eligible to vote at the above on December 4th next is open to inspection at the Jaffna Kachcheri and any objection to, in respect thereof should be made to the Government Agent, N. P., before November 6th next.

Jaffna Kachcheri, 7th October, 1926. F. J. SMITH, Government Agent, N. P. G. 670.

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5969.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Ponniah Navaratnam of Thunnalai South

Deceased.

Vallippillai widow of Vallipuramathar of Thunnalai South

Petitioner.

1. Sinnathambiar Arumugam of Thunnalai South

Respondent.

1. Arumugam Kanapathippillai and 2. Annapillai widow of Chinniah

Added Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovenamed praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased Ponniah Navaratnam of Thunnalai South coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on July 27, 1926, in the presence of Mr. K. Arulampalam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and Mr. M. Sivapirakasam, Proctor on the part of the added Respondents; It is ordered that the 1st added Respondent is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the said intestate issued to him as per order of Court dated August 4, 1926, unless any other persons shall, on or before September 14, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

August 26, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

Order Nisi is extended to Oct. 14, 1926. O. 1150.

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## READYFORSALE.

Teak timber of the finest quality.

Teak squares ranging from 6 feet to 30 feet in length, width being 9 to 24 inches.

Long logs are few in number.

Apply sharp to avoid disappointment. Can be had from our depots both at Tondamanar and Jaffna.

H. 48. S. VEERAGATHIPILLAI.

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6216.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thangam wife of Perampalam Visuvanathan of Araly West who died at Kuala Lipis in F. M. S.

Deceased.

Sithamparam widow of Kanapathippillai Chellappah of Moolai

Petitioner.

Perampalam Visuvanathan of Araly West presently of Kuala Lipis in F. M. S.

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on August 10, 1926, in the presence of Messrs. Nagalingam & Nagalingam, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 3, 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 Respondent or any other person shall, on or before September 7, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

August 17, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

Extended to 12 10 1926, O. 1146.

## Continued.

have partially done. Why can they not believe that truth is nobody's monopoly, not even of Christ, and that there have been many teachers like him in different times and countries? Is it so hard to feel in this scientific age that spirituality is inherent in every man and nation, and that it is best to allow each to grow in his individual way? The clear and simple duty of every servant of God, of whatever religion, becomes then simple service, silent and unobtrusive, and not obstruction and criticism of any one's faith. But alas, the missionaries can scarcely forget the original idea with which their proselytism began, that Christianity is the only true religion and Christ the only savior and that the heathens must be converted to save their souls?

—"Parakkudha Bharata".

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6251.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sabramaniam Sabanathippillai of Vaddukoddai East who died at Kuala Lumpur in the State of Selangor in the F. M. S.

Deceased.

Nagamattu widow of Sabramaniam Sabanathippillai of Vaddukoddai East

Petitioner.

1. Veluppillai Visuvalliam of Vaddukoddai West, presently of Kuala Lumpur in F. M. S.

2. and wife Annapadhamippillai of do.

3. Sabanathippillai Murgugan of Vaddukoddai East

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on September 16, 1926, in the presence of Messrs. Nagalingam & Nagalingam, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 14, 1926, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful widow 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 October 14, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

September 23, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

O. 1147.

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6195.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Veluppillai Basiah of Karadive East

Deceased.

Thillaiyar Sinnstambiy of Karadive East

Petitioner.

1. Parapathy widow of Veluppillai and Minor 2. Veluppillai Chelliah of Karadive East presently of Nedunkerny in Mullative. The 2nd Respondent appears by his guardian ad litem the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on September 2, 1926, in the presence of Mr. T. Arumanayagam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 3, 1926, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the maternal uncle 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 23, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

September 6, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

This Order Nisi has been extended till October 14, 1926. O. 1148.

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6169.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sinnammah alias Parupathippillai wife of Kanapathippillai Vaitilingam of Vaddukoddai, Jaffna, who died at Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.

Deceased.

Kanapathippillai Murguganpillai of Vaddukoddai West, Jaffna

Petitioner.

1. Kanakampikai daughter of Kanapathippillai Vaitilingam

2. Vaitilingam Sithamparanathan

3. Sarawathi daughter of Vaitilingam

4. Vaitilingam Somaalingam all of Vaddukoddai West

5. Palanappah Kulanthavala of do.

6. Kanapathippillai Vaitilingam of do. presently of Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as the brother of the deceased's husband, unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other shall, on or before September 28, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

September 9, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

Time to show cause is extended till 12 10 1926.

G. W. W. D. J.

O. 1149.