

The Hindu Organ.

"Atisei Anakei and stop not till the goal is reached."

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS
HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY:

VOL. XXXVIII—NO. 32.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1926

PRICE 6 CENTS

NOTICE.

THE HINDU ORGAN.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

		Rs.	Cts.
<i>(Payable Strictly in Advance.)</i>			
For one column ...	Yearly ...	112	50
do ...	Half Yearly ...	65	65
do ...	Quarterly ...	37	50
For half column ...	Yearly ...	55	55
do ...	Half Yearly ...	37	50
do ...	Quarterly ...	23	45
For Quarter column ...	Yearly ...	37	50
do ...	Half Yearly ...	23	45
do ...	Quarterly ...	14	00
For one column, first insertion ...		9	40
For half column, do ...		5	00
For quarter column do ...		3	15
For an inch do ...			65

Friends", "Wedding Notices", and "At Homes", are made at the rate of 4 cents per word and are payable in advance.

Our Subscribers and others who send such short notices to us without a remittance will please note this.

Minimum charge for short advertisement single insertion Re. 1-00

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

(Payable Strictly in Advance.)

		TAM. ED. ENG. ED. BOTH ED.		
		Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Such as, "Wanted", "To Let", "For Sale", "Bereavement Notices", "Thanking	Jaffna Town	5-60	5-60	10-30
	Inland, India & F. M. S.	9-40	9-40	14-00

PRINTING THAT IS RIGHT.

In Jaffna we have obtained recognition as good printers by honest, faithful, service.

THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS

Neat Expeditious Prompt Punctual. Is one of the few well equipped printers in the North. We undertake all kinds of printing and turn out the Best Work at Moderate Charges.

For High class Printing send your orders to us. You will see we can do them best.

Estimates Free on Request. Let us Have Your Enquiries.

SAIVAPRAKASA PRESS, Vannarponnai, Jaffna.

P. Subbaroy's

World-renowned and most Efficacious Ayurvedic Medicines.

Awarded several medals and certificates of merit at various exhibitions.

TANJORE MASALA OR THE PRINCE OF FLAVOURING POWDERS.

DELICIOUS—CHARMING FLAVOUR.

A Powder purely of Vegetable ingredient prepared as per recipe followed in the culinary preparations of the famous Tanjore Maharaja's household. A pinch added to any preparations of diet, vegetarian or non-vegetarian, makes it easily digestible, highly palatable, most delicious, exquisite and agreeable to the palate. The flavour imparted to the preparations is so very charming and diffusing that it spreads not only throughout the entire premises, but also outside it to a distance. Can be used without the least scruples by the most orthodox Brahmanas and others. Much appreciated both by Europeans and Indians of all castes.

Price per tin of a powder to last for more than a month As. 8. V. P. P. Charges for 1 or 2 boxes As. 8 only extra. Can be had everywhere or from the Manufacturers direct.

21. VASANTA KUSUMAHARAM.—The surest cure for diabetes mellitus, nervous debility, excessive thirst, parched tongue, burning sensation in hands and feet, listless, swoons, gonorrhoea, difficult urination, spermatorrhoea, etc. Price of medicine for 7 doses Rs. 5. V. P. P. charges As. 8 only extra.

22. RAJATHA SUDHAI OR BLOOD PURIFIER.—Everybody knows that blood is the chief cause of human life. If the blood is impure various sorts of maladies arise, viz., ulceration of the mouth, sore eyes, maggots in the nose, ulcerated gums, pimples and boils over the body, abscesses, change of colour of the skin, syphilitic eruptions, chronic headache, impaired digestion, redness and stiffness

My permanent address—

P. SUBBAROY,

Ayurvedic Pharmacy,

Wendakereparamal Coll Bannath,

TANJORE

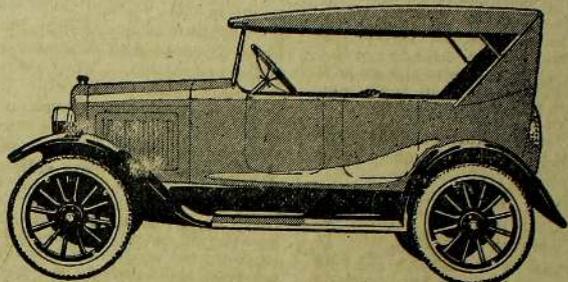
of the skin, loss of sensation in joints, black spots over the skin, swelling of the ears and nose, paleness and weakness of the body, dropsy, scales over the skin of the body, leprosy, ringworm, and other skin diseases, offensive smell throughout the body, dullness of spirits, tastelessness, itching sensation of the skin, etc. Our Rajatha Sudhai 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; improve 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.

CURE FOR WHITE LEPROSY OR LEUCODERMIA. Cure certain within a week by external application only. Very mild and gentle in action, suited to all constitutions. Rs. 2 per bottle. V. P. P. charges for 1 to 3 bottles As. 8 only extra. Catalogue of all Ayurvedic Medicines post free on application. P. SUBBAROY, Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Tanjore.

Please mention this paper when ordering.

As the Head-quarters of my Ayurvedic Pharmacy have been permanently transferred from Porto Novo to Tanjore, kindly address all your communications and orders to my new permanent and Head-quarters address at Tanjore, printed below and not to Porto Novo, as hitherto.

THE OVERLAND "91".



The Car that fully justifies its tremendous popularity. People who have owned many cars of many makes are of one accord in praising the new Overland "91" for its Consummate Performance.

Runs 30—35 miles to a gallon of petrol. Five seated Car with Magneto Ignition and nickel fittings.

RS. 2550/- NET FOR CASH. Battery Ignition Rs. 2300/- nett.

Easy payments arranged.

A FINE POSSESSION.

A FINE INVESTMENT.

Enquire for full particulars from,

S. S. Sanmuganathan & Sons,

Agents, Jaffna.

We are also Agents for the following Cars, Motor Bi-Cycles and Push Bi-Cycles.

1. Dodge Standard type, Rs. 3400/-
 2. Dodge Special type, Rs. 3650/-
 3. Dodge Sedan, Rs. 4100/-
 4. Overland six cylinder, Rs. 3650/-
 5. Overland six cylinder Sedan, Rs. 4975/-
 6. Willys Knight, Model 66, 5 seated, Rs. 6150/-
 7. Willys Knight, Model 66, 7 seated, Rs. 6500/-
 8. Willys Knight, Model 70, 5 seated, Rs. 5000/-
 9. Willys Knight, Model 70, 5 seated, Sedan, Rs. 5450/-
 10. A-C, Four seated, Rs. 5225/-
 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, £ 365 or Rs. 4892/15
 17. Austin, 2 seated, Touring, £ 190 or Rs. 2546/59
 18. Calcutt 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. 135/
MOTOR BI-CYCLES.
Douglas, Rs. 750/
A. J. S., Rs. 950/.

WE STOCK MOTOR ACCESSORIES, SPARE PARTS FOR OVERLAND, LUBRICATING OILS, TYRES, TUBES ETC. PRICES VERY MODERATE.

S. S. Sanmuganathan & Sons,

Y. 56.

JAFFNA.

LITTLE'S

ORIENTAL BALM.

All-Ceylon Handwriting COMPETITION.

JUDGES: C. V. PERERA Esq. President, All-Ceylon Union of Teachers.
Miss A. M. FABER Principal, Clifton Girls School, Colombo.
G. WHERAMANTY Esq. Zabira 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.,
MADRAS.

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 Vannarponne 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, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1926

BUILDING GRANTS.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE North Ceylon Educational Association has greatly compromised the position taken by the members of the association by wording an item in the agenda of the Annual General Meeting of the association coming off on Tuesday the 26th inst. as follows:—

"The Director of Education the most competent authority for allocating building grants"

We have every reason to believe that the wording of this item was entirely the work of the Honorary Secretary, who appears to be biased in the matter. It does not stand as a resolution in the name of any members. We are reliably informed that the majority of the members, among whom it may be mentioned, are some "Manager-Councillors," hold just the opposite view. It is inconceivable, therefore, why the Secretary has chosen to word it in this fashion, unless it be that he wants the North Ceylon Educational Association to commit the same blunder as the Ceylon Educational Association committed by submitting to Government a foolish memorandum on the subject of allocation of building grants. The latter association which is evidently composed of members, the majority of whom belong to a particular denomination, emphatically disagrees with the recommendation of the Sub-committee of the Finance Committee that "Building grants will be given only if the majority of the pupils for whom additional accommodation is required belong to the same religious denomination as that represented by the Manager," on the plea that the recommendation, if given effect to, will introduce religious distinctions into a sphere where they have not existed and that it will interfere with the freedom of parents to send their children to any school they please. It is evident that the Ceylon Educational Association is not very well acquainted with the history of education in this Island particularly with reference to the North. It is our impression that, had it done so, it would not have been so hasty as to submit that unfortunate memorandum.

The present system of education began in the year 1865 when a Sub-committee of the Legislative Council was appointed to inquire into the state of education. Previous to that, education was under the control of a School Commission. The first School Commission was established in 1834. Even the first School Commission was dominated by a particular denomination; namely, the Protestant clergy. As early as 1806, the Government having withdrawn the allowances of schoolmasters of a number of Government schools that were in existence in the Northern districts, the support of Government and its pecuniary assistance was given to the religious societies who established Christian schools in those districts. In 1841, the Governor of Ceylon, acting on instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, established the Central School Commission with a new constitution. The members of the Commission were again selected from the Anglican clergy and some of the missions in Ceylon, in addition to the lay members. The first idea of anything like a conscience clause appears in the Minute declaring the new constitution. The Commission was asked, by every means in their power, to promote education, in the English language, of their fellow subjects of all religious opinions in the Colony. They were therefore to be particularly careful to introduce into their schools, no books or system of instruction, which might have the effect of excluding scholars of any religious belief whatsoever. The Minute, however, laid down that it would be a most important portion of their duty to

promote the religious education of such of the community as belonged to the Christian faith and funds under their management was therefore to be equally applicable to this purpose. The Protestant schools were the first to claim the Government grant. In 1843, the unsatisfactory state of all the Government schools in the North, led the Commission to offer grants to the various Missionary Societies in Jaffna and they allotted £200 to the American Mission and £150 to each of the Church and Wesleyan Missions. No restriction as to the religious instruction, however, appear to have been made with regard to these schools. We owe it to the Roman Catholic Missions that denominational schools came gradually to be recognised by Government but they had to fight hard for it. The Department of Public Instruction came into existence in 1869 and grant was given to aided denominational schools for secular instruction. From this time, the policy of Government has been to allocate grants only for secular education.

It is interesting to note that when Government sought in the year 1905 public opinion on the matter of compulsory education in the vernaculars, it was the representatives of the American and Wesleyan Missions who favoured a system of State education. The author of the pamphlet entitled "The New Educational Policy of the Ceylon Government" puts it well, when in the following words he gives the true reason for the view taken by the Wesleyan and American Missionaries:— "These Missionary bodies did not profess belief in the conscience clause. Their schools which were largely subsidised from England and America, had for their object—and this was the object too for which they received funds—the conversion of the natives. If compulsory education were introduced, they knew they would not be able to give a wholly religious education on account of the presence of the conscience clause and the fact that in their schools they would have comparatively but a small number of children of their own particular denomination. But the *raison d'être* of their school work was the teaching of Christianity. If then the educational system did not allow them to do this in their own way their mission as an educational body was over."

The Government clearly shows this in a Memorandum on its policy laid on the table of the Legislative Council in November 1919. We take the following from the Memorandum to indicate the policy which the Government was bent on pursuing:—

1. "It should have been clear to all concerned that a situation had arisen, wherein it would have been advisable for Christian Missionaries to withdraw."
2. "It was apparently lost sight of that the non-Christian communities might deprecate the necessity of sending their children to Christian Schools and would hold the opinion..... that the doctrine of Christianity might not be wholly eliminated in the conduct of such schools."
3. "The main object of the other (meaning thereby non Catholic) schools under Christian management is to convert to Christianity the non-Christian children attending them. There is something anomalous in a system under which funds raised by taxation are used to support a movement for changing the religion of those taxed."

Thus it will be seen that what the Sub-Committee of the Finance Committee actually tried to do was to subscribe to the policy of the Government. Missionary institutions have been established and do exist for the sake of, not giving secular education, which is, by the way, only a ruse to get Government grant, but for the sake of preaching Christianity and to convert non-Christians. The Ceylon Educational Association thinks the recommendation of the Sub-Committee of the Finance Committee introduces religious distinctions into a sphere where they have not existed and should not exist. Is it right therefore for that body to say that grants should be given to institutions whose sole object is conversion of non-Christian children even after the conscience clause was introduced? Have not certain schools openly defied the written applications of non-Christian parents not to teach them the Bible? Do not certain schools even now have their roll-call in their churches so that non-Christian children might be compelled to enter their churches? And yet the Ceylon Educational Association knows nothing of these things!

It has been said that the liberty of parents has been interfered with. But we wonder whether parents in most areas have much liberty in the matter of choice of schools. If in Colombo, for example, a Hindu parent wants his child to attend a Hindu school, he cannot do so. He has therefore no other option but to send his boy to a school belonging to any other denomination or to the Royal College. In Jaffna we have not yet a sufficient number of Hindu schools to accommodate all Hindu children and in almost all Protestant Christian schools, the majority are Hindu children. There is not a single Government English School in the North.

Can all Hindu parents, therefore, have any option? It is not unusual even now

to hear conversion of children without the knowledge of parents. Last year, a parent had actually to go to a court of law to find the whereabouts of his son who had been converted. A parent has the right to send his child to any school but the Missionary has not the right to convert the child simply because the child has been sent to his school. Even now, if we are to take a hint from the words of Sir Anton Bertram, Missionaries in the West are planning and plotting to get hold of the native population through the medium of education. We are yet to see a Missionary who could boldly stand up and say that he is out here for any other purpose than preaching Christianity. He is here as the agent of his Mission but not as the agent of Government to impart education. It is therefore not proper to entrust him with funds raised by taxation as he is likely to use them for his own purpose. If anything, the thanks of the Ceylon tax-payer are due to the Sub-Committee of the Finance Committee for trying to prevent the money paid by them to be used for a purpose for which they never intended they should be used.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT—While a train was steaming into Humpuittiya Station on last Saturday morning, a porter who ran along the platform for the purpose of handing the roadbill to the Guard fell between the footboard and the platform. The train at once halted and the porter escaped without serious injuries.

REX FIREMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE—A remarkable accident is reported to have occurred on the 18th inst. at the Running shed at Dematagoda. It appears that an engine was halted in the yard and one of the Firemen was searching for the oil can underneath the engine. The Driver who was apparently unaware of this, started the engine. The Fireman who saw no way of escape practically stretched himself on the line and emerged after the engine had passed. He did not, however, escape unscathed.

RETURN OF MR E B ALEXANDER—Mr. E. B. Alexander who returned to the Island last Monday after a holiday in England is appointed to act as Colonial Secretary until the return of Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, or until further notice.

CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS—At a special meeting of the Kandy Maddigama Lanka Mahajana Sabha held recently a resolution was passed for the nomination of Mr. E. W. Perera to the Presidency of the Congress.

A NEW ADVOCATE—Mr R. N. Asirwatham, the Ratnapura Proctor, was sworn in as an Advocate of the Supreme Court, on last Monday, before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr Justice Lyall Grant. Mr. Asirwatham has been a Proctor for 20 years. He has practised his profession at Ratnapura for a period of 18 years.

ABUSE OF HOSPITALITY—It is reported that a young man named James who went to Beverley Estate, Dandiya, during the latter part of last month in search of employment, after staying for a couple of days with one A. V. Pereira, is alleged to have walked away with the latter's Post Office Savings Bank Book and drawn Rs. 10. The C. I. D. has charged him with forgery.

FATHER IN LAW'S PLAINT LANDS SON IN-LAW INTO TROUBLE—A. M. Mohideen Ibrahim of Pottalam charged on the 16th inst. one James with the theft of a cart load of coconuts from his estate. When non summary proceedings were taken by the Magistrate, the accused, in his statement, admitted the removal of the coconuts. He stated, however, that he did so on the instruction of Hamido, the complainant's son in law. Hamido who had already signed a statement before the Pattu Mudaliyar admitting that he did instruct the accused to remove the coconuts from his father in-law's estate, has denied his written statement. As a result of the same Hamido now stands charged with perjury.

ALLEGED THEFT OF JEWELLERY—On the 15th instant the Police Magistrate of Jaffna, recorded non summary proceedings in the case in which Inspector J. P. Goonetilleke, of the Jaffna Police, charged a young man named Vyramuttu and his wife, and two men named Cholliah and Ponnambalam with housebreaking and theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 5,000 belonging to the widow of the late Mr. Vyramuttu of Manipay. It would appear that the accused, Vyramuttu, and his wife lived in the same bungalow as the complainant and one night the complainant's jewellery was stolen by the accused. The complainant informed the police who made inquiry and arrested the accused. The defence denied the charges and submitted that the accused had been falsely charged. Not a single article of the stolen jewellery had been found in the possession of the accused by the police. The Magistrate forwarded the record to the Attorney-General, returnable on the 26th instant. The accused men were remanded, the accused woman having been allowed bail in Rs. 500 on a previous date.

Continued up.

North Ceylon Educational Association.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held at the Central College, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 6 p. m.

The following is the agenda:— (1) Minutes and Reports (2) Early introduction of the pension scheme for teachers (3) Need for increased production of Tamil trained teachers (4) A site of sufficient acreage for the Ceylon University (5) Provision for the training of graduate teachers (6) Private pact between Managers and Teachers (7) The Director of Education the most competent authority for allocating building grants.

It is also understood that some of the members have submitted certain important resolutions which are not in the agenda. Among the questions that are likely to be discussed, in addition to the above, are the questions of principle involved in the allocation of grant to institutions under private management. Nominations to the Board of Education and the invidious distinction made between Secondary school teachers and Elementary school teachers and between schools in the Northern and Eastern Provinces and schools in other parts of the Island.

Colombo

Local Government Board.

BATTICALOA OPPOSED AND BERUWALA NOT RIPE FOR U. D. C.

The following are the minutes of proceedings of the sixty-sixth meeting of the Local Government Board held at the Colombo Kachcheri on Thursday, October 7, 1926, at 9.30 a. m.

The Hon. Mr. F. Bartlett, President; The Hon. Dr. J. F. E. Bridger, Director of Medical & Sanitary Services; S. Obeyesekere, Esq., Deputy Solicitor General; The Hon. Mr. A. C. G. Wijeyekoon; The Hon. Mr. G. A. Willie; J. H. Meedeniya, Esq., Adigar.

The minutes of the sixty-fifth meeting having been considered were confirmed.

Considered Circulation Paper No. 81 by-law made by the Negombo Council regarding buildings. The by-law was approved subject to certain verbal amendments.

Tabled Circulation Paper No. 82 reply of the Chairman of the Negombo Council to Colonial Auditor's letter No. 1788/19/26 of June 11, 1926.

Considered Circulation Paper 83 by-laws made by the Kalutara Council relating to the statement of a nuisance. The by-laws were approved.

Considered Circulation Paper No. 84 report of the Medical officer of Health, Sabaragamuwa, on the sanitary condition of Ratnapura. It was resolved to re-circulate the report, together with the remarks thereon of the Chairman of the Council.

Considered Circulation Paper No. 86 regarding the by-laws made by the Panadura Council regulating motor traffic. The by-laws were approved.

The Board considered and approved under section 141 (b) the water-rate of 4 per cent. with certain exemptions levied by the Matale Council for 1927.

The Board considered and approved a by-law made by the Matale Council in substitution for its existing by-law regarding the holding of polls. Considered and approved a by-law to be substituted for by-law 6 of the model by-laws under the "Conditions of Issue of License" in respect of aerated water factories.

JAFNA COUNCIL'S LAND ACQUISITION—Considered and approved under section 47 (c) the application of the Jaffna Council for the acquisition of land for a road through Nayanmakaddu, partly by private treaty and partly under the Land Acquisition Ordinance.

The Board sanctioned under section 194 (4) the payment of the sum of Rs. 5.68 by the Matale Council to P. C. 564 K. D. de Silva as compensation for wrongful arrest for alleged non payment of the labour tax.

It was resolved to amend the form of administration report prescribed for District Councils under section 191 by altering the term "Infant mortality" under the heading "Public Health" to "Infantile mortality per 1000 births."

The Board considered the proposal of the Kalutara Council to fix a new scale of salary for its Secretary and resolved to ask the Council to justify the proposal in relation to its revenue and the salaries paid to the Secretaries of the other District Councils and with regard to the responsibilities placed on the Secretary.

Read letter No. 1263 of September 30, 1926, from the Government Agent, Eastern Province, (in reply to an enquiry from the President) stating that it appears that the general opinion among the intelligent rate payers of Batticaloa is opposed to the establishment of an Urban District Council for that town.

Considered a reference from the Colonial Secretary relative to the proposed establishment of an Urban District Council for Beruwala. In view of the opinion of the Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara, the Board decided to inform Government that Beruwala was not ripe at present for such a Council.

Continued.

JAFNA MOTOR PROSECUTION—Sub-Inspector J. H. A. Fernando, of the Jaffna Police, charged on October 13th before Mr. A. G. Ranasinghe, Police Magistrate of Jaffna, a car driver named Paramu Marukesu with having pined his car No. C 3197 for hire without a hiring licence at Jaffna. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 100. P. O. 1572 Saravananathan, of the Jaffna Police, charged a car owner named Carnakara Muttuomaru with having allowed his car No. H 219 to be overloaded at Jaffna. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 25.

CORRESPONDENCE

LAWYERS AND EDUCATION.

The Editor, "Hindu Organ"

Sir, You will be surprised to hear that the North Ceylon Educational Association which is said to be a representative non-sectarian organization has of late begun to make distinction between Hindus and Christians in the matter of election of members to the Association.

According to the rules of the Association all teachers and all persons interested in Education are eligible to become members on payment of the subscription of a rupee; of course subject to the approval of the Committee.

This association has already on its roll good many lawyers and one or two un-certificated teachers in addition to a good number of teachers mostly from the Christian Institutions in Jaffna. It may also be stated that the Secretary for the past many years is either Mr. J. K. Channugam or Mr. John Caellish.

This association makes it always a point to meet whenever any vacancy occurs in the Board of Education or Advisory Committee and very rarely meets on other occasions. It is not surprising to know that the association which had its last meeting in 1924 had an Extra-ordinary General Meeting and some committee meetings in the course of the last two or three months, all because there happened to be some vacancies in the Board of Education.

This association has of late turned its activities in other directions also. So far as I know no application for membership from a lawyer interested in Education or from a teacher was ever rejected. I understand that the members of the Committee who met yesterday (most of whom happened to be Christians) rejected the application from some of the leading lawyers of Jaffna, all because they happened to be Hindus and would not if they become members, allow the handful of Christians who are running the whole show to have their own way. Are there not many lawyers now as members of the association? If so what was the motive behind which prompted the committee members to reject the applications of the lawyers for membership? Was it because they all happened to be Hindus?

Is it not a fact that some applications for membership from Hindu un-certificated teachers of long experience were rejected while the same committee accepted the application for membership from a Christian un-certificated teacher of the Kinnar College. Is it not a fact that a Hindu teacher who by an oversight made the application for membership and whose application was rejected happened to be a long standing member of the association? Do not all these show that a handful of men (mostly Christians) want to make this association a purely Christian body? Is it not a fact that some teachers were elected as members at a committee meeting in which Hon: Mr. Rajaratnam presided and that at subsequent meeting held yesterday their election was set at naught and they were refused to be enrolled as members? Is it because they happened to be Hindus and the Majority of the members of the committee that met yesterday happened to be Christians?

Jaffna, (Ed. 10 1926) Yours etc., October 20, H.O. A. TEACHER.

[If the facts stated above are true, then the Committee of the North Ceylon Educational Association has taken a very high-handed step in rejecting the application for membership of a class of respectable gentlemen whose association will add to the prestige of the Association and make it a more representative body. —Ed. H. O.]

UNGODLY URBAN COUNCIL QUESTIONS.

The Editor, "Hindu Organ"

Sir, In the proceedings of the "Jaffna Urban Council" meeting held on 11th ulto, as appearing in the "Hindu Organ" dated 20th idem, I read the following questions as having been asked by Mr. P. Moses, a Member of the Council.

1. Is the Council aware of the Police Order closing the road passing the Nallur Kanthaswamy Temple to motor car, cart and carriage traffic between the 18th August and 8th September?

2. Has this council or its chairman been informed or consulted about such action? If so, will the chairman order that the necessary papers be tabled.

3. Has this council any power over the traffic upon the said road?

4. If regulations under Police Ordinance or other regulations empower such closing, should not this council and the general public have been informed of such proposed closing by proclamation at least.

I believe that 18th August to 8th September were the annual festival days at Nallur Kanthaswamy temple and that what disturbed the equilibrium of the Catholic member who asked the above ungodly questions was the sight of the immense crowd of devotees who flocked to the temple and might have naturally blocked the surrounding roads also. The warp and woof of this member's mental fabric are thus exhibited, and one can easily perceive that this exhibition is not without connection with the present missionary animosity against the activities of the Hindus to regain some of their lost grounds.

The member asks "should not this council and the general public have been informed of such proposed closing by proclamation at least" I wish to know who the general public are. Am I to understand that the handful population of the community to which the member belongs is meant by the term "General public," or the 95% of the Hindus as well? If the latter, let me tell the

Continued up.

OBITUARY.

MR. V. SANMUGAM.

We regret to record the death of Mr. V. Sanmugam, F. M. S. Government Pensioner, which occurred at his residence in Moolai on Monday last. The deceased gentleman who was in the best of his health contracted fever after being bitten by his pet dog. His condition became serious and he was removed to the Green Hospital at Manipal. After a stay of about four days there the hospital authorities gave up hopes. Mr. Sanmugam was then removed back to Moolai and Ayurvedic treatment was resorted to, which, too, was of no avail and he passed away peacefully surrounded by his closest relations. The last rites were performed by his sons Messrs. Seenivasagam and Cumaraswamy and the cremation took place the following day (Tuesday) at the family crematorium at Moolai. The deceased leaves behind to bemoan his loss besides his two sons, a widow and a host of friends and relations.

Continued.

member that this Majority body are annually well aware of the situation of the roads during the festival days and that a proclamation is not necessary for them. I am inclined to think that if this member had happened to hold a seat in the Legislative Council, he would have even asked Government, if the General Manager of Railways had power to order the issue of cheap tickets to pilgrims from outstations attending the Kanthaswamy temple festivals at single fare for the double journey.

Can bigtry go further? Kuala Lumpur, 7-10-26.

Yours etc., V. W. Tambyaiyah.

THE MAGIC OF WEALTH.

The Editor, "Hindu Organ"

Sir, What in the world is impossible for one who is possessed of wealth? Let him be a downright behemoth or the most abandoned of criminals. What matters if he has no brains or abilities? If only he can dip his hand into a purse of gold, he is above all imperfections; and he is indeed a veritable god. A religious saint with a pure heart and his mind fixed on God, as is at the dwelling of a householder begging for alms. He is greeted with angry words and disdainful looks. All that he expects is a copper cent or a handful of rice. On the necessity of having to give to a needy Sannyasi this trifling mite, people fret and fume ever so much. A wealthy man with all the facilities of providing himself with all sorts of luxuries and tasty dishes, is accorded, wherever he goes, a right royal reception. He is, in fact, smothered with caresses (to speak figuratively) and sickened with the choicest specimens of food and drink. The cost of this entertainment never enters into the head those who provide it. But in the case of the poor Sannyasi, his very approach is detested at the possibility of his being responsible for relieving them of a piece of red copper. This psychology has neither rhyme nor reason. Those who foster this mentality can hardly be classified as "men." In men, there should be the power of discrimination. Those who are devoid of this paramount faculty can only owe kinship to dumb animals. Who will be foolish enough to take ojal to Newcasttle? Why give one who is possessed of all you can give and deny him that is in great need of your charity. Only a heart that is corrupted with unholy ambitions for wealth, can bring itself to honour the wealthy, not because of their inherent goodness but because they happen to wield the weapon of wealth. The magic of wealth becomes prominently manifest in matrimonial matters. A life spent in gross sensualism and inconceivable infamy is never thought as too despicable for purposes of matrimonial alliance, if one can boast of a heavy purse. Let the horoscope forebode certain death for one of the couple within one week of the consummation of marriage. If the man happens to be a rich aristocrat, this obstacle fades out of view—the lure of wealth being powerful enough to effect this—and the marriage takes place at any rate. Such is the magic of wealth.

Talipot, 7-10-26

I am, Yours etc., ONE WITHOUT WEALTH.

Newly Arrived! Best Sort!!

READY FOR SALE.

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.

Settling in Malaya.

(CONTRIBUTED BY MR. V. W. THAMBIAYAH)

[This article is one of a series of such promised to the Editor during his recent visit to Malaya by the leading men of our community over there. As we have a very wide circle of readers in Malaya, it is hoped that the subject would prove of sufficient interest to them. It is with that hope that we give publicity to them in these columns.—Ed. H. O.]

(Opinions Expressed in the "Malay Mail.") (Continued from our last issue.)

XIV FAIR PLAY.

"Your note appended to the letter of 'Cosmopolitan Outlook' in your issue of Saturday last states 'But now the time has come when people born in the country, whether they be Malay, Chinese, or Indian, should be employed in preference to Asiatics from other countries.' Are you not aware, Sir, that this salutary rule has been observed by the Government for some years. It is embodied in the schemes of the Subordinate Service and in the General Orders. Attention is drawn to it from time to time by circulars, and you have dealt with the matter in your paper lest the rule is overlooked.

The object of the correspondence appears therefore purposeless and it is surprising that your paper, the chief feature of which is the great interest taken in local affairs, should allow such aimless mud-slinging to defile its columns. If it is intended as propaganda in favour of Malays, then it sounds like carrying coal to Newcastle. Instead of rushing to the press to indulge in unworthy recriminations, if the natives with grievances would only approach the Government in its aim to bring forward the natives of the country. There is no use in a dismissed or 'Dissatisfied Malay', crying for the moon. He should be content to abide by the rules of the Service.

You say 'Whether they be Malay, Chinese or Indian.' May I ask if the term Indian includes Ceylonese?

It does not appear to be known that many of the Malays in the Service are really natives of Sumatra and have no better claim on this country than the despised Jaffna Tamils. Like the despised ones, they live their homes in search of the Almighty Dollar, and return sooner or later when their pockets are full. Others who pose as 'Malays' are a mixed origin and do not belong to the class of 'Village Gentlemen', with whom the Officials and others sympathize.

Most of the people of this is the land of the Malay. It was this land at one time but it is no longer so. Other races predominate. Even if the British never came and the Malay Rulers themselves developed the country to its present prosperous condition with the aid of outsiders. I feel certain that the Malay Rulers, or any enlightened rulers would not hesitate to grant equal rights to all natives of the country. The British Rulers therefore are making themselves liable to the charge of partiality in establishing an exclusive College for the training of Malays for the higher Services.

Can such a thing be done in England for people of Celtic origin because they happen to have been the earlier inhabitants? We are living in an age when civilization tends to forward things universal as opposed to things parochial. Even in the days of religious intolerance, the Moguls in India entrusted to Hindus of the country responsible positions in the Government. It is therefore unthinkable that the enlightened Malay Rulers would not agree to treat all natives of the country without distinction.

Coming again to the Jaffna Tamils it is taken for granted that they will all return to their country. This is contrary to what we have read in history and to ordinary economic laws. Their vested interests in the country are increasing (this is particularly true of the present generation) and before long they will find that they cannot leave the country even if they want to. The result will be a repetition of the history of the Straits born Chinese. It will be time then for them to claim rights, and in the meantime they will be content to pick the crumbs that fall from the tables of the local born. For there is no doubt that the local born cannot yet satisfy the needs of the Services. It is uncharitable to abuse a man because he is no longer as indispensable as he used to be, and because some imagine that he is no longer necessary.

The Jaffna Tamils ask for nothing but, "Fair Play" Kuala Lumpur, Feb. 6th 1923.

The above deal principally with the subject "our claiming Rights" and it will be observed that the Major opinion is that we cannot do so in competition with the sons of the soil. One of the correspondents pointed out that the Majority of the men who claim themselves as sons of the soil are really not so, as they originally came from Java or Sumatra, but this point is cleared by the Editorial Comment of the "Malay Mail" which is as follows:—(H.O. 21-10-1926)

"Many Jaffna Tamils have done really good work in this country, but now the time has come when people born in this country, whether they be Malay, Chinese or Indian should be employed in preference to Asiatics from other countries."

"Sons of the soil" include not only the indigenous Malays, but also those Malays, Chinese or Indians (Ceylonese included) of foreign countries domiciled here and made this as their home. This is a liberal definition of the "sons of the soil" as above defined. There are countries that do not tolerate the preponderance of foreigners in State Services even though they have made such countries as their places of domicile, but here it is not so. For the present at least so long as the foreigners like us, are haggling only about their entries into petty Government services and nothing else the above definition of the sons of the soil should be given preference cannot be disputed. That is my view. They are the assets of the country. For its fertility and for its national pride and strength they are more responsible. The foreigner, as has been described by critics, is only a bird of passage and merely drains out the country's bread due to the son of the soil, and the foreigner can only expect into crumbs. That is what we would wish in our own country. This being so, there is no alternative for us except to qualify ourselves

Continued up.

INDIAN & FOREIGN

NEW GOVERNOR OF BENGAL—The King has approved the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Jackson to be Governor of the Presidency of Bengal in succession to the Earl of Lytton, whose tenure of office will expire next March.

INDIAN PRINCESS DROWNED—A body was found off the coast of Morocco in France on October 14, of a well-dressed woman who has been identified as Madame Villemont of Paris, nee Princess Irene Dalespingsh, sister of the Princess Victor and Frederick Dalespingsh. A letter was washed up on a rock nearby, and it is supposed to be written by the deceased. It is said that she was killing herself as she was tired of life. Princess Irene Dalespingsh was a daughter of the late Maharajah Dalespingsh of Lahore and was educated in England and France. Princess Victor Dalespingsh, the third daughter of the ninth Earl of Coventry is the sister in law of the deceased lady.

ANOTHER INTENDED AIR FLIGHT—Lady Maud Hoare and her husband, Sir Samuel Hoare, the Air Minister, are to fly from London to India via Egypt in the new year. The distance is 4,750 miles, and will be the longest flight ever undertaken by a woman.

ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1925.—It is said that the population of England and Wales in the middle of 1925 was 38,890,000, which shows that births during the year numbered 710,000, being the lowest rate recorded except in war-time.

WIDOW MARRIAGES IN INDIA.—The amount of important work done by the Widow Marriage Society is seen from the latest statistics now available, which show that, from the 1st January to 30th September, 1925, the total number of widows married under the Society's auspices was 2204.

RAINFALL IN BENGAL.—The rainfall in Bengal this year is said to be far in excess of the normal.

AIRSHIP BASE AT KARACHI.—Work on the Airship base at Karachi which had been somewhat delayed owing to the havoc of the recent floods, is now progressing favourably.

A ROYAL CONVERSION.—It is understood that following her marriage to the Crown Prince of Belgium, Princess Astrid of Sweden will become a Roman Catholic.

ALCOHOL FROM BREAD.—A machine brought over from Germany for exhibition at the Serqui-Centennial in Philadelphia produces alcohol from bread while the bread is being baked.

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.—The Round table Conference on the Indian problem in South Africa, which the Government of the Union had agreed to hold would meet in Cape Town on the 20th December.

MOTOR EXPEDITION TO THE EAST.—The latest motor expedition starts from London to Calcutta when Lawrence Drader in a touring car begins a trip to the East. Drader hopes to reach Calcutta in 50 days, the route of approximately 7358 miles being Paris, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Sofia, Constantinople, Angora, and thence on to Baghdad, Teheran and India.

GENERAL ELECTION IN INDIA.—The general elections of the Indian Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly have been fixed for Monday, the 8th November next.

FALSE EVIDENCE IN MURDER CASE.—U. K. Gyl, a pleader and a member of the Legislative Council, has been charged by the Magistrate for fabricating false evidence in a murder case in Burma.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT LAHORE.—While the Dasserah Hindu Festival celebrations passed off without a hitch, an unhappy incident occurred on the evening of the 16th October when as the result of an explosion of a fireworks bomb, commonly known as a gala bomb, two Hindus died and about 30 others were reported seriously injured, all belonging to the poorer class of spectators. Enquiries in connection with the explosion of a bomb during the Dasserah celebrations show that the incident was more serious than reported. The casualties are five dead, including one Mohomedan, and 30 seriously wounded, in some cases the wounds being four inches deep. The injured, who were sent to hospital, include three Hindu children and a lady and three Mohammedans. Considerable excitement prevailed, but there is no likelihood of trouble as the authorities are closely watching the situation. General regret is felt that the incident occurred on the eve of Lord Irwin's visit to Lahore.

Continued.

As "SONS OF THE SOIL,"

if we want to have our claims for entry into the Government Services recognised. One fact to be noted here is, that we are obliged to face this situation, as our ability or perhaps our capability can permit us only to be drivers of the quill. The Chinese who contribute much more than us to the size of the Malayan population and who perhaps entered the country a little before us do not care for this situation. They do not haggle for positions in the Service of Government. If as all they care to enter it, it is surely to satisfy a fancy or just to learn a little bit of office routine in order that it might be helpful to them in business which is dear to them and which is their permanent occupation. Immediately as they satisfy this fancy, they clear out of the Government Service and get into their permanent occupation. That is not the case with us. Ours is much a great and therefore it is necessary that we should prepare ourselves to be competent candidates in the field that we are prone or capable to enter. This field being the quill driving office of the Government. It follows that we have to qualify ourselves as "sons of the soil," and as the sons of the soil can be no others, but the permanent abiders of the country, it therefore follows that we should decide to qualify ourselves as "sons of the soil" in Malaya.

INDENTURED LABOUR IN NATAL.

The following is another chapter from Mahatmaj's auto biography appearing in "Young India":

Balasundaram's case brought me into touch with the indentured India. What impelled me, however, to make a study of their condition was the campaign for bringing them under special heavy taxation.

In that year, 1894, the Natal Government sought to impose an annual tax of £25 on the indentured Indians. The proposal astonished me. I put the matter before the Congress for discussion and it was immediately resolved to organise the necessary opposition.

At the outset, I must explain briefly the genesis of the tax.

About the year 1860 the Europeans in Natal, finding that there was considerable scope of sugarcane cultivation, felt themselves in need of labour. Without extra labour the cultivation of cane and the manufacture of sugar impossible, and the Natal Zulus were not suited to this form of work. The Natal Government therefore corresponded with the Indian Government and secured their permission to recruit Indian labour. These recruits were to sign an indenture to labour in Natal for five years and at the end of the term they were to be as liberty to settle there and to have full rights of ownership of land. These were the inducements held out to them, for the Whites then had looked forward to improving their agriculture by the industry of the Indian labourers after term of their indentures had expired.

But the Indians gave more than had been expected of them. They grew large quantities of vegetables. They introduced a number of Indian varieties and made it possible to grow the local varieties cheaper. They also introduced the mango. Nor did their enterprise stop at agriculture. They entered trade. They purchased land for building and many raised themselves from the status of labourers to that of owners of land and houses. Merchants from India followed them and settled there for trade. The late Seth Abubaker Amod was first among them. He soon built up an extensive business.

The White traders were alarmed. When they first welcomed the Indian labourers they had not reckoned with their business skill. They might be tolerated as independent agriculturists, but their competition in trade could not be booked.

RACIAL ANTAGONISM.

This sowed the seed of antagonism to Indians. Many other factors contributed to its growth. Our different ways of living, our simplicity, our contentment with small gains, our indifference to the laws of hygiene and sanitation, our slowness in keeping our surroundings clean and tidy, and our stinginess in keeping our houses in good repair—all these combined with the difference in religion, contributed to fan the flame of antagonism. Through legislation this antagonism found its expression in the Disfranchising Bill and the Bill to impose a tax on the indentured Indians. Independent of legislation a number of pinpricks had already been started.

The first suggestion was that the Indian labourers should be forcibly repatriated, so that the term of their indentures might expire in India. The Government of India was not likely to accept the suggestion. Another proposal was therefore made to the effect that

- 1. The indentured labourer should return to India on the expiry of his indenture; or that
2. He should sign a fresh indenture every two years, an increment being given at each renewal;
3. In the case of his refusal to return to India or renew the indenture he should pay an annual tax of £25.

A deputation composed of Sir Henry Binns and Mr. Mason was sent to India to get the proposal approved by the Government there. The Viceroy at the time was Lord Elgin. He disapproved of the £25 tax, but agreed to a poll tax of £3. I thought then, as I do even now, that this was a serious neglect of duty on the part of the Viceroy. In giving his approval he had in no way thought of the interests of India. It was no part of his duty thus to accommodate the Natal Europeans. In the course of three or four years an indentured labourer with his wife and each male child over 16, and female child over 13 came under the impost. To levy a yearly tax of £12 from a family of four—husband, wife and two children—when the average income of the husband were never more than 14 shillings a month was atrocious and unknown anywhere else in the world.

THE BEGINNINGS OF INDIAN AGITATION.

We organised a fierce campaign against this tax. If the Natal Indian Congress had remained silent on the subject, the Viceroy might have approved of even the £25 to £3 was very likely due solely to the Congress agitation. But I may be mistaken in thinking so. It may be possible that the Indian Government had disapproved of the £25 tax from the beginning and reduced it to £3 irrespective of the opposition from the Congress. In any case it was a breach of trust on the part of the Indian Government. As trustee of the welfare of India the Viceroy ought never to have approved of this inhuman tax.

The Congress could not regard it as any great achievement to have succeeded in getting the tax reduced from £25 to £3. The regret was still that it had not completely safeguarded the interests of the indentured Indians. I ever remained its determination to get the tax remitted but it was twenty years before the determination was realised. And when it was realised, it came as a result of the labours of not only the Natal Indians but of all the Indians in South Africa. The breach of faith with the late Mr. Gokhale became the occasion of the final campaign, in which the indentured Indians took their full share, some of them losing their lives as a result of the firing that was resorted to, and over ten thousand suffering imprisonment.

But truth triumphed in the end. The sufferings of the Indians were the expression of that truth. But it would not have triumphed except for unflinching faith, great patience and incessant effort. Had the community given up the struggle, had the Congress abandoned the campaign and submitted to the tax as inevitable, the hated impost would have continued to be levied from the indentured Indians until this day, to the eternal shame of the Indians in South Africa and of the whole of India.

Continued up

Ape's Human Baby?

MONKEY PARTS FOR THE AILING.

A strange medical experiment is now taking place in Paris. A few months ago Dr. Serge Voronoff, the famous Russian surgeon, transplanted the glands of a monkey, a healthy young female chimpanzee, into an elderly English woman to try to rejuvenate her mental and physical faculties, and a little while later he transferred a French woman's glands which were unwanted to the chimpanzee.

The human glands not only look most perfectly in Norah, but she became very coquettish, and commenced to show many human characteristics. In a second operation a collaborator of Dr. Voronoff artificially impregnated her with the seeds of human life, and this chimpanzee, which may become the mother of a human child, is now confined in a small iron cage in the laboratory of the College de France.

HUMAN OR ANTHROPOID?

A large number of French medical and surgical men are watching the experiment with amazement and pondering over some baffling questions. Will the offspring be human or anthropoid? Will it have the body and intelligence of its human father and mother by proxy, or of this beast from the jungle? Or will the offspring combine a human body and mind with the instincts, suppleness, and herculean strength of its jungle mother?

The great surgeon justifies this extraordinary experiment on the ground that it will benefit the human race. He has reached the conclusion, after 16,000 rejuvenation operations on men and women, that human beings and anthropoids are so similar—they have the same teeth, blood, organs, and glands—that many of the chimpanzee's vital organs and glands can be transplanted into men and thereby prolong their lives.

MONKEY FARM.

The experiment on Norah is simply the commencement of a widespread investigation to try to prove these theories. This investigation is the outgrowth of his rejuvenation operations. Dr. Voronoff believes that if vital functions of the human body—child bearing in this case—can be experimentally carried out in chimpanzees, then a man with an unhealthy gland or organ can have it replaced with one from a chimpanzee.

He is now constructing his monkey farm at Menton on the Riviera to supply these spare parts, and this farm will be opened this month.

A French doctor has raised a cry of alarm in a Paris medical journal and he suggests that Norah's offspring may be half man and half chimpanzee.

If this offspring grows up, what will be its relationship to its parents by proxy, to its chimpanzee mother, and to society?

And even if he is raised and educated as a gentleman, who knows but that under some inherent savagely instinct some day he will run up a tree or crush some innocent person in a murderous embrace? —Time Illustrated.

Continued.

NARAYAN HEMCHANDRA.

HIS QUEER WAYS.

Just about this time Narayan Hemchandra came to England. I had heard of him as a writer. We met at the house of Miss Manning, who knew that I could not make myself sociable. When I went to her place, I used to sit tongue-tied, never speaking except when spoken to. She introduced me to Narayan Hemchandra. He did not know English. His dress was queer—a clumsy pair of trousers, a wrinkled, dirty, brown coat, after the Parsi fashion, no necktie or collar, and a tasseled woolen cap. He grew a long beard.

He was lightly built and short of stature. His round face was scarred with smallpox, and had a nose which was neither pointed nor blunt. With his hand he was constantly turning over his beard. Such a queer looking and queerly dressed person was bound to be singled out in fashionable society. "I have heard a good deal about you," I said to him.

"I have also read some of your writings. I should be very pleased if you were kind enough to come to my place."

Narayan Hemchandra had a rather hoarse voice. With a smile on his face he replied: "Yes; where do you stay?"

"In Store Street."

"Then we are neighbours. I want to learn English."

"I shall be happy to teach you anything I can, and will try my best. If you like, I will go to your place."

"Oh, no. I shall come to you. I shall bring with me a Translation Exercise Book." So we made an appointment. Soon we were close friends. Narayan Hemchandra was innocent of grammar. "Horse" was a verb and "run" a noun. I remember many such funny instances. But he was not to be baffled by his ignorance. My little knowledge of grammar could make no impression on him. Certainly he never regarded his ignorance of grammar as a matter for shame.

With perfect nonchalance he said: "I have never been to school like you. I have never felt the need of grammar in expressing my thoughts. Well, do you know Bengali? I know it. I have travelled in Bengal. It is I who have given Mahatma Debendranath Tagore's works to the Gujarati speaking world. And I wish to translate into Gujarati the treasures of many other languages. And you know I am never literal in my translations. I always content myself with bringing out the spirit. Others with their better knowledge, may be able to do more in future. But I am quite satisfied with what I have achieved without the help of grammar. I know Marathi, Hindi, Bengali and now I have begun to know English. What I want is a copious vocabulary. And do you think my ambition ends here? No fear. I want to go to France and learn French. I am told that language has an extensive literature. I shall go to Germany also, if possible, and there learn German." And thus he would talk on unceasingly. He had a boundless ambition for learning languages and for foreign travel.

"Then you will go to America also?"

"Certainly. How can I return to India without having seen the New World?"

"But where will you find the money?"

"What do I need money for? I am not a fashionable fellow like you. The minimum amount of food and the minimum amount of clothing suffice for me. And for that, what little I get out of my books and from my friends is enough. I always travel third class. While going to America also I shall travel on deck."

Continued up.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5989.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thangammah wife of Sinnappodiya Subramaniam of Karalidivo East

Deceased. Sinnappodiya Subramaniam of do presently of Batu Gaja, Straits Settlements by his Attorney Sabapathipillai Arumugam of Karalidivo East

- 1. Ledchumipillai widow of Sanmugam Thampipillai
2. Sinnachoby daughter of Thampipillai
3. Thambipillai Kangasabai and
4. Thambipillai Thambiappah all of Karalidivo East

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the 1st Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate be issued to the petitioner coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on May 21, 1926, in the presence of Mr. A. Arumugam, Proc. or, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated November 30, 1925, having been read; It is ordered that the above-named 1st Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in this case and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as Attorney of the husband of the deceased issued to him unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on September 21, 1926, and state objection or show cause to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

September 7, 1926. Time to show cause extended to 2nd November 1926.

Continued.

Narayan Hemchandra's simplicity was all his own, and his frankness was on a par with it. Of pride he had not the slightest trace, excepting, of course, a rather undue regard for his own capacity as a writer.

We met daily. There was a considerable amount of similarity between our thoughts and actions. Both of us were vegetarians. We would often have our lunch together. This was the time when I lived on 17s. a week and cooked for myself. Sometimes I would go to his room, and sometimes he would come to mine. I cooked in the English style. Nothing but Indian style would satisfy him. He would not do without dal. I would make soup of carrots etc., and he would "pity me for my taste. Once he somehow hunted out 'mums' (an Indian pulse) cooked it and brought it to my place. I ate it with delight. This led on to a regular system of exchange between us. I would take my delicacies to him and he would bring his to me.

GOING TO SEE CARDINAL MANNING.

Cardinal Manning's name was then on every lip. The Dock labourer's strike had come to an early termination owing to the efforts of John Burns and Cardinal Manning. I told Narayan Hemchandra of Disraeli's tribute to the Cardinal's simplicity. "Then I must see the sage" said he.

"He is a big man. How do you expect to meet him?"

"Why? I know how. I must get you to write to him in my name. Tell him I am an author and that I want to congratulate him personally on his humanitarian work, and also say that I shall have to take you as interpreter as I do not know English."

I wrote a letter to that effect. In two or three days came Cardinal Manning's card in reply giving us an appointment. So we both called on the Cardinal. I put on the usual visiting suit. Narayan Hemchandra was the same as ever—in the same coat and the same trousers. I tried to make fun of this, but he laughed me out and said: "You civilised fellows are all cowards. Great men never look at a person's exterior. They think of his heart."

We entered the Cardinal's mansion. As soon as we were seated, a thin, tall, old gentleman made his appearance, and shook hands with us. Narayan Hemchandra thus gave his greetings: "I do not want to take up your time. I had heard a lot about you and I felt I should come and thank you for the good work you have done for the strikers. It has been my custom to visit the sages of the world and that is why I have put you to this trouble."

This was of course my translation of what he spoke in Gujarati.

"I am glad you have come. I hope your stay in London will agree with you and that you will get in touch with people here. God bless you."

With these words the Cardinal stood up and said good-bye.

Once Narayan Hemchandra came to my place in a shirt and dhoti. The good landlady opened the door and came running to me in a fright (this was a new landlady who did not know Narayan Hemchandra) and said: "A sort of a madcap wants to see you." I went to the door and to my surprise found Narayan Hemchandra. I was shocked. His face, however, showed nothing but his usual smile.

"But did not the children in the street rag you?"

"Well they ran after me, but I did not mind them and they were quiet."

Narayan Hemchandra went to Paris after a few months' stay in London. He began studying French and also translating French books. I knew enough French to revise his translation, so he gave it to me to read. It was not a translation, it was a substance.

Finally he fulfilled his determination to visit America. It was with great difficulty that he succeeded in securing a deck ticket. While in the United States he was prosecuted for "being indecently dressed," as he once went out in a shirt and dhoti. I have a recollection that he was discharged.

To Friends in Malaya

Special Offer! For one month only!! \$ 5-00

ONE ENGLISH ENGLISH-TAMIL DICTIONARY BY

A. Mootootamby Pillay.

It contains all English words and phrases now in use with meanings and Tamil equivalents.

The most up-to-date Dictionary Price \$ 4-00.

ONE Awaigay—Life and Works—in English Cts. 50. By Dr. C. Sri KANTA.

ONE History of Jaffna—in Tamil—By A. Mootootamby Pillay Cts. 75.

All the three books for 5 dollars including postage.

Apply to:— N. SOMASUNDRAM, MATONG, PERAK, F. M. S.

N. B. For all Tamil Books write to: WARD & DAVY, M. 50. Book Seller, JAFFNA

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6180.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chelvanayagay widow of Masikkam of Mallagam

Deceased. Swaminathar Thamboo of Mallagam

Petitioner.

Minor 1 Manikkam Balasubramaniam of Mallagam 2 Sathaisvam Aiyadurai of do,

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the above-named 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the above-named 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on July 9, 1926, in the presence of Mr. K. Arulampalam, Proc. or, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 5, 1926, having been read.

It is ordered that the above-named 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the said minor the 1st Respondent for the purpose of representing him in this case, and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to him, as he is her brother unless the Respondent shall appear before this Court on October 14, 1926, and state objection or show cause to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

September 27, 1926. Order Nisi extended for November 4, 1926.

G. W. W. D. J. O. 1157.

Land Sale Notice.

Under instruction received from Mr. Arumugam Kanapathypillai of Vaduk-kodai West, the executor in the testamentary case No. 5,500, D. C., Jaffna, I will sell by public auction at the spot the under-mentioned lands on Saturday the 23rd October, sale commencing at 10 a. m.

THE LANDS REFERRED TO:

1. The northern 30 acres of paddy land situated at Anuradhapura and made up of 20 parcels called Malvatta Oyakkalai; and bounded on the East by Malavattaya, North by the ground reserved for road, West by river, and South by the property of Nagamuttar Marimuttar.

2. A piece of land situated at Anuradhapura and described in the plan No. 152,465 called Malvatti Oyakkalai, in extent 2 acres 1 rood and 30 perches is bounded on all the side by river.

A. G. TISSEVERASINGHE, Licensed Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

RURAL EDUCATION DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Applications for the post of School Attendance Reporters will be received by the Chairman of the Jaffna Rural Education District Committee until the 15th November next.

Candidates must have passed the Cambridge Senior School Leaving examination and must possess a fair knowledge of the Tamil language. The salary for the post is Rs. 40 with a bicycle allowance of Rs. 15 per month. The duties of the post are (1) to prepare a list of the children of the school going age (boys 6 to 14, girls 6 to 10) in every village within the circuit of each such officer, and the names of the father or guardian of each child, (2) the names of the children who are attending school and who are not attending school (3) to prosecute on the order of the Chairman the parents whose children have not attended school, and (4) to carry out other instructions of the Chairman relating to the welfare of the schools.

Applications to be addressed to the Chief Clerk of the Jaffna R. E. D. C., Ramanathana College, Channakam.

G. 679.

Printed and published by M. Sabarinasasinghe for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabai, at their Press, the Saiva Rakasa Press, Vannarponnai.