

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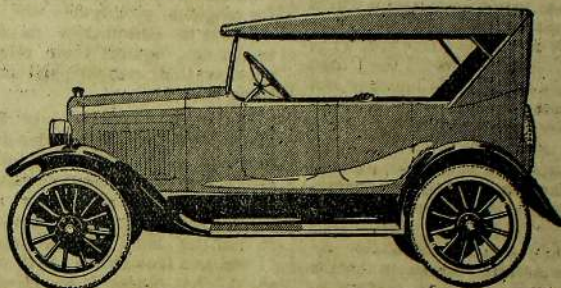
of the skin, loss of sensation in joints, black spots over the skin, swelling of the ears and nose, paleness and weakness of the body, dropsy, scales over the skin of the body, leprosy, ringworm, and other skin diseases, offensive smell throughout the body, dullness of spirits, tastelessness, itching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

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(2-26)



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## NOTICE.

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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 Satharam".

27 9 26.

MANAGER.

## The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1926.

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN JAFFNA

IT LOOKS AS IF ANYBODY COULD WRITE anything to the Colombo papers and be certain that it would be published. The report that certain Wards in the Urban area are simply thirsting for liquor is not only inaccurate but also highly mischievous. Such a move is undoubtedly on the part of those with liquor interests because the petition presented to the Government Agent is well known to have been engineered by those who are openly working for the retention of St. Mary's tavern. That hotel is no doubt a more fashionable resort than the average tavern in cadjan sheds with no furniture, and seating accommodation and with liquor to be consumed on the premises. A hotel on European lines ready to supply beefsteak and wines at all hours of the day and perhaps of the night also is the ideal thing for Jaffna. Even Excise officers, after a hard day's drive in a car as far as Elephant Pass after an imaginary bootlegger, might find on their return, in St. Mary's Hotel, a refuge from all the cares and worries of this world. Perhaps on the cool verandah of this ideal resort, under the influence of split soda with a drop of whisky in it, some recalcitrant bootlegger might find his sealed lips released and the Excise officer might get wonderful tips regarding the *modus operandi* of the bootlegger and the *modus vivendi* of the tavern keeper. St. Mary's Hotel is the regular asylum of not only those who have domestic grievances but also of those who think the world is progressing too fast. They do not mind the spinning in their own heads but they are intolerant of all "cranks" and particularly that unpalatable variety, the temperance "crank". The members of this Bacchabalian society are a cosmopolitan crew. Here you will find the country tending towards democracy and self government. The spirit of universal brotherhood prevails. The master and the servant, the rickshaw wallah and the chauffeur, the lawyer and his tout, the Vellala and the Nalava—all join in the universal rioting and revelry and drink to each others' health from the same cup. Surely the closing of such a hotel will mean a national disaster and Jaffna will not be ripe for self government for another century. This is exactly the position of those who have come to regard St. Mary's Hotel as an indispensable appendage to the country which has already decided that all liquor shops must go. That this hotel has escaped the common fate that overtook all the other taverns is really due to the imperfections of the laws of the country and not to any strong desire on the part of the people to retain it.

It is said that the cells in the human body make a supreme effort to vitalise themselves just before final extinction. It is like the last flicker of a candle flame. To quote a more picturesque simile it may be even like the song of the dying swan. The vigorous efforts of the liquor traders in making a last stand to fight a losing game is an indication that the end is very near. They know very well that there is a strong public opinion behind the temperance movement in Jaffna. Jaffna has become the strong hold of temperance. From here, the temperance wave has travelled to other parts of the Island. No wonder therefore that liquor dealers from other parts also are equally alarmed. But we are confident of success. The Jaffna man has a high sense of public duty. We shall not therefore be surprised if the hotel bar is closed on the 4th proximo. This bar is a loop hole that cannot be closed. Now or never,

## An Appeal to the Hindus.

(Communicated.)

We are all aware of the fact that there is a national awakening all over the world and every nation wants to progress along its own lines without let or hindrance from foreign bodies and show to the world at large that it could no longer tolerate the interference of outside agencies either in its educational or religious affairs.

At present nowhere is the feeling that the salvation of a nation, a race, may even a society, lies in its own hands more prominently noticed than in our Island. The Hindus and the Buddhists have realised the fact that the education of their children should be in their own hands and it is they and not the foreign agencies who can train their children on proper lines and make them pious, law abiding, and honest citizens. They have begun to repent greatly for their past neglect of duty in leaving the education of their children in the hands of the Missionaries who have been expressly sent out here for religious propaganda, and whose sole object is to poison their minds in their tender age, against their religion, their customs, their manners, and in fact everything Eastern.

Is it not the bounden duty of the Hindus to take advantage of the present feeling and take steps without delay, to strengthen their present educational institutions and to open new institutions especially for girls in all Hindu centres, so that the Hindu parent may not say "I feel as a true Hindu that my children should be educated in Hindu schools under Hindu teachers and should be taught only Hindu Religion, the religion that has withstood the test of time, but where are the schools for them? The State has not provided any school here so that I may have at least the consolation of sending them to a school where no religion is taught."

It is a great consolation for us Hindus to see that His Holiness Swami Vipulananda of the R. K. Mission has taken upon his shoulders the task of establishing Hindu schools for Hindu children in the Eastern Province especially in Trincomalee and Batticaloa. We are very grateful to the Swamiji for this laudable undertaking of his.

In the District of Jaffna, the main Hindu centre, there are only four Hindu Colleges run on Hindu lines—the Jaffna Hindu College, the Manipay Hindu College, the Parameshwara College and the Victoria College. Of these the Jaffna Hindu College, the premier Hindu institution in the Island seems to be in need of help. Unless the Hindus come forward to help it in getting the present dormitory, which is in the course of construction at a cost of about a lac of rupees, completed at an early date and in acquiring at least some lands round the College for expanding the present building, it may not be able to admit all the Hindu pupils in and around Vannarponnai if they seek admission into it, realising the necessity for training on Hindu lines.

The Hindu College has been highly fortunate in securing the services of a non-Christian Principal, Mr. W. A. Troup, a great educationist, a good disciplinarian, and an excellent organiser. Even a man in the street knows that he has vastly improved the tone of the College during the very short period he has been here. It is no exaggeration to state that better days are in store for the Hindu College under his guidance and that at no distant date it will be the most efficient national institution in the Island. Unlike others, he seems to consider himself to be a part and parcel of the College and his only constant thought is to devise ways and means for its progress on national lines.

By some mistake or other, the founders of this institution have built it in a highly congested area in Vannarponnai where there is no room for the College to expand easily. It is impossible to shift it from the present place having invested a very large amount on the present buildings. If steps are not immediately taken to acquire some lands near the College, there is not much room for expansion and most of the Hindu pupils will have to be refused admission for want of accommodation. The present boarding house is small and cannot conveniently accommodate more than fifty children with the result that many Hindu children who wanted to remain in the boarding house and read in the College had to be refused admission. The dormitory which is in course of construction, I am told, is a three storey building and would have accommodation sufficient for about 200 children. The progress of this building is being hamper-

ed for want of funds. The Hindu College authorities are devising various means to collect some funds to finish the building of the dormitory and to acquire some lands near the College for its expansion.

Should not the Hindus come to the rescue of the Hindu College and help it by collecting the necessary funds for building the dormitory and for acquiring some lands?

Is it not the duty of every Hindu to contribute his mite on behalf of this premier Hindu institution? Can the Hindus sit quiet with folded hands, allowing outsiders to say that the Hindu College could not progress as the Hindus did not take interest in it? Will all the Hindus rise to a man and come forward to render help to this national institution of theirs?

It is fervently hoped that every Hindu in this Island and abroad will respond to this appeal.

## LOCAL &amp; GENERAL

WEATHER.—Since Monday last the skies are clear and Jaffna is having good sun shine in the day time followed by dewy nights.

CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—At today's meeting of the Legislative Council the chief subject to be discussed will be the following motion by Hon'ble Mr. K. Balasingham: "That a State Bank be established as an agency for facilitating the investment within the island, more largely than at present, of Government and Trust Funds."

POSTAGE RATES TO BE REDUCED.—The following reduced rates for inland postage will come into force from December 1st, 1926:—Letters, 5 cents for every 2 ounces. Printed matter open packet—2 cents for every 2 ounces with a maximum weight of 2 lbs.

COUNCILLORS AND PURE LINE PADDY.—It is said that certain members of the Legislative Council have undertaken to visit the Paddy Station at Belunmahara, between the 15th and 16th mile on the Colombo-Kandy road, on Friday in order to see the work which is being done with pure line paddy. The Economic Botanist and the Agricultural Inspector-in-charge will be present to explain the nature of the work.

SWEDISH CROWN PRINCE'S VISIT.—The Crown Prince of Sweden, Gustav Adolf, Duke of Skane, and the Crown Princess, who are on an extensive world tour, are expected to reach Colombo on December 3rd and remain here till December 8th. A tentative programme for the Royal visitors has been drawn up and submitted to the Crown Prince, who is now at Singapore, for his approval. It includes visits to Kandy, Sigiriya and Anuradhapura.

RAILWAY CEBICAL EXAMINATION.—Elsewhere appears a notice from the General Manager of the Ceylon Government Railway informing the candidates with the necessary educational qualifications that an examination for admission to Class II. of the Railway Clerical Service will be held on January 20, 1927 and the following two days.

AN ORIENTAL SCHOLAR AT POINT PEDRO.—Point Pedro has been treated to a series of lectures by Shriyadasa Maha Rishi. Never before, in Point Pedro had there been such universal recognition of a man's many sidedness and a longing to hear him out. Groups of men belonging to different hamlets vied with one another in arranging for lectures, and the Maha Rishi delivered his lectures in a manner not known to most of us here. He built up his speeches as if by a graded inspiration with a uniform appeal. This sort of systematic and synthetic arousing of interest in the audience is what a simple mind would like to call divine gift. The Maha Rishi delivered the following lectures in and around Point Pedro: "The Eoteric significance of Skanda," "Kantha Alangaram," "Trippukal," "Karma," "Temple worship," "Ganapathi Totram," "Life and Rebirth," "Salvism," "Panchoabram." Every Lecture was a poem of inspiration and the lectures were thoroughly appreciated. —Cor.

AMENDED DIVISIONS OF MULLAITIVU.—Riherto Mullaivivu was divided by Government for the purposes of the registration of marriages into the following five divisions: Maritime Pattsu, Mulliyavalai and Melpattu North, Vavuniya South, Melpattu East, and South and Udaiyavur South, and Karunavallu South and Udaiyavur North. Last Friday's Gazette notices that from the 1st of December, 1926 the above divisions will be amended and altered into the following three divisions to make them conform with the Revenue Subdivisions:—Maritime Pattsu, Vavuniya North, and Vavuniya South.

PUTTALAM ABOLISHES POLL TAX.—At a meeting of the Puttalam Local Board, presided over by Mr. C. L. Wickramasinghe, the Assistant Government Agent, the question of poll-tax for the year 1927, came up for discussion. The Board unanimously resolved not to collect poll-tax hereafter.

Continued up.

## JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE.

Inter-Arts and Inter-Science Classes will be commenced in January next. Full particulars regarding syllabus, subjects to be taught, fees etc. may be had on application to the Principal. Mis. 935.

Continued.

WOMEN'S TAMIL TRAINING SCHOOL.—The Tamil Training School for Women Teseher, situated at Louvil under the management of Hon. Sir P. Ramanathan, has been registered as a grant in aid school.

THE JAFFNA TRADING CO., LTD.—The same Gazette notices that unless cause is shown to the contrary within three months hereafter, the name of the Jaffna Trading Co., Ltd., which is not carrying on business or in operation, and is not capable of being formally wound up, will be struck off the Register of Joint Stock Companies.

NEXT YEAR PEARL FISHERY.—It is interesting to note that at the inspection of the pearl banks early this month it was found that there were about ten million oysters present, and not ten thousand as was stated recently in the official minutes of the meeting of the Finance Committee. At the inspection last March there were about thirty million oysters. The Marine Biologist will hold his next inspection early in February next year, after which a definite decision will be made as to whether or not a pearl fishery should be held next year. —"Times."

JAFFNA CHANK FISHING INDUSTRY.—The traders at Jaffna will be interested to know that the local Government are to carry out investigations with regard to the possibility of combining a pearl oyster and chank fishery in the near future. It is said that well developed chankshells as well as Beche-de-mer are available in large quantities in the prohibited area allotted for the protection of the pearl banks in North Ceylon waters. The chank fishing industry has been carried on at Jaffna for several years by a few Moormen of Keesakara, South India. There are two kinds of chank shells, viz live and dead shells. The live shells are fished chiefly by South Indian divers in deep seas. The dead ones are taken out from the bottom off sea by means of a rod with a hook. These shells find a market in India and are shipped in bags for sale at Calcutta by B. I. boats. At present there is a good demand for these shells. The divers are of opinion that the chankshells are now being exhausted.

CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATION SYLLABUS.—The same Gazette publishes the syllabuses etc. of the Cambridge Junior and Senior Certificate Examinations for the year 1927.

HATTON LOCAL BOARD AND POLL TAX.—The Hatton Local Board following the procedure adopted by other local bodies, resolved at the last monthly meeting the poll-tax from 1927 and to make up the loss by a certain percentage from the general revenue.

QUESTION ON CEYLON IMPORT TAXES.—In the House of Commons on November 23 Commander Bellairs asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department:—What is the average taxation imposed by the Government of Ceylon on British cotton goods, machinery, iron and steel. Mr. Samuel said that the import duty levied by Ceylon on cotton goods is 5½ per cent *ad valorem* and on machinery, iron and steel 2½ per cent *ad valorem*, these rates applying equally to British and foreign goods.

CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST MANIAGAR.—The record of the case in which Maniagar S. N. Oomarasuriar was charged with perjury, was returned from the Attorney-General with instructions to forward the petition of Duraiswamy. Mr. D. O. R. Gunawardene, Additional Police Magistrate, produced the petition of Duraiswamy. The Counsel for the defence, Mr. T. R. Nalliah, submitted that Mr. Gunawardene was not aware of the signature of Duraiswamy. He could only say that he received a petition but he could not swear to it that it was from Duraiswamy. The Magistrate, Mr. A. G. Ranasinghe, issued notice on Duraiswamy to prove the petition.

CEYLON STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION, LONDON.—The fourth annual general meeting of the Association of Ceylon Students in Great Britain and Ireland was held at 112, Gower Street, London, on Saturday last, when about 36 members were present. The retiring President, Mr. T. Nalliahnathan, occupied the chair during the first part of the proceedings. The annual report was read by the Acting Secretary, Mr. C. B. P. Perera. The following are the new Office bearers:—President: Mr. J. E. Gunasekera; Vice President: Mr. O. B. de Silva; Secretaries: Mr. C. B. P. Perera and Mr. W. A. de Silva (Jr.); Treasurer: Dr. D. B. J. Wijayasekera. A General Committee of nine members was also elected.

DEATH OF A CIVIL SERVANT.—The death took place at the Colombo General Hospital on last Monday night of Mr. G. F. R. Brown, the Ceylon Rubber Controller. He was taken suddenly ill last week, and was removed to hospital. The late Mr. George Frederic Reginald Browning, who was 48 years of age, was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he took his B. A. degree. He joined the Ceylon Civil Service in 1902.



CORRESPONDENCE

THOUGHTS OF THE PRESENT DISCONTENT.

The Editor,  
"Hindu Organ."

Sir,  
I seek the hospitality of your columns to make a few observations on the letter of 'Mallu N. Minimus' under the heading 'Thoughts on the present discontent'. One would have expected the correspondent who has betrayed his own 'want of balance and moderation' in his letter to write over his name. The Public will then be able to know who 'the present discontent', who has taken his pen to render some gratuitous advice not only to the Council Member but also to the Official Members against 'his better judgement' is.

The writer has only betrayed his own mentality by taking to task one of the Council Members for his alleged 'Baboo English', 'want of knowledge of Grammar etc.', instead of dissecting the facts how far his questions have helped the Public to find out the real state of affairs in some schools in spite of the Coexistence Clause in the Education Code. He is evidently offended at the Honourable Member for his bringing to light certain irregularities in some Christian Schools. This stage in his letter states, 'These questions are an almost unique jumble of of sense, non-sense, tactlessness and a Grammar and Syntax etc.'. There are evidently thoughts of some 'Modern Discontent' who feels that he and others of his stamp could no more shut themselves out in Public with an air of superiority and whose grievances against the Council Member is that he is making the Hindus organise themselves and stop the inroads of the Christian Missionaries on their religion.

Let the writer come forward openly and tell the Public which questions are in his opinion 'non-sense' and whether he wants to judge others from his own standpoint? Does it 'look non-sense' to him to see a Hindu Council Member asking the Government whether an aided Christian school is right in refusing to allow Hindu boys to be in their classes wearing Holy Ashes on their forehead? Will this gentleman now at least look at the reply given by the Government and find out what amount of good has been done to the Hindu Public by this Council Member in bringing to the notice of the Government a real grievance of the Hindu boys?

One can hear such expressions as 'He can hardly have been in his senses...etc.' only from one who has lost 'his balance' and not from a sane man who has really sane thoughts 'an (and not of) the present discontent', to be communicated to the Public.

The writer ends his letter with a little story. Are we to believe that the bumptious student is the writer himself? No other proof than his letter devoid of all sensible 'thoughts' and sense of proportion in the use of expressions is necessary to show that he suffers from 'constipation of thought' and 'diarrhoea of diction'. As for his knowledge of 'Syntax and Grammar' he would be using it in the right direction if he confines its use within the four walls of a school. I do not think the Council Member wants his tutorship to learn rules of Grammar and Syntax, in which he seems to be proficient.

Navaly, Manipay.  
18.11.1926.

Yours etc,  
V. KANAKARATNAM.

II.

Sir,  
Had 'Mallu's' allowed his better judgment to prevail, he would not have rushed to print with his wild effusion of the 13th instant. But as he says, 'Recent happenings have dealt him a "Solar plexus blow"'. What these happenings are even the man in the street knows. The policy laid down by the Government of Sir William Manning with regard to Education presses hard on the whole cornucopia of foreign Missionaries and their native battalions. Mr. R. Rajaratnam is not to blame. It is true that when a gentleman spends his time and energy in doing a little service to his country, he becomes a target of criticism reasonable or abusive. The reward of Public service in this country is downright abuse. I trust that our Councilors will brush aside the abuse poured on them by 'Mallu's' and continue their good-work in and out of Council.

The letter of 'Mallu's' does not raise any question of good English; but of good breeding or sportsmanship. Neither the Government nor the people failed to understand Mr. Rajaratnam's questions in Council. One of the many superlatives which Christian Missionaries and their native regiments have planted in this country is that our salvation depends in acquiring correct English. I trust the following letter in the Sunday Times (London) of October 24, will soothe the linguistic susceptibilities of 'Mallu's'. Mr. W. Barker writing about Gray, the author of 'An Essay on a country Churchyard' said who incidentally it may be mentioned was an Englishman, writes as follows:—

• "Gray and his contemporaries, though good and precise Classical scholars, were strangely loose in their English. Examples could be given of this which would make Macaulay's School boy shudder".

Continued up.

Notice to Correspondents:—

SAM T. SOLOMONS:—Referred to Manager, H. O.

Continued.  
Mr. Rajaratnam is not an Englishman and is not a Poet. He is a Tamil of Tamils and enjoys the confidence of his community and is a sportsman to boot.  
Jaffna.  
21.11.1926  
Yours etc,  
M. S. ELIATAMBY.

E. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 1926.

The Editor,  
"Hindu Organ".

Sir,  
As you are one who is very keenly interested in matters pertaining to education, I am sure your attention would have been drawn to some of the question papers set for the E. S. L. C. examination which was held last month. It is really very unfortunate that the E. S. L. C. examination has been, many a time condemned by eminent educationists living in different parts of the Island. Most of the adverse criticism levelled against this examination are, you will admit, well deserved. The English Language and Composition set for the last E. S. L. C. examination is certainly within the syllabus prescribed for the examination, but I can say without any hesitation that even students of the London Matriculation class will, if they are allowed to answer the paper, find it difficult to satisfy the examiner. Any man of commonsense knows that a question paper on any subject for the E. S. L. C. examination can be set within the prescribed syllabus in such a way as to make it difficult even for a B. A. to pass in it. You would have noticed that the last question in the English Language paper mentioned above is a riddle which is far too much for a boy of the E. S. L. C. class to solve satisfactorily. The only two subjects on one of which the candidates were asked to write an essay are "Safety First" and "Smuggling". A person who is acquainted with the subjects set for essay writing in the London Matriculation or the Cambridge Senior Local Examination cannot but laugh at the peculiar mentality of the Educationist who was responsible for the setting of the above mentioned subjects for essay writing. The question papers on Geography and Geometry speak for themselves. The first question in the Geometry paper is unanimously admitted to be absurd and I believe the examiner of that subject would have at least now realized his mistake in setting such an extraordinarily absurd question for a public examination, which has the proud distinction of being the highest examination in this Ceylon.

It is only the teachers that can adequately feel the painful results of a carelessly set question paper. But their position is such that, even if their heart burns when they see an unreasonable question paper, they cannot give expression to their feelings for fear of offending the members of the Education Department. It is really a pity that children are expected to do wonders one year after passing the ordinary seventh standard of an elementary school. The standard of questions set for the E. S. L. C. examination varies every year to such an extent that, it is not always possible for a teacher to give the boys as much tuition on a subject as is necessary to enable them to satisfy the examiner.

As you have always been a fearless exponent of public opinion, the teachers and students will be very much obliged to you, if you will be good enough to use your influence to get their grievances redressed by the authorities concerned. The teachers and students do not except from the Education Department anything more than justice, pure and simple.

Kankesanurall,  
18th November, 1926.  
Yours etc,  
Pro Bono Publico.

SANDILIPAY SUB POST OFFICE.

The Editor,  
"Hindu Organ."

Sir,  
At the request of the inhabitant of Sandilipay to change the Receiving Office of Sandilipay which has been in existence for over fifteen years into a Sub-Post Office, the Post Master General notified in the Gazette last year that a Sub Post Office would be established in Sandilipay, and applications were invited to fill the post of Sub Post Master who should provide a house free of rent to the said Post Office. Many residents of Sandilipay forwarded their applications and waited for reply. Before giving any reply to the applicants the Post Master General again notified that the Sub-Post Office would be established at Chankanaal and not at Sandilipay. Many residents of Chankanaal sent their applications. The applicants were all examined by the Inspector of Post Offices, the site was selected at his recommendation, and that of the Chief Headman, the Manager of Velligam West, and a man was appointed to fill the post of Sub Post Master. The necessary alterations and additions were made for the building to suit the requirements, and a fairly large sum of money was spent

Continued up.

MATRIMONIAL.

SUPPRAMANIAM-PARUPATHIPPILLAI.

The marriage of Mr. N. Suppramaniam, Draftsman, Survey Office, Kuala Lipis, to Miss. Parupathippillai, daughter of Mr. T. Arumugam, Teacher Methodist Boys' School, Kuala Lumpur, will take place according to Hindu rites at the residence of the bride at Karainagar on Monday the 29th inst. at 9.30 p. m.

Malaria Advisory Board.

JAFFNA PROBLEM TO BE CONSIDERED.

The long delayed meeting of the Malaria Advisory Board has been summoned for December 13, and as there has been no meeting for over six months a heavy agenda has been prepared. Among the items that will come up for discussion will be certain proposals with regard to anti-mosquito legislation under the Anti Mosquito Ordinance. It is learnt that certain proposals in this connection have been framed by the Colonial Secretary, who is the Chairman of the Board, and the meeting will consider these proposals.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROMISE.

Among other interesting things that will be discussed will be the subject of malaria in Jaffna. It will be recalled that when the Governor visited Jaffna in June this year representations were made in the address presented to him at the Ridgeway Hall by the public of Jaffna about the decline in population in certain parts of the Peninsula due to the ravages of malaria. The Governor promised to give consideration to this matter and subsequently called for a report from the Medical Officer of Health, Jaffna. This report along with some of his remarks the Governor referred for consideration to the Malaria Advisory Board and it is this that is to be considered at this meeting.

KATARAGAMA FEVER.

A subject that has formed fruitful ground for discussion in medical circles for several years has also been referred for discussion by the Board. The fever raging at Kataragama is held by some medical men to be a very virulent type of malaria, while others are of opinion that it is a fever peculiar to the place. Mr. H. F. Carter, the Government Entomologist, who was requested by Government to report on this last year carried out investigations at the spot and submitted a report in which he held that it was malaria caused by people bathing in the sluggish rivulet close by to the shrine and also by the prevalence of pools and marshes in which the malarial mosquito used to breed profusely. He also made certain proposals with regard to the filling up of these marshes with a view to combat the spread of the disease.

—C. D. N.

OBITUARY.

MRS. V. KATHIRAVELUPPILLAI.

We regret to record the death of Moenad-ohiammai wife of Mr. V. Kathiraveluppillai, B. A., Proctor S. C., of Vannarponnal West, which took place at the early hours of Sunday last. The sad news came as a shock to all her friends and relations. The deceased lady had a slight attack of malaria during the previous week. On Saturday evening she complained of a slight pain in the region of her heart. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but symptoms began to grow worse and at about 4 a. m. she passed away peacefully. The cremation took place the following day (Monday) at the family crematorium, Kombayanmandal and was largely attended.

She leaves behind to bemoan her loss her husband, four sons, and four daughters, and a host of friends and relations.

Continued.

The Sub Post Office was opened on the 30th August 1926, at Chankanaal, about half a mile from the Sandilipay Receiving Office.

We now come to know that the Sub Post Office is to be removed to another site nearer the market. We understand that well over 95% of the letters, parcels and money orders received and sent through the Chankanaal Sub Post Office for the last two months and a half are for the people of Sandilipay.

A Post Office is really wanted in a place where there are residents to make use of the services of the Postal Department. The inhabitants of Sandilipay felt aggrieved when the Sub-Post Office was transferred to Chankanaal but were a little consoled when the present Sub Post Office was established not far from the Sandilipay Receiving Office. But now they feel still more aggrieved to hear that the Sub Post Office which is legitimately theirs (because it is they who do most of the business there) is to be removed to a still more remote quarter.

Taking into account the fact that a very large portion of the business transacted at the Sub Post Office is done by the residents of Sandilipay we fail to understand the mentality of the postal authorities who intend shifting the Sub Post Office towards the Chankanaal Market as though the market women there are crying for the want of a Post Office to cash their money orders or send out registered letters.

Sandilipay, Yours etc,  
20th November 1926, J. T. SOLOMONS.

Path of Progress.

If we are to make progress, we must not repeat history but make new history. We must add to the inheritance left by our ancestors.

M. K. G.

INDIAN & FOREIGN

A MONUMENT GIFT.—Rs. 10,000 have been donated to the Banskikhana Bodendri Home, Madras, by Mr. Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, a prominent practitioner in Madras, who contested the landholders' constituency in the recent elections as an independent against the Raja of Panagal, the Chief Minister, but was defeated by a narrow majority.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN CURRENCY.—After considering the report of the Royal Commission on the Indian Currency and Finance the Secretary of State for India in Council, in agreement with the Government of India, is said to be prepared to accept as a whole the recommendations of the Commission subject to such further consideration of details as may prove necessary. Necessary legislation to give effect to these recommendations will be introduced in the Indian legislature during the forthcoming Delhi session.

MULTIPLE MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN TURKEY.—It is said that divorces and marriages, multiple or otherwise, contracted under the old law in Turkey will remain valid, but under the new code divorces will become a matter for adjudication by courts with equal rights to husband and wife, and bigamy becomes criminal and punishable with 5 years' imprisonment.

PROFESSOR RADHAKRISHNAN IN MADRAS.—Professor Radhakrishnan of the Calcutta University who arrived in Madras on the 15th instant after a successful tour in Europe and America, was accorded a splendid reception at the Senate House, when speeches were made, expressing warm appreciation of his labour in interpreting the Indian philosophy to Western thinkers. Professor Radhakrishnan made a thoughtful reply in the course of which he said that men's hearts were developing more on nationalistic lines rather than international. International hatreds and jealousies were fast growing and unless they developed a spiritual and philosophical outlook, the world would not grow in the right direction. What they required at the present moment in India was not the mere reproduction of ancient thought, but the remodeling of their ancient ideals to answer modern needs.

UNVEILING OF MUSTAPHA KEMAL'S STATUE.—The first statue of a human being ever erected in a free Mohammedan country was unveiled in Constantinople. The statue is a life size figure of Mustafa Kemal, the President of the Turkish Republic, and was presented by the city of Constantinople recently, much to the horror of old-fashioned Turks who refuse to countenance the setting up of any grave image. The hero of Turkey is represented in modern clothes. One hand is clenched and the other rests on his hip, while the feet are wide apart. An exhibition of sculpture and painting in the European style by Turkish artists was opened by the Turkish President a few days ago when he expressed the hope that former interpretations in the Koran would not prevent the growth of the fine arts in New Turkey.

A RUSSIAN MORGANATIC MARRIAGE.—The marriage of the Grand Duke Dmitri of Russia, a cousin of the Tsar, who was murdered by the Bolsheviks in 1919, and Miss Audrey Emery, the American heiress, daughter of the late Mr. John Emery of Cincinnati, who made a fortune out of land, was celebrated in the Russian Church at Biarritz with great splendour, recalling the pomp of the Tsarist Court.

CAMBRIDGE HONOURS INDIAN RULER.—Cambridge University has conferred an honorary degree on the Maharaja of Burdwan.

DEATH OF INDIAN PUISNE JUDGE.—Mr. Justice Matheson, Puisne Judge of Lahore High Court, died at the age of 68 at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, after a suspected attack of small pox.

FAMOUS DIAMOND TO BE SOLD.—The famous Golden Dawn Diamond, which has been withheld from the market for thirteen years, is being offered for sale on December 1st, by orders of the Aga Khan, who has been assisting its finder, Captain Lucas, to hold the diamond against trade competition. Captain Lucas, who found the stone in romantic circumstances in the bed of the Vaal River, just as he had given up hope of finding diamonds, is willing to give the proceeds of the sale above £25,000 to Earl Haig's Fund for ex-servicemen. The gem is valued at well over £30,000, and the weight is 61½ carats. It has a rare amber colour.

Concluded on page 4 column 3.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6208.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Theivansippillai wife of C. Sathasivampillai of Vannarponnal

Deceased.  
Chelliah Sathasivampillai of Vannarponnal East

vs.  
Petitioner.  
1. Kanmayammah daughter of C. Sathasivampillai  
2. Sathasivampillai Kunnaratnam  
3. Sathasivampillai Navaratnam and  
4. Soenlar Tharayappah all of Vannarponnal East

1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian ad litem the 4th Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Chelliah Sathasivampillai of Vannarponnal East praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased Theivansippillai wife of C. Sathasivampillai of Vannarponnal coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on October 13, 1926, in the presence of Messrs. Sivaprasadam and Kalirasa Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 27, 1926, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before November 9, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

October, 22, 1926. A. Sathiravala,  
District Judge.

Extended for 60.11.26. G. W. W.  
O. 1190, D. J.



## Prostitution of High Ideal.

## CHILD WIDOWS RE-MARRIAGE.

The following is an extract from a letter of Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India" in reply to a correspondence on the re-marriage of child widows:—

"In your reply to B. Agra, in the Young India of September 23, you say that child widows should be remarried by their parents. How can this be done by those parents who perform *kanyadan*, i.e., who give their daughters in marriage according to Shastri injunctions? Surely, it is impossible for parents who have most solemnly and by religious rites renounced all claims on their daughter in favour of their son-in-law, to give her in marriage after his death to another person. She may of her own accord remarry if she will, but since she was given by her parents as a gift or donation (*dan*) to her husband, no one in the world after the death of her husband has any right to give her in marriage. And for the same reason she herself does not possess any right to remarry. She would, therefore, be faithless and traitress to her dead husband if she remarried without his express consent given at the time of his death. From a logical point of view, it is thus impossible for a widow—be the child, young or old—who was married according to *kanyadan* system which is prevalent amongst most *sanatani*es, to marry unless her husband had given her permission to do so. A true *sanatani* husband cannot, however, brook the idea of giving such permission. He will rather let his wife's life become *sati*, if she can, or at any rate will like her to spend the rest of her life in devotion to his memory or, which is the same thing, in devotion to God. In this he will solely be actuated by the desire or sense of duty to help the preservation of the high ideals of Hindu marriage and widowhood, which are complementary to and not independent of each other."

I regard this kind of argument as prostitution of a high ideal. No doubt the correspondent means well but his over-anxiety about purity of women makes him lose sight of elementary justice. What is *kanyadan* in the case of little children? Has a father any rights of property over his children? He is their protector not owner and he forfeits the privilege of protection when he abuses it by seeking to barter away the liberty of his ward. Again how can a donation be made to a child who is incapable of receiving a gift? There is no gift where the capacity to receive is lacking. Surely *kanyadan* is a mystic, religious rite with a spiritual significance. To use such terms in their literal sense, is an abuse of language and religion. One may as well take literally the mystic language of the Puranas and believe in the earth being a flat dish sustained on the hood of a thousand-headed snake and Divinity lying in soft ease on an ocean of milk for his bed.

The least that a parent, who has so abused his trust as to give in marriage an infant to an old man in his dotage or to a boy hardly out of his teens, can do, is to purge himself of his sin by remarrying the daughter when she becomes widowed. As I have said in a previous note such marriages should be declared null and void from the beginning.

## The Chamber of Princes.

## VICEROY OPENS ANNUAL SESSION.

THE PRESS SHUT OUT.

Delhi, Nov. 22.

Perfect secrecy surrounds the proceedings of the Chamber of Princes which opened its annual session to-day with a speech by Lord Irwin who has been given the first opportunity of acquainting himself with the problems of rulers and their states. What the Viceroy said or rather was made to say before the Princes to-day is also kept confidential unlike all other speeches of the Viceroy which are broadcasted in *extenso* without even the omission of the definite article therein. This is the first session of the Chamber after Lord Reading gave his *ukasi* to the Nizam over the Berar question and ruled out equality of an Indian Prince with the Suzerain authority of Great Britain in India. Since that dictum was announced, there has been considerable searching of the hearts among the rulers of one third of India as to their status and privileges and what would be the relation of Indian States with British India in the future constitution of this country. But it would appear that these and other kindred problems would be eschewed from discussion in the conference and nearly one week would be spent in empty speeches, mostly of a complimentary character and if any discussion does take place, it will not concern the life and liberty of subjects in Indian States, but such pressing and unavoidable problems as the opium evil.

## A WHISPERED SOLEMN PROMISE.

Not even the faintest idea of the agenda of the conference is given out, much less the result of the discussion that commenced this afternoon. It would appear, however, that Lord Irwin addressed about sixty jewelled potentates assembled in Metcalfe House for about thirty minutes, much of which was platitudinous and the rest was but a rapid survey of current topics of a non-contentious character like agriculture. He, however, whispered to have gently promised the Ruling Princes of India that their rights and prestige would not be allowed in any way to be affected. But in what sense His Excellency meant to uphold their privileges from being affected whether in defending princes from the pitiless glare of publicity in British India or in preventing as far as possible from imposing the penalty of abdication on any erring Prince it is difficult even to surmise, because Lord Irwin's speech itself is a sealed document. The conference will, I learn, adopt the Viceroy's advice to co-operate with British India in suppressing the habit of opium smoking and opium-eating and reduce consumption to the level demanded by international laws to which India is a partner and a willing follower.

## ELECTION OF THE CHANCELLOR.

Perhaps the most interesting of the items before the conference is the election of a chancellor for the coming year. This empty glory is considered to be the highest that a Ruling Prince could cherish and aspire for and already

Continued up.

## Mahatmaji's Auto-Biography

## FIRST ADDRESS AT BOMBAY.

The following is another chapter from Mahatma Gandhi's auto-biography appearing in "Young India":—

On the very day after my brother-in-law's death I had to go to Bombay for the public meeting. There had hardly been time for me to think out my speech. I was feeling exhausted after days and nights of anxious vigil and my voice had become husky. However, I went to Bombay trusting entirely to God. I have never dreamt of writing out my speech.

In accordance with Sir Pherozshah's instructions I reported myself at his office at 5 p.m. on the eve of the meeting.

"Is your speech ready, Gandhi?" he asked.

"No, Sir," said I, trembling with fear, "I think of speaking 'ex tempore'."

"That will not do in Bombay. Reporting here is bad, and if we would benefit by this meeting, you should write out your speech and it should be printed before daybreak tomorrow. I hope you can manage this?"

I felt rather nervous, but I said I would try.

"Then, tell me, what time Mr. Munnabi should come to you for the manuscript?"

"Eleven o'clock to night" said I.

## UNABLE TO READ MY SPEECH.

On going to the meeting next day, I saw the wisdom of Sir Pherozshah's advice. This meeting was held in the hall of Sir Cowaji Jehangir Institute. I had heard that when Sir Pherozshah Mehta addressed meetings the hall was always packed—principally by the students intent on hearing him—leaving not an inch of room. This was the first meeting of the kind in my experience. I saw that my voice could reach no one. I was trembling as I began to read my speech. Sir Pherozshah cheered me up continually by asking me to speak louder and still louder. I have a feeling that far from encouraging me, it made my voice sink lower and lower.

My old friend Mr. Keshavarao Deshpande came to my rescue. I handed my speech to him. His was just the proper voice. But the audience refused to listen. The hall rank with the cries of 'Wachha' 'Wachha'. So Mr. Wachha stood up and read the speech with wonderful results. The audience became perfectly quiet and listened to the speech to the end, punctuating it with applause and cries of 'achha' where necessary. This gladdened my heart.

Sir Pherozshah liked the speech. I was supremely happy.

The meeting won me the active sympathy of Mr. Deshpande and a Parsi friend whose name I hesitate to mention as he is a high placed Government official to-day. Bhai expressed their resolve to accompany me to South Africa. Mr. O. M. Cruseji (who was then Small Cause Court Judge), however, moved this friend from his resolve, as he had plotted his marriage. He had to choose between marriage and going to South Africa, and he chose the former. But Parsi Rustomji made amends for the broken resolve, and a number of Parsi sisters are now making amends for the lady who, helped in the breach, by dedicating themselves to Khaddar work. I have therefore gladly forgiven that couple. Mr. Deshpande had no temptations of marriage but he could not come. To-day he is himself doing enough reparation for the broken pledge. On my way back to South Africa I met one of the Tyebjis at Zaverbar. He also promised to come and help me, but he never came. Mr. Abbas Tyebji is atoning for that indecision. Thus all my three attempts to induce barristers to go to South Africa were in vain.

## DISUADED AGAINST RETURNING TO SOUTH AFRICA.

In this connection I remember Mr. Pestonji Padshah. I had been on friendly terms with him ever since my stay in England. I first met him in a vegetarian restaurant in London. I knew of his brother Mr. Bujorji Padshah by his reputation as a crank like myself. Of course I had never met him, but friends said that he was eccentric; out of pity for the horses he would not ride in tramcars; he refused to take degrees in spite of the prodigious memory he had developed an independent spirit; and he was a vegetarian, though a Parsi. Pestonji had not quite this reputation, but he was famous for his erudition, even in London. The common factor between us however was vegetarianism, and not scholarship in which it was beyond my power to approach him.

I found him out again in Bombay. He was Prothonotary in the High Court. When I met him he was engaged on his contribution to a Higher Gujarati Dictionary. There was not a friend I had not approached for help in my South Africa work. Pestonji Padshah, however, not only refused to aid me, but even advised my not returning to South Africa myself.

"It is impossible to help you," he said. "But I tell you I do not like even your going to South Africa. Is there lack of work in our own country? Look, now, there is not a little to do for our language. I have to find out scientific words. But this is only one branch of the work. Think of the poverty of the land. Our people in South Africa are no doubt in difficulty, but I do not want a man like you to be sacrificed for that work. Let us win self government here, and we shall automatically help our countrymen there. I know I cannot prevail upon you, but I will not encourage any one of your type to throw in his lot with you." I did not like this advice, but it increased my regard for Mr. Pestonji Padshah. I was struck with his love for the country and for the vernacular. The incident brought us closer to each other. I could understand his point of view. But far from giving up my work in South Africa, I became firmer in my resolve. A patriot could not afford to ignore any branch of service to the motherland. And for me the text of the Gita was clear and emphatic:

"Finally, this is better, that one do His own task as he may, even though he fail. Than take tasks not his own, though they seem good.

To die performing duty is no ill; But who seeks other roads shall wander still."

## Continued.

there are many claimants for it. The present holder is the Maharaja of Patiala but attempts are being made to unseat him so that another of this higher order of Princes might satisfy his vanity. This election contest will take place on Wednesday when the Maharaja of Alwar, who has returned from England who have added to the attendance of the Conference. —"India."

## INDIAN &amp; FOREIGN

(Continued from page 3)

**MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.**—It is stated that a Bill has been drafted by the Government of Bengal regarding music before mosques. By the contemplated legislation it has been sought to stop all music before all mosques at all times.

**A BURNING HILL IN INDIA.**—A hill has been found to be burning in Kharipur State and emitting fire and smoke. Local Engineers who have gone on the site state that there are large sulphur deposits inside the hill which are ablaze, and if immediate arrangements are not made for extinguishing the fire, there is likely to be a volcanic eruption extending over 20 miles distance around the hill.

**AN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR KHARIPUR.**—An Executive Council has been constituted by H. H. the Maharaja of Kharipur for the administration of the State.

**CONVENTUAL BRITISH MEMORIAL.**—A memorial to the British soldiers killed in the War was unveiled at Mons near the spot where the first shot was fired during the Great War.

**Nobel Prize Winner.**—Mr. Bernard Shaw is awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature for 1925, which will amount to 118,000 Swedish kronor.

**GERMANY AND ITS LOST PROVINCES.**—Paris newspapers are said to be perturbed at the text of the latest German military manual which urges the reconquering of lost provinces.

**NAWAB OF BHOPAL'S FREE DONATION.**—The Nawab of Bhopal laid the foundation stone of the Aligarh Science College and announced a donation of Rs. 800,000 towards its construction.

**AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.**—Raja Vasudeva Raja of Kollengode who was examined by the Agricultural Commission at Coimbatore contended that Agricultural education should be a legitimate charge on land revenue.

**STATUE OF G. K. GOKHALE.**—His Excellency the Governor of Madras unveiled a statue of Gopal Krishna Gokhale. It stands by the side of the Senate House, Madras, a few yards from the statue of Mr. V. Krishnaswami Iyer.

## Ceylon Government Railway

## NOTICE.

## RAILWAY CLERICAL EXAMINATION.

An examination for admission of candidates to Class 11 of the Railway Clerical Service will be held on January 20-22, 1927, and candidates desirous of presenting themselves for same should apply to me for forms on or before December 10, 1926, stating date of birth and educational qualifications.

Candidates must not be under 17 or over 23 years of age on the date of examination, must be of good physique, and must have previously passed:—

- (i) The Cambridge Senior or the London Matriculation or higher examination of the University of London, or
- (ii) The Cambridge Junior or the Elementary School-leaving Certificate Examination, and either (a) the examination for the Commercial Certificate of the Government Technical Schools or of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce; or (b) the examination for the London Chamber of Commerce Junior Certificate in English, Arithmetic, and either Book keeping or Shorthand and Typewriting.

Letters from candidates who do not possess the necessary qualifications will not be replied to, and original certificates need not, therefore, be sent in the first instance.

General Manager's Office, T. E. DUTTON,  
Colombo, 19th Nov. 1926. General Manager,  
G. 708.

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6129.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ampalavanar Velupillai of Karaidivoe West

Deceased.  
Thelvalan widow of Ampalavanar Velupillai of Karaidivoe West

Vs.

Minor 1: Velupillai Krishnan  
2: Veluthar Ampalavanar and  
3: Sinnathambi Arumugam all of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent 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 November 23, 1926, in the presence of Mr. T. Arumainayagam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 13, 1926, having been read. It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the said minor the 1st Respondent for the purpose of protecting his interest and of representing him in this case and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her as his lawful widow—unless the Respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this Court on October 26, 1926, and state objection or show cause to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,  
Jaffna, September 30, 1926. District Judge.  
Order Nisi extended till 2 12 1926.  
O. 1173.

## Kashmir Fruits and Nuts.

11 lbs. fresh thin-skin Walnuts, assorted Apples or Hseoluts, Rs. 5 8. 11 lbs. fresh thin-skin Almonds, stoneless, sweet Apricots, Figs, Raisins, or Currants, Rs. 13. 5 1/2 lbs. tin Pure Honey, Rs. 8 Pure Saffron per lb., Rs. 8. Postage included.

DAR BROS., SRINAGAR, KASHMIR.

Q 77.

## 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.

## FOR TAMIL HOUSEHOLDS

ESPECIALLY IN CEYLON &amp; MALAYA

TO SAVE TIME, LABOUR AND WASTE  
Finest Chilli and Specially mixed and Coriander Powder, ground soft from purest products.

Ready for immediate use by dissolving the required quantity—no grinding.

1lb. packet 11as.  
Finest Bath Specially ground soft from Powder. this price 33333 (1022222)

Ready for instant use. 1lb packet 7 as

Postage extra. 5as. per lb. Ceylon and Rs 1 4, per 3lbs for Malaya. Cash with Order. Larger quantities packed to order.

## EASTERN HOME STORES

4, ELDAMS RD. CATHEDRAL P. O. MADRAS.  
Q 78

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6284.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kathiresar Mailvaganam of Karanavai North Deceased.  
Thambiah Chellappah of Karanavai North Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kathirithamby Ramalingam of Karanavai North
2. his wife Ankayathakannachan of do.
3. Sivapakiavallinachchan daughter of Kandiah Ponniah of do.
- Minors: 4. Ellakavethanallanachchan daughter of Kandiah Ponniah of do.
5. Chellappah Nagalingam of do.
6. Kandiah Ponniah of do. and his wife
7. Kathirainachchan of do.
8. Theyanai widow of Kathiresar Mailvaganam of Pulo South Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 3rd and 4th Respondents and also for grant of Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed, coming on for disposal before A. Cuthiravelu Esquire, Acting District Judge, Jaffna, on October 22, 1926, in the presence of Mr. R. Sivagurunathan, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated October 19, 1926, having been read:—

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 3rd and 4th Respondents abovenamed for the purpose of this case.

And it is further declared that the Petitioner is a nephew of the deceased an heir and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to him unless the abovenamed Respondents or any others shall on or before November 30, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

November 4, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse,  
O. 1176. District Judge.

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6021.

In the matter of the estate of the late Saraswathamma wife of Nadarajah of Vannarponne West

Deceased.  
Kandappasegarar Nadarajah of Van. West Petitioner.

Vs.

Yohamma widow of Arulampalam of Vannarponne West Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kandappasegarar Nadarajah of Vannarponne West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Saraswathamma, wife of Nadarajah of Vannarponne West, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on November 4, 1926, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivaprasadam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 2, 1926, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the said intestate, and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before November 30, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

November 9, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse,  
O. 1177. District Judge.

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