

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

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXXVIII—NO. 48.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY DECEMBER 23 1926

PRICE 6 CENTS

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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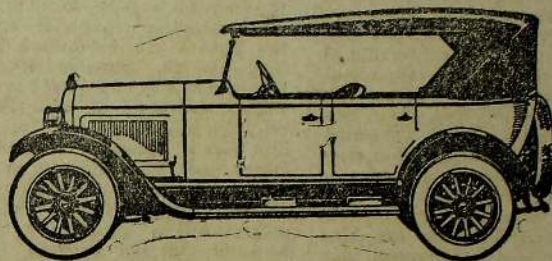
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Mis. 935.

The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1926

THE NEED FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH.

WE ARE GLAD TO NOTE THAT MUDALIAR N. Wickramaratne's appeal for the formation of an Economic Association for Ceylon has met with a ready response. As gentlemen, with worthy credentials and of the right type, are moving in the matter, we have not the slightest doubt that the Mudaliar's ambitions will be realised in the near future. It is generally admitted that there are economic evils in this country but it is a pity that, so far, neither the Government, nor any influential public body like the National Congress, has thought out a means of solving economic problems. There are not a few who believe that the millennium would dawn if Ceylonese were given more executive powers than they possess at present; but they do not seem to realise that, without definite facts and figures, any executive, however, well-intentioned it might be, would be simply floundering. National reconstruction cannot be based on either mere sentiment or simple patriotism. It is fashionable to talk of the decay of village life. There are some who still believe that at one time every village in Ceylon was a veritable Garden of Eden. While it is possible that because their wants were few, the villagers were more contented, it cannot be consistently maintained that the villagers were very much happier in the days when only the nobles were entitled to the elementary rights of citizenship, such as, using the umbrella over their heads, putting up stone buildings, wearing any cloth above the waist, etc. The evils that we are suffering from are probably evils under which both villager and cityman suffer alike. In the olden days there were not many cities. The population of big cities at present consists largely of people who left the village for the town, because the latter offered brighter prospects of living. We have therefore to consider what are the inducements that have removed the villager from his home. Having known the causes, we could suggest remedies. Mere empirical knowledge in these matters will not do. We must have actual statistics to go upon. Hence the need for economic studies.

Whenever the Colony's revenue went up, it was usual for the Government spokesmen to connect it with the prosperity of the people. But if there were an economist who could show by facts and figures that the average income of every Ceylonese is becoming every year less and less while the average expenditure is increasing year after year, by showing how much wealth he is actually producing and how much he is actually paying for what he is consuming, then these flatterers could have been silenced once for all. We speak of landless villagers and, from the way the subject is handled, it looks as if only a few are without lands and a charitable society endowed with liberal funds would be able to provide all with land sufficient for all practical purposes. But if a proper economic survey were made it would reveal many surprising facts. It would be found that more than half the land even in every village is not the property of the villager himself and that the other half is either mortgaged or heavily involved.

If there were an Economic Society it could easily trace the unsatisfactory feature of the economic and social life of this country to the low earning power, low standard of living, and low ideals of aspiration and effort. It is only by comparative study, by making an inventory of our resources in materials and men, that we shall know where we stand and realise our deficiencies. Any number of motions in Councils or of pious resolutions of Congress cannot help us out unless we make an effort to study our own conditions and set about to improve them. Our country is awfully poor in all that the world prizes as material wealth. Our country is woefully deficient in point of capacity and

skill or what economists would call personal wealth. This may be due to lack of education, of scientific or of world knowledge. But we believe it is largely due to the incapacity of the people to understand their own conditions of life. In order to make them understand, the people must be educated. But the work of education must be undertaken by a competent as well as a disinterested body. It is only an Economic Society that could satisfactorily carry out a programme of this sort.

Economic studies are extremely practical things. It is a subject in which Government and people can co-operate in a perfectly harmonious manner. The subject is one of extreme importance to us at the present moment, when we are looking for a larger share of responsible Government. One essential thing for the study of economics is earnest desire. Students should not mix up economic problems with politics. They should keep their political bias out of their minds in their search for truth. Facts and figures regarding exports and imports and the amount of money collected and spent by Government may be found in Government statistics. Economic enquiry for the present may be divided into three heads—village, urban, and district. Village inquiry may be regarded as the basis. Facts should be so collected that practical problems can be tackled with readiness. The work is arduous and entails a lot of labour and time. For the present the work will be slow, but as time progresses and as people begin to take more interest, progress will be more steady. We have no doubt that the proposed Economic Society will eventually come to our expectations.

LOCAL & GENERAL

PAYMENT TO LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS—At the Saturday's session of the Ceylon National Congress among other items the question of payment to the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council was considered. The resolution "That this Congress disapproves of the receipt by Legislative Councillors of any remuneration either as commuted Allowance or Salary" was moved. But an amendment to this resolution was introduced: "This Congress disapproves of the scheme proposed by Government regarding the payment to Members of the Legislative Council". After a keen and heated debate the amendment being accepted by the mover was put to the vote and was lost.

NOVEL METHODS OF ILLICIT TRANSPORT OF ARRACK—It is said that novel methods are being adopted to bring arrack from Mankulam tavern into Jaffna. The Excise authorities are on the alert and several motor cars from Mankulam have been closely examined. In one case some persons who shot a deer are said to have brought several bottles of arrack inside the carcase after removing the entrails.

PROPOSED CEYLON ECONOMIC SOCIETY—On Friday last steps were taken to inaugurate an Economic Society on the lines of the Royal Economic Society of London. On the invitation of Prof. Marre, Principal of University College, a meeting was held at College House, Colombo, when the preliminaries were discussed with a view to establish a Society for the study of economic problems, particularly those of Ceylon. The rules of the proposed Society were discussed and a further meeting will be called in January formally to inaugurate the Society, adopt rules, elect office bearers, &c.

CEYLON'S NEW SURVEYOR GENERAL—It is understood that Mr. A. H. G. Dawson has been appointed to the post of Surveyor General, with effect from 1st April, 1927, vice Mr. A. J. Wikwar, who is retiring from the public service.

JAFFNA CAUSEWAY AND NATIONAL CONGRESS—At the sessions of the Ceylon National Congress Mr. A. P. Thambiyah proposed: "That in the opinion of this Congress Government should take no further action in the matter of the construction of the new causeway at Jaffna until the question has been fully investigated by an independent commission." Mr. Roland E. W. Perera seconded. Mr. G. K. W. Perera supported.—Carried.

JAFFNA STUDENTS CONGRESS—The Sessions of the Students Congress which had to be postponed owing to the Cholera epidemic will take place at Keerimalai from the 27th to the 29th of this month. Dr. Isaac Thambiyah will preside.—Pandit K. O. Nathan Mr. S. Nadessapillai, Principal Parameswara College, Mr. G. K. W. Perera, Bar at Law Hon. Mr. K. Natesa Iyer and Hon. Seshu Iyengar, Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly are among those expected to take part.—Cor.

NEW COMMANDANT OF DEFENCE FORCE—Col. A. E. Andrews, who has been appointed to succeed Col. F. G. M. Rowley as Commandant of the Ceylon Defence Force, is due in Colombo on February 7. Col. Andrews served here a few years ago as Adjutant.

Continued on column 4.

Uplift of the Depressed.

INAUGURATION OF AN ASSOCIATION.

HINDU LEADERS WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT.

A public meeting of the depressed people was held at 7 p.m. last Saturday at Chunnakam. There was a large gathering numbering about 300 composed of men, women and children. Some leading gentlemen of the village and its neighbourhood were also present.

Mr. Kandiahpillai, Manager, Kanderodai English Institute and Chairman, Village Committee, was voted to the Chair. The proceedings, which commenced with *Thevaram*, were conducted in Tamil.

The Chairman in a brief speech explained to the audience the objects of the meeting and said that unless the Panchamas advanced it was difficult for the Tamils, as a whole, to progress. If a body is to have a full development, every one of its limbs should be equally developed. In the same way every section of their community should advance hand in hand and be united so that Swaraj may be easily attained.

BIRTH NO CRITERION OF CASTE.

One was not considered low because of his birth. Birth was no criterion of caste. Mahatma Gandhi had charged the whole outlook on caste as was obtaining at present. Hindu Scriptures never sanctioned such a system of caste. The curses of the malicious caste system should be done away with in order to give equal opportunities for the Pariah as well as the Veilalab, the so-called low-born and the so-called high born for a harmonious advancement of the Tamils as a whole. It was then and only then they would be redeemed.

RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

It was their object at that meeting to inaugurate an association of their depressed brethren to look after their religious, social and educational needs. The Hindu Board of Education had done immense service in that direction, and Mr. M. S. Rajaratnam, the energetic Secretary of that Board was there to help them in their undertaking.

Mr. M. S. Rajaratnam was called upon to address the gathering. He said that it gave him great pleasure that a high class Hindu, an educationalist, had consented to preside at that meeting for the upliftment of their brethren. He (the speaker) was also glad to see him.

SO-CALLED DEPRESSED BRETHREN

assembled in such large numbers with the object of organising themselves as a body for the advancement of their community. To start such an association had been his ambition. There were associations like the Hindu Board of Education and the Y. M. H. A. which were ready to help them. When he consulted their Hindu leaders, he found that they were all too willing to lend any assistance to their weaker brethren. The depressed people were styled by some as Panchamas, but when examining the Tamil books he discovered that they were called as *Palangudy* or *Adi Dravidas* in India. In the eyes of Shiva, there was nothing as caste, and in the discharge of *Shiva Thondru* the distinctions of caste vanished. The speaker then delivered an interesting lecture on *Shiva Thondru*. In conclusion he said that the Hindu leaders were very anxious about their weaker brethren—the so-called depressed classes. At a meeting of the Hindu Board of Education, a resolution proposed by the Hon. Sir P. Ramanathan and seconded by Mr. A. Vathiravelu, Proctor, was passed to the effect that steps should be taken to provide religious and educational facilities for the depressed class. They must not think of themselves as depressed people but should try to live according to Hindu teachings. They must start Hindu schools and build up temples and such institutions. The so-called high caste Hindus were ready to help them in their undertakings. He was glad that they were organising themselves to safeguard their interests and to provide facilities for the development of their community in matters chiefly religious and educational. Nothing could stand in their way if they lived truly Hindu lives and educated their children in the high moral and religious dogmas of their greatest religion—Hinduism. He wished their undertakings all success.

Remarks were then offered by Messrs. T. A. Thuraiappah Pillai, Handy Perinpana yagam, Arulananda Sivan, Nagaiah and Pasupathipillai.

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS

The following were elected office bearers:—President: Mr. M. S. Rajaratnam, B.A. Advocate; Secretary: Mr. Krishnan, Lawyers' Clerk, Udavil; Asst. Secretary: Mr. Poothipillai, Trader; Treasurer: Mr. V. M. Kandiah, Trader. In addition to the foregoing a committee of four with power to add to the number was also elected.

Notice to Correspondents:—

ORRES:—Unsuitable.

STUDENT:—Meaningless.

—E. K. SHIVASUBRAMANIAM IYER—Unnecessary.

TREASURER, THOLPURAM MOOLAI CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY:—Impolitic.

OBITUARY.

MR. T. SOOKANATHAN.

We regret to record the death of Mr. T. Sookanathan, Retired Head Sheriff, Imperial Bank of India, Colombo, which event took place on Wednesday noon at Araly Norih, Vaddukoddai. The late Mr. Sookanathan who was at one time with asthma complaints came to Jaffna a couple of months back for a change. During the early part of this week symptoms began to grow serious and in spite of the best available medical treatment and careful nursing he passed away peacefully surrounded by his closest relations. The funeral takes place today (Thursday) at the Araly Crematorium, Vaddukoddai. The chief mourners are Messrs. S. Thambiyah, and S. Visuvanathan (sons) and Dr. V. K. Paramanayagam (son-in-law).

Continued.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT—We are in receipt of a handsome illustrated wall calendar for the year 1927 from the Colombo Stationary Mart, Paper Merchants, Stationers and Printers, Maliban Street, Colombo. The proprietors are Messrs. P. Banisi Silva & Co.

NEW PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY—Dr. Archibald Gordon Smith, M.D., Ch.B. (Hons), Glasgow, F.R.C.S. (England), has been appointed, by the Secretary of State, Professor of Anatomy in the Ceylon Medical College. Dr. Smith was demonstrator of Anatomy at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, London, for 3½ years, from 1922 to 1925. He is expected to arrive in Ceylon early in January.

SAIVA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE, VADDUKODAI—The Annual Conference of Hindu Workers under the auspices of the Saiva Students' League, Vaddukoddai, will take place at the Thirupana Sambandar Saiva Vidyasalai, Vaddukoddai on the 1st and 2nd proximo.

TRAIN DERAILMENT—The up night Mail from Colombo was late in arriving at Jaffna by more than 8 hours. The cause is said to be an engine derailment at this side of Madawachchi.

CHRISTMAS SPECIAL TO JAFFNA—The usual special train conveying holiday passengers from Colombo to Jaffna will arrive tomorrow.

MANIAGAR DISCHARGED—We are glad to learn that Maniagar S. M. Coomaraswami of Valigamam East, who stood charged with perjury, has been acquitted and discharged.

TRINOMALAI HINDU CONFERENCE—The fourth annual Hindu Conference will be held on the 26th, 27th and 28th instant at the Sri Sasimuga Vidyasalayam, Trinomali Swami Vipulananda, Avishananda, Rudrakodiyavara and Messrs. K. O. Nathan, P. Pasupathy, Navanatha Krishnaswami and Mailvaganam will be among the speakers.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENTS—It is said that on Monday last a party of eight residents of Meesalai, including a school boy, proceeded to Markulam on a shooting trip in a Studebaker Car. On their way back near Elluthumaddurai at about one o'clock the following morning, the steering rod gave way, and the driver in applying the brakes dashed the car into a *suriya* tree. The impact was so violent that the car turned turtle and was completely damaged. The occupants received serious injuries, the chauffeur sustaining a fracture of his left arm, besides bruises all over his body. An occupant whose jaws are badly smashed and skull broken, is said to be in a critical condition at the Chavakkascheri Hospital. Two others have received severe gashes on their legs and cheeks, and the school boy has one of his ears sliced in two.

—A Wiharegalla Estate lorry (Ford) was wrecked in an accident on Tuesday last due to failure of brake. The driver fractured one of his legs and was removed to the Haputale Hospital. Two labourers were slightly injured.

A FAREWELL FUNCTION—Mr. P. Candiyah, late clerk, C. G. R. Jaffna and an ardent temperance worker of Jaffna Town, now a prominent and most popular Assistant Investigation Officer of F. M. S. Rly. Police in charge of Panang-Taijing and Bukit Mertajam Padar Besar Rly. sections with an office at Prai was entertained at a fare-well dinner on 13/12/26 at 9 p.m. at No. 6 Rly. Quarters, Prai by a large circle of Rly. Officials of Prai and Bukit Mertajam and the public of Prai on the eve of his departure to Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur on transfer prior to his starting for Germany for an operation. Mr. Ratnam, Telegraph Inspector, was unanimously voted to the chair. Then Messrs. Thambiyah, Guard; Muttummaru, Relieving Station Master, Prai; Nair, P.W.O.; and the Chairman spoke at length eulogising the sterling qualities of Mr. P. Candiyah who even at times sacrificed himself on behalf of many of his countrymen. Then Mr. P. Candiyah suitably replied and thanked them all. A sumptuous dinner was served and the party dispersed at about 11.30 p.m.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—H. E. Lord Goschen, Governor of Madras, appeals for funds to enable him to open a central Industrial School for the blind, with the object of training them in suitable industries and making them as far as possible independent of extraneous help. There are 40,000 blind persons in the Presidency of Madras.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUGGESTED CAUSEWAYS IN THE NORTH.

To The Editor "Hindu Organ",
Sir,
A paragraph on the above subject quoted from the "Ceylon Observer" appears in the "Ceylon Patriot" of 3rd November '36.
In it the correspondent compares the ferry route collected at Pannal and that of Araly as a deciding factor for the construction of the Causeway. He has apparently omitted the ferry route at Kayla.
As there is a ferry boat to transport conveyances at Pannal, the well-to-do people travel by motor cars and bullock carts, via Pannal thus increasing the toll whereas the poor who are not in a position to provide conveyances travel via Araly at lesser cost. If there exists a causeway at Araly almost all the people will travel by that route.
One travelling from Saravasi or Velanai by cart via Araly will have to engage another conveyance at the Araly end of the boat ferry. Thus it will be seen that the comparison referred to above is misleading.
I close this note with one word to my Pongudutivos and Nainativoe countrymen who say that they have now to cross two or three seas respectively before reaching the mainland: by constructing the Araly Causeway they have to cross minus one sea.
When this causeway is constructed it is possible that the Government and our Councilors may next consider the proposal to construct the Velanai—Pongudutivos Causeway as it is the usual method of constructing Roads, Railways and Causeways from the town to the outlying areas and not vice versa.
The next step when the above is done would obviously be to provide accommodation for ocean going steamers in the deep sea between Nainativoe and Pongudutivos thus affording easy conveyance of imports and exports to the North and Central parts of Ceylon by way of this new Harbour whose natural facilities as such are well known.
Thanking you for the space.
Kuala Lumpur, Yours etc,
2 12 26. NEUTRAL.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

To The Editor, "Hindu Organ",
Sir,
I am really surprised to see the letter of Mr. Ramesh Chandra, under the heading "Religious Toleration" in the Ceylon Patriot. Nobody denies the fact that the Hindus are never for interfering with the religious rights of others. Their religion is one of toleration.
The writer says that the present propaganda work is an anti-Christian one. Does he hold that the Hindu propaganda is for the same object as the Christian propaganda (rather anti-Hindu, anti-Buddhist propaganda) of the Missionaries? The Hindus never at any time want to interfere with the religious rights of other religiousists. They never have for their object proselytising persons belonging to other religions.
If he views things with an unbiased mind, he will find that the present Hindu propaganda is only to stir up the Hindus and make them safeguard their own interests. Can any one call the present attempt of the Hindus to get their children educated in Hindu schools under Hindu atmosphere an anti-Christian movement? The Hindus never want non-Hindus to send their children to Hindu schools to study the Hindu Religion. They never want to interfere with the rights of the Christians with regard to the education of their children to call their present movement as anti-Christian one. The present movement is one purely intended to make the Hindus respect their religion, culture etc. without falling a prey to outside influences. This is purely a pro-Hindu propaganda. Is it the writer's opinion that any attempt on the part of the Hindus to prevent the inroads of outside agencies on their religion and to keep their children away from those agencies is an anti-Christian movement? He evidently wants the Hindus to sit with folded hands without making the least attempt to resist the attempts of others to interfere with their religion.
The Hindus have no quarrel with their Christian brethren. They are fully aware of the fact that the peace and progress of this Island depends on the good will that exists between them. They could not help it if the Christians are offended at them for their trying to organise themselves and see that no Hindu leaves their fold by keeping him away from the influences of those who are out for proselytism.
I am very sorry that much capital is being made of the Hindu-Muslim tension in India by some of the so called well wishers. We have no "Suddhi" movement here to wound the feelings of the Christians. We never interfere with the religious rights of the Christians. As such it is nothing but twisting facts to say that the present relationship between Hindus and Christians here is like the one between Hindus and Muslims in North India. The Hindus will be falling in their duty to their religion if they give up the present propaganda intended solely on
Continued up.

Indian National Congress.

Considerable importance is attached to this year's session of the Indian National Congress commencing in the Pannal Congress Camp, Madras, on the 26th under the presidency of Mr. Subbava Iyengar, ex Advocate-General of Madras.
A keen fight is anticipated between the Swarajists and the Responsivists over the question of acceptance of office with the view to work the reforms, and there is expressed that the Responsivists may secede from the Congress if their programme of acceptance of office is not accepted.
Efforts for a compromise will be made and the Swaraj Party will be asked to modify their present obstructionist programme.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is striving to restore unity to the Congress, while it is understood that Mahatma Gandhi and his orthodox followers will observe neutrality.
A pavilion has been raised on a large open area and arrangements are in full swing to accommodate delegates and visitors in cottages on the banks of the Bahamaputra with picturesque scenery all around.
Mr. Subbava Iyengar is arriving on the 24th, when Mr. Gandhi and other Nationalist leaders are also expected.
The local Municipality has decided to present a welcome address to Mr. Gandhi.
Continued.
behalf of Hinduism (and not at all against Christianity) simply because a handful of men here and there place before them the bug bear of Hindu—Moslem tension in India.
I agree with the writer when he says ours is an age of hypocrisy and insincerity. The present movement is only to see that at least the present Hindu children do not become hypocrites by giving them training on proper lines. What else could you expect from a boy who practises certain things at home as a Hindu and whose mind is poisoned against those very practices every hour in Christian schools?
Is it then a wonder to see him becoming a hypocrite laborer? Will the writer tell us what in his opinion are the ways and means of giving Hindu children a sound religious training? If he gives us an idea of the novel scheme he seems to have in view for giving religious training to Hindu boys, we will feel highly grateful to him.
The question of gratitude mentioned by the writer reminds me of some questions put to me by a friend and I leave it to the writer to answer them.
A hunter—a paid servant spreads a net for catching birds and has some grain scattered for that purpose. Some birds after eating the grain manage to escape, while some are caught in the net. Are the birds which escaped from the net after feeding on the grain thrown by the hunter expected to be grateful to the hunter? Even in the case of birds which are caught in the net, will it be an act of ingratitude for them to try to escape from the hunter.
Pannalakkaduvan, Yours etc,
10 12 26. K. C. BALASUBRAMANIAM IYER.

REVIVAL OF THE Y. M. H. A.
To The Editor "Hindu Organ".
Sir,
During the past one decade, several associations such as Temperance Association and the Young Men's Hindu Association have sprung up. Of these two Associations the former one has done a distinct service to the country.
I fervently hope that Jaffna will become a dry area very soon. Coming to the Y. M. H. A. it appears to me to think whether such an Association is in existence now. There was a time when the columns of the "Hindu Organ" were filled with the news of the Y. M. H. A. activities. These Y. M. H. A.'s are absolutely necessary in the outlying villages in Jaffna. It would be better if these Associations are formed in every village school. It is a source of great satisfaction to hear that there is a wide spread feeling among the Hindu parents in Jaffna that they should not send their children to schools of alien faith. I, as a native of Tellipalai, would ask the leaders of the place to wake up and enliven the masses of the place by holding meetings which might infuse good ideals and moral upliftment.
To hold these meetings in schools such as Sivagana Vithiasalai, Melikandar Vithiasalai and Mahajana English High School would serve a great purpose.
Ipoh, Yours etc,
11-12 1936. P. THIRUVILANKAM.

THE MAILS.
(G. P. O. Colombo.)
DESPATCHES.
London Mails per a P & O steamer leaving from Bombay will close on Tuesday, December 23th and per the O. L. "Oronsay" and R. L. "Slamat" on Thursday, December 30th.
Straits and China Mails per the R. L. "Indrapura" will close on Saturday December 25th; per the P & O "Morea" on Sunday, December 26th and per the N. Y. K. "Hakusan Maru" on Tuesday, December 28th.
RECEIPTS.
London Mails per the P & O "Morea" will arrive on Sunday, December 26th. Straits and China Mails per the S. M. N. "Jan Pieterz'n Coen" will arrive today and per the N. Y. K. "Kashima Maru" and R. L. "Slamat" on December 30th.

INDIAN & FOREIGN.

CONFERENCE DURING NATIONAL WEEK.—It is said that the following Conferences will be held at the Congress pandal during the National Week:—(1) Assam-Samarkand Sabha, (2) 4th All India Vaidya Conference, (3) All India Musical Conference, (4) All India Political Sufferers' Conference, (5) All India Cow Conference, (6) All India Literary Conference, (7) All India Hindu Mahasabha and (8) All India Hindu Mahasamitani.
HEROISM OF RISKING LIFE FOR COMRADE WORKMAN.—A frightful death was averted by a Lancashire workman's loyalty to his mate. Two men were digging in a deep drainage trench at a house near Manchester when they suddenly reached a patch of quicksand and were immediately caught one sinking to the waist. Two fire brigades arrived with ladders, timber and oil lures and began an eight-hour struggle through a bitter night. The doctor gave the men injections when one, who was sucked down till only the top of his head was visible. A special air passage was made. The other could have been easily extricated but he gamely endured terribly the position as his removal would most probably have caused his companion's instant death. Eventually both were rescued. Their first request was for cigarettes!
CALCUTTA LIBEL SUIT.—Mr Justice Buckland of the Calcutta High Court dismissed with costs a suit by Mr. Pubbaschandra Bose, Swarajist Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, now under the Ordinances a prisoner in Mandalay Jail, claiming damages of one lakh from the proprietors of the "Statesman" Limited, for alleged libel in an article stating if the right hand man of Mr. O. R. Das was the directing brain of the terrorist organisation so much the worse for the Swarajya Party. The defendants pleaded fair comment based on Lord Lytton's Malia speech. His Lordship held it was so on matters of the public interest.
CRITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA.—While the Manchurian crisis is driving back the Northern Nationalists in the north, the latter's leader, Feng Yu Hsiang, who recently returned from Moscow, is advancing in a south east direction and has captured several towns and pushed the opposing forces, under Wu Pei Fu's lieutenant, within 25 miles of Honan, evidently with the intention of joining up with the Cantonese forces.
EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN LISBON.—A great earthquake shock of three seconds duration was experienced on December 18th, in Lisbon and Madeira. Considerable damage was done in Lisbon, and there was much alarm, but there were no casualties.
JAPAN'S RATIO IN POPULATION.—The ratio between men and women of the whole population is 100.4 to 100, the number of the men being 28,042,995 and that of women 27,918,145. The larger number of men is recorded in the districts of Tokyo and Kokaiko (112 men to 100 women) and other 11 prefectures in which the ratio is balanced and 31 prefectures in which the number of women exceeds that of men, the prefectures of Shiga, Kagoshima and Okinawa (the Luchu Islands) showing the lowest figures for men (93 men to 100 women). The higher proportion of men is accounted for either by the inclusion of a large city, with its commercial and industrial activities, or of a military barracks, silver, copper or coal mine. Women are generally found to be more numerous in the provincial districts, for it is often men than women who migrate to large cities or even abroad in quest of knowledge or fortune. —"Times of Ceylon."

PUNJAB FIRST LADY COUNCILLOR.—Dr. (Mrs.) Parbati of Punjab, is the first lady member of the Legislative Council of Punjab.
TRAINING SHIPS FOR INDIANS.—The Government of India have decided to establish a training ship at Karachi next year for the benefit of Indians.
SHERIFF OF MADRAS.—Khan Bahadur Anwar Sahib Bahadur, Brother of the Prince of Aroor, has been appointed Sheriff of Madras for the current year.
WIRELESS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.—A wireless service between India and the United Kingdom will be established and opened to public traffic every early next year.
INDIAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.—Steps are being taken to establish an Indian League of Nations Union with a central office to popularise and extend in India the ideals for which the League of Nations stands.
INDIAN SECRETARY OF STATES TOUR.—Earl Winterton, during his Indian tour, will fly with Sir Samuel Hoare on the 17th January from Delhi to Lahore, and from there to Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Waziristan country.
Kashmir Fruits and Nuts.
11 lbs. fresh thin-skin Walnuts, dessert Apples or Hazelnuts, Rs. 5.8. 11 lbs. fresh thin-skin Almonds, stoneless, sweet Apricots, Figs, Raisins, or Currants, Rs. 1.8. 5 1/2 lbs. tin Pure Honey, Rs. 9. 5 ure Saffron per tola, Rs. 3. Postage included.
DAR BROZ, SRINAGAR, KASHMIR.

Jaffna Causeways.

THEIR COMPARATIVE MERITS.
In the Legislative Council on Thursday last Hon. Mr. H. K. Freeman asked:—
(1) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table any reports by Sir William Twyman and Mr. R. W. Levers on the comparative merits of causeways connecting the Jaffna Peninsula with the island?
(2) Is it common knowledge that the Pannal causeway would carry most traffic?
(3) Would the people agree to a toll?
(4) Have the engineering details of the Pannal causeway been sufficiently examined to make a proper comparison of the cost of construction of the Arali and Pannal causeways possible?
The Acting Colonial Secretary replied:—
(1) No report on the comparative merits of the Arali and Pannal causeways by Sir William Twyman and Mr. R. W. Levers can be traced.
(2) Traffic by the Pannal ferry is heavier than that by the Arali ferry.
(3) Government cannot answer this question. The levying of a toll is not being suggested.
(4) A detailed estimate has been prepared for the Arali, but not for the Pannal causeway. A comparison of the rough estimates prepared for each of the causeways in the past shows that the Pannal scheme has always been estimated to cost rather more than the Arali scheme. The Pannal causeway would be slightly longer than the Arali causeway.
From the engineering point of view the construction of the Pannal causeway would be open to serious objection. The Pannal causeway whether constructed on the line of the existing ferry or via Siritivu would place an obstruction between the sea and the lagoon at its narrowest point. An enormous volume of tidal water pours through this narrow opening and there would be a danger of the causeway being damaged and of its causing the flooding of the low-lying mainland. This objection would not arise in the case of the Arali causeway as it would be constructed across the middle of the lagoon and would not be subject in any such degree to tidal disturbance.

The Fight Against Tuberculosis.
YOUR HELP IS NEEDED.
WILL YOU REFUSE IT?
LAST HEALTH LETTER.
The following is the VIlth. and the last Health Letter of the series issued by the Medical Department on behalf of the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign in Ceylon:—
1. Tuberculosis strikes the rich, the poor, the brilliant, the stupid, the weak, and the strong. It infects the majority of persons during childhood and the average number of persons with the disease is at least one in every 100 persons.
2. Everybody runs a risk of being exposed to tuberculosis. Everybody therefore should take the responsibility of seeing that the community is protected in the best possible way.
3. Undiscovered cases of tuberculosis should be searched for. Dispensaries, Sanatoria and Hospitals should be provided and supported by the public to treat cases. All persons may help in the prevention and control of Tuberculosis.
4. Clergymen can help by co-operating with the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign in inducing people to seek treatment and by distributing literature and preaching the gospel of health to their congregation.
5. Physicians can help by insisting that all their patients should be examined regularly once a year at least, whether they are unwell or not, and by seeking in every way to prevent as well as to treat the disease.
6. Teachers can help by instructing pupils as to the nature, prevention and cure of tuberculosis, by teaching children simple rules of health and by keeping class rooms well ventilated.
7. Parents can help by keeping the homes clean and well ventilated by teaching their children and other members of their families to sleep with windows open, by providing proper and nourishing food, by observing the laws of personal hygiene and by protecting small children against infected persons. Children can help by keeping clean, by not putting anything into their mouths except food, staying as much as possible in the fresh air and sunshine, by eating clean, nourishing food.
8. Workers can help by insisting on well ventilated working places, by avoiding dust and dampness, by refusing to work in dark work rooms, by avoiding the strain that comes from long inhuman hours, and by demanding proper sanitary appliances and facilities in shop and community.
While most of us can do something, we can all talk of better conditions and create a public sentiment in favour of the campaign, when we recognise how many lives will thus be saved yearly, we can see that it will be fully worth our while and as good citizens it is our duty to support every effort in the control and eradication of Tuberculosis.
Will you refuse to do your duty? You should not. Then help the Campaign.
This is the last letter of the series. These letters will be repeated every year.

Just A Minute!
Would Twenty to Thirty Dollars A Week Satisfy You?
\$ 20 TO \$ 30 WEEKLY
for persons seeking spare time Employment.
Apply with Sh. 4/- Postal Order to:
S. S. Velu,
KUALA PILAH.
F. M. S.

Responsible Self-Government.

CONGRESS FIRST DEMAND.

GOVERNOR AND OFFICIALS CRITICISED.

Mr. Francis de Zoysa moved the first resolution at the Session of the Ceylon National Congress held at Galle on Friday the 17th inst. The resolution was as follows:—"This Congress is of opinion (a) that full responsible self government should be granted to this country at the next revision of its constitution; and (b) that pending such revision, the constitution of the Executive should be immediately revised to bring it into harmony with the legislature". He urged the first part of his resolution with all his heart, and the second part with much enthusiasm, though not with the same amount of cordence. If he had moved such a resolution ten years ago, half the audience would not have understood him and the other half would have called him a Bolshevik. Today he was in the position of being able to move it without any opposition being raised. They had a democratic constitution in a sense in Ceylon and it was now admitted that Ceylon should get self-Government, and only the question of time was to be considered. It was admitted on all hands that self Government was the goal towards which they were moving and it was therefore unnecessary for him to answer the criticisms of those who thought that democratic bodies were unsuitable in Oriental countries. Quite recently they were taught a lesson on the subject of not imitating others. He understood responsible government or Cabinet government, to be the form of Government that prevailed in countries where democratic governments existed. They need not be ashamed of copying a model which had proved to be a success. In Ceylon, whatever differences of race, creed and caste might exist, they, politically, had taken the initial step towards the abolition of those distinctions in all political matters. One general electorate in which had been included men of all races, castes and creeds had already been formed in the country. It was idle to suggest that those were obstacles in the way of their gaining full responsible Government. They were not asking for self Government for any community in this island, but for all the people in the country and all they asked was that every man should be treated equal, whatever his race, caste or creed. A man must be taken for himself; not for the race, caste or creed to which he belonged. Another serious objection raised was that they did not have men in this country fit to discharge the duties of ministers. That was a libel on the people of this country and on those who had been returned to the Council by the people. After over hundred years of British rule, was it conceivable that they could not secure six or seven people who could control the Government departments which were being so admirably

MISMANAGED BY THE MAJORITY OF THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

at present? It was after all, only the policy of the respective departments which the ministers would have to control. They must press for a revision of the constitution as early as possible; they could not be too early in giving the people their liberty. The present constitution had certain drawbacks which even the autocratic Government of the past did not have, but to say that it was not altogether satisfactory was not true. The fact that the present constitution was unsatisfactory was not true. The fact that the present constitution was unsatisfactory was proved by B. E. the Governor's statement at the dinner given him by the Solomon. That statement was made because the Governor and other officials could not now push through their pet schemes as they used to do in the past. In the old days when planters had dinners and coaxed the Governor into promises of a railway, or Scot men extracted promises from him, he had only to summon the Executive Council, and the thing was done. The Governor was now complaining because he could not do what he wanted to do. That was the best proof that the men they sent into Council were preventing the Governor and the officials from doing mischief. He, however, was of opinion that if the officials were a little more united, instead of forming themselves into groups and pulling in different ways, they would be able to do a good deal more. ("Cries of shame"). They wanted their representatives only to prevent mischief being done by others, but to do some useful things themselves. But they did not have the power to do much, and there was an utter waste of time in Council. The remedy for all that was a Cabinet Government.

The second part of his resolution urged that the Legislature and the Executive should be harmonized in some way. He understood that when it was proposed that elected members should fill vacancies in the Executive, there was objection to it on account of some petty jealousies among the Legislative Councillors (Cries of "shame").

Mr. W. A. de Silva rose to a point of order.

The Chairman said that Mr. de Zoysa was entitled to express his opinion.

Mr. de Zoysa finally advocated the admission to the Executive Council of a few of the elected representatives of the people and making them influence the Executive Council according to the wishes of the majority of the Legislative Councillors. (Applause).

MODEL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. M. A. Arulanandam seconded the resolution. He said that in recent years they had progressed so rapidly that the present Legislative Council could stand as one of the model legislative and deliberative assemblies in the world. A large number of his people had at one time worked with the Congress towards that goal, but now some had fallen on the way, some had died, and some unfortunately stood against them. Before 1923, they would find the most progressive parties of the Tamila marching side by side with the Congress on the road to self Government. The Tamils were not going to be left behind, and even the back sliders from the Congress would very shortly come into the fold.

Mr. W. A. de Silva and Dr. S. T. Mathias, supported the resolution.

Mr. C. E. Balasubramanian, deputy leader of the newly-created Socialist Party, opposed the motion on the ground that it did not go far enough. They should ask for "Swaziland".

The motion was carried.

Proposed Sinhalese-Tamil Pact.

HON. MR. VICTOR CORREA'S QUESTION.

CONGRESS DROPS THE MATTER.

Reference was made to the Sinhalese Tamil pact at the Sessions of the Ceylon National Congress, at Galle on Saturday last:—

After the Chairman had delivered his Presidential Address, the Hon. Mr. Victor Correa said he had a question to ask in connection with the agenda. He continued:—"It is with great reluctance that I rise to second what may seem to be a discordant note, but I feel constrained to speak at this moment because it is a matter which affects not only my own honour, not only the honour of the Executive Committee of the Congress, but the honour of the whole Sinhalese nation. You might remember that in 1924 the Executive Committee, of which you yourself were a member,

The Chairman (interrupting): I am not going to interrupt my Hon. Friend, but I should just like to know

Mr. Correa (interrupting): I am going to ask you why a certain motion, which ought to have been on this agenda, has been omitted.

The Chairman: All these matters have been submitted to the Executive Committee of the Congress in which the whole island is represented, and I therefore think that no further explanation is necessary on that point. If there was anything it ought to have been submitted to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Correa: The President last year made a distinct promise that the first thing that would be discussed during the coming year would be the question of the so called Sinhalese-Tamil pact.

Mr. Francis de Zoysa: That is not correct. I said that the matter would be brought up at a special session of the Congress which would be held.

Mr. Correa: That is all the worse.

The Chairman: I make an appeal to Mr. Correa that there is no use in his making one statement and Mr. de Zoysa another. We have our agenda, rightly or wrongly, and the best thing is to go through with it.

Mr. P. Givendraginghe. The Sinhalese Tamil pact is a thing of the past. It cannot be brought up today.

Mr. Correa: I asked the question merely in the interests of the Congress itself, because the Tamils have an idea that the Sinhalese are not to be trusted and that their word cannot be taken.

The Chairman said that the matter could be discussed in Committee that evening and if there was any proposal on the subject it could be placed before the Committee for consideration.

Mr. Correa: I thought I might give you an opportunity of explaining to our Tamil brothers why this matter was left out of the agenda.

Mr. Francis de Zoysa offered a word of explanation. Mr. Correa's remarks, he said, suggested that there was a question of the honour of the Sinhalese people in general and his in particular being involved. It was true there was a resolution which was postponed at the last sessions on an understanding that it was to be brought forward at a special sessions of the Congress. There was no undertaking to bring it up at this sessions. The question of having a special sessions had been discussed and it was suggested that they should not take the matter up until they had ascertained the wishes of the communal associations of the country, which were not represented in the Congress; on the subject. Those bodies were asked their views and he had not yet been able to get the views which they desired. He did not think that the honour of the Sinhalese people was very much involved in the matter. Their honour, in the eyes of the whole world, rested on a sounder foundation than the Sinhalese-Tamil pact. Their honour was safe as it was.

The matter was then dropped.

Mountains on the Move.

In earlier and simpler times men found it easy to believe stories of magicians or saints moving mountains across country as from one side of the English Channel to another overnight. Scientists still believe in moving mountains, but they do not hold that they go so fast or so far.

A modern instance of a mountain on the move is given by a cable message that states a commission of geological and engineering experts has concluded a survey of Monte Arbio in Southern Switzerland, which was discovered in 1886 to be moving towards the Arbedo Valley at the rate of three quarters of an inch a year. This rate has recently increased to eight inches a year.

Switzerland has a number of what are sometimes called 'mountains without roots.' These are made up of masses of hard rock resting on softer strata.

Sometimes the moving mountain creeps slowly along, as in the case of Monte Arbio, at others it craves down in sudden ruin. Thus on September 28, 1806, a mass of hard pudding stone three miles long, 350 yards wide and 35 yards thick came away from the side of the Romsberg near Lucerne, and buried a valley. Three villages were destroyed and 474 persons killed.

When Dr. H. A. Bröuer, a famous Dutch scientist, visited Sydney in 1923 he stated incidentally that the mountains of Java were moving towards Australia. He hastened to add that he did not think that the rate of travel was as much even as three quarters of an inch a year.

There are scientists who are ready to move not merely mountains, but lands and continents, sliding them to and fro on the face of the globe as a draughts-player moves his pieces. Thus it has been estimated that Greenland is moving away from the main land of North America at the rate of 40 feet in a century.

This is a great deal faster than Monte Arbio's old rate of travel, and not so very much slower than its new. And Greenland is far larger than Java. It is almost a continent in itself, a vast plateau rising many thousands of feet above the sea.

Movements on a scale like this, fascinating to the scientist, are not likely to attract much attention from the average man.

Continued up.

Mahatma's Autobiography.

LIFE IN FOOTPAATHICA.

The following is another instalment from Mahatma Ga dhi's autobiography as appearing in "Young India":—

This was my first voyage with my wife and children. I have often observed in the course of this narrative that on account of child marriages amongst middle class Hindus, whilst the husband is literate the wife remains almost illiterate and a wide gulf separates the life of the wife from that of the husband who has to become his wife's teacher. So I had to think out the details of the dress my wife and children were to adopt, the food they were to eat, and the manners suited to their new surroundings. Some of the recollections of those days can be much amusement. A Hindu wife regards implicit obedience to her husband as the highest religion. A Hindu husband regards himself as the lord of his wife who must always dance attendance on him.

PROBLEM OF STYLE OF DRESS

I believed at the time I am writing of that in order to look civilised our dress and manners had to be approximate to the European standard as far as possible. For, I thought only thus could we have some influence and without influence it was not possible to serve the community.

So I determined the style of dress of my wife and children. How could I like them to be known as Kathiawar Bania? The Parsis used then to be regarded as the most civilised amongst Indians, and so, where the complete European style seemed to be unsuited, we adopted the Parsi style. Accordingly my wife wore the Parsi sari and boys the Parsi coat and trousers. Of course no one should be without stockings and shoes. It was long before my wife and children got used to them. The shoes cramped their feet and the stockings stank with perspiration. The toes often got sore. I had always my answers ready for all these objections. But I have an impression that it was not the answer but the force of authority that carried conviction. They agreed to the changes in dress because there was no other alternative. In the same spirit and with more reluctance they adopted the use of knives and forks. When my infatuation for these signs of civilisation wore away, they gave up the knives and forks. The return to the original mode was perhaps no less irksome than these changes after having been long accustomed to them. But I can see to day that we feel all the freer and lighter for having cast off the trammel of 'civilisation.'

On board the same boat with us were some relatives and acquaintances. These and other deck passengers I frequently met because I was free to move about anywhere and everywhere on the boat as it belonged to my client friends.

THE STORY OF A STORM.

As the boat was making straight for Natal, without calling at intermediate ports, our voyage was of only eighteen days. But as though to warn us of the coming real storm on land a strong gale overtook us whilst we were only four days from Natal. December is a month of summer monsoon in the Southern hemisphere, and so gales, great and small, were quite common in the Southern seas. The gale in which we were caught was so sharp and prolonged that the passengers were alarmed. It was a solemn scene. All became one in face of the common calamity. They forgot their differences and began to think of the one and only God—Muslimans, Hindus, Christians and all. Some took various vows. The captain also joined the passengers in their prayers. He assured them all that though the storm was not without danger he had experience of many more dangerous ones, and explained to them that a well built ship could stand almost any weather. But they were inconsolable. Every moment were heard sounds and cries which foreboded breaches and leaks. The ship rocked and rolled so much that it seemed as though she would capsize any moment. It was out of the question for any one to remain at this hour on deck. 'His will be done' was the only cry on every lip. So far as I can recollect we must have been in this plight for about twenty four hours. At last the sky cleared, the sun made his appearance, and the captain said that the storm had blown over. People's faces again beamed with gladness and with the disappearance of danger disappeared also the name of God from their lips. Eating and drinking, singing and merry-making again became the order of the day. The fear of death was gone, and the momentary mood of earnest prayer gave place to *maja*. There were of course the usual *namas* and the prayers, but they had none of the solemnity of that dread hour.

But the storm had made me one with the passengers. It may be said that I had little or very little fear of the storm, for I had experience of similar ones. I am a good sailor and do not get seasick. So I could fearlessly move amongst the passengers bringing them comfort and good cheer and conveying to them the hourly reports of the captain. True friendship I thus formed stood me, as we shall see, in very good stead.

The ship cast anchor in the port of Durban on the 18th or 19th of December. The *Naderi* also reached the same day.

But the real storm was still to come.

Continued.

tention from the average man. In the same way the earth can spin round or dash through the skies at a speed many times faster than that of any express train, but because it does so as a whole no one worries at all about it.

In a smaller way mountains and hills and other minor patches of the earth's surface are continually moving about. Sometimes they creep quietly along, so gently that the movement can only be ascertained by careful scientific measurements. At others they sweep madly down as landslides carrying ruin and devastation in their path.

A very remarkable instance of a 'creep' occurred a few years ago on the lower slopes of the Ragged Tier, in the Breckenridge district of Tasmania. A good slice of a farm suddenly began to move down hill. The slope was not particularly steep, not nearly so steep as that of other parts of the Tier.

Several paddocks, a couple of hundred yards of the main road, an old farm house, and a number of buildings all went together. It was not a landslide and there was nothing spectacular about it. Slowly but surely the whole surface crept slowly down.

Continued up.

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 & MALAYA

TO SAVE TIME, LABOUR AND WASTE
Finest Chille and Especially 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. the purest 2-akka (sapp nut)

Ready or instant use. 1lb packet 7as.
Postage extra. 5as. per lb. Ceylon and Rs 14, per 3lbs for Malaya. Cash with Order. Larger quantities packed to order.

EASTERN HOME STORES

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

Q. 76

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6302.

This matter of the Estate of Gnanat thirupath Viyanathan of Araly West Jaffna late of Seramban in F.M.S.

Decceased.
Thilagarejah Tharegannam of Araly west, Petitioner

Vs.
1. Viyanathan Kandassamy of Araly West &
2. Sithannam widow of Viyanathan of Do

Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying that the abovesaid 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minor 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to him coming on for disposal before G.W. Woodhouse Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on November 12, 1926, in the presence of Mr. R. Canich, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated November 2, 1926, having been read:

It is ordered that the abovesaid 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minor 1st Respondent and that the Petitioner as the father in law of the deceased be entitled to have Letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him, unless the Respondents shall on or before December 23, 1926, appear before this Court and show cause to the contrary.

November 20, 1926.

O. 1189.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.

Continued.

Month after month went by, and still the process went on. Then for a time the creep seemed to have ended. The road was re-made across the 'bump'. After a brief pause the slow, but inexorable, movement began again. Again there was a pause, followed by a new movement.

Finally, after the months had lengthened into years, things reached what seems to be stability. All through the creep the bushes on the moving part of the farm went on growing, and now the place looks normal again, except that the rear along the hillside where that moved part of the neighbouring surface has hardly healed as yet. Yet grass and other plants are growing even over that.

Various causes are said to have been as signed for the movements. It began after a long spell of wet weather, and it has been thought that the long soaking of the subsoil had caused the surface layer to slip over the underlying rock.

One of the inhabitants of the district finds satisfaction in a much simpler explanation. 'It is the Devil stirring about underneath that started it.' 'He must have been getting restless, and no wonder with the way things are going.'

In violent contrast with this creep there is a fine example of a landslide a few miles away, at a place called Cape Bernier by early French navigators, but known in the vernacular as *Hall Fire* Bl. It is a name in which the fanciful may trace a relation to the theory of the cause of the creep just given.

There a whole hillside has slipped away from near the top of Flagstaff Hill, over 1,000 feet above the sea, and has swept right down to the water, carrying all before it. This happened many years ago, and the slip is now overgrown with scrub, and even trees where they have been able to find a place for their roots amongst the rocks. Many of the rocks carried down, and now lying piled confusedly along the shore line, are as large as an ordinary house.

In regions subject to violent earthquakes mountains are sometimes thrown about like tinclips, and large areas play see-saw, rising or sinking several feet in a single night. Thus in 1821 a part of the coast near Wellington, New Zealand was uplifted eight feet in one night—"Malabar Herald".

Printed and published by M. Sabaratnasinghe for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabai, at their Press, the Saiva Prakash Press, Vannaripalayam.