



"Arise! Anaket 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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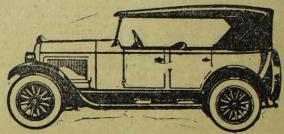
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MESSRS WALKER SONS & CO. LTD., COLOMBO.

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Rover, 2 seated, Touring, £365 or Rs. 4892/15

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JAFFNA.

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DAR BROS., SRINAGAR, KASHMIR.

Che hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1927.

THE JAFFNA CAUSEWAYS.

The adoption of a resolution by the Ceylon National Congress suggesting the appointment of a Commission to examine the merits and de-merits of Araly and Pannai Causeways are now prominently before the public. We thought that the controversy which had been going on for some time regarding the suitability of either of these causeways for immediate construction was set at rest by the decision of the Government to construct the Araly Causeway. It is very unfortunate that a public organisation like the Ceylon National Congress in which neither the Tamil community nor the Northern Province is represented should have thought it fit to recogn this question by suggesting the appointment of a Commission

question by suggesting the appointment of a Commission

The Causeway between Araly and Velanai is not a subject which cropped up in recent times. So far back as the sixties of the last century the necessity of constructing this causeway has been regarded as a matter of great importance. The late Mr. A. Dyke, the Government Agent of the Province at that time, recommended this causeway as the most suitable one for connecting the island of Leyden with the mainland. Though his recommendation had received the approval of the Government, its undertaking had been postponed for lack of funds. The construction of the Causeway between Karainagar and the mainland was only intended to give better facilities of communication to thepsopie of Karainagar. It cannot be by any stretch of imagination conceived that this causeway can in any way help the people of the islands other than Karainagar to have easy and convenient access to the mainland. The topographical knowledge of the various villages which compose Leyden and Valigamam North and West and of the roads situated therein will convince anybody of the correctness of our contention. That the Karaitive Causeway was not meant to serve the people of Leyden nor the people of Valigamam North and West was demonstrated by the fact that even after its completion repeated memorials and petitions had gone both from the islands and Valigamam North and West asking the immediate construction of the Velanai—Araly Causeway. We remember the satisfactory arrangement. People of Leyden and Valigamam West have undergone a great deal of hardship by being compelled to make use of either these horse-boats. Even a few years back a petition largely signed by the people of Leyden and Valigamam West have undergone a great deal of hardship by being compelled to make use of either these horse-boats. Even a few years back a petition largely signed by the people of Leyden and Valigamam West has not been in its favour. Nor can the comparative merits of either Causeway be judged from the present income of

boats at Kayts and Pannai.

In 1922 the Hon'ble Mr. K. Balasingam who represented the Province in the Public Roads Cousultative Committee and who has personally known the advantages of the Araly Causeway got it included in the programme of public works of that year. It was one of the thirteen works sanctioned for the year. The comparative merits of both causeways were gone into and this decision was arrived at. The rough estimates for Araly Causeway with one opening

sixty feet in width for the passage of brats amounted to seventy five thousand rupees while the amount roughly estimated for Pannai with two openings, one sixty feet in width for the passage of boats and the other one thousand two hundred feet in width at the deepest portion of the lagoon, came to four lakhs. As the detailed estimates for Araly rose to two lakhs, its construction was not taken in hand in that year—Sir Cecil Clementi when he came to Jaffaa in the early part of 1925 visited Araly and Pannai ferries, accompanied by the Government Agent Mr Smith, the Provincial Engineer Mr. Rothwell and the Hon'ble—Measrs. W.Duraiswamy and S Rajaratham He to approved of the construction of the Araly Causeway. In the face of these facts no one can say that the Jaffna Councillors manneuvred to get the Araly Causeway sanctioned.

Let us now examine the merits of these

Let us now examine the merits of these two causeway. The Araly Causeway is the cheapest. In 1922 the rough esti-mates for Araly amounted to Rs 75,000/., while the amount for Pannai came to 4 lakhs. Now the detailed estimates for while the amount for Paintal Cames of Alakhs. Now the detailed estimates for Araly have risen to 1½ lakhs. It is more than certain that the detailed estimates for Pannai will exceed 6 lakhs. Further the opening at the deepest portion of Pannai is 1200 feet in width. Here the depth of the lagoon varies from 4 to 5 fathoms. This opening cannot be bridged without an additional expenditure of two or three lakhs. The Government cannot afford to waste public money in this project while another can be had very cheaply.

Secondly, the Araly Causeway affords through traffic. In this causeway there will be only one opening while in the case of Pannai there will be two openings, one of which 1200 feet in width. Our readers can very well imagine the delay and inconvenience which the travelling public will have to face if Pannai Causeway is to be constructed.

to be constructed.

Thirdly, the Araly Causeway serves the needs of the greatest number of people. It is situated in the centre of the Peninsula as well as of the Island of Leyden. The inhabitants of Velanai, Saravanai, Narauthani and Karampan, supplicing about 10000, people design the Saravanai, Naranthanai and Karampan, numbering about 12000 people desire the construction of the Araly Causeway. At a public meeting held recently they passed a resolution in its favour. The people of Nainativu and Pungudutivu numbering 8000 prefer Araly Causeway. The only people in the islands who oppose its construction are those who live in the Allapiddy Udayar's Division numbering 3000. So far as the people of the Jaffaa Peninsula are concerned, the Araly Causeway by its situation at the centre equally serves the needs of the people not only of the Jaffaa town but also of 'Valigamam North & West. The Jaffaa West Association representing the people of Valigamam West had passed a resolution asking for the construction of the Araly Causeway.

tion of the Araly Causeway.

And fourthly, in the case of Pannai there are a good many engineering difficulties which are not found in the Araly Cause-

way.

In the face of these facts it is inexplicable how the Ceylon National Congress passed a resulution astrong the appointment of a Commission. It may be that the Congress was not aware of all the facts connected with this matter or it may be that in its anxiety to retain at least a

the Congress was not aware of all the facts connected with this matter or it may be that in its anxiety to retain at least a single representative from the Northern Province it yielded to the importunities of Mr. Thambiah. Whatever the motives may be, the action of the Congress will not find support in Jaff 12.

There is another matter which we cannot pass over in this connection That is the reference made by Mr. A P. Thambiah to a speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. Rejaratnam at the Jaff 12 Association on this subject. The Hon. Mr. Rejaratnam is reported to have said that the Singhalese members are opposed to the construction of any public work in the Northern Province involving heavy expenditure. We were present at the meeting. Mr. Rejaratnam made no statement to this effect. How did Mr. Thambiah who was not present at the meeting come to know of this precious information? What Mr. Rejaratnam actually stated is this. A sum of one million rupees was available for expenditure on new public roads and causaways in the Provinces and the Northern Province cannot hope to have more than two lakhs. And we must suggest to the Public Works Advisory Board the construction of a public work which will not exceed this amount. Mc. Thambiah may have thought that he could stir up racial antagonism by making such irresponsible statement and exploiting it for his own purpose It shows to what lengths the partisans of Pannai are prepared to go and what sort of tactics is being employed to further their object.

LOCAL & GENERAL

Christmas Down Special:—In addition to the daily down night mail a special train will run today from Karkesantural, having at about 5 p. m., to Colombo taking back the holiday seekers in Jaffoa.

holiday seekers in Jaffaa.

PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION FOR POONERI—
A meeting of those baying toteress in the
Pooneri Division was held at 'Mahendra,'
the residence of the Hon Mr. W. Duraiswamy
a few days back to consider the advisability of
forming a Planters' Association for the Division. The Hon, Mr. W. Duraiswamy presided
and Mr. C. T. Kumaraswamy was elected
Secretary pro tem. It was resolved that an
Association be formed. A Sub committee
was appointed to draft the Constitution of
the Association. The report of the Sub-committee will be submitted at a meeting to held in the same place on January 10 h,
1927. At the same meeting the office bearers
of the Association will be elected and mat-

hald in the same place on January 10 h, 1927. At the same meeting the office bearers of the Association will be elected and matters connected with the development of the Division will be discussed.

AYURVEDIC MEDICINE COMMUTTEE REPORT.—It is learnt that the Committee appointed by Government to report on the encouragement of Ayurvedic Medicine has turni-hed its report. The Committee has recommended (a) the creation of a Board of Indigenous Medicine (b) a Medicine has treni-hed its report. The Committee has recommended (a) the creation of a Board of Indigenous Medicine (b) a Medical College (c) a Hospital attached to it and (d) the grant of Scholarships to suitable candidates to enable them to proceed to centres of Ayurvedic learning in India for training pending the establishment of the College and Hospital.

PERSONAL —Mesers, V. M. Commassamy of the Lind Registry. Trinocmalic at d. N. Ramsingam of the Jeffea Kasoboteri who were in Tangalle as the guests of Mr. R. Alvapillai, Government Eurveyor, bave left for Katragama on a pilgrimage. —Cor.

Mysteries of the Amezon Valley.—Among the mysteries of the Amezon Valley, is a tree which yields pure milk, and another tree which, when a hole is bored in it at the top, exudes absolutely pure turpentine from the bottom.

Leakage of Examintation Papers.

Leakage of Examination Papers.

AN INSTANCE IN SIAM.

AN INSTANCE IN SIAM.

Some time ago, it will be remembered, there was a leakage of examination papers in Ceylon. A similar case is reported from filam. The "Singapore Free Press," of December 24th, states:—
"The annual examination for the highest class of students in the Government schoels are proceeding, and, as has so often happened in India and places nearer at hand, some of the papers have been in possession of the students, for a price, before the examination tock place. Happily the leakage has been discovered in time and the students, with fore knowledge and without, have had to sit twice for axamination in certain subjects. In years gone by examination papers were entrusted to foreign firms for priving, and the pains taken by them to ensure that contents of the papers did not become known before students assembled in the examination room, was responsible for high charges for printing. To avoid these, and also to canable the ordinary printing of the Ministry of Public Instruction to be carried out cheeply, the authorities mentioned established their own printing establishment. It is stated that the source of the leakage has been traced, and for some time at least there is little likelihood of a repetition, although, of course the danger is always present."

OBITUARY.

MRS. S. CHELLIAH.

Mas. S. CHELLIAH.

We regret to record the death of Nagamuttu, reliet of the late Mr. S. Obelliah, son of the late Mr. V. Sabapathy and grandson of the late Mr. W. Veenssitamby, the then Arrack and Toddy renter of Jaffoa, at her residence "Kuthakaikaran Walawa", Kaodarmadam, Vannarponnai East on Saturday last The deceased lady who was siling from general debility and minor complaints for the last two months passed away pacefully at noon on Saturday surrounded by her obsest relations, in spite of the best available medical attendance and careful nursing. The funeral which was largely attended tock place the following day, Sunday, and the remains were cremated according to Hindu rites at the Kombayanmanal crematorium, the ceremonies being performed by her only son Mr. O. Sathasivam alias Muthuoumaru.

THE MAILS. (G P. O. Colombo) DESPATCHES

London Mails per the P & O "Mooltan" will close on Thursday, January 6th and per a P & O Steamer leaving from Bombay will close on Tuesday, January

Straits and China Mails per the M. M.
"Sphinx" and per the P & O "Kashgar"
will close today (Monday) and on Saturday, January 7th respectively.
RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS.
London Mais per the O. L. "Orsova"
will arrive today (M. nday; per the
P. O. "Naldera" on Saturday, January
8.h and per the O. L. "Orvieto" on
Saturday, January 15th.
Straits and China Mails per the M. M.
"General Metzinger" will arrive today
(Monday) and per the P. C. O. "Khiva" on
Wedgesday, January 5th.

Banking in Jaffna.

Specially written to the Hindu Organ

By Mr. C. N DevaRajan

Banking is the life of the trade and finance of a country A country with a well-developed banking system enjoys a superior and established position in the export and import trade of the world, and naturally the people of the country enjoy great prosperty and material well-being A net-work of branch banks in a country lioked with bead-offices would give a powerful stimulus to the free flow of money for the commercial, industrial and agricultural requirements of the country. Next to education, perhaps banking is Jaffna's greatest need.

Next to education, perhaps banking is Jaffoa's greatest need.

In these days of unemployment politicians and theorists are not wanting who would stand with their backs to the Wanni and cry "Back—back to the land". The Jaffoese, true to their traditions, are ever ready to emigrate, but where are they to find the money or the credit for such prjects? Liarge batches of school boys are willing to go out and farm in any part of the world, but who is to finance them? There is no such thing here as the Publict Schools' Employment Bureau of England to arrange for the settling of our boys as farmers in any part of Ceylon or any other country. It is the Nattukottai Chetty that the cultivator and the trader have yet to look to for finance. It is he that still helps the cultivator with advances on his tobacco crops and imports rice, paddy and other food stuffs. It is he that takes our deposits and leads our own money to the cultivator charging interest ranging from 18 to 60% and finally brings the cultivator to ruin. The Exchange Backs of Colembo have no interest in busicess of this kind. There are only two smell local Banks to ruin. The Exchange Banks of Colombo have no interest in business of this kind. There are only two small local Banks—the Jaffoa Commercial Corporation, Ltd. and the Jaffoa Mutual Beneft Fund Ltd. The former is a trading firm which mostly deals in the importation and sale of cloth and the latter, a very young institution advances money for short periods the interest being payable monthly. Buth these concerns are of no help periods the interest being payable mona-ly. Both these concerns are of no help to the agriculturists. There is not even one Agricultural or Industrial Bank in the whole Island. The indebtedness of the cultivator is so colossal that he can never emancipate himself from his slough. He is still impoverished and entangled in the clutches of the usurer.

the clutches of the usurer.

Little have we realised that only a sound system of banking could strengthen the economic position of a nation. Our leaders have not yet paid their due attention to this vital question. Parents are yet making their sons lawyers, doctors or Government clerks. There has not been sufficient demand for commercial and technical education, and absolutely no provision has been made in our colleges for training youths in banking because there is no demand for mentrained in that line In England and Scotland, young men at the age of 17 or 18 begin a long period of training at bank offices and pass examinations held by the Institute of Backers. In our country similar careers are non-existent. Many concerns started by our countrymen have try similar careers are non-existent. Many concerns started by our countrymen have come to grief for want of trained men at the rudder. The simple Balance Sheets of various undertakings that often appear in the newspapers are a positive disgrace to our country in as much as they betray an absolute ignorance of the A. B. C of accounts on the part of those responsible. When such men are placed in positions of responsibility to guide the finances of any concern results should be what we expect them to be. expect them to be.

Banking for all practical purposes may be divided into four classes;

- (a) the General Bank—the Exchange Bank we are familiar with, with which keep our accounts and with which we overdraw
 - (b) the Land Mortgage Bank
 - (c) the Co-operative Bank and (d) the Indus rial Bank.

The agriculturist is the backbone of our industry and trade. If our country should advance, we should first supply him with money at easy rates and improve his condition. In every Province of Ceylon there should be a Land Mortgage Bank—or Agricultural Bank, as we may call it—which could attract the money of the saving few, and, together with a portion of the Government's surplus funds which now lie in foreign countries, besides doing general banking business, could make loans to the agriculturist on long credit and easy terms. The agriculturist is the backbone of our

Continued up.

Noted Hinda Hours and Days

DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1927.

(FROM THE 17TH DAY OF MARCHINE TO THE 1STH DAY OF That of Adeboya) Kaliyanthan 2023

NAHAU	KALAM.		
7 - 80	to 9	00	m, w.
9 00	-, 10	80	- 11
10 - 80	12	00	noon.
12 00	0 1	80	p. m.
1.80	8 .	00	11
3 00	0 4	80	11
4 80	, 6	00	11
	7 · 80 9 · 00 10 · 80 12 · 00 1 · 80 3 · 00	9 00 - 10 10 80 - 13 12 00 - 1 1 80 - 8 3 00 - 4	7 · 80 to 9 00 9 00 · 10 80 10 · 80 · 12 00 12 00 · 1 80 1 · 80 · 8 · 00 2 00 · 4 80 4 00 · 6 00

The Dragon's Head (Rahau) eclipses the Sun causing loss of light and vitality and therefore important undertakings should not be commenced

as the nours stated acove.	Janua	. 17.7
Sani Pirathosam	1	S
New Moon	1	3
Pushaya Suththam		
Tarravidai Marashoor Festive		3
Matale Kathirosan Tompia Sc	poplal Festiva 10)
Ketpoddam enda		
Addami · pa	rt of 10 and 11	
Navami	11 nod 15	3
Swarka Vaail Ekathasi	11	3
Karthikai	**	
Bei Rangam Voikunda Ekati	iasi "	
Mathappirappu (Friday)	16	
Thai Pongal		
Sani Pirathosam	11	5
Full Moon	- 17	7
O'K' Messalai Vairava: Speci	al Fastival ,	
Thaio Posam .	13	
Kumpayanam	21	
Ecupalai Bala Subramania S.	inkaapesekam 24	8
Addami p	art of 25 and 26	
Navami	26 and 2	ř
Vetharanism Festival begins	80	
Pirathosam	81	-

Late Swami Shradhananda.

SHORT SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Swami Shradhananda was born in the village of Talban in Juituedar Diurich. His father was for a long time Kotwal (Police Inspecior) of Benares. His was advanted mostly at Banares. After reading up to Intermediate he became a pleader and practised at Juliandhar for a long period. He had heard lectures of Swami Dayananda, founder of Arya Samej and personsility of thes great age had attracted and fascinated him. After the danth of Swami Dayananda he formully juteed Arya Samej and soon rose into promisence on account of his single-minded davoitor, his sturdy independence and his singular courage of conviction. He was the most trusted colleague of Panets Gurdaa Vidyathi, the most creative scholar Arya Samej has produced after Swami Dayanand. After transit Gurdae's death Manatama Munchi Ram as Swami Bradananda was then syled became accrediated leader of the min body of the Arya Samej new known by the name Gurdeal Section. In 1900 the Aryapraticibil Sabba, Parjot, the provincis elected assembly of Arya Samej in that province adopted a resolution in educational reforms which had far reaching eff.ct. It was readired to start as Gurdau for the revival of the ancient institution of Brahmacharl, the regeneration of account ary and university education in India it is planned from the very beginning that the institution and fully self governed. Rat 30 000 were required for the initial expenses. Mahama Manshi Bam undertook to collect money and took a vow not to set foor in his house so long that the institution of Brahmacharl, the regeneration of such at his planned from the very beginning that the institution of Brahmacharl. He termed all over the country and collected. He scored all over the country and collected the amount in less than six months. This was a Gursal achievement at that time when vateras Bursadra Nath's appeal could not bring more than a few handred rupes.

The Gardatic are busy collecting funds for the purpose of presenting a pura of Ra. 30000 to har very a decided the Sarage of Mahamatha Handle Sarage. The

In my next article I shall show how Agricultural Banks c uild be the means of enriching the cultivators, developing the industry and the trade of the country, making us independent of our food supply, and for providing employment for hundreds of young men as teachers, doctors and business men.

Settling in Malaya.

(Continued from our i sue of 11-11-1926.)

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

hope that we give publicity to them in these columns: —Ed. H. O.]

(Configured by Ma. S. Candiar of Kland.)

This question was discussed on certain occasions and dismissed as impracticable. I welcome your endeavour to gather seasoned views from those with ripe exparisace of Malaya and thank you for giving me the opportunity of expressing my own views on the matter.

In will be conceded that the mental and physical efforts of a community form the basis apportunity of the conceded that the mental and physical efforts with anything like success, man, to a large oxient, must depend upon facilities which are or instally beyond human possibilities to supply. Our province has had the fill-took of being danled these facilities with the result that we are not strangers to long drought and unities! heavy rains. Our struggle to grasp with the protiom of successfully combating its has been desperate and persistent, but we see no sign of any sliver lining in the dark horizm. One of the unfortunite causes, from the effects of which we suffer boday, is the limiting of the activities of those who preceded us within the narrow limits of the Penineula. They might have been confronted with obstacles which they were not alle to surmount, but the result has proved disastrous to the descendants. This is by the way.

The lot of our race has been one of continuous

way.

The lot of our race has been one of continuous toil fighting unprofitably against forces which we know are not knotler to us. Born as agriculturists the primitive method exant in the province reveals the disregard the people have for agriculture in general. This is an indication of the barrenness of any idea of improved method of farming.

Proposed Warri Colomisation.

The recognition position and physical patrice.

PROPOSED WANNI COLONISATION.

The geographical position and physical nature of the Foun ula do not encourage us to expect any dispatised blossings from the soil, much less from any other source. It is impossible to prophesy when the much taiked of Wanni Bettlement will materialise, if ever it would, and give as outlet to our ever increasing surplus population. Granting it would in the near future, it is problematical if the obstacles on the way of its success could be easily tackled. In the meantum our bread is scarcely within reach and the problem of unemployment is becoming increasingly crucial as the half educated thousands are thrown our of schools year by year with no field to absorb them. The bettle with which they are faced and for which they are hardly equipped is one of lost hope.

As colonisers we are not adepte, nor have

is one of lost hope.

As colonisers we are not adept, nor have we as tee means and force of clearing the thorny plants on our inexperienced way, tut curiously enough "Malaya" (in common language "Singapore") extends her peculiar attraction to our people with nothing of the prejudices that hand the Wanni Disaries. To migrate to Malaya as curiosity mooger, with no definite alma, will only increase the burden of his hisherto tolerant brother man and reduce his position to a deplorable level. Any protagones of the scheme in question should, while affirding every possible help to intanding settlers, zesiously guard against this danger.

WEST MALAYA EXPROTS FROM THE YOUNG

question should, while affording every possible help to intending settlers, zealously guard against this dasger.

What Malaya Expects from the Youne, "Malaya" is a beautiful maidee. She has locked up in her bosom immone agricultural, industrial and commercial possibilities and great mineral resources. Her sweet reasonablenes with nature, clad with forests and peaks, and frieged with clouds at her command, adds to bet mejestic appearance a glowing smile. Her heart throbs and her bosom heaves at the approach of her expectant companion. This wonderful maidea will not stoop down to embrace way farers or wandcrers, but expects hard stordy men who could to her youth admire her beauty, assist in undressing her of the forests with which she is partially clad, and adorn her with the resurces lying hidden in her breast. Nay she requires men to be keight her in her heightened state of progress and retorigorate her in her declining days.

The timber trade of Malaya with its essured samply for years to come is an opportunity to acquire busins a accumen which very few of our people have to their credit.

In this connection it will be of great interest to intending settlers to quote here some relavant parages from the speech of the retired Chief Secretary (Bir George Maxwell) delivered at one of his farewell sphetions. He said, inter alla, "May I say one other word. I have so far referred to their (Indians and Caylorees) share in the work of the Government. I would take this opportunity of expressing the hope that he people of India and Ceyton will consider more the opportunity of expressing the hope that he people of India and Ceyton will consider more the opportunity of expressing the hope that he people of India and Ceyton who have been have energy, ability and local knowledge among the people of India and Ceyton who have been have energy, ability and local knowledge among the people of India and Ceyton who have been have energy, ability and local knowledge among the people of India and Ceyton who have been have energy, ab

INDIAN & FOREIGN

Women's Educational Conference.—The all India Conference of Women on Educational Reform will be bed in Poons on the 5th, 6 h and 7 h January. Her Highness the Maharani Gackwar of Baroia will open the Conference, which will be bed in the Amphitocatre of the Ferguson College. The programme will open on Wedneday, the 5th, with addresses from the Consirman of the Reception Committee and Har Highness the Maharani Saheba There will also be a public reception The resolutions on which all the Constituent Conferences are agreed will be reviewed at the next day's sitings, as also the chief matters of controversy broughs forward for synthesis On the third day, the draft memorandum will be discussed, and completed by the following day.

Indian State's Woman Servant—It is

completed by the following day.

INDIAN STATE'S WOMAN SERVANT—It is said that H H the Maharsja Thekur Sahib of Gondal was the foremost in introducing compulsory female education in his State Now he has thrown open the portals of State service to the educated girls. Shrimati Jamnabai Davi Sinh Rathod, who has passed her B A examination this year has been appointed on the responsible post of Secretary to His Highness on a salary of Re 500/- per mensem Tols appointment will surely give an impetus to higher education of girls.

Indian National Congress Session opens

an impetus to higher education of girls.

Indian National Congress Session opens—The 41st Session of the Lidian National Congress commenced sitting at the Congress Camp, Pandu, Gaubsti, Assam on Disember 26, to the presence of a large gathering of prominent Congressmen, including Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motifal Nehru, Mrs Sarcijoi Naidu, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the the Ali Brothers and Moniana Abul Kalem Azud Mr Pinchun, M LA, Chairman of the Reception Commistee, in welcoming the delegates, made a feeling reference to the murder of Swami Shraddhananda. After the Chairman had concluded his speech Mr. Stinivasa Lyengar was duly installed in the Presidential Chair He then delivered the Presidential Address.

Trans Atlantic Wireless Talephony—

TRANS ATLANTIC WIRELESS TELEPHONY -Tane Attantic Wireless Telephony—It is boped that the preliminary public service of trace atlantic wireless telephony will be open between London and new York telephone areas early in January. The charge will be £15 for a conversation of three minutes and each additional minute will be charged at £5.

Most Ambitious Long Distance Air Frieht — Captain Courtney, the well known air plot, is elaborating plans for the most ambitious long distance flight yet conceived—an aerial voyage from England to New Zealand by a flying boat in about 7 days. He intends to fly day and night over long stages of about fifteen hundred miles each stopping only long enough at the end of each stage to refuel.

refuel.

WAR IN NICARAGUA—The Envoy of the Sucas Liberal Government has sent the United States State Department a formal protest sgainst the operations of the American forces on Nicaraguan soil, accusing Admiral Latimer of establishing a censorship in violation of international law. The retreat of the Government forces in Nicaragua, followed their defeat in a three days' battle, according to a Managua message, which states that a rearguard of 400 in covering the retreat was almost annihilated. Many were killed and the remainder captured. Six hundred of the retreating army entered E Buff where they were disarmed by the United States Naval forces whose Admiral, Admiral Lathimer, declared El Buff a neutral zone.

Empire Public School in England—A

mer, declared El B.uff a neutral zone.

EMPIRE PUBLIC SCHOOL IN ENGLAND—A project is afoot to establish an Empire Public School in England, the object of which is to provide boys from the overseas Dominions with an education on the lines of the best traditions of such old English public schools as Eton, Harrow and Rugby. The promoters have been impressed by the difficulty which Dominions' boys experience in galning admission to these English public schools owing to the demands made upon them. All the pupils will be boarders. It is suggested that the school should begin with some sort of endowment—douchions that can be capitalised. About £100,000 is required and if this is forthnoming the school may be opened in next September. may be opened to next September.

Continued.

Consinued.

Malaya will be a herculean task. It is futile to encourage the wrong class of people to settle. The settlers unsat either be men who can command a reasonable amount of capital or three belonging to the labour class; with the advent of the former the latter could be easily attracted and absorbed. There is of course the moral and religious aspect of the question to be considered. It may be true that a change of environments assisted by free intercourse with different classes of people will bring in a changed outlook pregnant even with dangerous possibilities of a septial and moral upheaval. To searffice the sations of a race prized as an age long hesitogs for mere material advantage isn itself bad but happly the existence of outload and social efficities between us and holding, who is on the field already, will usip us to smooth our path along right charmels.

As these views are massive meant for purposes

to emoth our path along right charmels. As these views are mosely meant for purposes of frank disquesies and have not taken any concrete fastus. I do not propose to dwell upon details nor have I taken the liberty to touch upon political and educational questions as I consider these will not arise for a considerable time. If and when they create a necessity for consideration, I feel confident to the confident time. If and when they create a necessity for consideration, I feel confident to the present of the confident in a manner to suit the theorem of the confident in a manner to suit the them arising demands.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

MANAGER. 7

Indian Congress at Gauhati.

The arrangements made for holding the Congress and other conferences were on the same lines as those observed in previous secsions. Handspun and handwoven Khaddar were being much in evidence as usual. Nearly seventy five per cent of the quantity of Khaddar cloth used for the Congress tent were spun and woven by fitteen hundred women of Assam at a short notice in three months at a time when the people of Assam do not spin. The tent was large enough to accommodate about ten thousand persons. Although the number of delegates on the Congress rolls under the present constitution was over six thousand only about three thousand of them did attend this year's session as the journey to Gauhati from several provinces of India was long and expensive. Most of the delegates were from Bangal and Bhar while a strong contingent arrived from the United Provinces under the leadership of the Responsivist Congressman, Pandit Malaviya.

Mr. Saklathvala's Return.

The India Office is said to dany the news-paper statement that it refused to approve of the application of Mr. Sak'athva'a for pass-port to India. Mr. Sakiathvala interviewed at Sheffield refused to say whether he applied for a passport.

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F. M. S.

Indian National Congress.

ELOQUENT PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The fellowing are further excerpts from the presidential address delivered by Mr. S Srinivasa Iyengar at the 41st Session of the Indian National Congress held at Gauhati, Assam. N. India on December

OUR COUNCIL PROGRAMMS.

"To that ond, the twin principles of self reliance in all nation building work and of resistance to every anti-national activity must inspire all our efforts, as they certainly inspired the non-co-operation phase of the struggls. In that view and in view of our present limitations, and for the immediate present, the programme of work both in the Councils and in the country, as laid down by the Congress at Campore cannot, I think, in its general outline, be easily bettered.

And first as to work in the Councils the general policy of Congressmen in the Assembly and the various Councils should be one of rosis-stance to every activity, governmental or other, that may impede the nation's progress towards Swars; and in particular, Congressmen in the legislatures should—

- (a) refuse to accept offices in the gift of the Government until in the opinion of the Congress a satisfactory response is made by the Government to the national demand;
- (b) refuse supplies and throw out budgets (un-less otherwise directed by the All-India Working Committee) until such response is made by the Government;
- throw out all proposals for legislative en-actment by which the bureaucracy proposes to censolidate its powers;
- move resolutions and introduce and sup-port measures and bills which are neces-sary for the bealthy growth of national life and the advancement of the economic, agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country;
- takes steps to improve the condition of agri-cultural tenants by introducing and sup-porting measures to scorre fixity of tenure and other advantages with due regard to the rights of the Zamindar; and
- generally protect the rights of labour, agri-cultural and lodostrial and adjust the rela-tions between landlords and tenants, cap-italists and workmen.

This was framed in the light of experience so as to be acceptable to as large a number as possible of workers in the political field and it represents the minimum amount of resistance that is re-quired for the success of our movement."

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

"No less important than the programme of work in the Councils and in the local bodies is the constructive programme of the Congress. Neither our political pre occupations, nor any comparative table of values which one may frame for one's self should make us forget that Khaddar, prohibition, and removal of untouchability as well as the other items of work are vital aspects of our national movement."

"Thanks to Mahatma Gandhi"s inspiration and iron will, the restoration of the Spinning Wheel to its antient primacy has made the boyocit of foreign cloth real to an appreciable extent and has powerfully stimulated Swadeshi spirit and enterprise in all forms and directions. It has by its persuasiveness affected to a visible extent the mational psychology, and has lant a new dignity to our manhood and womanhood. For it has given us a feeling of self-respect and has raised the Indian name in the estimation of the Westorn and Eastern world. From bitter hostility and contempt it has journeyed through all the stages of misunderstanding and has at leat found a home in our hearts. It has demonstrated our constructive ability and is increasingly providing relief for unsimployment while the State is doing nothing to mitigate it. Above all, the work in this direction means love and love means influence. And the political pressure exerted by a boyoot of foreign cloth is hare all its time. The transfer of jurisdiction over Khadi production from the Congress to an experi organization has, I think, ensured for it a permanent and conspicuous place in our national life unsuffected by the controversies and fightoactions of politics. I trust the All India Spinners' Association will become a nation-wide labour organization which, if it cannot be identical with Swarsj, will go some way towards it. For, its potentialities are considerable, it can greatly help in the work of village reconstruction and in the establishment of village government. During 1926—26. Khadi preduction was 19 lakhs and this year it is expected that there will be an increase of 25 per cent. The increase in output has been accomposation which, fit cannot be identical words and in the establishment of village reconstruction and in the establishment of village reconstruction and in the establishment of village reconstruction and in the establishment of village is not the king is given to Khadi and the boyocit of foreign cloth and then the standard and the summer

PROBIBITION.

FROMERITION.

"We have not, I am afraid, latterly paid Much and the question of total prohibition. Our movement will gain in morel grandeur if we successfully organics the will of the nation in that behalt. The measures that were adopted during the active period of non-co-operation were no doubt marked by temporary excitation and magnificantly illustrated our spirit of sacrifice. They have, however, led to no permanent changes in the landscape. No Minister has during the past six years been found, and I doubt whether a Minister will now be lound, to be courageous enough to bring in a bill for total prohibition and to resign his office on its rejection or disallowance. Aughow, while the Sight for Swarsjit capried on

n the legislatures and outside, we must devise effective ways of removing the drinkfevil which is among the greatest causes of poverty in many provinces. In my province, where the Congress Party in the Council is pledged to make total prehibition a major issue, next only to Swarej, the drick revenue amounts to nearly 6 crores of ropess out of a lood provincel revenue of 15 crores. At last wice the amount of revenue on the people, The loss of revenue to the Bate due to a policy of total prohibition is more apparent than rea; for there is bound to be more than corresponding increase in national wealth. It can, however, if necessary be made good in other ways and should not make on hesitate to take decisive measures. I do feel that on this point the mational conscience is not yet sufficiently roused, And yes both I slam and Hinduism can easily supply tremendous driving power if we will but put our hands to it."

LABOUR AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

LABOUR AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

"The organization of labour has been included by the Congress at Campore in its constructive programme. We must give it a front place in our work for the coming year. The welfare of labour, its housing, its provident funds and industrial insurance and all the other things required for improvement in the treatment and conditions of labour are of great national importance. They constitute a reserved subject though they concern us more than the bureaucracy. Labour legislation in India whether it concerns registration or trade unions or other matters is by no means sait factory. Labour is not represented by its own men in the existing legislative bodies as the present electorates are too unmanageable and expansive. And nomination is a wholly inadmissible method of securing representation either of labour or of the depressed classes or of any class of the population. The Congress must thorefore increasingly promote the welfare of labour and the Congress. Party in each legislature should represent its interests and pay special attention to its requirements. Fortunately labour in India is becoming more and more insistent on its rights and is slowly organizing itself. There is perfect identity of feeling and interests between the national movement and labour. None need fear that in India the legitimate interests of labour will be sannfaced to capitalist interest; or that the Congress can neither reconcile them nor be just to both.

Next to Swaraj, the greatest of India's needs is

grees can neither reconcile them nor be just to both.

Next to Swaraj, the greatest of India's needs is the relief of poverty and uemployment. Owing to a variety of causes it has assumed colossal dimensions. The average income of an Indian is hardy Rs. 68 per annum. We are face to face with unspeakable squaler and divergence of a terration. The first duty of a Government is to take adequate measures for their removal; but under the present system of Government the problem is wholly ignored. Otherwise, will the present Government, for instance, establish the great industry of ship building on a large scale or start a line of state-owned steam ships that will sam freight fr India and give employment, as Indian Railways do, to tens of thousands of Indian? Assuredly not. We want Swaraj for the purpose of discharging what according to our tradition and only ture is our poramount duty. For, Swaraj has to be won before we can establish industries on a large scale and adequately deal with the problem of poverty and unemployment. In the meantime the Congress Party in the several legislatures should make every attempt to get laws passed compolling the Government to relieve unemployment by the establishment of Biate Industries, by opening np of new tracts for collivation and in other ways. It should also educate the country and link unemployment to the Swaraj movement in such a way as to produce an increasing amount of pressure on the Government."

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Communate Representation.

"Moreover, no community "can, in these days really progress in secular affairs unless the nation as a whole advances, unless, in other words, the other communities, either acquiesce in the rise of one community or make equal progress. The best way of advancing politically one's own community is therefoe, to raise the status of all the communities as a whole. For, if you seek to advance your own community, all the other communities had whole. For, if you seek to advance your own community, all the other communities as a whole. For, if you seek to advance your own community, all the other communities as a whole. For, if you seek to advance your own community, all the other communities as a whole. For, if you seek to advance your own community as a destructive desire to obtain advantages at the expense of the other communities. And how, one may well ask, is a community benefited by one of its members securing a post in government service or ucceeding in an election? If he conducts himself justly and honesty as a member of the public service, members of his community can share only in the expense of others, he will become unjust and corresp. Again, what is every-day distruct between two individuals of the same community is dignified into communal distruct or tension when it arises between two individuals belonging to different communities, though, in both cases, the motive or cause, whether it be ambition or envy, but temper or enunity, necessity or greed, different communities, though, in both cases, the motive or cause, whether it is embition or envy, but temper or enunity, necessity or greed, different communities, though, in both cases, the motive or cause, whether it is embition or envy, but temper or enunity, necessity or greed, different communities, and other burdens imposed by the State bear on all and girevances are common to all and provided and the same. That much abused expressi

Victims of Imperialism.

By PROF. N. N. GHOSH, M. A.

Of the greatest powers of to day, England in the West and Japan in the East, are rightly suspected of imperialism. England has the greatest Colonial Empire and has a large number of subject peoples under her than any other power can claim to possess. The little island kingdom of the West is the greatest naval power in the world, and her fig flee over Ireland, Canade, Acastalia, New Zeland, a large portion of Africa, Houkong, Egypt, Ceylon, and India across the seas. Force el circumstances compelled England to grant autonomy to Canada, Bouth Africa. Australia and very recently to Ireland. In all cases the gift of self-government has not been a free gift, but has been wrested out of unwilling hands. Loss of America was an eye opener to British stalement, and they did not like to repeat the mistake. In the case of their overses colonies similarity of race elso played an important part in the matter of granting autonomy. The slogan of unfiness' could not be pleaded against their own kith and kin any more than it can be pleaded seainst themselves. The British compation of Egypt, parts of China and India, is the result of British Imperialle, m, the agreesion of a powerful nation against weaker peoples. As suob, it cannot be condoned by international morality and justica, but the pity is, while national penal laws and prisons can easily punish an individual aggreesor, against his neighbour, to which he belongs, international penal laws and prisons are not yet strong enough to punish the aggression of a powerful nation over her weaker neighbours. The principle of self determination for all netions, great or small, strong or week, propounded by the great American Woodrow Wilson and accepted as a code of conduct by the League of Nations has yet remanded a pious hope and nething more se of ar as India, Egypt, Africa, China and Korea are concerned.

Feypt.

England persist in her control of Egyptian affairs on the plane.

England persist in her control of Egyptian affairs on the plea of strategic importance of Egypt for the defence of her Empire. But is that a justification worth any weight? What fear is there that communication between England and the Eastern seas for commercial purposes will be affected any more than that of France or Germany who do not control Egypt? At best the Surz Canal may be demilitarised for any particular nation and made free from international treffic subject to the control of the League of Nations. The Surz Canal question, therefore, cannot be a stumbling block in the way of giving the Egyptians there due, namely complete independence with full sovereignty in domestic and foreign affairs.

stans there due, namely complete independence with full sovereignty in domestic and foreign affairs.

The history of the foreign occupation of Egypt is scandalous. It is a graphic illustration of peaceful penetration into foreign lands in the guise of innocent merchants or friends. This unasked for friendship in almost all cars and specially in the case of Egypt has proved failily inconvenient to those on whom this friendship has been forced. In the year 1875, the conservative Prime-Minister of England, Beaconsfield, bought the Khedire's share amounting to nearly half the capital in the Sucz Caral which had been built by French engineers in 1869, in order to shorten the sea journey between Europe and India by opening up a navigable way from the Mediterranean to the Red Ses. Two years later on the plee of benkroptey in the country through the extravagance of the Khedive, Beaconsfield joined with France in setting up a dual conford in Egypt avowedly to set the finances of the country in order. In 1878, a commission was appointed with power to examine the whole of the Egyptian administration, It met with the strongest opposition from the Khedive until in the next year means were found to bring about his abdication by the Act of the Sultan.

A comminance of the Kadive until in the next year means were found to bring about his abdication by the Act of the Sultan.

A COMBINED REVOLT IN EGYPT.

means were found to bring about his abdication by the Act of the Sultan.

A COMBINED REVOLT IN EGYPT.

A puppet of a Khedive was set up in the person of the late Sultan's son, Twefik. He had joined the Europeans in the intrigue accious his fasher and was rewarded with the Gaddi. He left the purpose in the hands of the foreigners. The power that holds the purse strings counts for much in the political world, as also elsewhere, and the Dual Power began to control the Egyptian purse without the responsibility for the well-being of the Egyptian people. They looked after the interest of the European bond holders first. 'About half of the Egyptian revenue, then \$9,229, 000, had to be diverted to the payment of interest. As a result many industries suffered from the lack of due support; for even in the ritibeds formed by the Nile (and they are the real Egypt) there is need of capital to bring about due results." This high handedness on the part of the two Western powers caused a rising led by the great patrict Arabi Pasha to free the country from European supremency. Concurrently with the rising in Egypt, the Egyptian province of the Hadan, the region of the upper N. Is, all o ross in revolt under a Mohammedan prophet called the Mehdi. The dual control broke down before the double crisis. France, whether moved by a sense of justice or by other consideration, withdrew from Egypt. But England did not. The strategic importance of Egypt as a high road connecting England with her Eastern Empire was an important factor for which England could not withdraw Independence of Egypt had to be sacr ficed as a victim of English Imperialism. Troops were sent in 1882 under General Wolseley who finally deteated Arabi at Tel-oll kabir on September, 18. The Khedi'e was conquered by a mixed force of English and Egyptian troops in 1898. Thus the English became the masters of both the lower and the upper regions of the Nile. The French and Russians made a half handedness in Egypt. But it resulted in mothing. The whole Nile valley was decla

INDEPENDENCE TACKED WITH CONDITIONS.

INDEPENDENCE TACKED WITH CONDITIONS.

Naturally the patriotic Egyptians resented this Imperialisation bigh handedness on the part of England. The Egyptian nationlists led by the patriotic Jaglul Pashs have been agitating for neasily a quarter of a century to free the country from British "friendship". During the crisis of the Great War the Egyptians were promised independence as a price of their loyalty to the British. The Egyptians accomplously kept their side of the burgain. They not only did not join Turkey to whom they were bound by ties of race Continued up.

NOTICE.

The notion which appeared in the issue of December 9, 1936, regarding an examination for the admission of Learners to the Field Steff of the Irelgation Department, is hereby cancelled.

B. G. Maaden,
for R. F. Morris,
December 29, 1926.

Director of Irrigation.

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Continued, and religion, but they fought for the British against their coreligionists, and when the British were asked to keep their side of the bargain they shirked it. The Expytians were given their 'independence", but an independence tacked with so many conditions that it has become a misnomer. The British have kept their extra terditorial jurisduction on Expytian soil. Diplomatic relations between Egypt and other countries are under British control. The Sudan which forms a vital part of Egypt, and which was conquered in 1898 avowedly for Egypt with the help of Egyptian troops and money willingly given has not been returned to Egypt as was the understanding. The British occupying the Sudan and controlling the waters of the upper Nils. Egyptian agriculture is under the tender mercy of the British and it is not too much to say that the Egyptians have real cause of fear for their agricultural industry in the lower Nils region, when large schemes of irrigating the Bodan for growing cotton are in contemplation. Therefore, the independence which has been granted to Egypt recently as a folfilment of the promise made during the Wat, devoid of full sovereign rights internally and externally, did not satisfy Egy; and. The Imperialistic England is helpless in this matter. Until and unless England cannot do justice to Egypt. The fact is that Egypt had long been marked out as a place that England wanted because of its being vitally important on the way to India. Kingalske, the historian, writing some three quarters of a century ago, long before the Suez Cenal was bull, prophesied that Egypt would someday be English. In chapter XX of 'Eothen' he write:

"And we, we shall die, and Islam will wither away, and the Englishman, having for ever to hold his loved India, will plant a firm foot in the braks of the Nile, and sit in the seats of the Falthul, and still that sleepless rock will be watching, and watching the works of the near effectively when it weat the Egyptian default and the claims of England objects it did so stil

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