

The Hindu Organ.

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

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HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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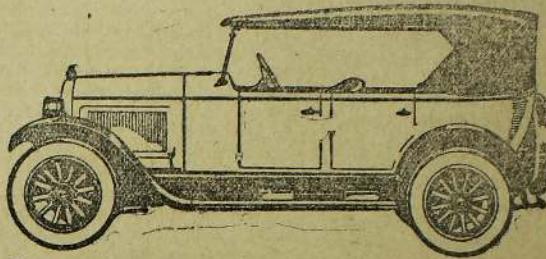
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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1927

NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT WHICH IS now stirring up the Chinese people from one end of their country to the other is one of the unmistakable signs of the Asiatic awakening. The Sick Man of Asia has woken up from his long slumber and has cast off his shackles which had strangled his freedom and progress.

The nineteenth century was a century of humiliation to China. This century witnessed the uninterrupted expansion of the domination of Western nations throughout the world. Countries on which they failed to impose their political rule had been compelled to submit to their economic exploitation. The inexhaustible resources of China always excited the envy and cupidity of the European nations. But their mutual jealousy stood in the way of their partitioning China among themselves. However, on the flimsiest pretext, the European powers from time to time declared war on China and forced the unwilling Government to consent to the creation of spheres of trade influence, establishment of treaty ports and to the grant of extraterritorial privileges and freedom of missionary enterprise to the nationals of their country. The presence of foreigners in the Chinese sea-ports and in the interior of China claiming exemption from the jurisdiction of Chinese laws and Chinese courts and carrying on their missionary and commercial activities in spite of Chinese opposition has been considered as an insult to the national self-respect of the Chinese people.

The agony of the situation was felt by one leading spirit of China as early as the nineies of the last century. Chinese leaders like King Yu Wei and Liang Chi-Chao and their followers started the fight for a new China about that time. Since then the spirit of nationalism has been abroad in China, which received a new and vigorous impetus after the establishment of the Republic in 1912. After the war this Movement has succeeded in stiffening the determination of the Chinese to question the much-hated superiority of Western civilisation, to resist the whole sale westernisation of Chinese life and to preserve intact the religious and social heritage of the Chinese people. The Patriotic Student Movement and the Revivalist Movements in Buddhism and Confucianism are some of the offshoots of the Chinese National Movement. But nothing has been more potent in stirring up the Chinese people to make united efforts to fight the foreigner—whether Missionary or trader—that the Anti-Christian Federation which was revived in 1922 bout the time when the eleventh Conference of the World's Student Christian Federation was being held in Peking. It was organised as a protest against the activities of Christian students. Its vowed object is actively and aggressively to oppose Christianity in China.

Within a space of a couple of years it has captured the imagination of the Chinese people and has been mainly responsible for the great events which we hear from time to day. "Bitter experience" says a Chinese Christian writer in an issue of the Student Movement Review, "has taught the Chinese to regard Christianity and opium as the two imperialistic weapons of European exploitation, the former to stupefy their minds and the latter to poison their bodies."

It is no wonder that neither the foreign Missionary nor the foreign trader could escape from the effects of this Movement. That is why Lord Inchape exclaimed I believe the antagonism to the British in China is largely due to our sending Missionaries to that country. Christian Missionary efforts among uncivilised peoples are doubtless fully justified, but China's ancient faith is sacred to the Chinese as Christianity to ourselves and sooner or later weaning people give up their crusade

in India and China the better will be for us all." [Indian Social Reformer, Jan. 22]

Today we confine ourselves to the religious and educational activities of the missionaries in China. Schools, hospitals and Y. M. C. A.'s are the agencies for their work. Under the protection afforded to them and to their institutions by international treaties they began vigorously to undermine the foundations of the Chinese religion and social life. A few Chinese leaders who have realised the destructive influence of missionary work were determined to tackle the problem of missionary education in their country. In October 1924 the Annual China Educational Conference was held in Kai Feng Fu, the capital of Honan Province. At this Conference a committee of Chinese educators who had investigated missionary education in China presented a series of resolutions which were adopted at the Conference and sent to the Ministry of Education in Peking for its approval. These resolutions, we are told, not only represent the opinion of the most responsible body of educators in China but it was the matured programme that had been under discussion for an year or more previously. These resolutions have now been accepted by the Ministry of Education in Peking. Under the new regulations the Chinese Government shall control all educational work in China. Foreign schools shall be required to register with the Government, to follow in their curricula and administration the national and provincial regulations and to employ teachers having Government certificates. Further the foreigners shall not use their schools or other educational agencies for the propagation of religion. The Head of a school and at least half of the members of the public body which controls it shall be Chinese. Hereafter the missionary work in China will be difficult if not impossible. The appeal of the Missionaries to treaty clauses which guaranteed to them freedom of propaganda will only prove abortive. We are sure that the conciliatory attitude adopted by His Majesty's Government augurs well for the good of China. The text of the terms which Great Britain offered to China and published elsewhere indicates the far reaching character of the British proposals. The last term deals with the position of British Missionaries in China. Great Britain is prepared to consider the revision of the provisions in the treaties relating to missionary work and to concede that the missionary educational and medical institutions will conform to Chinese laws and regulations applying to similar Chinese institutions. It is now certain that the Chinese educational legislation referred to above will apply to missionary institutions.

The dream of a Christian China is now doomed. A similar fate will overtake the dream of a Christian Ceylon.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

Elsewhere we publish the text of the four resolutions passed at a Public Meeting held at Vaddukkoddai under the auspices of the Saiva Manavar and the Saiva Manavasabai of the Saiva Manavar Vaddukkoddai Sabai. The first resolution relates to a subject which is of local interest only, while the other three resolutions deal with subjects which are of general concern to the Hindu community. The establishment of a Hindu English School at Vaddukkoddai West is a pressing need. The Vaddukkoddai Union in the F. M. S. we hope, will take the necessary step to supply this need. The establishment of an English school at Mathagal deserves the consideration of the Hindu Board of Education which has already a Vernacular school under its management in that locality. The primary object of Hindu schools is to impart Hindu education to Hindu children.

A systematic course of religious instruction should be followed in all schools. Managers and teachers should give first consideration to religious training. The Hindu schools in Jaffna whether Vernacular or English cannot justify their existence unless they work with the object of reviving and propagating Hindu Religion in Ceylon. We would suggest to the Hindu leaders to convene a conference of Managers and Head masters for interchange of views on this subject and to draw up a common syllabus of religious instruction to be followed in all schools. As regards the fourth resolution, we are glad that it was proposed by the popular Principal of the Victoria College, Mr. S. Shivapathasuntharam. The interdependence of these three sister institutions is not fully realised by many Hindu educationists in Jaffna. We hope that Mr. S. Shivapathasuntharam will popularise this subject among the people by his contributions to our columns.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

WEATHER.—Since Friday last the weather is clear and there is good sun shine throughout the day time. The nights are very dewy.

OFFICIAL.—Mr. B. R. Grossette Thambiah is to act as Crown Counsel from February 14, 1927, to March 2, 1927, inclusive, or until further orders.

—Mr. S. Malivaganam, the popular Chief Clerk of the Provincial Surgeon's Office (N.P.), Jaffna is under orders to proceed to Colombo to the Provincial Surgeon's Office (W. P.), Colombo in the same capacity. Mr. Samugam succeeds him at Jaffna. The change is to take effect from 1st March, 1927.

SCHOLASTIC.—Mas K. Karthigaiyan of Bakur Zharai English School, Jaffna Bahru has come out successful from a competition in order of merit in the last Government Entrance Examination held in the State of Johore. He is the third son of the late Mr. Arumugam Kandiah Karunagaran, Jaffna and a brother of Mr. K. Karthikarvelu, Asst. Master, Govt. English School, Muvin, Jaffna.—Cor.

CATERPILLAR (MU-KUODI) PEST.—The Tamil month of February (Maasi) is usually noted for caterpillar pest. But this year the pest has developed to such an extent that caterpillars are seen everywhere and everywhere. The mere touch of the caterpillar in a person's body will produce a burning sensation for a number of hours. It will be remembered that a similar pest was experienced in several parts of Jaffna on or about the year 1920 with serious consequences. The cause for this unusual extent of the pest is said to be the unseasonable rainfall followed by heavy dew.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—List Friday's "Gazette" publishes the Additional Instructions, passed by His Majesty the King and sent to His Excellency the Governor, respecting the constitution of the Executive Council and the appointment of Public Officers.

RATE OF REVENUE COLLECTION BY MONEY IN LIEU OF STAMPS.—The same "Gazette" announces that hereafter the revenue on licences collected by means of stamps in the small towns of Point Pedro, Valvettiturai and Kandy shall be collected in money.

MARKET RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.—The same "Gazette" publishes a statement of receipts and expenditure of the Jaffna market funds with the Provincial Road Committee for the half year ended December 31 1926. The total amount collected by way of market rent etc comes to Rs. 12,008.04. The balance on June 30, 1926 (the previous half-year) amounts to Rs. 35,221.74. The grand total of receipts amounts to Rs. 47,223.78. The expenditure by way of salaries, maintenance, building works etc. amounts to Rs. 40,542.1. Thus a balance of Rs. 43,175.57 is to the credit of the Committee.

ATT. CEYLON MOTOR SHOW.—The Att. Ceylon Motor Show and the various concealed entertainments which were extended for another fortnight, were brought to a close on Saturday last in Colombo. There were two fine displays of fireworks, said to be the best seen in Ceylon for many years, during the course of the Show. On Friday last Mr. F. H. Gifford of Messrs. Eisenberg & Co. gave the sensational performance of leaping a gap of 26 feet in a six cylinder Jewett Motor Car.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The adjourned meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council was held on Thursday and Friday last at the Council Chambers, Colombo. There were several interesting and important questions by some of the Unofficial Members, one of which is the question by the Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam on the Malaya Flood Relief published elsewhere. The important motion of the Hon. Mr. E. W. Perera, asking the Government to direct the Salaries Revision Committee, which is now holding its sittings, to investigate the possibility of reducing the cadre of Public Service, was carried by 20 votes to 16 after a vigorous debate, the Government opposing the motion. Another important motion brought forward by the Hon. Mr. T. A. Obeysekara requesting the Government to have the proceedings of the meetings of the Select Committees and the Finance Committee published for the information of the public was lost after a long drawn debate. The Council adjourned till next Thursday.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY IN AMRAOTI.—The Hindu Mahasabha, Amraoti Branch, Bombay, organised a meeting in Ganesh Theatre on the Tha Sankranti day. Hindus of all communities, including untouchables, were present. The meeting was presided over by Sir M. V. Joshi, the ex Home Member of the O. P. Government. Mr. Ogale, M. L. O., a member of the depressed classes, emphasised the need of removing untouchability and expressed his gratitude on behalf of the depressed classes to those assembled. He advised his Marvar friends never to think of a change of religion and to abandon bad eating and drinking. Mr. B. G. Kapurde, M. L. O., Deputy President of the O. P. Legislative Council, exhorted the audience to do away with untouchability and said that Sankranti day was a day for making a departure from the trodden path. Sir Moropant explained the importance of removing untouchability and said that the object of the Hindu Mahasabha was to consolidate the Hindu community and to protect the interests of the Hindus and emphasised that the first step towards it was the removal of untouchability.

Continued up.

The Northern Assizes.**FIRST SESSION FOR THE YEAR.****12 CASES IN THE CALENDAR.**

The first criminal session of the Ninth (current) Assizes commenced at the Jaffna District Court House this morning (Monday) at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

COURT STAFF.

Mr. Justice L. C. Dalton is the presiding Judge. The other members in the staff are Mr. T. R. S. Mack, Private Secretary; Mr. J. G. M. Obeyesekera, Crown Counsel; Mudaliyar R. L. Perera, Registrar; Mr. T. Velautham, Tamil Interpreter; Mudaliyar and Mr. M. de Silva, Short-hand Writer.

5 CASES OF MURDER.

There are 13 cases in the calendar of which 5 are of murder. The first case taken up for trial to-day is the one of attempted murder from Tavalaiyattalai, Chavakachcheri. The accused is one Murugan Sithamparapillai who is charged with the offence of attempted murder by shooting at his father with a gun. He was defended by Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasekara K. C., with Mr. S. Vanigasooriya instructed by Mr. V. Canagaratnam, Proctor, Chavakachcheri. The foreman of the jury was Mr. S. Anthony Iai of the Forest Department, Jaffna. The defence put forward was that the shooting was purely as accident and not with an intention of murder. After trial the jury brought in a verdict in favour of the accused and the Judge accordingly discharged him.

The second case to be taken up for trial is one of abduction from the village of Meesalai. The trial will be taken up tomorrow. (Tuesday)

OBITUARY.**MR. S. KINAGASABAPATHY.**

We regret to record the untimely death of Mr. S. Kinagasabapathy, Asst. Record Keeper, Jaffna District Court, at his residence in Kandermadaw, Vassarapatnam East yesterday. The deceased was in the best of his health. On Saturday morning he complained of an acute pain in the abdomen. Medical aid was summoned but was of no avail. The pain steadily increased until the early hours of yesterday when he breathed his last. The funeral took place the same day and was largely attended. The last rites and the cremation were performed strictly according to Hindu customs by the father of the deceased.

The late Mr. Kanagasabapathy who was about 30 years of age at the time of his death was an old boy of the Jaffna Hindu College having received his education right through in the College till he sought employment in Colombo under the Government. He was an intelligent and enterprising young man and had a bright future before him.

Much sympathy is felt with the sorrowing parents, his wife and two children, an infant son and daughter.

Trincomalee News.

Trincomalee, Feb. 9.

WEATHER.—We have had some good showers of rain. The days are cloudy and we are likely to have more rain. Then the dew will be on us, bringing in its wake, the season of sickness.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. G. Crosette Thambiah, the new District Judge and Police Magistrate assumed duties on Monday last.

PERSONAL.—Hon'ble Mr. M. M. Subramaniam, Crown Proctor, will leave for Colombo to-night.

—Mr. N. S. Samuel, Inspector of Schools, has left the station on circuit.

—Mr. D. R. Jayabalan, Proctor S. O., and Notary Public, is away in Colombo.

—Mr. V. Chellathambi, Advocate, Civil Hospital, Trincomalee, is spending a short holiday in Colombo.

LOCAL BOARD.—The last meeting of the Local Board, Trincomalee, was held at the Kachcheri on January 8, 1927. There were present besides Mr. B. G. de Gauville, Chairman, and C. Valliappan Mudaliyar, Secretary, Messrs. P. Sivaguram, M. I. Abdool Razooq and T. Balasubramanian. The consideration of the approach road from the Town to the station was the main item on the agenda.

MARATHA'S WHEEL.—It is rather surprising why the Ceylon Public have not responded adequately to the fascinating and elegant appeal of Ghandiji to take up to the Spinning Wheel. It is no nationalism. It is simple economy.

Continued.

CEYLON'S CHIEF JUSTICE SWORN IN.—At the Chief Appellate Court on Friday last Sir Stanley Fraser, the newly appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon, took the oath of allegiance and the judicial oath. As already stated Sir Stanley Fraser was sworn in as Acting Chief Justice on the 12th ultmo, pending the arrival of the Royal Warrant.

UNTOUCHABLES' TEMPLE ENTRY.—At the Pojai ceremony performed in Bajayogini in Vikramapur, which was attended by several thousands of villagers of all castes, it has been reported that more than thousand untouchables were allowed to enter the temple and participate in all Pojai rites which were hitherto denied to them. The high class Hindus took water and sweets served by the untouchables. Speeches were made to do away with untouchability as an important step towards national unity.

CORRESPONDENCE

AN UNCONTRADICTED MIS-
STATEMENT.Sir,
T. The Editor, "Hindu Organ"

It is surprising to see the correspondence published in the "Ceylon Gazette" of the 12th instant over the signature of Mr. J. K. Arnold stating that the Hon. Sir A. Karaiyalal has authorised him to state that he never made the following statement ascribed to him (Sir A. K.)

"Whatever is good comes out of an evil. Whatever the Missionaries did as beneficial to them turned out to be an evil to the country, and this evil had now opened the eyes of the Hindus and set them on their mission of good work for their religion. The foreigners had adopted many subtle and cunning methods of achieving their purpose but it was for them (Hindus) to do their duty."

One would have expected the Tamil leader himself to contradict the report if the same is inaccurate. It is beyond my comprehension to know what interest Mr. Arnold has in the matter.

I was one of those present at the meeting along with Hon. Messrs W. Duraiwamy, and S. Raja Ratnam, Messrs M. S. Rajaratnam, Advocate, O. Arulampalam, Advocate, T. N. Subbiah, Proctor, S. O., K. Aiyadurai, Proctor, S. O., P. N. Thiruvanakkarai, K. Ampalavasam, K. Narayana, K. N. Kannan, Ramay, K. Thiruvalappu Govey, S. P. Ushakumari, V. M. V. Perumal, S. P. Kanath, A. Sivaram and many others. I fully remember that Sir A. Karaiyalal made the statement while criticising the general action of the Missionaries. At the gentleman mentioned above will I hope testify to the fact that the report of his speech is entirely correct. If the report of Mr. Arnold is true, I am unable to understand why Sir Karaiyalal himself did not contradict such misstatement.

Vandarpatti, Yours etc,
13th Feb 1927. O. NADABARA.

[We are informed by our correspondent that copies of this letter have been sent to the other local papers also.—Ed. H.O.]

TEACHERS' PENSION SCHEME.

To the Editor, "Hindu Organ"

The agitation for a Pension Scheme for Teachers has been carried on for the last twelve years or more and it is a well known fact that recently the Colonial Secretary gave the public a definite statement in Council to the effect that all details connected with the proposed scheme were in his hands, and that he would bring the question before the open Council at the earliest opportunity. More than three months have elapsed since that hopeful speech, and the question seems to have been shelved over again. The teacher perhaps is over busy with his own school and class room problems to stir himself again to cry for his wages or his pension. Though the whole country has realised his deserts and his needs and expressed its views in no faltering terms through the Press, the Government and the Legislators for the moment seem to have again conveniently forgotten them. It is not fair that this large body of state workers who have been so long plodding along with thoroughly inadequate remuneration, should be allowed to remain in suspense with regard to a scheme which aims at merely enabling for them a tolerably peaceful retired life.

Such a comparatively backward country (at least as far as Education is concerned) as F.M.S. has within very recent times taken rapid strides in improving the status of the teaching profession and thus given a fresh impetus to the cause of Education. In the F.M.S. teachers are not only having a very much better scale of salaries than the one which is prevailing in Ceylon but also a state aided Pension Scheme. As a result the last few years have witnessed a vast change both in the quality of the men joining the profession and in the quality of the work done and the products turned out. The present Salary Scheme of the teachers in Ceylon is undoubtedly an improvement upon the unregulated system of remuneration in vogue a couple of years back. Yet it is a patent fact that the lot of even the minor Government servants is enviable in comparison. No wonder that the students who have been some of the first inmates of the country after serving a period of half a century for a paltry income, are withering away to their retirement without even the hope of being provided for during their days of rest. No wonder such students prefer even the Irrigation Department, the Posts, the Survey or the Railway to the task of a schoolmaster. Well may it be said of the teacher in Ceylon: "Others be saved, himself he cannot."

While the student who passes his School Final or even the Junior Cambridge enters a Government Department and enjoys the privileges of a decent salary scheme, free railway warrants and an old age pension and still hopefully looks for increased salaries—teachers are told they belong to a noble profession and left to gloat over their historical designation.

Continued by

Malayan Flood Relief Fund.

KLANG'S ONE DAY'S CONTRIBUTION.

Klang, 31.1.27.
The Ceylon Tamils resident in Klang met at the Klang Tamils' Association Hall on Saturday the 20th January to consider the steps to be taken to raise money for the Malayan Relief Fund.

With Mr. S. S. Arulampalam in the chair and Mr. K. A. Kumangam as Secretary the following resolution was unanimously passed.

"That we, the Ceylon Tamils resident in Klang do hereby resolve to subscribe a day's income towards the Malayan Relief Fund and that we authorise the Secretary to collect same."

Ceylon and F.M.S. Flood Relief.

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED HELP.

The Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam asked at the last Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council as follows:

(1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any suggestions have been received about making any contribution to alleviate distress consequent on the floods in the Federated Malay States?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to take early action in this matter? The Hon. Acting Colonial Secretary replied as follows:

(1) The answer is in the affirmative.

(2) Government is already taking steps in this matter and a proposal to make a contribution of Rs. 10,000/- will be brought forward for consideration at the next meeting of the Finance Committee.

Indian Players' Remuneration.

ENGLISH GIFT FOR INDIAN FILM.

Mr Robert Williamson of 10 Adam Street, Adelphi, London writes as follows under date January 27th:—

"There has been an interesting sequel to the gift of ten thousand rupees presented to the Indian Players by Sir Eric Geddes, Chairman of the Dunlop Rubber Company, who lived in India for many years, and Major General Sir R. G. Reid, managing director of the new Indian Dunlop Company.

The gift was made in appreciation of the good work done by the Players in showing the real life of India and Britain to the two peoples through the presentation of Shakespeare, "Ghosts" and "Barrie to India" and "The Light of Asia" film to Great Britain.

A copy of the film has been taken down by messenger to Sir Eric Geddes' private cinema at Hove in Sussex and specially screened there for the benefit of Sir Eric and a party of friends who were much fascinated by the contrasting scenes from the old India and the new."

Continued.

There is an urgent need for the Legislators being aroused to their legitimate duties once again. Since a great many of them have already shown great sympathy towards the teachers in the past, need there be any doubt, Sir, that once they are reminded they would do their best to redress the teachers' grievances?

Sandippan,
10 Feb, 1927. Yours etc,
FESTATOR.

UDAIYARSHIP OF KARAIYALAR.

To the Editor, "Hindu Organ".

Sir,

It is more than a year since the Udayar of Karaiyalar has been incapacitated by loss of eye sight, and his son has been appointed to act for him. The Udayar is more than eighty years of age. The Government Agent has now called in for applications for the Udayarship.

I come to understand that a move has been made to appoint the son of the present Udayar to the Udayarship of Karaiyalar. His son is already the Registrar of Marriages Karaiyalar and his hands are full of work. We have nothing to say against him personally. What the public of Karaiyalar wants is that the claims of the Vidhan of Karaiyalar West should not be overlooked. He has been in service for the past 30 years and carried on his work efficiently and faithfully. During the regime of Mr. F. J. Smith, late Government Agent, Northern Province a good precedent has been set in appointing Polain-Vidhan of long and faithful service to Udayarship. Thus within the last few years, the Vidhan of Obavakababu, Puttur and Ponnury were appointed Udayars in their respective villages. The present Udayar himself was Vidhan of Karaiyalar West for several years and when the local Udayarship fell vacant he was appointed to that post. I hope the Government Agent will personally inquire into the case and see that justice is done to all concerned.

Karaiyalar,
8 Feb 1927. Yours etc,
A CITIZEN.

NOTICE.

HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A Special Meeting of the Hindu Board of Education will be held on Sunday, the 27th instant at 10 a.m. at the Paramashiva College, Thanjavur to consider the Draft Rules of the Board.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Hindu Board of Education will be held on the same day and place at 3 p.m.

AGENDA.

- (1) Report of the Secretary
- (2) Report of the Treasurer
- (3) The election of the Directors comprising Group A
- (4) The election of Office-bearers and Committee.

Jaffna,
14 2 27 M. S. RASARATNAM,
Mis. 938 H. B. E.

Public Meeting at Vaddukkoddai

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED

A public meeting of the Hindus of Vaddukkoddai and the adjoining villages was held under the auspices of the Vaddukkoddai Saiva Manavar Sabha at the Tiru Ganapathy Mandapam Nayanar Viyassal on Sunday the 6th inst. at about 5 p.m. The Hon. Mr. W. Duraiwamy, presided on the occasion. Proceedings, which were conducted in Tamil, commenced with the singing of Thavaram.

After the Chairman explaining the object of the meeting some of the members present spoke on the lack of adequate Hindu educational facilities in those villages and urged on the audience the necessity of spreading Hindu education by establishing Hindu schools. The following four important resolutions were then put to the house and were unanimously passed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF H. E. SCHOOLS.

(1) Mr. V. Kandiah proposed and Mr. S. Poniah seconded that this Public Meeting of the Hindus of Vaddukkoddai and the adjoining villages resolves that Hindu English School should be established at Vaddukkoddai West and Muthukulam.

Remarks were offered by Messrs V. Kanagaratnam, M. S. Rasaratnam, S. N. Galigam and the Chairman.

UNIFORMITY IN RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

(2) Since the main object of Hindu education is the advancement of the Hindu Religion this Public Meeting resolves that a systematic course of religious instruction with special reference to Hindu Religion should be followed in all schools.

This resolution was proposed by Mr. S. Vaithavamattar and was seconded by Mr. E. Kandiah. Messrs S. Shivapatheswaran and V. Kandiah off-read remarks.

HINDU HELP FOR HINDU SCHOOLS.

(3) This Public Meeting resolves that every help either financial or otherwise should be rendered by the Hindus to Hindu schools only and not to any school conducted by non-Hindu religious bodies.

Mr. M. Duraiappa proposed and Mr. M. Nagalingam seconded the above resolution.

TEMPLE, HOME AND SCHOOL.

(4) The temple, home and school being the three important educational factors of Hinduism this Pub. Meeting resolves that there should be closer unity and co-operation among these three institutions and that school education should be so imparted in the same lines as to promote the ideals of the temple and home.

Messrs. S. Sivapatheswaran and C. Kandiah duly proposed and seconded the foregoing resolution.

The meeting terminated at about 7 p.m. with a vote of thanks to the chair and the singing of Thavaram.

Rejuvenation by Injection.

NO OPERATION NEEDED.

Dr. Francesco Cavazzi, the Italian physician, who claims to have discovered the secret of rejuvenation by injection, intends to visit London shortly. Meanwhile German chemists are trying to buy his secret.....

.....by means of which, if all his claims are substantiated, lifelong youth is the heritage of the present generation.

Dr. G. Z. is an Italian physician who has devoted the greater part of his life to the study of problems of rejuvenation. His system differs greatly from the Voronoff treatment, and consists of a series of injections which can be given by any doctor or qualified nurse.

YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE.

This hypodermic treatment is a matter of from four to twelve injections, and Dr. Cavazzi claims that the result of them is to make old men relatively young.

They acquire their lost digestive powers again, are capable of the muscular effort of a fairly young man, while in eyes and complexion they again assume the appearance of youth.

To a "Sunday Chronicle" representative he stated that this discovery was based on perfectly natural principles.

FOLLOWING NATURE.

"I have followed nature," he said. "I have used the phyiological energies of the male. In my system no operation is necessary.....

"In all the cases I observed a radical change. Men who before dragged themselves along the street walked up right after treatment, and without the aid of any stick or crutch."

—"Sunday Chronicle", January 23, 1927.

Britain's Proposals To China.

The following is the text of the British proposals communicated to the Chinese authorities at Peking and Hankow on January 27th—

"Firstly, His Majesty's Government are prepared to re-arrange the modern Chinese Law Courts as Commissary Courts for cases brought by British plaintiffs or complainants, and to waive the right of attendance of the British Representative at the hearing of such cases.

"Secondly, His Majesty's Government are prepared to recognise the validity of a reasonable Chinese Nationality law.

"Thirdly, His Majesty's Government are prepared to apply, as far as practicable in the British Courts in China, the modern Chinese Civil and Commercial Codes—part from the Procedure Codes and those affecting personal status—and duly enacted ordinances legislation, as and when such laws and regulations are promulgated and enforced in the Chinese Courts and on Chinese citizens throughout China.

EQUALITY IN TAXATION.

"Fourthly, His Majesty's Government are prepared to make British subjects in China liable to pay such regular and legal Chinese taxation, not involving discrimination against British subjects, as is, in fact, imposed on and paid by Chinese citizens throughout China.

"Fifthly, His Majesty's Government are prepared, as soon as the revised Chinese Penal Code is promulgated and applied in the Chinese Courts, to consider its application in the British Courts in China.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

"Sixthly, His Majesty's Government are prepared to discuss any other arrangement, according to the particular circumstances of each port concerned, for the modification of the municipal administration of British Concessions, so as to bring them into line with the administrations of special Chinese administrations existing in former Concessions, or for such amalgamation with former Concessions now under Chinese control, or for the transfer of police control of the Concession areas to the Chinese authorities.

BAN ON FURTHER MISSIONARY ENTERPRISES.

"Seventhly, His Majesty's Government are prepared to accept the principle that British Missionaries should no longer claim the right to purchase land in the interior and that Chinese converts should look to the Chinese law, and not to the Treaty, for protection and that missionary educational and medical institutions will conform to the Chinese laws and regulations applying to similar Chinese institutions."

When communicating these proposals to Chen at Hankow on January 27th, Mr. O'Malley prefaced them with the following statement— "When a satisfactory settlement has been reached respecting the British Concessions at Hankow, Kiangsi, and when grants have been given by the Nationalist Government that they will not countenance any alteration, except by negotiation, of the status of the British Concessions and international settlements, His Majesty's Government will be prepared to concede a like end on the lines indicated in the enclosure hereto, part of what is desired of them by the Chinese Nationalist Party. So this liberal and generous step cannot, in their view, be regarded as otherwise than as an example of the fair and conciliatory spirit with which they are actuated."

—Times of Ceylon.

NOTICE.

Steamer Tickets

For Penang and Singapore are booked at our Office at Jaffna.

Book in time to avoid disappointment.

The North Ceylon Trading Co., Hospital Road, JAFFNA.

Tele. Address:
TIMBER, JAFFNA.
Q. 81.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6247.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Annamah wife of Saravanantha Siva-nadu of Kanderodai

Deced.

Saravanantha Nadambu of Kanderodai Petitioners.

V.

1. Kanmaly Amuth daughter of Sivamuthu of Kanderodai
2. Valloppilly Veeraswami of d.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioners above-named praying that the abeyance of Bad Roppondu be apportioned between the Petitioners and the Petitioners of the deceased deceased Annamah wife of Saravanantha Siva-nadu coming on for disposal before A. Chettiar, Esq., D. J. Sri. Judge, J. S. G. on January 18, 1927, in the presence of Mr. R. V. Chinniah, Esq., on the part of the Petitioners and the Petitioners of the Petitioners dated December 13, 1925, having been read:

It is declared that the 2nd Respondent is appointed Guardian ad litem overbearing the 1st Respondent and that the Petitioners is the brother in law of the said Interfere and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Interfere to be issued to him under the Respondents or any other person shall on or before February 22, 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent is appointed Guardian ad litem overbearing the 1st Respondent and that the Petitioners is the brother in law of the said Interfere and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Interfere to be issued to him under the Respondents or any other person shall on or before February 22, 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

January 23, 1927.

O. Oshikaru,
District Judge.

Sanitary Betterment in Jaffna.**SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MALARIA****LOW INCREASE OF POPULATION.**

The following is a synopsis of the paper to have been read by Dr S F Chellappah, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., at the 13th session of the All-Ceylon Tamil Non-Political Conference held at Wellawatte on the 13th instant:-

The procedure adopted to deal with the subject will be to detail the vital statistics of Jaffna and to show how they are a reflection of the sanitary state of the town.

VITAL STATISTICS OF JAFFNA.**Population.**

Figures for Jaffna district show a very low rate of increase even since 1871. The mean rate is 6.1 per cent, and the rate in 1911-1921 was 12.6 per cent, which is the lowest on record. Reasons assigned for this decrease are emigration and disease.

Figures for Jaffna town also show similar low rates of increase, which in 1911-1921 was only 4.8 per cent.

Birth Rate.

Average 1912-1924
District ... 86.8
Town ... 81.6

Death Rate.

Average 1915-1924
District ... 29.9
Town ... 31.0

Infant Mortality Rate.

Average 1915-1924
District ... 205
Town ... 86.1

On an average, 1,409 deaths take place in Jaffna town yearly, of which 424 or 29.8 per cent are due to infant deaths and 681 or 45 per cent are from preventable causes.

The chief causes of death in Jaffna town are: Malaria, Diarrhoeal conditions, Phthisis and pneumonia.

To these must be added typhoid fever and hookworm disease, which, if not causes of death according to the Registrar General's returns, are nevertheless causes of much sickness.

Malaria.

Accounts for: (a) 21.8 or 15.6 per cent of the total annual deaths; and (b) 23 per cent of the cases treated at the Jaffna hospital.

Diarrhoeal Conditions.

Accounts for 12.5 per cent of the total deaths 8.8 per 1,000 of the population die from them.

Hookworm Disease.

Deaths from this are stated to be low for the reason that the disease had not been recognised, but Jaffna Peninsula shows an infection rate of 95.9 per cent.

Phthisis.

1.6 per 1,000 of the population die from it in Jaffna town.

Pneumonia.

Is responsible for 6.8 per cent of the annual deaths.

Puerperal Causes.

Out of every 1,000 live births 29 mothers die on an average in Jaffna town. In England the rate is 1.89 and in United States of America 7.0.

The above facts mean a bad state of health of the locality.

The population is not increasing as it should. The birth rate is high, but combined with it is a high general death rate and a high infant death rate. The death rate among mothers at confinement is also high. 45 per cent of the total deaths are from preventable diseases as malaria, diarrhoeal condition, typhoid fever, hookworm disease are taking their toll.

How the above reflect the sanitary state of the place:- Diseases like typhoid fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, enteritis and hookworm disease are found only in localities without a proper system of excreta disposal and a wholesome water supply, both of which constitute the A B C of sanitation.

DRY EARTH LATRINE SYSTEM ESSENTIAL.

In Jaffna town only 8,000 out of a population of 45,000 use the dry earth system. A good deal of human misery is due to improper disposal of human excreta.

WATER SUPPLY THROUGH PIPES.

Water is essential to the carrying on of life. For a community it must be pure and adequate in quantity. In Jaffna the supply is obtained from wells, the water of which easily gets polluted unless they are properly constructed, covered and fitted with pumps. What Jaffna needs is a pipe born water supply.

Infection from faecal material improperly disposed of is carried by flies, the prevention of the breeding of which is essential. This leads to the proper collection and disposal of Town refuse which is necessary for the cleanliness of the town and for the prevention of the breeding of flies.

LACK OF PROPER DRAINAGE.

The large mortality from Malaria leads one to the question of drainage, which is essential to prevent stagnation of water, which causes the breeding of mosquitoes. Drainage is also necessary to remove sewage water and waste liquids. Proper drainage is lacking in Jaffna, but this, I believe, is receiving attention.

The questions of drainage and water supply are interdependent. Drains without water supply will mean dirty drains; and the latter without the former, more water without means of getting rid of it.

PROPER HOUSING SYSTEM REQUIRED.

Shelter is a vital human need and therefore the question of housing is very important. Existence of bad housing conditions is indicated to a certain extent by the deaths from Phthisis and pneumonia. Over crowding, one of the important results of bad housing, is responsible for spread of infection.

High infant mortality means that a large number of our fellow citizens are living under wretched conditions deprived of most of the advantages life which alone can make bright and happy.

Continued on p. 4.

Mahatmaji's Auto-Biography.**LESSONS IN SELF HELP.**

The following is a further instalment of Mahatma Gandhi's autobiography appearing in "Young India" of last week:-

I had indeed started on a life of ease, and comfort but the experiment was short lived. I had furnished the house with ease but it failed to hold me. So no sooner had I started on that life than I began to cut down those expenses. The washerman's bill was pretty heavy and as he was by no means noted for his punctuality, even two to three dozen shirts and collars were found insufficient for me. Collars had to be changed daily and shirt every alternate day, if not daily. This meant a double expense. This appealed to me unnecessary. So I glorified myself with washing outfit to save it. I read a book on the art of washing and learned it and taught it to my wife. This added no doubt to my work, but its novelty made it a pleasure.

LEARNED TO WASH CLOTHES.

I can never forget the first collar that I washed myself. I had used more starch than necessary and the iron was not made hot enough and for fear of burning the collar I had not pressed it enough. The result was that though the collar was fairly stiff the superfluous starch continually dropped off it. I went to court with the collar on and invited the ridicule of brother barristers. Even in those days I could be impervious to ridicule.

"Well," said I, "this is my first experiment at washing my collar myself, and hence the loose starch. But that is no trouble to me, and there is the additional advantage of providing you so much fun."

"But surely there is no lack of laundries here?" asked a friend.

"The laundry bill is very heavy" said I. "The charge for washing a collar is almost as much as its price and even then there is the eternal dependence on the washerman. I would far rather prefer to wash my things myself."

I could not make my friends appreciate the beauty of self help. I may add that in course of time I became an expert so far as my own work was, and my washing was by no means inferior to laundry washing. My collars were no less stiff or shiny than others.

A LAWYER AND NOT A WASHERMAN.

When Gokhale came to South Africa he had with him a scarf which was a gift from Mabsoo Govind Banade. He treasured the memento with the utmost care and used it only on special occasions. One such occasion was the banquet given in his honour by the Johannesburg Indians. The scarf was creasy and wanted ironing. It was not possible to send it to the laundry and get it back immediately. I offered to try my art. "I can trust to your capacity as a lawyer, but not as a washerman," said G. Khale. "What if you should soil it? Do you know what it means to me?"

With this he narrated to me with much joy the story of the gift. I still insisted and guaranteed good work and got his permission to iron it, and won his certificate. Now I did not mind if the whole world refused me its certificate.

SUBSTITUTING FOR THE WHITE BARBER.

And just as I freed myself from the slavery to the washerman, ven so I threw off the dependence on the barber. All people going to England learn there at least the art of shaving, but none to my knowledge cut their own hair. I had to learn that too. I once went to an English hair-cutter in Pretoria. He contemptuously refused to cut my hair. I earnestly felt hurt, but immediately purchased a pair of clippers and cut my hair before the mirror. I succeeded more or less in cutting the front hair, but I spoiled the back. The friends in the court shook with laughter.

"What's wrong with your hair, Gandhi? Rats have been at it?"

"No. The white barber would not dare to touch my black hair. So I preferred to cut it myself, no matter how badly."

The reply did not surprise the friends. The barber was not at fault in having refused to cut my hair. There was every chance of his losing his custom, if he cut blackmen's hair. We do not allow our barbers to serve our untouchable brethren. I got the reward of it in South Africa no doubt, but many a time, and the conviction that the punishment for our own sins has saved me from being angry.

The extreme forms in which my passion for self-help and simplicity ultimately expressed itself will be described in their proper place. But the seed had been long sown. It only needed watering to take root and flower and fructify, and the watering came in due course.

Continued.

High material mortality indicates the low stage of sanitary civilization attained by a community, because, if efficient aid is given this can be reduced.

Control of dogs, cats, deer, fowls, mosquitoes and lice is important from a public health point of view as they are responsible for transmitting diseases to human beings.

WHOLESALE FOOD TO BE USED.

Food is another of the vital human needs. Proper control of the sale of food becomes necessary because infestation, adulteration or deterioration of it renders it injurious to health. Food can be agent by which diseases like cholera, typhoid fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, enteritis, etc., could be transmitted.

Of the foods, milk receives special attention on Public Health work, because, it is an ideal food and one that may be responsible for the spread of diseases like cholera, typhoid fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, tuberculosis, diphtheria and aspergillosis throat.

What is the solution?

The solution is in the undertaking of health work along modern lines, the objects of which are to reduce the death and sickness rates and to improve the health and living conditions of the community by putting into practice measures that Sanitary Science has shown to be of value to man.

For such a scheme of work a health organisation similar to that functioning at Kishanpur is needed. — *Ceylon Independent.*

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(in three months)

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H 53.

Mr. Ford—The Billionaire.**COMBINED MULTIPLEXITY OF WEALTH.**

During the hearing at the Appeal Court in Washington of the case in which former shareholders of the Ford Company sued of errors of income-tax amounting to £1750,000, Mr. Hawkins, an accountant and formerly sales manager of the Ford Company, said, in evidence, that Ford, as far as the value of the dollar was concerned, was easily a millionaire. He was worth at least 1,500 million dollars (£800,000,000) apart from the shares he held in mines, railroads and a British Company. Altogether he was worth about £400,000,000.

Mr. Hawkins also stated that Henry Ford had £30,000,000 in banks.

Other evidence confirmed the fact that Henry Ford is the richest man in the world.

The fascinating story of the remarkable growth of the Ford Motor Car Company from a humble beginning as concern with a capital of £6,000 to a corporation of £40,000,000 ten years later, is revealed in an action brought by the Government against former minority stockholders to recover £6,000,000 in taxes.

The basis of the action is that when the stockholders sold their shares to Henry and Edsel Ford in 1919 at £2,500 a share, the Government for tax purposes declared that the taxable profit was £800 a share. Subsequently the Government decided that real profit per share was £780 which meant that the Government cheated itself out of £6,000,000 in taxes.

DECade of ANNUAL EXPANSION.

In attempting to trace the development of the Ford Corporation, the Government's Attorney learned that when Mr. Ford founded the factory at Detroit in 1903 with the financial assistance of a few friends he received a salary of £600 a year and Mr. Henry Cozana, now a United States Senator, was employed as business manager at £500. Each year for ten years thereafter the company doubled and even trebled in value, the total profit for the period being £10,000,000 of which £5,000,000 was paid in dividends and £5,000,000 used for acquiring property. The value of the stock at that time rose to approximately £40,000,000.

Mr. Cozana's original investment with Mr. Ford, who at that time was a struggling inventor with a fantastic dream of a horseless carriage for every one, was £150. Sixteen years later he sold his twenty-five shares for about £80,000,000 to Miss Hansa Cozana. His sister speculated with £20 for one share which cost Mr. Ford and his son more than £80,000 to buy in.

The exact value of the Ford stock now is not known because it is held privately by Mr. Ford and his son, but it has risen to a point where the two men are rated as two of the rich, if not the two richest, in the country. — "Hindu."

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Government timber lying at Depots mentioned below will be sold by public auction on the spot by the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Jaffna, on the dates mentioned against each depot.

Particulars regarding the conditions of sale, etc., can be obtained from the Divisional Forest Officer, Jaffna.

(a) Kankesanthurai Depot, on Monday, February 21, 1927, at 9.30 a.m.:

Lot I. 88 special Palu Posts.

(b) Jaffna Depot. On Friday, March 4, 1927, at 9.30 a.m.:

Lot I. 125 palm logs.

II. 2000 Valais Class B.

III. 2000 Patchus Class B.

Office of the Conservator of Forests, Kandy, Feb. 8, '27. J. D. SARGENT, Conservator of Forests, Colombo, Feb. 8, '27.

G. 725.

NOTICE.

The following persons have been licensed to carry on trade or business of Auctioneer within the limits of the Local Board of Trincomalee for the year 1927 and their names are published in terms of Section 17 of Ordinance No. 15 of 1892 as amended by Ordinance No. 25 of 1922.

NAMES. RESIDENCE. DATE OF LICENSE.

Mr. K. Kathirama Tamby, Trinco. Dec 17, 1926.

„ P. Ramuppillai „ No. 5 „ Jan. 4, 1927.

„ P. Viswanathar „ No. 5 „ Jan. 20, 1927.

Local Board Office, B.G.D. GLENVILLE Trincomalee, Chairman, L.B. 10th February 1927.

G. 725.

NOTICE.

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Order Nisi.**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6344.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Veerakkatty Ambalavanar of Mathagal Deceased.

Arunasalam Thampu of Mathagal Petitioner.

Vs.

Thalayammel wife of Thampu of Mathagal Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on January 18, 1927, in the presence of Mr. M. Vytilalingam Prosector, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 10, 1927, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the brother-in-law of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before February 15, 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,

District Judge.

January 18 h 1927.

O. 1208.

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S. VEERAGATHIPILLAI.

H. 50.

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