

The Hindu Organ.

"Artist Awake and stop not till the goal is gained."

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

OL. XL—NO. 29.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1928

PRICE 5 CTS.

P. Subbaroy's

World-renowned and most Efficacious Ayurvedic Medicines.
Awarded several medals and certificates of merit at various exhibitions.

TANJORE MASALA OR THE PRINCE OF FLAVOURING POWDERS,

Delicious—CHARMING FLAVOUR.

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

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

51. VASANTA KUSUMARAKAM.—The surest cure for diabetes mellitus, nervous debility, excessive thirst, parched tongue, burning sensation in hand and feet, fatigue, swoon, giddiness, difficult urination, spermatorrhoea, etc. Price of medicine for 7 doses Rs. 5. V.P.P. charges As. 8 only extra.

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

By permanent address—

P. SUBBAROY,
Ayurvedic Pharmacy,
8 Venkatesapuram Colli Banchiy
TANJORE.

BEST CALICUT TILES. CROWN and STAR Brands.

Covering Largest Space
Elegant, Light, Strong and
Cheap.

Phone 52.
Telegram:
Tiruchelvam.
Y. 68.

E.M. TIRUCHELVAM,
Agent,
Main Street, Jaffna.

The Continental Provident Insurance Society Limited.

Head Office. Madura (S. India)
Incorporated under Indian Co.'s
Act VII of 1913 and regis-
tered under Provident
Insurance Societies,
Act V of 1912.

The Society has paid numerous claims in Ceylon and India. Numerous unsolicited testimonials will show our prompt settlement of claims. Monthly premium Rs. 2/- or yearly Rs. 25/- claim in 10 years Rs. 500/- "CONTINENTAL" is a friend of the poor andaviour of millions. Apply to the following agencies for particulars:

T. Ramalingam Esq., Chavakkadcheri,

V. T. Moses Esq., 1st Cross Street,
Jaffna,

F. Kandiah Esq., Wyman's Road,
Nallur, Jaffna,

G.K. Selvadurai Esq., Chunnakam,

S. Subbarayana Chettiar Esq.,
Pandaterruppu,

R.V. Ramanathan Esq., Karaikudi.

WRITE AT NIGHT As in Daylight!

No need for other light if you want to write at night. Use our

Electric Fountain Pen Light,

Marvellous new German invention. Unique and interesting. Pen fitted with Gold plated nib and nickel clip and bulb reflecting light for 50 feet. Lights your way in the dark. Writes when you want. Most useful for all people such as Postal, Police, Railway, Forest, Revenue, Touring Officials and others.

Every one should possess one of these wonderful pens.

Complete with Electric fittings Rs. 2-8 As. each Order from.

WOODWARD & CO.,
Mount Road, P.O., Madras.

Q. 100.

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Q. 107.

PRINTING THAT IS RIGHT.

In Jaffna we have obtained recognition as good printers by honest and fair service.

THE SAIVAPRAKASA PRESS

Exclusively us
from punctuality.

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

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

Estimates given on Request. Let us Have Your Enquiries.

SAIVAPRAKASA PRESS, Vannarponnai, Jaffna.

Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd.

Established 1897.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 29th FEBRUARY, 1928.

New business exceeds	Rs. 1,10,00,000
Income exceeds	Rs. 54,95,000
Assets exceed	Rs. 3,15,00,000

Prospectus and Proposal form on Application.

F. DADAP JOY,
Chief Agent for Ceylon,
No. 1, Canal Row, Fort,
COLOMBO.

Head Office: 22, Middle,
Empire of India Building,
BOMBAY.

H 65.

What's the price of a headache?

It might inconvenience
you for an hour, it
might disable you for
the day. Again it might
be a daily terror to
you as to many others.
You would give anything
to obtain relief.
But you need not give
much—buy a bottle of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM



It will give you immediate
relief and you won't grudge
the price—it does the job.
This is the result of the
universal popularity of this Balm.

Known for its
Obtainable at all Chemists' and Stores.



JAFFNA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1928

JAFFNA TAMILS AND THEIR ORIGINAL HOME.

—*—

THE EVIDENCE WHICH A JAFFNA OFFICER CALLED AS AN EXPERT ON TESAWALAMAI LAW GAVE BEFORE THE POLICE COURT OF KUALA LUMPUR REGARDING THE ORIGINAL HOME OF THE JAFFNA TAMILS HAS CREATED A CONTROVERSY. This officer without proper investigation of facts declared before that Court that the Jaffna Tamils came originally from Malabar. A Malayalee correspondent in a letter to the "Malay Mail" of 26th September having taken his cue from the evidence of this expert goes to the extent of identifying the ancestors of the Jaffna Tamils with a submerged section of the Malayalam community known as the Thiyas. Our F. M. S. Correspondent who has sent to us the press cuttings of the evidence as well as the correspondence desires us to express our views on the historical aspects of the question. From the other letters received it appears that the article on the evidence in question has created resentment among the Jaffna Tamils resident there and we propose to deal with them today.

It is more than a millennium since the Tamils had made Jaffna their permanent home. Neither the historical documents of the Sinhalese with whom they came in contact, both in war and in peace, nor the early literature of the Jaffna Tamils themselves have any reference to their Malabar origin. Nor are they called Malabars in any such documents. In fact the term Malabar was never used in any document, State or otherwise before the arrival of the Portuguese.

About the close of the fifteenth century Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India and arrived with his vessels at the port of Calicut. Within a decade or two of his visit the Portuguese established a factory at Goa and from there they made their way to Ceylon. Having seen a people similar in appearance and manners to those whom they had come across in the Malabar coast, they called the former also Malabars and used this term in all their State, historical and religious documents. The Dutch who wrested the maritime provinces from the Portuguese followed the example of their predecessors and continued to call the Tamils Malabars. The early British rulers too did the same. How this term has been wrongly used to designate the Tamils is made evident in the proclamation of 1815 by which the Kandyan Province were annexed to the British Empire. With the extinction of the Sinhalese dynasty by the death of King Sri Rajasingha, relations of his queen who came from Madura occupied the Kandyan throne till 1815. They belonged to the Naick family which ruled at Madura for two centuries. Ethnologically the Naicks were Telus having settled down in the Tamil country for a considerable time they adopted the customs and manners and even the language of the people among whom they lived. For all practical purposes they have become Tamils. Yet without any historical foundation this dynasty has been described as the Malabar dynasty. The concluding portion of Section 2 of the Proclamation says thus: "His family (Sri Wickrama Rajasinha) and relatives whether in the ascending, descending or collateral line and whether by affinity or blood are also forever excluded from the throne and all claim and title of the Malabar race (italics are ours) to the dominion of the Kandyan Provinces is abolished and extinguished."

Further the Malabar origin of the Jaffna Tamils has been repudiated by well-known authorities. In a Tesawalamai case reported in New Law Reports, Page 328 the Hon. Sir P. Ramanathan, K.C.C.M.G. the then editor of this series of Law Reports makes the following observations regarding the origin of the Jaffna Tamils in his editorial note to the said case:—

"Malabar" is a corruption of "Malai-varan" (mountain-side), the country along the Western Ghats of India. When the Dutch, who had visited Western India, arrived in Ceylon and found the Tamils here to be somewhat identical in religion with the Hindus of the Malabar Coast of India, they called them Malabar inhabitants, meaning settlers from the Malabar Coast. But the Tamils in Ceylon came from the eastern coast (called by the Dutch

the Coromandel Coast), and are distinct from the people of Malai-varan or Malaiyam in point of language and social institutions. Hence, it is an error to speak of the Tamils as Malabars."

Dr Paul Pieris, a well known authority on the Portuguese era expresses the same opinion in Vol 1 Chap. 1, note 5 "Malabar", says Dr. Pieris from 'Meli', mountain, Malayadesa being the Southern portion of the Western Ghats, (the Ancient Kerala). Hence the word Malayalam as applied to that branch of the Dravidian language which is spoken in that district. The Portuguese misapplied the name to the Tamil language and people.

Apart from these authorities the course of Jaffna history gives the lie direct to the alleged Malabar origin. Jaffna, anciently known as Nagadipa, was largely inhabited by the Sinhalese before it was permanently colonised by the Tamils which should have taken place during the Chola ascendancy in Ceylon. The Jaffna ports afforded safe anchorage to the Chola fleets and the Peninsula was the principal base for their operations against the Ceylon kings. The Chola over lordship which lasted over eighty years completely broke up the Sinhalese power in the North and paved the way for the Tamils of the Coromandel coast to make it their permanent home. Every invasion which followed the occupation brought its quota of new settlers. All these invasions came from the west coast and northwards from Malabar. In the thirteenth century when the Tamils were able to establish a separate kingdom of their own, another stream of settlers from Cholamandalam and coming to Jaffna and centres in the kingdom from the Coromandel Coast never stopped until the British conquest. Jaffna Vaipavamalai testifies to the immigration of settlers from during the period of the later Tamil kings. Dutch documents characterise the new settlers of their period as parathesees, and they then constituted not an insignificant portion of the population. Even today respectable families in the villages trace their origin to Chola or Thondaimandalams. In view of these facts it is idle to contend that the main bulk of the Jaffna population came from Malabar.

We do not say that none came from Malabar. If any community of the present day in Jaffna had come from Malabar it is the Mukkuwa community. Their laws and customs point to their Malabar origin. The Mukkuwas preceded the Tamils of the Coromandel coast. If the tradition contained in the "Vaipava Malai" concerning Vedi Arasan's encounter with the Chola fleet is historical then the local power of the Mukkuwas was superseded by the people of the Coromandel Coast during the Chola ascendancy. The Mukkuwas live today along the Northern, North Western and Eastern coasts of the Island and they are hereditary fishers. "The Mukkuvars of Ceylon," says Justice Walter Pereira, in his "Laws of Ceylon" 2nd edition, page 17, "are a class of Tamils chiefly in the Districts of Batticaloa, and Batticaloa. The

Carpentyn Mukkuvars are either Christians or Mohammedans, and were subject to the general law of inheritance applicable to the Christian and Mohammedan inhabitants of the Maritime Provinces of the Island. The Mukkuvars of Jaffna and Batticaloa are Sivites with a sprinkling of Christians among them. Whether Christian or Sivite, these Mukkuvars had the succession to intestate property regulated, in Jaffna, by the Thesawalamai of the Province; in Batticaloa, by a custom of their own. That custom was common to all the Mukkuva

Customs of similar nature are known to exist in some parts of India also. A Carpantyn the Mukkuwa law was superseded by the Roman Dutch Law, probably during the Dutch rule. In the Mukkuwas had accepted the Islam during the Dutch rule for want of no Mukkuwa law in Jaffna when Tesawalamai was codified in 1707. The only district where it persisted was Batticaloa. Even here it has been swept away by Ordinance No. 15 of 1878. Mukkuwa law is really Malabar in origin as it is the only law in Ceylon where sisters' daughters inherit in preference to children. The Mukkuwa law of inheritance is thus stated in a case reported in Current Law Reports, Ceylon page 81.

"This land is mukkuwa property, and would be governed by the customary law obtaining among the Mukkuwa of Batticaloa. The text-book on the subject is 'The Mukkuwa Law' by C. Brito, published in 1876. The rule is that Mukkuwa

the law of inheritance is the law of descent in the subcaste of the caste, the sons having the right of possession during their life, and so on.

In another place the Mukkuwa inheritance is described as *marumakkal paravani*. This is the law that obtains largely in Malabar today. The Law of Inheritance among the high and the low castes there is governed by *marumakkal paravani*. This conclusively proves that Tesawalamai cannot be the law of the people who have immigrated from Malabar.

"The true origin of Mukkuwa law", says "Mr Brito, should probably be looked for in those primitive times when the Mukkuwas had no rules of moral or positive laws to determine the paternity of their offsprings." There is a world of difference between the civilisation represented by the Tesawalamai law and that represented by the Mukkuwa or Malabar law. We need not further dwell on this matter. We hope that the curiosity of the "inquirer" will now be satisfied.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WATER SCARCITY AT LEYDEN.—We invite the attention of the authorities to a report published elsewhere on this subject. The writer has visited the place in person. The distress due to water famine is very acute at Kayts and Karampau. The wells in the compounds and those within the reach of the people are all dried up. The tea lorry which now supplies water is insufficient. More lorries are required to supply water to the people of this locality. There is scarcity at Saravala and Velanai West. But it has not assumed such acute form as in Kayts, Karampau and Velanai East. A separate lorry is necessary to supply water to the people of Velanai East. The Hon. Mr W. Duraiswamy, who visited these affected areas on Saturday and Sunday knows personally the condition of the people. We understand that the Government Agent at Mr. Duraiswamy's request visited these places on Tuesday last. We hope that speedy measures will be taken to relieve the present distress.

* * *

THE UPLIFT OF THE ABANDONED.—Elsewhere we publish a hymn of great power and beauty translated from the original Bangalore by Dr. Srinikumar Chatterjee. No one can read the poem without having his religious emotion kindled. We invite our readers to read this hymn and to consider what they can do for the progress of their religion and the uplift of their country.

* * *

CROWDED OUT.—We regret that the concluding portion of Mr. S. Sivasubramanian's instructive lecture on "Sicavism as a University Religion" has to be withheld owing to pressure in our columns and the same will be published in our next issue.

Preferred Death to Jail.

GOLDSMITH COMMITS SUICIDE.

In the early hours of Friday last a goldsmith, Navarathna Pathar, living in Mainay Road adjoining the Moor quarters was found missing from his bed. A search was made by his wife and his body was found in the compound, life being extinct.

Mr S. Alyampillai, the Coroner, held an inquest. Dr O. Kanniah, J. M. O. held the post mortem examination. A verdict of death due to poisoning was returned.

It transpired at the inquiry that Navarathna Pathar was charged some months ago with misappropriating some rubies and diamonds and sentenced by the District Judge to undergo 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. He appealed and the judgment was upheld in the Appeal Court. On Thursday, the 4th instant, a notice was served on him to the effect that he should appear before the District Courts on the following day. But the same night he took poison and put an end to his life.

Golden Jubilee of The "Hindu."

CELEBRATIONS AT MADRAS.

The first of a series of functions in celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the "Hindu" was held at Madras on October 7th at the "Hindu" Office, when the staff of the paper presented a gold cup to the proprietors, Messrs K. Srinivasan and Gopalan, sons of the late Mr. Kasturirangan Iyengar.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Editor, presiding, paid a glowing tribute to the proprietors for their generosity and kindness to every member of the Staff, and for their skill and ability in maintaining the great traditions of the "Hindu".

Mr. Srinivasan replied suitably and announced the grant of a bonus of a month's salary to the Staff.

CONGRATULATIONS.

The "Hindu" has received numerous messages of good wishes and congratulations on the attainment of its Golden Jubilee.

Among those who sent messages are Lord Goschen, Governor of Madras, Lord Willingdon and the Statutory Commission—"Associated Press".

"AN INCORRECT REPORT".—The report of a cat fatality and its fatal sequel which appeared in the issue of the "Hindu Orgad" of the 4th inst. is on further inquiry said to be incorrect and that nothing of that kind took place in the village.

SURVEYING WORLD'S OCEANS.—H. M. S. "Ormonde", a small British cruiser, which left the Colombo harbour on Sunday last is at present occupied in preparing navigation charts by surveying the different oceans.

OBITUARY.—We regret to record the death of Mudaliyar J. N. Sandrasundaram, Vankamam West, after a long illness. The funeral took place yesterday (Wednesday) evening.

THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.—The Annual General Meeting of The Historical Association, Jaffna, will be held at the St. John's College Hall, on Saturday, October 13, 1928 at 4.30 P. M. Mr. Francis Kingsbury, B. A., Lecturer in Tamil at the University College, will deliver a public lecture on "Historical Problems in Tamil Literature."

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY (G. B.).—At the last meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch) presided over by His Excellency the Governor, Mudaliyar C. Arumugam of the Supreme Court, Colombo, was elected a member of the Society, proposed by the Hon. Mr. W. E. Watt and seconded by Hon. Mr. A. Mahadeva. It was in December last that Mudaliyar Arumugam was elected a member of the Ceylon Economic Society.

GOVERNMENT CLERICAL EXAMINATIONS.—The following candidates are among those who have also passed the examination held on August 21, 1928, and the following days for admission to Class II. of the Clerical Service:—R. Balasingham, V. Ganapiragasm, K. Kanapathipillai, P. Kanapathipillai, V. Murugupillai, Panchabhadram, D. K. Perumpalai, I. Pillai, K. T. Rajah, M. Sangaralingam, T. Saravananpavai, S. N. Somaskandapillai, K. Somasundram, and T. A. Tambyappa.

PERSONAL.—Mr. C. K. Tambe, Barrister-at-law, Rangoon, who was in Jaffna on a short holiday, has returned to his station on the 8th inst. via Madras.

—Mr. A. Vaithilingam, Clerk, Forest Office, Jaffna, has been transferred to the Anuradhapura Forest Office. His brother officed had farewell function on Saturday last in honour of him. Mr. Vaithilingam left for Anuradhapura on Monday last.

—Mr. A. Sivachamby, Clerk, Bettsworth Estate, Gallegheder, having resigned his post owing to ill health is now residing at Kadawatha, Manipur.

HUGH DIAMOND FOUND.—A native employee at the Barkley West diggings, Kimberley picked up a diamond, the size of an egg, weighing 282 carats, the biggest ever found in the alluvial diggings. A diamond worth £1,500 for the stone.

LOCAL OPTION TRICUMBA.—The local option success in having five teddy and one arrack taverns closed a few days ago was celebrated in Nawalapitiya in great splendour.

THIRSTY MANNAR SUPPLIED WITH 5,000 GALLONS OF WATER.—Five thousand gallons of water were sent by train from Colombo to Mannar and have been stored in a cistern to meet any emergency that may arise. The railway authorities are experiencing the greatest difficulty in obtaining water for the railway engines that run between Talaimannar and Colombo. The railway water tanks at Manankulam, Madu Road and Cheddikulam are all drying up, and the authorities are faced with a difficult situation.

GREAT LONDON TO BRIGHTON WALK.—The 10th annual walking race promoted by the Surrey Walking Club, for which there were 110 entrants, was won on September 28th by W. F. Baker, (Queens Park Harriers), who covered the approximate 52 miles in 3hrs. 32mins. 32secs. This is the fourth year he has won this event since 1923.

HUSBAND STABS WIFE.—One Nagan Sivasambu, a Naiava man of Vancarapponal East, was married to a woman of his own caste at Anaiottai about a year ago. For sometime past there was ill-feeling between the husband and wife and they lived in separation. On Tuesday last Sivasambu went to his wife and asked her to go and live with him at Vancarapponal. The woman did not accede to his request. An alteration ensued during which Sivasambu stabbed his wife in the abdomen and also inflicted a wound in his abdomen with the same knife. Both were removed to the Government Hospital by the Police Vichai of Anaiottai. The woman is in a critical condition but Sivasambu died this morning.

The Uplift of the Abased.

(BY RAVINDRA NATH MAITRA.)

Translated by

Dr. SUNITY LUMAR CHATTERJI, M.A.(Cal) D.Litt.(Lo)

1. The seat of Great Radha has been disturbed: O for the terrible Dance of Death! with its wild and swooping movements!—
For the Mother, the oblate one, suffers an agony of shame. Who will shield her?—
Where is Nandi?
2. Where is Bhringi, the comrade of Demons? Where is Virabhadra, the Impetuous One? Shiva's horn thundered out its deep notes: Open your eyes, O ye, raise high your hands.
3. This day, break through your ruined buts, and come forth! Pierce through the darkness of rock and forest and come forth! Men of the Earth, Men of the Earth, awake ye all this day; Shiva's horn calls you loud at your door, be ready ye all!
4. Come, O Chandala; Come, O Santal; Come, Brother Bhil; The Brahman craves friendship and fellowship with you all; Naked in body but head held high, ye have suffered all: In this day of terrible disaster, hold on with us along life's path.
5. Evil days like a cloud gather their strength over the head of our people. Way there is none, and darkness alone covers the four quarters—The darkness of death is coming to swallow us. Where is light? Come, O Sudras: light the blazing torch in the cemetery of our people.
6. Where be ye, that were the henchmen of Death, the gunners of Kedar Ray,—Ye that sacrificed your life and guarded the jaws and faith of the people? The right arm of R.-j. Pratap, impetuous in war,—Will an Eclipse laws keep you for ever in its womb?

Kedar Ray and Baji Pratapadiya were two chiefs of Bengal who with armies recruited primarily from among the lower castes for a time held the Moghals in check during the 16th century. They are among the national heroes of Bengal and of Hind India.]

7. Whose fathers have mingled their own blood with blood of Kshatriyas, And shared with them the same glory, and even the same pyre,—Where have they departed, that is, R.-j. Pratap's sacrifice for honour, Yielded up their lives as a burnt offering, first of all?
8. [The Birds have always been the best and most faithful allies of the Rajputs in defence of the motherland and of the Hindu Dharma.]
9. Where are the Mawalis, the staff of the standard of the heroic Shivaji, The foremost Priest Invoker in the new Life's—Sacrifice of the Maratha? Where are ye, bands of the Abased of yore, in the heart of Bengal, That guarded the honour of the mothers and sisters of us all with your long sticks?
10. The Mawalis, well-known as the sturdiest fighters of the Maratha country, made it possible for Shivaji's attempts to obtain independence and restore the national culture to be successful. Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Doms and other so-called 'low castes' of Bengal have always possessed sturdy qualities that go with farming classes, and have been the backbone of the Hindu community in Bengal, although neglected by the upper classes]
11. Men of the Earth, Men of the Earth, awake ye all this day! Shiva's trumpet calls you loud at your door, be ready ye all!
12. Ye that have cleared forests and built towns, awake ye all! Ye that have made the desert green with crops, awake ye all! Come, ye vast mass of the Abased of yore, ye Heroes of Work, Hold your heads high in the Sun-rise of this new Dawn.
13. Men of the Earth, Men of the Earth, awake ye all to day, Shiva's horn blasts forth its call loud at your door, be ready ye all.

—“Hindu Mission Bulletin”.

Letter To The Editor

THE “HINDU ORGAN” AND ITS NEW HOME.

Sir,
I heartily endorse every word of what you said in your issue of the 4th instant, about the Jaffna Salva Paripalana Sabha and its claim to public recognition. It is this Sabha that has given to Jaffna two standing monuments that would, for all times, be living testimony to the noble struggle of the Hindu community against alien aggression—I mean the “Hindu Organ” and the Hindu College. The greatness of a cause is always judged by the fruits of their indigenous enterprise. The “Hindu Organ”, one of the national undertakings of the people of Jaffna, has withstood the test of time. Things of foreign graft shall pass away as easily as they come; but the “Hindu Organ” will continue to live in the hearts of and be a source of inspiration to generations to come. For four decades it has toiled in the service of the nation. The love which our countrymen bore towards this illustrious journal was amply borne out by the unstinted praise and testimony that flowed from every side on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee celebration in 1915. The Tamils of Ceylon have all along given their heartiest support to this paper simply because it is the only paper which has, ever since its inception, consistently worked for the cause of Tamil language, Tamil culture and the Tamil people.

The “Hindu Organ” and the Salva Prakas Press are both national undertakings and the new home where they will be housed from November next will be an edifice worthy of the nation. Simultaneously with the inauguration of the new home, there will be introduced, in the Legislative Council, a bill to incorporate the Salva Paripalana Sabha giving it a legal status in the Island and raising the property under its fostering care to the level of a national trust. The construction of the new home was begun on August 21, 1925. Only the main portion has just been completed. Funds are wanted not only for the completion of the whole building but also for furnishing and equipping the building so that it might embrace within itself not only offices for the Sabha, the Press, and the paper but also sufficient accommodation for the large staff and necessary machinery. Rs. 6000/- as you put it down, Sir, is, I think, a very modest figure. A sum of Rs 10,000/- will be, in my humble opinion, just enough.

Thanking you for allowing me to occupy much of your space.

Yours,

A JAFFNAIAN

Continued up.

TO THE EDITOR, THE HINDU.

Friends and foes of the soil, the interests of our Country and the welfare of our people, the Indian community, are our considerations. It is their personal interest as our working men, our soldiers and our leaders, to maintain an amiable and benevolent atmosphere and by country. We live in a society whose thoughts and actions are the outcome of the thoughts and actions of the people. We are bound to do our duty. A simple motto may help to guide them that stand in front of it. It is: “God is my witness.”

The eyes of water scarcity is really increasing and along with it the sufferings of both our country. Words tell us to paint the hardship and suffering of the society that stray in the streets and fields in search of water to quench their thirst.

So far we are not aware of any step taken either by the headman of the division or other responsible officers of the state to do anything in the form of relief except the single lorry that distributes some water within in the Sanitary Board area. It will be an act of charity to procure two or three of those motor lorries and distribute them as the symbol of the Government and the public welfare. The government, and the editors of our newspapers open our columns for it and organize a party of workers equipped with other conveyances.

It differs slightly in its and is want of the country. In the States like India, Japan and others will have rushed into use and money. A Jaffna Poppo Day Fund to the Japanese Earthquake Disaster Fund and relief funds is insufficient to the thirsty of their own kith and kin, rest in country.

I am sure you will not be wanting, if the leaders could rise from their armchairs and stir themselves to action to give to the people of their interest. It is earnestly hoped that this appeal on behalf of the poor tax payers of the Island will reach the ears of the Government and above all the ears of their Representative in Council, and steps would be taken to supply water from the mainland by special lorries procured for the purpose.

Yours etc.

1st Oct. 1928

A Resident.

[You should have first represented matters similar to the Member representing that Division or to the Government before you rushed to the press. So far as we know they are always willing and ready to do the needful when a representation is made to them.—Ed. H.O.]

Concluded from column 8.

Sanitary board areas are not at all satisfied with the water supplied. It appears that when the Government supplied water through their own workmen, every individual received half—not but now the supply is insufficient to meet the extremely difficult needs of the area.

We feel that the author should supply water to the other areas as well. Regular water supply should be arranged for Karumpan East and West, and the selected areas to Karavai East and Vellai East. This could be effectively done if three more good lorries are procured for the purpose and the work is allotted among them.

1. Two lorries to collect water from Jaffna and supply the areas of Post Office Road, Parichandai, from Panai West and Kayts East.

2. One lorry to collect water from Karumpan East and supply the areas of Karumpan East.

3. One lorry to collect water from Karumpan East and supply the areas of Karumpan East.

The Vellore Committee and the Board should keep the tanks available so that they may be used.

The people in the areas are in great need of water due to the lack of rain in the months of the present hot weather. They are not prepared for such a situation and are at a loss to know what to do. The Government should take the responsibility of issuing help in the form of water supply and regular place immediate relief. The people are apprehensive and the general public are to their rescue the people and the Government have to furnish the means of water. The Government is available in certain areas like Jaffna, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, etc. but the same is not available in the areas of Karumpan East and Vellai East.

Water SCARCITY IN THE ISLAND.

BALIAPALI AREAS AND VELAI EAST.

MANAGEMENT OF WATER SUPPLY.

A delegation consisting of Messrs. M. S. Krishnamurthy, B. Venkateswaran, C. Ramaswamy and A. G. Pandit of the State Election Commission visited the Islands Division on Sunday last to obtain first-hand information concerning the condition of the inhabitants of Easys and the adjoining islands owing to water scarcity caused by the drought. The delegation has submitted a report to the Hon. Mr. D. Dasgupta, Representative in Council for that Division, for his consideration and action. The delegation requests the Hon. Member to interview the Authorities and make arrangements for rendering immediate relief to the people.

REPORT BY THE DELEGATION.

The following is a report of the inquiry made up the spot by the party on Sunday the 7th instant, as to the condition of the residents regarding the problem of water.

The areas visited by the party were:—
1. Kayts.
2. Karumpan East and West.
3. Naranthanai.
4. Savarai East.
5. Vellai East.

KAYTS.

The wells in the areas are all dried up and water is supplied to the residents by a single lorry, procured for the purpose by the Government and maintained by a contractor. The water for distribution is obtained from wells at Naranthanai, 2 miles from the port. The rationing of water appears to be not satisfactory.

The residents of Parichandai are not supplied on any specified basis. The number of persons in a family is stated on the permit cards, but the quantity of water supplied to each family is not where stated, though there is a special column allotted for that purpose on the card. According to the version of the residents, a pot of water is supplied to each permit holder on alternate days; this statement is confirmed by the cards where the dates are marked. The residents also complained that small children were not taken into consideration in calculating the total number of occupants of a house. The general condition of this particular area is very pathetic and the people are suffering a great dearth want of satisfactory rationing of water. Families of six inmates also have to be content with a pot, hardly enough for three persons.

The residents of Kayts East Road are supplied by the same lorry. Permit cards issued to the families in this area have both the number of inmates as well as the quantity stated clearly. There seems to be some system in this area; families with three persons are given one pot every other day. A few families with four persons were also given one pot but generally families with more than three were given two pots.

This rule is not followed in Parichandai. The residents of Kayts East Road leading to the Post Office are also supplied by the same lorry. Complaints by this area is well supplied. On the permit cards the quantity of water supplied and the number of persons in each family is both stated. Families with three persons are given one pot daily. This is the only area where the residents are particularly good fortune to receive alms.

KARUMPAN EAST AND WEST.

This area is outside the Sanitary Board limits. The wells are all dried up, but no water is supplied by any outside agency. The people are compelled by necessity to go up to Karanthanai and Melinchimonal. People owing carts manage to get water with little trouble but the condition of the general masses are pathetic.

SARAVAI EAST AND VELLAI EAST.

Water is very scarce in those areas. Only a few wells are supplying water at present and these wells do not yield daily enough of the people. Majority of the people, both men and women, go out for about half a mile daily to fetch water. Narathivakkam is the only area where water is available to an appreciable extent, and people from Karumpan East, Saravai East and other places go in hundreds to use water in this area. The Government lorry also collects water from these wells.

MELINCHIMONAL.

This area is about 10 miles from the port and has a total of about 100 houses. People from Karumpan West complain that water from this area. The Government lorry never uses here well as they are a bit away from the post road.

POSITIONS.

The total amount of water required by the people is about 5130 cubic feet calculated as follows:—

1. Kayts.	1000
2. Karumpan East and West.	1000
3. Naranthanai.	1000
4. Savarai East.	1000
5. Vellai East.	1000

Water is supplied by the lorry to the areas outside the boundaries of Karumpan East. The areas within the boundaries of the town are supplied by the Government lorry.

Bharati's National Songs.

FAITH IN NON VIOLENCE.

(By Mr. P. Trukutesundaram Pillai, M.A., B.L.)

"Sing the glory of India; glory, glory
be to India
What fear is there, what fear is there,
sing the glory of India."—A Bengali poet.

Subramania Bharati is the first and almost the only national poet in Tamil. The reasons for the previous dearth of national poetry in the country are two fold. There was never before any political consciousness present because the people were never under the rule of one King. Nor did they yearn for freedom because living as they did in village republics, they never lost it. But on the advent of the British, the village institutions gradually fell into decay and the people were in time subjected to life of poverty and ignorance. Within the last fifty years however, owing to the efforts of Dabash and other patriots a national awakening has slowly come into existence; and our Bharati is the Tamil representative in the bright galaxy of Indian poets of this newborn nationalism.

Bharati has sung, in soul stirring strains of sweet music, of the glorious past, the miserable present and the bright future of our motherland. In dealing with the different aspects of nationalism he has been absolutely true to the genius of the Indian nation which values knowledge and love more than wealth and valour, which though famous from time immemorial for physical prowess, has ever relied for its success on moral strength alone, and whose sole ambition has always been spiritual exaltation and not commercial exploitation of the world. Bharati does not therefore indulge anywhere in racial hatred nor has he even an iota of faith in the path of violence. But yet the Government and its men persist in seeking sedition in his poems which are desirable to compare patriotic poems with those of Britain.

ENGLISH POEMS.

On British, whose poem, Mr G K A Bell says "Very little of our patriotic verse celebrates the country itself;—almost all the best poetry in its honour is a record of brave men's achievement and noble exploits on the battlefield itself." The Englishman is proud of his country and countrymen because as Tennyson sings:—

"At her girdle clasps
The Golden keys of the East and West;"
because, according to Henley, in order to watch
and ward the worlds she has, her
mailed hand keeps the keys
Of such seeming destinies."

or because in the words of William Blake

"Their mighty wings stretch from East to West
Their nest is in the sea, but they shall roam
Like eagles for the prey."

The following lines of Parker give England's message to her children:—

"Then courage, all brave mariners
And never be dismay'd"

* * *

Then be bold—work for gold
When the stormy winds do blow,

And therefore the Englishman's boast is
We sailed where'er ship could sail

We founded many a mighty State."

Lord Tennyson informs the world
"West England is, what all in all"
as follow:

"The fleet of England is her all in all
Her fleet is in your hands
And in her fleet her fate"

Therefore J. B. Still's national prayer is
"Sink deep their faint navies
Their strength and courage break

INDIA

Now look at the India of Bharati and his brother Indian poets like Bankim and Tagore. The Indian loves his

".....and with love far sought
From out the storied past, used
Within the present but rare used
Thine future by power of thought."

His motherland is not therefore a land roaming for thy prey but the Div of Sakti does ever, as Phillips said in the 17th

"With the droppings of her soil feed dines,"
Her claim for his love lies in her abundance of natural resources

கனிய செய்திக், சூரை வாய்க்கு
ஏன்றும் பெருகு

என்பது நிற்கு கார்ய்க்கலை
ஏன்பதற்கு முருபு,

her inexhaustible production of saints and heroes
ஏன்பது நிற்கு கார்ய்க்கலை

ஏன்பதற்கு முருபு என்பது
ஏன்பதற்கு முருபு

(of Bankim's Banda Myavar and Tagore's Swadeshi Ghan). And above all one Bharatavarsha is a land which even under adverse circumstances succeeds whatever is good in the world

"கனிய வாய்க்கு நிற்கு கார்ய்க்கலை"

இந்த மன்ற பிரதிவே

ஏன்பது சூரை வாய்க்கு

ஏன்பது வாய்க்கு நிற்கு

ஏன்பது வாய்க்கு நிற்கு