

# The Hindu Organ.

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of the skin, loss of sensation in joints, black spots over the skin, swelling of the ears and nose, paleness and weakness of the body, dropsy, scales over the skin of the body, leprosy, ringworm and other skin diseases, offensive smell throughout the body, dullness of spirits, tastelessness, itching sensation of the skin etc. Our Baktha Sudhai is a potent remedy to remove the poison from the system. It purifies the blood, cures syphilitic eruptions, imparts tone and vigour to the weak system, revives lost appetite and permanently removes all affections narrated above due to impure blood; improve complexion and invigorates the nervous system. Price Rs. 2 per box covering medicine for 20 days. V. P. F. charges for 1 or 2 boxes As. 8 only extra.

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THREE WOMEN VICTIMS.

OLD YEAR'S PASSING 'PELEUS'.

The year 1928 which is considered to be a most eventful year in more than one respect did not pass away without leaving behind a tragic impress.

EUROPEAN LADY IN CAR FATALITY.

As the result of a serious motor collision on Wednesday before last at Hathiniya, a mile away from Marawila, Miss. E. Whitney of Copeny, Jaffna, who was fatally injured succumbed to her injuries on the spot.

Miss. Whitney left Chilaw with Mrs. C. E. Corea and her son for Marawila. On the way to Marawila, at Hathiniya, Mr. Corea's car and the car of Mr. Ponnampalam, Advocate, collided. Mrs. Corea and Miss. Whitney were thrown out, on account of the door giving way at the moment of impact, and Miss Whitney alighted on her head, and died on the spot.

MALAY LADY'S TRAGIC END.

A young Malay lady from Haputale, was killed on Saturday morning between Lunawa and Moratuwa while travelling in a railway compartment.

Accompanied by her husband and daughter the lady, whose name was Mrs. Bongao, had travelled overnight from Haputale to attend a Muslim festival at Beruwala.

As the train was approaching the station at Moratuwa, Mrs. Bongao, who had been feeling unwell throughout the journey, happened to put her head out of the window. Just then an up train crossed, and one of its doors, which had been left open, battered her head.

The train was immediately halted. Mrs. Bongao was bleeding profusely having sustained a fracture of the skull. She died on the way to the Lunawa Hospital.

APPALING DISASTER OF A TAMIL LADY.

Mr. M. Arunaabalam, father of Mr. A. Selvadurai, a Forest Ranger, and of Mr. A. C. Chellarejeb, Manager of the Polytechnic, a commercial school in Wellawatte, died suddenly on last Saturday evening at Trincomalee.

Mr. Selvadurai, who was at Jaffna, was duly informed, and he with his wife, his two children, and his parents in law, Mr. and Mrs. Ponniah of Iruppalai, left Jaffna the same night to attend the funeral. Early on Sunday morning, while passing Mibintale the car tyre burst. The driver applied the brake, but as the brakes were defective the car went over a covert and fell into the stream. Mrs. Selvadurai was drowned. The two infants and Mr. Selvadurai, as well as his parents in-law and the driver escaped.

The body of Mrs. Selvadurai was discovered after four hours of diligent search at a distance from the spot struck to the hollow trunk of a tree. The remains were brought to Jaffna on Tuesday morning and the funeral took place at Iruppalai in the afternoon.

Triumph for Prohibition.

SEQUEL TO AMERICAN ELECTION

"DRY" CANDIDATE'S SUCCESS. Political experts have offered the three following reasons which reacted heavily against Governor Smith:

1. America is normally Republican by five million votes or more. The Democratic party is the party of the minority. The extraordinary majority given to Mr. Hoover has little relation to his qualities or qualifications.

2. America has never in its history elected a Catholic President. Majority of the citizens, who are Protestants, regard Smith's religious faith a disqualification.

3. The nation is dry—or was theoretically 10 years ago when every state, excepting two, ratified the Eighteenth Amendment. Smith is dripping wet, and an ardent anti prohibitionist.

The battle between the Republican and the Democratic parties was accepted by both wets and dries as a referendum on prohibition and the dries have won by a tremendous majority. It was also a woman's victory; the woman as a body voted dry, as did a good many men.

PRESIDENT'S EARNEST APPEAL.

The Indian National Congress commenced its momentous session at Dushbanden Nagar, Calcutta, on Saturday, December 29, 1928, amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. The delegates were welcomed in a striking speech by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The following is the full text of the address delivered by Pandit Motilal Nehru as President of the Congress:— Friends,

I am deeply grateful to you for the honour you have done me in electing me to preside for a second time over this great National Assembly. That honour, signal as it is, carries with it a burden which is none too light, and the bravest amongst us may well hesitate to shoulder it. You are well aware how I have hesitated. But the exceeding kindness with which you have repeated your confidence in me has left me no choice but to bow to your will and to endeavour to shoulder, as best as I can, the heavy burden of guiding a great nation in its struggle for freedom.

Nine years ago I had the honour to preside over the National Congress. Martial Law with all its grim consequences and implications had just come and gone, and we were preparing for a great tussle with our alien rulers. That trial of strength came soon after and although we did not emerge victorious, the honours of war were with us and the promise of future victory was ours. The great giant, that is India, woke up for a while and the very awakening shook the foundations of British rule.

In this struggle we shall unhappily miss many familiar faces, many trusty counsellors and gallant warriors who are no more. We shall miss Hakeem Ajmal Khan and Lala Lajpat Rai whose death in the course of the year has deprived India in the moment of trial of two of her most trusted and valiant sons. Another ex-president who has passed away was Lord Sinha. Among other national workers who have gone I should like to mention specially Meghnad Gandhi, Gopal Das and Anandkrishna Gopalakrishnaiah.

I now proceed to place my views and suggestions before you on the immediate work before us. To prevent disappointment I must at the outset prepare you for a plain matter of fact statement from a plain matter of fact man of the world as it is, and not of the world as it should be. Let me warn you that you will be disappointed if you expect from me anything in the nature of high idealism presented in an attractive setting of word and phrase. Not that I deprecate idealism in the broader sense or am less convinced than anybody else of the supreme necessity of keeping the highest ideal in view, provided you try to live up to it.

I am sure that we are all agreed upon that ideal though we give it different names. I am equally sure that we are also agreed upon the only way to achieve it. But the tragedy of it all is that we have so magnified our differences on what to my mind are non-essentials that we are unable to see the wood for the trees. These differences lie at the root of our failures, and are responsible for conflicting schools of thought which have rendered common action impossible.

It is, I think, the duty of every man to help as far as he lies in his power to make his country fit to live in. But the actual process to be employed in bringing about the necessary change from what is to what should be, depends upon circumstances which cannot be the same in all countries and at all times. The essential is considered in the abstract are always the same, but concrete cases present peculiarities of their own to which no general rule or particular example is wholly applicable.

No two people in the world have started from exactly the same point or followed exactly the same path. It is only by the study of the past and the conditions of ever changing situations that we can ever profit by the failure of others but to do this, it is easy to avoid mistakes made by others. It is only by the study of the past and the conditions of ever changing situations that we can ever profit by the failure of others but to do this, it is easy to avoid mistakes made by others.

(1) Where do we stand?  
(2) What is our constitution? and  
(3) How can we reach our destination?

I shall endeavour to answer these questions to the best of my ability more from the practical than the dilettante point of view. WHERE DO WE STAND?

We have first to take stock of where we stand so as not to lose our bearings after we start. The point has a two fold aspect—one in relation to the Government and the other in relation to ourselves. As to the former we all know that whatever political or civil rights we possess they are in the nature of a conditional gift enjoyable during the pleasure of our rulers. They can deprive us, and indeed have from time to time actually deprived thousands of us, of those rights at any moment with or without reason at their sweet will by using the vast reserves of arbitrary power which they retain in their own hands.

The solemn promises of responsible government have found fulfilment in that colossal fraud, the Statutory Commission, which is now cowering along our streets leaving bleeding heads and broken bones behind. Nothing has so clearly brought out the cold callousness of the officials on the one hand, and the utter helplessness of the people to protect themselves on the other, as the progress of this Commission from town to town.

The Cawnpore scenes have apparently put the finishing touch on a psychic impression which the riotous scenes in Delhi had begun. Some of the Commissioners are making no secret of their indignation that such things should be permitted. I feel that if some of the Commissioners had to write their report this week Lord Salisbury's famous prescription in another matter, 'twenty years of resolute government,' would recommend itself much more to their minds than any advance whatsoever.

So that the only way to achieve responsible government for India is to fawn upon the great Commissioners and flatter them with a false declaration of confidence. And the usual way to invite 'twenty years of resolute government' is to show your true feelings about the Commission. All I need say is that India will refuse to take responsible government as a reward for servility and will welcome 'resolute government,' but whether it will last for twenty years the future alone can decide.

ANNIVERSARY GATHERING

The anniversary of the address was celebrated on the 27th of January at the Government School for Girls. The school girls who were invited to attend the gathering and were served with refreshments. The program of action for the coming year was as follows:—

President: Mr. R. Srinivasan; Vice President: Messrs M. Kumaraswami, T. Ponnampalam, C. Srinivasan, E. S. Srinivasan, and S. Srinivasan; Secretary: Mr. S. Srinivasan; Treasurer: Mr. C. Srinivasan.

In addition to the above Messrs. Srinivasan, S. Srinivasan, N. Srinivasan, and S. Srinivasan.

Chairman: Mr. W. Duraiswami. In procession from a short distance from the School and conducted to the platform where it was presided by Mr. C. Srinivasan. The first in line with the singing of Devaram. Welcome songs composed for the occasion were sung to the accompaniment of music. The annual report was read by Mr. O. Srinivasan, Secretary of the Association. Prizes were awarded to the student members for Religion, Devaram, Attendance, Recitation, Dialogue, Essay-writing, and Sports.

Then Mr. V. Veerasingham, Principal, Maripaly Hindu College, a speaker of the evening arrived. He was conducted to the platform and was presided by Mr. M. Kumaraswami. He delivered a very interesting lecture on 'Justice of God' and exhorted the members to pray for the Government of Ceylon. Remarks were offered by Kavirigama K. Srinivasan and Messrs S. Srinivasan and S. Srinivasan. Mr. K. Srinivasan thanked the Chairman, the speaker and the audience for their presence. The meeting came to a close with the singing of Devaram.—Cont.

Noted Hindu Hours and Days.

DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1929.

(FROM THE 15TH DAY OF Markala TO THE 15TH DAY OF Thai or Vipava.)

Sulivakana Saka, 1951: Kalitapham, 5099,

RAHU KALAM.

Table with 3 columns: Day, Time, and Duration. Monday 7.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m., Saturday 9.00 " " 10.50 " , Wednesday 12.00 noon " 1.30 p.m., Tuesday 1.30 p.m. " 3.00 p.m., Sunday 3.00 " " 4.30 " .

The Deagon's Head (Rahu) eclipses the Sun causing loss of light and vitality and therefore important undertakings should not be commenced at the hours stated above.

Table with 2 columns: Festival Name and Part of 24. Ashdami, Navami, Prabhasam, New Moon, Katspaddam ceases, Mithappirappu, Thai Pongal Day, Ashdams, Navami, Karthikai, Kannappa Nayanar Gurni Poojai, Piranthottam, Full Moon, Thai Poojam.

Saiva Orphanage Thirunelvely

The Orphanage under the Management of the Hindu Board for the Promotion of Education, will admit Orphans till 1st February 1929. Orphans must be fatherless, less than 16 years of age and who are preparing for the V. S. D. C. or the Teachers' Entrance examinations, there is no age limit.

Apply to:—

Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam, J. G., or Mr. S. Srinivasan, Thirunelvely, Madras.

No. 1350.

NOTICE.

Motor Car Ordinance No. 20 of 1927.

LICENSING OF CARS.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that the Government has issued a notice under the Motor Car Ordinance No. 20 of 1927, dated the 27th of January 1929, for the licensing of motor cars.

For Registrar of Motor Cars, Office of the Registrar of Motor Cars, Calcutta, January 29, 1929.

