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# THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

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IT PAYS  
TO ADVERTISE  
IN THE  
HINDU ORGAN  
AND  
INTHUSATHANAM.

## FROM BRICK-LAYING TO DICTATORSHIP.

HOW SGR. MUSSOLINI FOUGHT HIS WAY UP

"LIVE DANGEROUSLY"— HIS MOTTO IN LIFE

By Col. Garibaldi  
(ITALIAN CONSUL IN CEYLON)  
(Concluded from our last issue)

THEN the war broke out, and Mussolini the socialist at first admitted that Italy's position was to be that of an absolute neutrality, but soon after, with the development of events the Garibaldi's expedition and the invasion of the Belgian fronts, Mussolini the Patriot realised that Italy's duty was to join the side of the Allied forces. He therefore suddenly resigned from the editorship of the "Avanti", and put himself decidedly against the official Heads of the Party. As a result of this he was infamously expelled from the socialist ranks. He laughed at the decision and at once founded and edited a paper of his own: "IL Popolo d'Italia". (The people of Italy) which is still his personal organ besides being the official organ of the Fascist Party.

In the same time he also founded and organised the "Fasci di azione rivoluzionaria" (Units of revolutionary action), which enlisted all the Italians, mostly youth, who were in favour of the prompt participation of Italy by the Allies' side. These "fasci" were actually the precursors of the "Fasci di combattimento" (Fighting Units) of the post war period, of which I will say more later on.

### In the Fighting Lines

In such a way Mussolini was truly instrumental in Italy's participation in the war, officially declared in May 1915, when Mussolini and his followers enlisted voluntarily to be sent at once to the fighting lines.

The future Premier served as a simple private in a regiment of crack Infantry, and did actual service in the fighting lines for more than one and half years, till when he was horribly wounded by the explosion of a trench mortar to which he was attending. This happened in February 1917, and Mussolini's escape was certainly due to an act of Providence because the five other companions attending to the mortar were all instantaneously killed in the accident.

After many months in a camp hospital Mussolini was discharged from the Army with the rank of N. C. O., and permanently disabled for war service. He was also decorated with the Italian Cross of Merit.

### Back to His Paper

After his discharged he went back to his paper, which, during his service at the front, was still kept going by some of his friends, who almost daily published articles and reports sent by their Director from the fighting lines. When he could personally attend to the editorship of the "Popolo d'Italia," he launched a campaign against the authorities then in power, who lacked in energy

in repressing the tide on anti-nationalism prevalent at that time under the stimulus of Socialist propaganda. He was then strongly advocating a military dictatorship, because, he was saying, "A nation on a war footing must be completely governed by soldiers: Rome, the mother of ancient wisdom, could teach something on this subject."

Then on 4th November the Austrian Army was defeated and the Italian Armistice with Austria was signed, already a week in advance of the Inter-allied armistice.

After the first few months of enthusiasm, a moral, financial, and political depression overcame Italy, as the result of the infamous treatment of Italian interests at the Peace Conference Versailles. Political intrigues and the weakness of our own Delegates at the Conference were the principal causes of Italy's unfair treatment in the Peace Treaty, and Italy, the first of the victorious countries, had to share the fate of all the losing powers.

As a result of this, the Italian Socialist Party, who during the war always preached the futility of Italy's intervention, were eager in claiming the victory of their principles and truly rejoiced in Italy's misadventures at the Versailles Conference.

Their party increased in strength and in power, and side by side with them the Communist Party, enriched by Russian money and inspired by Russian ideals, increased their propaganda, and had a revolutionary plan ready to transform Italy into a Soviet Republic.

The Italian Victory not only was trodden under foot at Versailles, but also at home, and its artificers were publicly insulted, reproached and even murdered when they made an appearance amongst the desecrators of Italian sentiment.

### Campaign Against Communists

It was under such conditions that Mussolini, on the 23rd March 1919, assembled a few enthusiastic patriots, 145 altogether, formed the first "Fascio di Combattimento" (Fighting Unit), and launched the war-cry against the Communists and Socialists of the country, and against anyone who attempted to deny the sacred truth of the Italian Victory and intended to disrupt the Italian national sentiment.

The war was carried out by a handful of returned soldiers against a force of two and half millions Socialists and Communists properly organised, who held in their power 156 seats in the Parliament and controlled 2500 Municipalities and 36 Provincial Councils. But the leader of that handful of diehards was Mussolini, and Mussolini, once a Socialist himself, knew well how to deal with his antagonists. It seems almost impossible, but it is a fact that in three years of hard work and strenuous will that man could

## The Tamil-Lovers' Conference

ON DECEMBER 24 AND 25

### Tamil Books Exhibition

In connection with the Tamil-Lovers' Conference to be held at Pachaiyappa's Hall on the 23rd and 24th December next, it is proposed to organise an Exhibition of Tamil books and magazines. The Exhibition will be opened on the 21st morning and will close with the evening of the 26th. Mr. W. Erlam Smith, M. A., I. E. S., Director of Public Instruction, will open the Exhibition under the presidency of the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C., C. H., L.L. D., writes Mr. K. V. KrishnaSwamy Aiyer, Chairman of the Working Committee of the Conference.

All Authors, Publishers and Booksellers are invited to arrange to have their books, magazines, etc., exhibited on the occasion. Such as are unable to make their own arrangements will be helped in the matter by the authorities of the Conference; and books, magazines, etc., may, for this purpose, be sent to the Office of the Tamil-Lovers' Conference at Mylapore on or before the 10th December. Every effort will be made to safeguard the Exhibits received by the Office of the Conference and to return them at the owners' expense.

Steps will be taken to provide, as far as possible, facilities for sale of the publications at the Exhibition.

No fee or rent will be charged by the Conference for this purpose.

All those who intend to participate in the Exhibition are requested to communicate with the Office of the Tamil-Lovers' Conference on or before the 10th December and have their names registered for the Exhibition.

succeed in destroying a most powerful organisation, who at a certain moment seemed to be the absolute masters of the Italian situation.

### What Lenin Thought

When Fascism came into being, and Mussolini waged war against Communism, Lenin said to a commission of Italian Socialists who went to Russia to pay their homages to the Red Czar: "Mussolini! Why did you lose him? It is truly a pity, because he was a man of resolution and he would have led you to victory!"

And Trotsky, who later succeeded Lenin in the Russian Dictatorship, said to another Italian communist deputation: "With Mussolini you have lost the ace of trumps; he was the only man who could have worked the revolution quite in a serious way". He was alluding to the red revolution, but he did not know that the same would soon stage a revolution of another kind!

In 1919, only a few months after Mussolini launched the new movement, and when its followers were still counted by hundreds, the new leader presented himself for election to the Parliament as a member for Milan, the stronghold of Socialism. He was defeated by his Socialist opponent, but the result of the poll showed already that his admirers in Milan alone could already be counted by thousands, no more by hundreds. He went therefore on with his work with renewed strength and courage.

(Continued on page 4)

## Hindu Contribution to Science

India's Achievements In The Past And Promise For The Future

By Professor John Phillips D. Sc., F. R. S. E., F. L. S.  
(Botanical Dept. Rand University)

ACCORDING to historians, the first exact date in the history of India is that of the invasion of that country by Alexander the Great—the year B. C. 326. In part, doubtless due to the absence of records and the lack of a definite chronology, India does not appear to have made any outstanding contributions to the sciences until about the second century A. D. From the 11th century until about the end of the 11th century A. D., she contributed important material in certain of the sciences, more especially in mathematics and astronomy. By the end of the 11th century a period of relative infertility of thought and action had commenced, a period that with occasional exception here and there, continued its unimpressive course until about the middle of the 19th century. Thereafter followed an era of increased enthusiasm, of greatly enlivened activity, of fruitful contribution—an era that has continued until our time, an era that is growing in richness of achievement as it progresses.

### Seizing Opportunities

To the discerning, dispassionate scientific mind interested in the progress of scientific subjects and in the development of the scientific attitude it is clear that India since the fifties of the last century has arisen in a very wonderful manner to those opportunities that have been presented to her educated sons. Equally clear it is that she, in an ever-increasing degree is realising her opportunities, the scope presented within her own wide and interesting if complexly difficult expanses and that her enlightened sons are showing an industry, an ability, a vision that should lead them to the highest achievements possible in pure and in applied science. While it could be argued that India in sending her sons to Western schools of learning has absorbed Western learning, Western ideas, Western methods and has introduced to her own demesne Western problems, it must not be overlooked that she at the same time, and in no uncertain manner, is attempting to solve scientific problems arising within her own limits by methods specially adapted or specially evolved for her own particular needs. To the man of science, who at the same time is capable of developing a philosophical point of view and interest, such evidence of the ability of Indian scientific workers for adapting themselves, their outlook, and their lines of approach to particular problems arising, is pregnant with meaning. Such an ability proves that Indians given the necessary training, presented with the opportunity of breathing in the inspiration of the atmosphere of the science and scientific investigation and research, are capable of developing into scientific savants of the highest order.

### Buddhism And Science

The rapid development of the scientific attitude toward problems ranging from astronomical to biological, from chemical to economic in men who are not scientific workers by profession, but who are employed within other walks of life, is all the more interesting in the light of the historical controversies regarding the influence of the various religions of India upon the development of the spirit of science. Some historians—among them Sarton, the notable author of the monumental "Introduction to the History of Science"—held that the decline of the research spirit, the decline of the desire to discover, the urge to probe into the secrets of inanimate and animate nature that set in about the end of the 11th century, in no small measure was due to the almost complete suppression in India proper of Buddhism. It has been argued by some that the spirit of original, pure Buddhism is nearer the spirit of science than is the spirit of any other religion—but, unfortunately the true scientific spirit of Buddhism was made barren by excessive "otherworldness" and by the parasite growth of the absence of curiosity. Vishnuism itself far less unfavourable than some other Eastern religions, to the growth of the scientific spirit in the people, through its mythology has done much to inhibit the more rapid, more general growth of the spirit of inquiry, of criticism, of analysis and of synthesis.

### Mathematical Genius Of India

Between A. D. 499 and the end of the eleventh century India contributed astronomical information of great importance. In verse did Aryabhata, about A. D. 500, teach the daily rotation of the heavens to be apparent on y, and to be due to the rotation of the earth round its axis. About A. D. 623 the greatest mathematician of his time and certainly the greatest of his race Brahmagupta gave the intellectual world the famous "Brahma-sphuta-siddhanta," or "Revised System of Brahma," containing criticisms of the work of earlier workers, together with much original material regarding the solution of determinate and indeterminate equations of the first and second degree; contributions to the study of cyclic quadrilaterals and various propositions including the so-called Brahmagupta's theorem and Brahmagupta's Trigonometry. Another outstanding Hindu mathematician was Umar al Khayami who flourished in the eleventh century, while mention must be made of the author of a mathematical masterpiece, the Siddhantasiromani, the famous Bhaskara, one of the most powerful and most original thinkers of his age. One of his more important contributions touched upon the modern theory concerning the convention of signs. By 1200 to 1250 the mathematical genius of India was apparently exhausted.

### Modern Achievements

In the realms of physical science—physics pure and applied, and chemistry—India during the dark ages and the early middle ages made certain contributions, possibly inspired by contact with Arabic culture. Since the establishment of modern universities in India and since the filling of the

(Continued on Page 3)



## Jaffna Hindu College

An Entrance Scholarship examination will be held on the 4th of December '33. Two Scholarships in the Senior, Two Junior and one in Sr. Prep, form III, II, and I, respectively will be awarded. Scholarship will be awarded to the best candidate provided he reaches a minimum standard. Application should be made on the prescribed form which can be obtained from the College office.

Further particulars can be had from the Principal.

(Mis 136. 13 & 16)

### NOTICE.

The undermentioned Government Timber at the Jaffna Depot will be sold by public auction on the spot by the Divisional Forest Officer, Dry Zone Division, Jaffna on Tuesday, November 21, 1933 at 9.30 a. m.

Lot 1 50 Palm Logs  
Lot 2 10 Satin Logs.

For further particulars please apply to the Forest Officer, Dry Zone Division, Jaffna.

A. B. LUSHINGTON,  
Actg. Conservator of Forests

Office of the Conservator of Forests  
Post Office Box 530,  
Colombo; 2nd November, 1933.

(G. 32, 16-11-33)



## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1933.

### VIVEKANANDA VIDYALAYAM

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF the Vivekananda Society, Colombo, received generous and well merited praise from His Excellency the Acting Governor when the new Buildings of the Vivekananda Vidyalayam were formally opened last Monday. The members of the Working Committee who were in charge of the difficult task of raising funds deserve great credit for their devotion and tireless effort, in securing financial support at a time of general depression. It is gratifying to know that the Society has grown to its present strength from small beginnings. Starting with a membership of fifty, the Society is able today to boast of one thousand five hundred on its roll. That the Society has justified its usefulness is evident from the increasing support it is having from the Hindu population resident in the metropolis. The scheme to provide a permanent home for the Society received wide support, notwithstanding the difficulties consequent on economic unsettlement in the country. We understand that the Society has still some liabilities to meet before it could settle down to serious work. The necessity for a school pressed itself so urgently on the members that they took steps to provide for it without waiting for the general conditions in the country to improve. The new buildings fully justify their expectations and furnish promise of great things yet to be. We have no doubt that the Hindu Community will not be slow to help the Society to wipe off its liabilities incurred with regard to the new buildings and assure the members freedom from financial anxieties to enable them to apply their energies towards the realisation of the ideals for which the Society stands. The home and the buildings will be a monument and object lesson to the members on the merits of co-operative effort. They will be a constant reminder to every Hindu to con-

tribute his share towards the work of the community and draw him into closer touch with the spirit animating the members.

The Vivekananda Society should prove to be a centre of culture where every Hindu could resort for the enrichment of his spirit. Such a centre is bound to generate a feeling of unity and solidarity so essential for the progress of the community. While the Society steadily pursues the triune path of knowledge, devotion, and action, so nobly exemplified in the marvellous life of the great prophet whose honoured name it bears, yet the Society has not joined the Mission started by SWAMI VIVEKANANDA. This does not mean that the Society is in any sense hostile to the activities of the Ramakrishna Mission. On the other hand there is between the two organisations a co-ordination in effort and unity of faith and purpose that the two bodies though seemingly acting under different leadership, yet are united in spirit and purpose. Indeed, the presence of SWAMI VIPULANANDA and the part he took in the proceedings of the day should effectively dispose of any suspicion lurking in any quarter with regard to the relations between the two bodies.

It is said that nothing succeeds like success. We have no doubt that the completion of the new buildings will inspire the members with self-confidence and enable them to dare and do more for their Society and their culture.

### NOON-MEALS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

#### Jaffna U. D. C. Votes Rs. 1000 For Nandanar School

A sum of Rs. 1500 has been provided in the 1934 Budget of the Jaffna U.D.C. for the provision of noon-meals to the children attending the Nandanar Mixed School at Chivatero.

### General Clerical Service Examination

#### MINIMUM EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED

The following information, with regard to the General Clerical Service examination, to be held next January, was tabled at the Secretariat on Monday afternoon.

It has been decided to accept for admission to the forthcoming General Clerical Service Examination the following educational qualifications:—

(a) the Cambridge Senior or the London Matriculation or higher examinations of the University of London; or  
(b) the Cambridge Junior or the English School-Leaving Certificate Examination for the Commercial Certificates of the Government Technical Schools or of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, or (ii) the examination for the London Chamber of Commerce Junior Certificates in English, Arithmetic, and other Bookkeeping or Shorthand and Typewriting.

A 'Gazette' notice amending the previous notice will appear in next Friday's 'Gazette'.

### Without Food For Seven Years

#### A DWARF IN INDIA

Kanchrapara, Nov. 7.

A dwarf named Raja with a long beard and whiskers came to the Kanchrapara Station on the 4th inst. He said that he was without any food for seven years. He was offered 10 rupee notes and dresses but he did not accept anything.

When asked he could not say anything about his age. Though a dwarf his limbs are proportional and without any defect.

—(A. B. P.)

## A Real Need In Colombo

### VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY SCHOOL

#### Opening of New Building

The new building of the school run by the Vivekananda Society, Colombo, was declared open by the Hon Mr. F. G. Tyrrell, the Officer Administering the Government, on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Tyrrell cut the floral festoon which was drawn across the entrance and declaring the building open entered it followed it by the large gathering of members and guests present.

Mr. A. Mahadeva, President of the Society, after extending a welcome to the Acting Governor said that the Vivekananda Society had before them the high ideals the Swami preached in his life time, and if they might even achieve a small fraction of those ideals they would feel deeply thankful that they had done so.

#### 350 At School

The membership of the Society began with about fifty and today they had 1,400 on the roll, drawn from the professional classes, the Government service and the mercantile community. They purchased a centrally located property as the home of the Society and opened a school for those children who attended no school whatever. They had at the start 50 children and two teachers, and the number was now 350 children with seven teachers. The school received recognition by the Department of Education and was now earning a Government grant. Through the generosity of the Hindu public they were able to erect the new buildings which would serve the needs of the school more efficiently.

#### Acting Governor's Address

Mr. Tyrrell, addressing the gathering, said that it was certainly a pleasure to him to be present on that occasion and to have the privilege of opening that fine hall which had been put up by the generosity of the members of the Vivekananda Society. He understood that the school filled a real need in that part of Colombo and he was in the fullest sympathy with any such work of giving educational and cultural opportunities to people who perhaps were less fortunate than themselves. He was in the fullest sympathy with the high aims of the Society and also admired the good work which it was doing. He felt sure that a school of that sort that aimed not at anything very pretentious but in giving a sound and useful education which would be of practical use in the lives of those who came to that school as pupils, was doing very valuable work. He congratulated the members of the Society on its work in giving opportunities for such education as that school would afford and he wished them and their work all success.

Mr. L. Macrae, Director of Education then addressed the meeting.

#### The First Teacher

Swami Vipulananda proposed a vote of thanks to the acting Governor and the Director of Education and in doing so, recalled the inception of the school of which he was the first teacher. Among the Hindus, he said, there was no line of demarcation where secular teaching ended and religious education began. To them education was considered as altogether religious in so far as it led men to the higher goal of life. Swami Vivekananda whose name was associated with the Society summed up the whole of his philosophy regarding education thus: "Education is the manifestation of the perfection already in man." If they took one of the children who come from the slums of Colombo he might appear outside as a little unwashed, dirtily clothed urchin but if he could peer into the heart of that child they would find in him the spark of divinity. There was the possibility of developing it into something great and noble.

Mr. V. T. S. Sivagurunathan seconded the vote of thanks which was carried with acclamation.

A Tamil play entitled "Is it a Dream or Reality" was next staged by members of the Society.

## "SONS OF THE SAME FATHER"

### Mistake to Talk of Differences

"Knowledge, Power and faith in God are the three essentials for real prosperity of a particular class of the people or of the nation."

"We are sons of the same Father and every one of us has the same right to worship Him. He does not make any distinction, between His different children. It is a mistake to talk of differences of caste or class in the fields of religion and knowledge. Every one of us belongs to the same brotherhood."

—Pandit Malaviya.

### All-India Congress Committee

#### MEETING IN DECEMBER CONSIDERED LIKELY

Bombay, Nov. 13. As a sequel to the Nariman-Brelvi talks with Pt. Jawaharlal, it is understood a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be convened in Bombay early in December.

(Hindu) Cor.

### Vadamarachy Vernacular Teachers' Association

#### ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the above association was held on Saturday the 4th instant at 9.30 a. m. at the Vadamarachy Central English School Hall. Mr. W. R. Watson, B. A., B. Sc., Divisional Inspector of Schools, Northern Division presided. A large majority of the Vernacular teachers of Vadamarachy were present.

The meeting began with the reading of the Report of the past year by the Hon. Secretary and the statement of accounts by the Treasurer. The President delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on "The relationship between teachers and pupils". In the course of his lecture he drew out from his own experience many practical illustrations to point out the psychological relationship between the teachers and the pupils. At the close of this lecture, Mr. N. S. Samuel, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, delivered an instructive lecture on "The prospects of Teachers" in a humorous vein. He threw out many luminous suggestions that would help to better the position of Teachers.

Then followed the election of Office-bearers for the ensuing year which resulted as follows:

President: Mr. V. R. Ratnam, Mission School, Uduppiddy.

Vice-President: Mr. K. P. Vallipuram, Mission School, Thalla Street.

Secretary: Mr. G. M. Alvapillai, Mission School, Thambachetty.

Asst. Secretary: Mr. E. D. Rasaratnam, Mission School, Thambachetty.

Treasurer: Mr. J. V. Kandavanam, Mission School, Nelliady.

Auditor: Mr. A. S. Kathirgamanathan, Mission School, Alway.

Committee Members: Mr. A. Manupillai, Catholic School, Vathiry, Mr. A. Kanapathipillai, Vetharaniya Vidyalayam, Karanavay, Mr. K. Sinnathambi, Saraswathy Vidyalayam, Karaveddy, Mr. S. Selliah, Hindu School, Karanavay North, Mr. S. Kanapathipillai, Sivaguru Vidyalayam, Valvettiturai, Mr. S. Mylvaganam, Mission School, Kaddanvely, Mr. J. A. Mylvaganam, Mission School, Puloly, Mr. M. Subramaniam, Hindu Boys School, Puloly West.

The meeting terminated at about 12.30 p.m. with a vote of thanks to the chair and the lecturer, proposed by Mr. K. P. Vallipuram, the Vice-President of this Association. He also thanked the Manager for kindly lending his school Hall.

—Cor.

## JAFFNA U. D. C. BUDGET, 1934

### Deficit Of Rs. 71,000 Shown

#### RS. 50,000 FOR TOWN HALL

### A Lakh Savings From Previous Years

The budget of the Jaffna U. D. C. for 1934 shows a deficit of Rs. 71,000, as against an anticipated savings of Rs. 33,326.27 at the end of the current year.

The Budget for 1934 was presented at last Saturday's meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council, when the house passed the revenue side of the budget without any amendments. The Expenditure side of the Budget was considered at the adjourned meeting of the Council held at the Jaffna Rest House on Tuesday afternoon.

#### Revenue

The estimated revenue for 1934 is Rs. 255,830.00, as against Rs. 255,934.67 estimated for 1933, of which Rs. 210,645.26 has been realised to end of last October, and as against Rs. 233,551.21 actual revenue realised in 1932.

The draft Budget showed a deficit of Rs. 96,026.88 for 1934. The Council at its adjourned meeting on Tuesday cut down the deficit to 71,000, the important heads under which reductions have been effected being maintenance under thoroughfares from Rs. 37,500 to 30,000; drainage construction from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 5,000 and construction of Markets and Galas from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 5,000. A saving was also effected by entirely deleting the item, acquisition of land for Markets and Galas for which a provision of Rs. 5,000 was made in the draft budget.

#### Expenditure

With other minor reductions under several other heads, the estimated expenditure for 1934 has been reduced from Rs. 351,856.88 to about Rs. 326,000.

The budget also provides Rs. 50,000 for the New Town Hall under head New Works.

The amended budget was unanimously passed by the Council on Tuesday.

A statement, showing the anticipated savings on 31st December 1933, circulated among the members, shows a total balance of Rs. 116,056, being savings from previous years, out of which a sum of Rs. 42,720.78 has been advanced to the Electricity Department.

The above is a very brief analysis of the Budget for 1934.

### Acting Chief Justice

Mr. Justice Garvin, the Senior Puisne Justice, having returned from leave, was sworn-in on Monday last, as the Acting Chief Justice, replacing Mr. Justice Dalton.

### News In Brief

Mr. M. H. Kantawala, Police Magistrate, Gallo, is under orders to go as District Judge of Matara where he will assume duties on the 28th instant.

Mr. M. Kanagasabai, Probationary Assistant Divisional Transportation Superintendent who was undergoing a course of training in the working of the British Railways, returned to the Island on Sunday last and will assume duties in the General Manager's Office.

It is learnt that Mr. J. K. Krishnamurti will visit Ceylon in January and stay here from January 20th to 27th when he leaves for Australia from Colombo. He proposes to stay in India for three months before that.



## ROADSIDE SHRINES

### Govt. Agent Orders Removal

#### HINDU RESENTMENT

##### Govt. Agent's Explanation

The dissatisfaction caused among Hindus of this Province as a result of a recent order made by Mr. Edmund Rodrigo, Government Agent, Northern Province, for the removal of roadside shrines was expressed to him in a letter of protest by a leading resident of Jaffna.

The Government Agent in a reply to the protest explains his reasons for making the order. He says:

"You would have no doubt observed on many roads small lamps or stones or charity boxes under trees or by a tree with a few flowers, and that these little beginnings show a tendency to grow by degrees till some enterprising Hindu poojari or Buddhist devotee comes on the scene, puts up a small masonry structure to which gradual additions are made. Finally, a fully developed shrine with some claim to long usage arises and the Government is invited to divert the road if it thinks that what the poojari has left is insufficient.

"A striking illustration of this growth of an encroachment and obstruction is found between the 3rd and 4th mile stones on Kankesanurai. I have gone into the history of this matter and learned that its growth took the normal course described above, till, about a year ago, the present solid masonry structure was erected. I am certain that if any attempt is made now to remove it, I shall be invited to divert the road.

##### On Public Grounds

"Similar places develop on public grounds other than the roads and most inconvenient results follow. For instance, there is a temple on the esplanade just outside the fort. With the greatest respect for religion and religious observances, I must say that the appropriation of this public place for a temple is unfortunate. All will appreciate my desire to prevent this sort of haphazard growth of temples. If any responsible person desires to erect a place of religious worship I am always willing to consider the grant of land of reasonable terms in accordance with the land sale regulations. But public vacant places that are required for general public uses must be preserved.

"Guided by these considerations, I have issued orders:—

##### The Orders

"(a) That no new unauthorised encroachments on Crown lands by persons who desire to establish places of worship should be permitted.

"(b) That all recent attempts to make a beginning in such encroachments by lighting lamps or placing stones or other structure near trees should be stopped.

"(c) In the case of old established places like Murukandi, the temple on the esplanade and the shrine under the B. tree at the cross roads in Point Pedro, every encouragement and facility should be given to the authorities in charge of the places to move them to some more convenient and appropriate spot.

"If owing to established tradition there is a reluctance to move, the shrine will be left where it is but the position will be regularized by removing recent and unnecessary additions and defining clearly the area occupied by the temple and preventing any extension on Crown land.

##### Permit Issued

"In pursuance of this policy a permit has been issued for the occupation of the area actually occupied by the temple on the Jaffna esplanade but an attempt to extend the buildings outside this area will be resisted. Similarly, at Murukandi the old shrine which I believe, is built of clay, will be allowed to remain where it is, but the recent attempt to fix a permanent lamp post on the road platform was stopped and a building which the poojari got some one to erect on the

## A MAGNIFICENT METEOR SHOWER

### Expected These Days

A magnificent meteor shower is due on November 15th, 16th or 17th, in the constellation of Leo, which rises in the East about midnight, writes Mr. Leonard Arndt.

Every year, he says, the Earth crosses the track of Tenebris' Comet and every 3 1/2 years enters the vast stream of debris which burns up in our atmosphere. This stream is of such vast proportions that the Earth takes two years to cross it. The best time for the observation of this majestic spectacle is about 4 or 5 a.m. but there is no certainty about the time, and it may not occur during the night hours here. If the phenomenon is at its grandest, there should be some preparation, in the first place, to prevent superstitious terror, and, in the second place, to ensure that sleep does not rob many of an unforgettable experience. In the past showers as many as 200,000 meteors have been counted per hour.

## No Royalty On Sea-Sand

### PROPOSAL TO CHARGE SUPERVISION FEE

The question as to whether or not royalty should be paid for the removal of sea or river sand is engaging the attention of the Executive Committee of Local Administration.

The Attorney General, it is understood, has ruled that no royalty could be charged for sea sand which is *res communis*, and the proposal has therefore, been made that a supervision fee of five cents per cart load should be charged.

The Committee are also considering how fees recovered are to be brought to account and what should be done with sums already collected on that account.

## Tallest Man In The World?

Baghdad, Oct. 19.

A Persian claims to be the tallest man in the world.

He stands 11 feet 3 inches in his socks.

His name is a long one too. It is Siakh Khan Ibn Kashmir Khan and he hails from Shiraz. He is on his way to Europe with some compatriots.

At Beirut he had to be lifted on to the steamer by a crane, because it was too difficult to get him on the gangway from a small boat in a choppy sea.

## Hindu Contribution To Science

(Continued from page 1)

professorships in the physical science by Indians, chemistry in its modern form has developed lustily in the country. There is the well known Indian Chemical Society that publishes proceedings of high standard, much of the material therein being contributed by Indians. In the realm of agricultural chemistry some of India's sons are making notable contributions to the solution of problems in bio-chemistry, plant chemistry and soil chemistry.

The Geological Survey of India, a very famous Government department formed about 1856, is now beginning to publish work produced by Indian geologists and paleontologists, some of the researches on fossil plants being done in collaboration with the notable Cambridge botanist Professor Seward. The same remarks apply to the field of Indian archaeology—some first class investigations are being conducted by Indian archaeologists, the publications of which cover a wide field. (The Star.)

(To be Continued.)

## Separate Seat For Trincomalee

### PRESENT ELECTORATE UNWIELDY

#### Evidence Before Delimitation Commission

"Trincomalee is an ancient and historic town, with a magnificent harbour, perhaps second to none in the world. Its Naval importance, its possibility of serving as a South Indian port in the near future in view of the ever-increasing congestion in the existing ports of call, its agricultural wealth, and its natural possibilities to be reckoned as one of the important towns in Ceylon, are some of the reasons which should weigh with you in considering whether this district should be retained as an electoral area for election of a member for the State Council."

Thus did the members of the Trincomalee Bar Association present their claims for a separate seat in the State Council for the Trincomalee District, before the Delimitation Commission which sat at the District Court of Trincomalee on Saturday last.

##### Natural Barriers

"This district," they further state, "had a population of 37,492 in the year 1931. Though in point of population it ranks twentieth among the other districts, yet in point of area it takes the seventh place as it contains 1,048 square miles. In the delimitation of electoral areas a strict adherence to the population standard has caused hardship.

"By annexing a portion of Batticaloa to Trincomalee, this electorate has become unwieldy and difficult to work, not to speak of the natural barriers which the people have to contend with as there are eight rivers to cross".

Mr. M. Mr. Subramaniam urged for more electoral areas in the Northern, Eastern and North Central Provinces, on the ground that those provinces covered a vast area.

The Chairman said that in Scotland one could walk round his constituency, as they were thickly populated. The task before the Commission was to allocate the electoral areas on the population basis, and it would be a departure from their policy to give separate constituencies to thinly populated districts.

Mr. Obeyssekere asked what the actual grievance was in one member representing both Batticaloa and Trincomalee. Would the action of the member in Council be beneficial to one town and detrimental to the other.

##### Three for Eastern Province

Mr. Subramaniam replied that if votes were asked for the development of the Unirachai and Verugal Scheme, the vote would be approved for one scheme and the other scheme would suffer.

Asked his opinion on the suggestion of joining Mullaitivu with Trincomalee district Mr. M. K. T. Sandys, Assistant Government Agent, said that Mullaitivu people had their interests in the North. They had no communal interests in Trincomalee. The present arrangement would be better than joining Mullaitivu. The best thing would be to have three constituencies for the Eastern Province. If this was not possible, there should be one to Trincomalee and one to Batticaloa.

Mr. A. R. Supramaniam, District Judge of Trincomalee, suggested that there should be one constituency for Trincomalee and two for Batticaloa. It would be better to stick to the present arrangement than join Mullaitivu to Trincomalee.

## Punnya Nachchi Matam, Chithambaram

The Committee managing the above trust in Jaffna has decided to transfer the management of all the trust properties to the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna. The Sabha has, at a recent meeting of its Committee, agreed to take over the management, provided, a notarial transfer of the properties is effected.

## REFORMS MOTION AMENDED

### Statement By Leader Of The House

At a meeting of the State Council yesterday Sir Baron Jayatilaka made the following announcement:

After careful consideration of the proposal that the Reforms motion should be divided into parts and voted upon, we have come to the conclusion that it is not the best thing to do but in view of certain difficulties that have been pointed out to me, I have come to the conclusion that these difficulties may be met if I had the permission of the House to amend this motion in a particular way. It will not result in an amendment of the substance of the motion. The amendment is as follows:—

"That this Council accepts the proposals of the Ministers for the reform of the Constitution contained in paragraph 9 of their Memorandum, dated April 21st, 1933."

The rest of the motion would be deleted.

The Council agreed to allow the motion to be amended in that form and the debate proceeded.

## "Death Not an organic Necessity."

### MARCONI'S LATEST

"Death is unnecessary. There is no scientific reason why man's body should not renew itself indefinitely. In my opinion death is not an organic necessity," opined Marconi in a recent interview.

Marconi, of course, does not expect an indefinite mundane existence for himself and this generation. "Bio-chemistry and hygiene will teach the race to prolong its years almost indefinitely," he said. "Of course, those discoveries will probably come too late for us. For those of us living to-day there is the consolation that the complete extinction of our beings cannot be reconciled with the law of the economy of nature."

## A New Art Society

### TO ENCOURAGE SINHALESE ART

The formation of a Society to encourage Oriental Art, chiefly Sinhalese, with the ultimate object of establishing a National School of Art in Ceylon, was decided upon at a meeting held for that purpose at the Royal College on Monday. Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Minister of Education, presided. The motion inaugurating the proposed Society was moved by Mr. Peter de Silva and seconded by Professor D. M. de Z. Wickremesinghe.

## No Substitute for Milk

### MILK SUPPLY A VITAL QUESTION, SAYS PT. MALAVIYA

"Medical men all over the world are unanimously of the opinion that, while there may be found an equally efficient and effective substitute for meat in the shape of protein-producing pulses and lentils, there has not been found and will not be found any real substitute for milk," said Pandit Malaviya speaking at a Municipal function at Allahabad. "I charge you, therefore," he said "to devote your attention to this very important, nay vital question of the improvement of the milk supply of the city."

## NO NEW TAMIL SCHOOLS

### New Educational Policy In Malaya

#### FREE EDUCATION ONLY IN MALAY

#### Creating Permanent Population

Singapore, Oct. 30.

The question of providing Indian vernacular education for the Indian children in Malaya was finally disposed of in the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements. Sir Cecil Clementi, speaking not only as Governor of Straits Settlements, but also as High Commissioner for the Malay States defined the main principles upon which the educational policy of the Malayan Administrations would be based.

He said that the aim of the Government was to provide primary education free of cost in the Malay language to all boys and girls of parents domiciled in the Malay peninsula. The Government did not consider itself under any obligation to provide free education in English or free secondary education. Only Malay or English

The Government would not establish or support any schools in which the medium of instruction was a language other than Malay or English. Where such schools already received Government assistance, it might for the present be continued; but new applications would not be entertained.

In 1930, the number of Indian vernacular schools under Government supervision in the Federated Malay States was 333, and the average enrolment 12,640. There were 377 Chinese vernacular schools in the F. M. S. with 16,764 pupils. Tamil was the only Indian vernacular taught in Malaya. Out of 624,000 Indians in Malaya in 1931, 5,15,000 were Tamils.

##### Chinese Member's Protest

Mr. Lim Cheng Ean, the Chinese representative, protested against the policy of teaching only Malay, and not Chinese or Indian vernacular, and making English more expensive. He said that the policy in previous times was different. He was ashamed when he heard the Colonial Secretary refused him even the little concession he asked, the establishment of wings to existing Malay schools for the imparting of elementary education in Chinese and Tamil. When he asked for that, he was told that if the Chinese wanted education in their vernacular, they could go to China and if the Indians wanted Tamil they could go to India. These were the very poorest of the poor for whom he asked this concession. They could not go to India and they could not go to China. They were too poor to go.

##### "Malayanise" the Children

"The duty of the Malayan administration, as I see it," said Sir Cecil Clementi "is to provide facilities, adequate to the demand, for teaching all children of the permanent population of the peninsula to read and write the Malay language, which in fact is already the lingua franca of the country. For this reason it must be the policy of Government, so far as our finances permit, to provide free primary education in the Malay language for all children whose parents are domiciled either in the colony or in the Malay States.

"On no account should we attempt to Europeanise Asiatics. Any such attempt is foredoomed to failure, because as Rudyard Kipling says, Asia is not going to be civilised after the methods of the West. On the contrary our aim should be, if I may coin a word, to 'Malayanise' the children of the permanent population, that is, to make them true citizens of Malaya.

"India with its failed B. A.'s and Chinos, were school children go on strike from political motives, are danger signals to us." (Hindu Cor.)



## FROM BRICK-LAYING TO DICTATORSHIP

(Continued from page 1)

### Spared For Italy's Salvation

In the moment of rest from his political activities he took lesson in aviation, and just before getting his piloting licence he met with a disaster, which again was not fatal, only because a supernatural hand wanted to spare him for the future salvation of Italy. On that occasion, owing to a false manoeuvre, he fell with his plane from a height of 150 feet, and he escaped with only a fortnight of treatment in Hospital. When he was convalescing he said to one of his friends: "Life is beautiful, but it is necessary to risk it now and again to value how much it is worth". This principle he adopted also officially; when he prescribed the regimental motto of the Fascist National Militia: "Live dangerously", a motto which he admits to have borrowed from his favourite philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche.

I don't want to enumerate here the painful events which occurred in Italy from the year 1919 to the advent of Fascist regime in October 1922. They are well known all over the world, as examples of what may happen to a country governed by irresponsible and weak heads, who would rather surrender to parliamentary intrigues and dictation, rather than follow the voice of National duty and the appeal of the peaceful majority of the Country, left to bear alone the ills of political play and the violence of despotic factions.

The ultimate result of Mussolini's appeal to the Country was that only two years after the foundation of the new party he succeeded in gaining for his followers 30 seats in the Parliament; and he himself was elected at the top of the polls in two towns in the same time: Milan and Bologna, the very strongholds of Socialism and Communism.

### Challenge to Government

When a year later, in August 1922, the Official Socialist Party staged all over Italy a general strike, as a last resort for showing their superiority over the Fascist, Mussolini sent a challenge to the Government then in power that if they would not prevent this strike, which contemplated also the stopping of the railway service, all public services as well, he would stop it with the help of his black shirts. The government laughed; the Socialists went on strike and Mussolini kept his promise. The strike was soon broken; by the Fascist and many a Town Hall where the Red Flag made an effronted display were stormed by black-shirts, who compelled the red councillors to resign and depart. But the government still laughed and slept over the illegalities committed both by the Socialists and by the militarised Fascist.

The public opinion was then unmistakably pro-Fascist, and Mussolini who well knew his strength all over Italy, claimed a dissolution of the Parliament and new elections in every electoral seat. The government still refused, because amongst their members many would be likely to lose their seats at the fresh elections, in favour of Fascist candidates. Premier Facts, the weak but stubborn head of the composite government then in power, finally decided to offer Mussolini a ministry without port folio. It was now Mussolini's turn to laugh: on the 24 of October 1922, Mussolini publicly stated in Naples: "Either they give us the government of the country, or we will take it by storming Rome, and siezing it by force."

### Forms His Cabinet

The government was not given to the Fascist and Mussolini kept his promise: four days later 250 000 black shirts were camped outside Rome, ready at an order from the Duce, to storm all the Ministries in the Parliament. Premier Facts finally woke from his sleep and went over to King Victor Emmanuel for the signature of an emergency decree empowering the use of the regular army to fight the Fascist forces awaiting outside the city. But our King, a returned soldier himself, flatly refused to order a civil war with the following sexual words: "I know my people better than you gentlemen do: I will not sign."

Facts and his Ministry immediately resigned, and the day after Mussolini was summoned by His Majesty, with the request to form a new cabinet, in his double quality of Member of the Italian Parliament and recognised leader of the Parliamentary Fascist

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This is how Mussolini came to be Premier of the Italian Government, a position that he has kept till this day and that we hope for the good of Italy and perhaps also of all the world, that he may keep it for a long time to come.

### Going Strong

From this brief sketch of Mussolini's life it will be perceived that his seizure of power was not an act of political adventure of a dreamer and illusionist, as it was a coup d'etat of a South-American self-appointed general, or of a Chinese war lord, but it was the systematic work of a man fully conscious of his responsibilities, fully prepared for the work he was going to do, fully ready to keep his promises to his followers and to the country at large.

Mussolini possesses indeed all the qualities necessary to a head of a government: sincere patriotism, strong leadership and political honesty. He has, besides that, a magnetic personality and a severe sense of duty, which are also essential for a person in whom must repose the full trust and confidence of a whole country. And he finally is possessed of a sense of justice and a power of discernment without which he could not for long rule his nation with

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almost dictatorial powers.

That his dictatorship is still accepted, and more than accepted, is even sought by 42,000,000 Italian people, is the greatest proof of the fact that after eleven years that he has been in power, his popularity and authority are all greater than ever. Those who affirm the contrary are either disgruntled political enemies—and this circle of these is diminishing every day—or blind observers who make a custom to alter the true colour of things, and the exact truth of plain facts.

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