

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LI.

Phone 56,

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1939.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 29.

"JAFFNA'S RULING PLANET IS SATURN"

A Series of Misfortunes

PROTEST AGAINST ENHANCED TARIFF ON TOBACCO

"HOROSCOPES have been cast for countries like China, Japan, Germany and England but no astrologer has predicted the future of unfortunate Jaffna. Speaking as a layman and not as an astrologer, I should say, judging by the misfortunes that are befalling Jaffna, that her ruling planet is Saturn in its worst house."

Thus observed Mr V. Veerasingham, Principal, Manipay Hindu College, speaking at a meeting of tobacco traders, cultivators and others interested in the tobacco industry, held at Punnalaikadduvan to protest against the enhanced tariff imposed on local tobacco by the Travancore Government.

The meeting was largely attended and was held on the grounds of the Punnalaikadduvan English School on Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Atikar Nagapather, J. P., U. P. M., on taking the chair was garlanded by Mr. K. V. Chellappah, the secretary of the meeting.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting and said that the only cultivation in Jaffna which produced a return was the tobacco cultivation. It was needless to stress the fact that any attempt to obstruct the course of that cultivation would result in the total economic ruin of Jaffna. The money that came from the F. M. S. by way of salaries and pensions would soon disappear as the door had been shut against the Jaffnese in that country and the number of pensioners were gradually decreasing.

Continuing the Atikar said that they were there that evening to decide as to what steps be taken to have the increased tariff withdrawn. One of the resolutions that would be placed before the house would be to interview the Governor and the Minister of Labour, Indus-

try and Commerce. They should also send their representatives to Travancore to interview the Dewan.

Before concluding, the Atikar deplored the apathy of the people in matters that affected their vital interests and appealed to all cultivators to unite in whatever action they resolved to take in the matter.

Mr. V. Veerasingham, Principal, Manipay Hindu College, then moved the following resolution:—

"This mass meeting of tobacco cultivators and traders of Jaffna District desires to draw the urgent attention of His Excellency the Governor to the widespread alarm prevailing among the inhabitants of this District caused by the prospect of unemployment and destitution with which they were confronted owing to the sudden enhancement by the Government of Travancore of the import duty on Jaffna tobacco from Rs. 135/- to Rs. 200/- leaving the duty on Coimbatore and Tinnevely tobacco at the old level; and this meeting further appeals to His Excellency the Governor and the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce to take all necessary steps to avert the impending calamity to the staple industry of the people of Jaffna and safeguard the interests of this section of His Majesty's subjects."

In moving the resolution Mr. Veerasingham traced the cordial relationship that had existed for ages between the people of Jaffna and those of Malabar. The speaker recalled the time when a similar increase in the import duty on tobacco was imposed by the Travancore Government and the successful intervention of the late Mr. Sabapathy. On a later occasion when tobacco was threatened with the same fate Mr. Natesan went to Travancore and persuaded the authorities not to enforce any higher duty.

Continuing Mr. Veerasingham regretted the lack of unity among the present leaders of Jaffna and the absence of that foresight which had characterised the late Sir Ponnamb-

(Continued on page 7)

NINETY TEMPLES IN TANJORE THROWN OPEN TO HARIJANS

"Wonderful Deed of the Age"

IMPRESSIONS OF A VISIT TO MADURA TEMPLE

Tanjore, July 16.

THE Senior Prince of Tanjore who is the hereditary Trustee of the Tanjore Palace Devasthanam temples, has issued a circular throwing open all the 90 temples, including Sri Brihadeeswarar Temple, to Harijans.

This morning, a party of Harijans, including Mr. Kolanovelu Nainar, M.L.A., representing the Scheduled Caste, Mannargudi Constituency, led by Mr. and Mrs. V. Boovarahan along with Mr. Sambasivam Pillai, President, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Tanjore District, entered the Big Temple. The party was received by Mr. Somasundaram Pillai, Superintendent of the Palace Devasthanam Temple, and taken into the precincts upto the place where Brahmans and other caste people usually go. After worshipping the Deity, the party had a 'darsan' of the Goddess at the Ammankoil and went round the Parakaram.

Visit to Madura Temple Swami Sahajananda's Impressions

Chidambaram, July 15.

Swami Sahajananda, M.L.A., who has just returned from Madura after 'darsan' at the Sri Meenakshi Temple has issued the following statement to the press:—

'On receipt of a telegram I left this place on the night of July 10 for Madura, accompanied by Mr. Desikananda Swami of Madras and Mr. Vadivel Nainar of Chidambaram. In Madura, we stayed as the guests of Mr. A. Vaidyanatha Aiyar. On July 11, Mr. Krishnaswami Bharathi, M.L.A., and his wife took us to Sri Meenakshi Temple where we were received with profuse affection and taken to the main 'Sannidhi' by the Executive Officer of the temple and the archakas. After archana, the Battar offered us prasadams and when he came with a gar-

land in his hand, some Brahmin ladies standing nearby looked at him and said, 'Here is Sahajananda. Garland him.' This single incident is enough to show the marvellous change that has taken place in the minds of the general public of Madura. We went round the huge temple and everywhere we saw nothing but love and kind words. When we visited the Perumal Sannadhi, the Battars there too, after offering us the usual temple honours, told us that we were quite welcome at any time hereafter. In the mass meeting held in the evening we found that everyone of the five thousand people assembled there supported the Temple-Entry with all their heart.

Love And Cordial Reception

'The next day i.e., on July 12, the hon. Mr. S. Ramanaathan, Minister for Public Information, went to the temple all alone simply to find out whether there was any hindrance to Harijans and Nattars getting in and worshipping. Similarly myself and my followers went as a separate party to see whether any different treatment would be given to us, as we had nobody to introduce us to the Archakas. This time too we found the same love and cordial reception shown to us. We also visited the Alagar Koil and Thirumohoor where too we had nothing to complain but had much to praise of those who were in charge of those temples. In the night, when I met some of the Sanatanists, they said their intention was not to oppose temple-entry but that they wanted that the Brahmans should be allowed to get into the 'Arthamandapam' and that the other communities be allowed to worship from the 'Mahamandapam'. Thus it is seen that even among the Sanatanists, there are some who do not oppose Temple-Entry but

(Continued on Page 2)

"NO BETTER PLACE THAN JAFFNA TO LIVE IN"

Alumni Day at Jaffna College

"CEYLON can be regarded as one of the best places to live in and work in.... But there is no better place than Jaffna to live in", said Mr. R. H. Bassett, proposing the toast of "Ceylon" at the alumni dinner, Jaffna College, on Saturday.

Rev. Sidney K. Bunker, Principal of the College, presided and gave the loyal toasts.

Mr. R. B. Naish, G. A., Northern Province, gave the toast of the College.

"Whatever the defects in the British administration in Ceylon," he said, "the heritage of liberty of the Press, religion and thought will prevail here." Jaffna College, said Mr. Naish, was founded by an American body in British territory, and it was appropriate that they should connect it with the heritage from both sources.

One of the reasons was that, at that time, there was stress and turmoil in England, when men were seeking for greater liberty, not in the matter of election but liberty in thought, belief and religion, liberty to speak freely on matters of importance, and to print and write freely what they had to say.

"In these very disturbing times we live in it will not be out of place to point out that the College of American origin standing on British territory has a definite contribution to make to the world and with the Rev. Bunker and his staff is likely to make that contribution."

In conclusion he hoped that Jaffna College would set an example not only to Jaffna but also to the whole Island standing fast to individual liberty.

Pursued by Devils

Replying to the toast of the College the Rev. Sidney Bunker said that they very much appreciated the remark by Mr. Naish about his confidence in the College.

They had had happy relationship with the officials and there was harmony and sympathy. They could carry on in that spirit. He referred to Sir William Twynham a former Government Agent, who was a member of the Board of Directors of their College.

They however needed some encouragement from men like Mr. Naish as several devils were on their trail. He referred to unemployment as one of the devils and the circulars of the Education Office.

In facing the very serious problems confronting them they needed men who were convinced of productive work with love for others than their own selves. They wanted each individual to come out of the College like that.

Loved Jaffna

Mr. R. H. Bassett proposing the toast of "Ceylon" said that there was nothing controversial about Jaffna. He had been long enough in Ceylon to appreciate it. Jaffna's climate was particularly salubrious.

There were not many changes except the new Municipal buildings.

Ceylon had an extraordinary charm on the people outside Ceylon; all were full of admiration for the scenery and the people. It was with tremendous pleasure that one came to Jaffna once a year. This was very noticeable in Government Service.

Every member of the service outside Jaffna had always two reasons for applying for a transfer to Jaffna. They were that the water was bad and that his wife always ill.

Ceylon can be regarded as one of the best of places to live in and work in. When he, the speaker, returned from home leave he sighed with relief to see Colombo harbour. But there was no better place than Jaffna to live in.

Dr. S. W. C. Ratnesar paid a tribute to Mr. Bassett's work as Marketing Commissioner and urged the people to eject the devils of economic pressure, communal bias and privation and poverty.

Social Service

He suggested the adjustment of the system of education obtaining at present and the sinking of communal differences. He urged on the women to take part actively in social service.

He knew of very many cases where babies were neglected for want of proper food and clothing. The reason adduced by their women was that they had annual family occurrences and had no time for Social Service.

Mr. C. A. Gnanasegaram proposed the toast of the sister colleges.

Miss E. G. Mac Intyre, Lady Principal, Kopay English School, who replied said that as the proverbial eldest sister Jaffna College was always sympathetic and kind towards her younger sisters. Even in the matter of co-education Jaffna College led the way. Other colleges would do well to follow the example of Jaffna College.

Mr. A. W. Nadarajah, the Secretary of the Alumni Association proposed the toast of the guests and Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge, replied.

Matches and Contests

The Alumni Day celebrations of Jaffna College, Vaddukoddai, began with a tennis match between the old boys and the College. The Rev. P. C. D. Mather preached at a thanksgiving service held at the church at 9.30 a.m. The elocution contests for College students were held just before the lunch. Mr. T. H. Crosette presided over the contests.

At the annual general meeting, the Principal presiding, the office-bearers were elected. The Principal entertained the old boys at tea and later there was a football match between the old and the present boys.

At 6 p.m. there was a Tamil singing contest in the Otley Hall. Mr. Tampoe Buell presided, and Mrs. Buell distributed the prizes. A group of College girls, who were specially trained by Dr. S. K. Chinniah, D.M.O., Vaddukoddai, an old boy of the College, entertained the audience with a variety of

kummi dances, which were very keenly appreciated.

The annual Alumni dinner was held on the roof of the new Y.M.C.A. building. Among the large number of guests, were the following: Mr. R. B. Naish, G. A., N. P., Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Rodrigo, Mr. and Mrs. C. Coomaraswamy, Mr. R. H. Bassett, Dr. and Mrs. R. Kennedy, and Mr. S. Kirk. For the first time women were invited and there were nearly 35 women present. Mr. E. J. Jeyarajah was responsible for the successful arrangements.

At the annual general meeting the following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year, after the adoption of the report and accounts: President: The Rev. Sydney K. Bunker; vice-presidents: Messrs. Tampoe Buell, T. H. Crosette, C. S. R. Singham and A. C. Sundarampillay; Hon. Secretary: Mr. A. W. Nadarajah (re-elected); Hon. Treasurer: Mr. R. C. S. Cooke (re-elected); Committee: the office-bearers and Messrs. A. M. Brodie, V. C. Cathiravelu, E. J. Jeyarajah, S. R. Kanaganayagam, M. S. Nalliah, S. H. Perinbanayagam, J. F. Ponnambalam, D. S. Sanders, C. K. Tambe, and T. Venayagamoorthy, the Rev. R. C. P. Welch, Dr. S. K. Chinniah, Dr. S. W. C. Ratnesar and Mudaliyar V. Ponnambalam; Auditors: Mr. P. Nagalingam and Mr. L. P. Thuraiyadam.

Ninety Temples in Tanjore Thrown Open to Harijans

(Continued from page 1)

they want special privileges to be extended to Brahmins.

"I understand some of our leaders have stated that the dire necessity of the Harijans today was not Temple-Entry but something to keep their body and soul together. But at the same time, it must be admitted that there are several Harijans today who are eager to get into temples and worship; and it is the duty of those leaders not to stand in the way of the former.

"A Phenomenal Success"

"The phenomenal success at Madura is a other example to show to the world, the marvellous power behind Mahatma Gandhi's twin doctrine of Truth and Non-

Violence. The spirituality of the Mahatma is sublime. At this time I wish to bring to the notice of the general public one point. The great sage Ramanuja named the depressed classes as 'Thirukulathar' and made the temple in his native village of Thirunaryapuram thrown open to them for three days in the year. Even today that arrangement continues. To day, Gandhiji has given a new name to the Depressed Classes (Harijans) and has been advocating their cause of Temple-Entry. Some time back, he even offered his life for that noble cause. Probably due to his sincere prayers, the Lord Hari threw open all the temples in the State of Travancore. In the Province of Madras, the hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and the hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, who are the descendants of the great saint Ramanuja, decided to get Temple-Entry for Harijans in Tamil Nad. I never dreamt that, under the Congress administration, Prohibition and Temple-Entry would be accomplished in such a short time. We have read and heard of wonderful deeds of several Alvars in the Puranas; but to-day we see with our own naked eyes the most wonderful deed of the age viz., the Temple-Entry, taking place without any loss and in the most normal fashion. Under these circumstances the Harijans are bound to be grateful to Congress Government and I am sure the name of Gandhiji, Rajaji and Dr. Rajan would go down to posterity and they would be worshipped as gods.

A Word To Harijans

"At this juncture I wish to say a word of advice to my brethren, the Harijans. They should all go to the temples and worship; but they must bear in mind that they must bathe and go cleanly dressed with 'Thilakam', the symbol of Hinduism on their foreheads. They should go with the greatest reverence. They should never allow themselves to be the cause of any incidents. Even when they are provoked, they should reply in words of love and try to convince the opponents. Another thing they should not forget, is they should never go to temples where they are not welcomed. They must always be grateful to the Congress Government and should show the greatest affection and use kind words to the general public."

BEST "CROWN" BRAND TILES

WESTMINSTER CHIMING WALL AND BRACKET CLOCKS
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS

RADIO RECEIVERS

ENGLISH, GERMAN & JAPANESE

CEMENT

&c.

STOCKED BY

EMMANUEL TIRUCHELVAM

"TIRUCHELVAM BUILDINGS"

MAIN STREET, JAFFNA.

(DIRECT IMPORTER)

REPAIRS TO RADIO SETS & CLOCKS UNDERTAKEN

Charges Competitive.

T'gram: Tiruchelvam

T'phone: 52.

(H. 88. 19.7.39 to 12.2.40.)

"YOU SHOULD NOT ACT RASHLY OR FOOLISHLY"

Pandit Nehru's Advice to Ceylonese And Indians

"LIVE IN DIGNITY"

Rousing Reception to India's Ambassador in Ceylon

Colombo, Tuesday.

AN appeal to Ceylonese to remove all barriers of suspicion about India and to unite with the Indians to combat the common forces they might have to face was made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the public reception which was accorded him at the Turf Club grounds, Colombo, yesterday.

"I do not want Indians", he said, "to go where they are not wanted, but wherever they go they should have the goodwill of the country to which they go and should not suffer ill-treatment.....I want Indians to live in dignity and not to suffer indignity".

Pandit Nehru arrived at the Turf Club a little after 5 p.m. and received a tremendous ovation by the thousands within and without the Grand Stand. Despite the threatening weather there were more than 25,000 people present to see and hear the distinguished visitor.

Sir Wilfred de Soysa, Chairman of the Reception Committee introduced Pandit Nehru to the gathering.

Pandit Nehru said that he had visited Ceylon about eight years ago and recalled the pleasant days he spent in the Island. It seemed to him, he said, as that he had been in Ceylon only yesterday and yet as if a whole age had passed, for so many things happened during those eight years; so many things had aged one prematurely—many shocks and sorrows, personal, national, international—that it seemed as though he had visited Ceylon about a hundred years ago.

His present visit was not a pleasurable one because the mission on which he had come here had cast a shadow and a burden on his shoulders. He could not, therefore, devote any of his time in the way he should have liked to do, such as meeting friends, and consequently the pleasure of his visit disappeared. Nevertheless his visit to Ceylon had refreshed him and heartened him and he thanked them all for the very cordial welcome they had accorded him.

Problems Made Worse

Today, he said, they lived in a period of transition and revolutionary changes of a kind which the world perhaps had never seen before. Whether war would come or not was a common question that was being asked, but all the time people did not realise that a major war was taking place before them and that the effects of the last war had not yet ended.

There might have been some suspension of hostilities for a time, but war had re-appeared in various parts of the world and the horror of the next war, which seemed almost in-

evitable, almost overwhelmed them in anticipation and yet they seemed to be able to do nothing about it.

Yet many people did not realise all that, but busied themselves with small affairs, petty conflicts, trying to solve great problems by the most trivial means, thereby not solving the problems, but adding to them and making them really worse.

The first thing they should do before they solved a problem was to understand the question and therefore before they solved any of those big world problems they should understand those tremendous problems which shook the whole world.

Same Atmosphere

The past was helpful to him in many ways because when he came to Ceylon it reminded him of that close connexion between India and Ceylon. When he came to Ceylon he did not feel as if he was going out of the psychological atmosphere of India.

There might be differences politically and geographically, the sea might divide them but the psychological mental atmosphere which made up the cultural background of India he found in Ceylon.

Of course there were differences even in India but when he came to Lanka he found the atmosphere to be not that of a foreign country but of his homeland. He could not conceive of Ceylon and India ever being separated in so far as that atmosphere was concerned.

In regard to India's past, he said that many things had happened which had degraded them and many things had also happened for which the world would ever be grateful to them.

For example could any one forget the great individual which India gave them 2,500 years ago. When he considered the past he began to think more of the future.

"Aggressive People"

So far as Ceylon was concerned he could not imagine anything but that Ceylon and India should ever remain sister countries closely allied to each other.

A country like India was obviously very different from a country like Ceylon. A country like India might be the subject of foreign exploitation for a long time. They had tried to get rid of it and they were confident they would get rid of it.

He was free to confess to them a fact which most of them did not know about the past history of India. The past history of India was not the history of an inoffensive people sat upon by others but an aggressive people who had been fighting big problems.

He was proud to be an Indian nationalist but when he said so he realised also that the days of nation-

(Continued on Page 6)

OBITER DICTA—LXXXVII

DE OMNIBUS REBUS

What is in a Name?

HOW many people, I wonder, read the advertisements about change of names. A very curious feature is, in many cases, a reversion to the original. 'We Kalu banda, Kalu menika and Kalu nona inform the public and the Ceylon Government that from and after this date we shall sign our names as Suthu banda, Suthu menika, and Suthu nona,' is the declaration. But it is signed 'Kalu banda, Kalu menika and Kalu nona.' Their first signatures after change show no change! Human frailty cannot break away from its past easily.

Running Amok

I hear that some poor fellow in Jaffna Town has been running amok! He appears to have taken seriously the fun poked at anti-municipalities by *Backward Ho!* in a Jaffna paper. He has written a very vulgar piece of libel against persons differing from him and is distributing copies of it among creatures of his kind. Does he not see that all his crazy efforts will not keep back the Municipality? All things are possible in Jaffna, and this chap could be tolerated only in Jaffna.

Irrelevance is his Forte

A copy of this amoky party's libel has reached me. He is absolutely fool-hardy. He has not taken legal advice. I am not sure that there may not be a criminal defamation case against this patriot whose strong point is irrelevance, and irrelevance is often the breeding place of rank defamation. My own opinion is that a prosecution of this pest would be like a battalion marching out to crush a caterpillar. The dignity of a case in court is not what this small-minded man deserves. It is best to leave the little man in his littleness. However, I cannot undertake to say what the law officer reading the document may not do.

Inthu Sathanam

My very sincere and very hearty congratulations to the Editor of the *Tamil Hindu Organ* for his brave and brilliant editorial on the Nawalapitiya speech and the issues arising therefrom! He has put himself in touch with all the salient points of the present political situation. Such a leading article was necessary to educate the Tamil-speaking masses of the North into a correct understanding of the claims of the Tamils. As there are people in Jaffna who for purely personal ends are ready to misrepresent Sinhalese motives and the Tamil attitude—and this may be said of certain mischievous visitors—the *Inthu Sathanam* deliverance was very timely indeed.

"The Curse of the Land"

THUS Indians were described by Mr. Dharmasena at Kirilapone at a meeting of nine acres of Sinhalese people, on July 9th. Is it a fact that Indians are really "the curse of Ceylon"? It cannot be true, if one contemplates the vast stretches of coffee, tea, rubber,

coconut and cinchona cultivations in the Island, and assesses the enormous amount of labour which the Indians have put into them. All the prosperity represented by the planting industry of Ceylon has at its back the Indian, a blessing and no curse. From the pioneer days of small beginnings of upcountry planting to this day, in spite of the mechanised facilities of labour, the Indian has proved to be increasingly indispensable, a blessing and no curse. Mr. Dharmasena did not know what he meant to say, perhaps.

Barberous Culture

IT IS my bad luck that I know so very little of Mr. Dharmasena, and that little stands for nothing. He has rum ideas of culture. The barber, he says, is not allowed to "enter the threshold of a Jaffnese house." And he cries out that such exclusion is Jaffna culture! Further, he hits Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam for this kind of culture, and mouths the many-worded banality, "These glaring paradoxes in the very heart of the cultural foundations of the Jaffna Tamils". Is shaving or hair-cutting the cultural foundation of the Jaffna Tamil? The Jaffna barber performs his duties, but he is not admitted into a Jaffna house—where is the paradox?

The Goonesinghe Boycott

"WE are cultured men", says Mr. Goonesinghe, the Labour Leader. "We are a cultured race", says Mr. Goonesinghe who hopes to show Pandit Nehru something of the culture of which he is proud. Is it part of this wonderful culture to ask Mr. Ponnambalam's colleagues in Council not to speak to him? Does this high culture exclude such an elementary thing as playing the game? Has Mr. Dharmasena caught a rare refinement of this grand culture when he refers to Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam as the "man who crawled from the North with his marathon hoarseness"? The Labour Leader "threatened to publish the names" of those State Councillors who spoke to Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam and then "they started boycotting him"! How very highly refined and cultural all this sounds!! And 20000 Sinhalese made "a forest of hands" in signifying assent to a call to boycott Jaffna products and Jaffna Tamil boutiques—intensely applaudable cultural pose!

Why?

MR. Ponnambalam's Nawalapitiya speech is his great sin, says the Labour Leader. Why visit his iniquity upon the innocent Jaffna products and the unsinching Jaffna Tamil boutique-keepers? Has not the Labour Leader just missed his wonted sense of fair play and proportion when he incited 20000 unthinking men and women, mere villagers, scarcely knowing their right hands from their left, into a boycott? Wherein lies the heinousness of Mr. Ponnambalam's crime? He said what Mr. Still had said, Gunawardene Mndaliyar had repeated and Dr. Mendis has perpetuated. This fourth hand irrelevance has created a furore out of all proportion to what has been described as an uncalled for indiscretion.

NOTICE

The power of attorney given to A. Arunasalam of Valvettiturai by the undersigned is cancelled.

S. V. SIVASAMBOO
S. KANMANY

(Mis 93.20—27.7.39)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1939

JAFFNA TOBACCO AND TRAVANCORE GOVT

TOBACCO IS ADMITTEDLY THE staple industry of Jaffna on which depends the weal or woe of its inhabitants. Ever since the enhancement by the Travancore Government of the import duty on Jaffna tobacco from Rs. 135 to Rs. 200 came to be known here, the impending ruin to the one money crop has been the subject of anxious discussion among cultivators, merchants and others interested in the tobacco industry. The Jaffna Association and the public meeting at Punnalakkadduvan have resolved to send a deputation to Travancore to wait on the Dewan and persuade him to withdraw the increased duty which would seriously cripple the tobacco industry and trade. The Punnalakkadduvan meeting has pertinently drawn the attention of the Governor "to the widespread alarm prevailing among the inhabitants of this district caused by the prospect of unemployment and destitution" and earnestly appealed to the Board of Ministers to do all they can "to avert the impending calamity to the staple industry of the people of Jaffna". Mr. PONNAMBALAM's motion in the State Council, proposing that a rebate be given by the Government to the tobacco growers, reflects clearly the agitation and anxiety of the public mind on this score. We fear, as we write this, if Mr. PONNAMBALAM's motion will meet with the same fate that befell Mr. NATESAN's the other day in the State Council. Should that happen it would lend itself to the interpretation that the Ministers and the majority of Councillors could not appreciate nor realise fully the serious results consequent on the decline and decay of the Jaffna tobacco industry and trade. The imposition of the increased duty by Travancore is calculated to affect vitally the wellbeing of hundreds of thousands who are directly or indirectly concerned with this industry.

The action of the Travancore Government in this respect is

discriminatory in that the duty on Coimbatore or Tinnevely tobacco has been allowed to remain what it was. Only Jaffna tobacco has come in for enhanced tariff, giving thereby artificial protection and advantage to Indian tobacco. The Dewan may well say that the step has been taken for purposes of revenue; the fact is that this measure has been conceived in a spirit of retaliation so as to place Jaffna tobacco under a severe handicap, which will prove advantageous to Indian tobacco. Even under the old rate Jaffna tobacco found it difficult to compete with Coimbatore or Tinnevely tobacco, labouring as it did under the disabilities imposed upon by protective duties. However much the quality of the Jaffna tobacco may recommend itself to the consumer, it cannot, under the enhanced import duty, hold its own with the Indian rival. The import duty of Rs. 200 per candy is about its cost price. If we take into account the necessary freight, brokerage and other charges, the sale price should work up to Rs. 600 per candy (i.e. 600 lbs) to leave just a margin of profit to the merchant. It cannot be gainsaid that even confirmed consumers of Jaffna tobacco in Travancore will be reluctant to buy it at one rupee per pound, preferring the cheaper though inferior Indian tobacco. That the new tariff is best calculated to kill the Jaffna tobacco trade with Travancore, is the considered opinion of those who are thoroughly conversant with the subject.

The Government of this Island owe a duty to Jaffna at this critical juncture in the history of its tobacco industry. This is not the first time that Jaffna tobacco finds itself threatened with calamity. In the past more than once Travancore attempted to raise the import duty on Jaffna tobacco so as to prevent its competition with the Indian product. In 1892 Sir ARTHUR HAVELOCK, the then Governor of this country, successfully intervened by representing to the Government of Madras against an insidious attempt by Travancore to reduce the duty on Coimbatore tobacco to Rs. 30 per candy without at the same time reducing the duty on Jaffna tobacco to that level. The reduced duty was immediately raised to Rs. 90 which was then the duty on Jaffna tobacco. Again in 1910 Sir HENRY Mc CALLUM, realising the deplorable condition of Jaffna cultivators and merchants resulting from the raising of the import duty on Jaffna tobacco by the Travancore Government from Rs. 90 to Rs. 200 per candy, made representations to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the duty was reduced to the old rate of Rs. 90 per candy on certain

conditions. Of our Councillors today Mr. FREEMAN, who as Government Agent of this Province in 1910 has had first hand knowledge of the measures taken by the Government to successfully avert the disaster which then threatened our staple industry, would be able to enlighten our Ministers on this question. Sir ANDREW CALLE-COTT and the Board of Ministers cannot remain passive spectators to the impending ruin of Jaffna tobacco and to the consequent distress and misery of cultivators and merchants alike. They have more than one precedent to go upon in devising all possible measures to avert the calamity which stares Jaffna in the face.

The Conscience Clause

We hear from reliable sources that the authorities of some mission schools are making efforts to obtain the written consent of Hindu parents of children in their schools to give them instruction in Christianity. We feel it our obvious duty to sound a note of warning to those Hindu parents who either in their softness or their indifference to the higher issues involved are willing to accommodate the over-zealous missionaries or their agents. The principle involved in such a procedure is not whether, as it may be often placed before the public, a knowledge of the Sermon on the Mount can be harmful or even cannot be beneficial to Hindu children, but whether it is consistent with the self-respect of Hindus and their plain duty by their religion to concede to men of other denominations whose avowed motive is proselytism the right to educate Hindu children in the others' religion. A Christian or a Muslim will consider the proposition that Hindus should give instruction in Hinduism to his children as a heinous sin and an affront to his religion. Such a concession on the part of Hindu parents would imply a tacit admission of an inherent superiority of Christianity as a spiritual agency. The gift-bringing Greek should be feared. It may be that cases of actual conversion as a result of missionary education are few. But the negative effects of missionary education are even more harmful. We know that in a good many cases the indirect result of such education has been the undermining of Hindu children's faith in their own religion. But whatever the result, Hindu parents are no longer under the necessity of submitting to prejudiced religious instruction by Christian teachers. Their self-respect as well as their plain duty by their religion demands that they should resist the solicitations of missionaries and their agents and refuse to give their consent to the undermining of their children's faith.

"YOU COME TO CREATE TROUBLE"

MR. GOONESINGHE
HECKLED AT
BANDARAWELA

"BOYCOTT TAMILS' CRY DENOUNCED

Bandarawela, Tuesday.

MR. A. E. Goonesinghe was badly heckled at a meeting which was convened by him at the Bandarawela Buddhist School.

He called on the Sinhalese of Bandarawela to boycott Indian and Jaffna Tamil boutiques and to eat country rice.

Mr. Deonis Silva exclaimed that the "Viraya" newspaper was creating a lot of trouble among the people. That paper should not be printed.

They found difficulty in carrying on their business as the feelings between communities were strained.

Mr. Goonesinghe ordered Mr. Silva to sit down, but Mr. Silva refused to obey.

Mr. Goonesinghe said that as Chairman he could send Mr. Silva out of the hall. Mr. Silva retorted that he could stay there and nobody could eject him.

Mr. Goonesinghe then said that people who behaved like that must have Malayalee blood in them.

Mr. Silva countered: "As you are a resident of Colombo you must have Malayalee blood in you. We have our leaders to follow. Who are you here? What have you done for Bandarawela?"

"Remember this is not Colombo but Bandarawela. Do not come here to disturb the peace of the people and to rouse them. The Tamils and Sinhalese have lived in Ceylon for nearly 2,000 years and you have now come to create trouble here."

Mr. Goonesinghe said that he wanted a written apology from the people who had taken steps against the "Viraya" newspaper.

Mr. Silva said that there was no one in Bandarawela who would apologise. Mr. Goonesinghe might find them in Colombo.

At this stage the crowd became restless and started jeering. The meeting was abruptly brought to a close.

(The Times)

Rural Science and Botany Exhibition

A Rural Science and Botany Exhibition will be held at the Vaideshvara Vidyalyam during the Education Week (24th—27th July).

M. S. C's to Address Jaffna Public

Four Members of the State Council, Messrs G. G. Ponnambalam, S. Natesan, A. Mahadeva and R. Sri Pathmanathan, will address a public meeting at the Jaffna Esplanade on Saturday, the 22nd inst, at 5 p. m. on the present political situation.

INDIA THREATENS RETALIATION

CEYLON'S REPATRIATION DECISION SEQUEL

RAJ WATCHING REACTION TO NEHRU'S VISIT

Colombo, July 19

I learn that the Government have reached tentative decisions in regard to the immediate problem facing the Indian settlers in Ceylon, writes the Simla correspondent of the "Madras Mail" in a message dated July 17. Though the utmost reticence is being observed, it is regarded certain that the Central Government will not hesitate to take retaliatory action against Ceylon, in case the Government in that Colony persist in carrying out their decision to repatriate Indian daily-paid labourers.

Embargo on Imports

The Government of India would, in that case place an embargo on imports from Ceylon. They already possess ample powers to prohibit even unassisted emigration from India, and that power could effectively be used against Ceylon.

It is regretted here that the use of this power would hit the planters who have been the best friends of India so far.

Meanwhile, it is understood that the decisions of Government have been communicated to the Colonial Office in London, which possesses overriding powers in Ceylon.

In the absence of any settlement, it is understood that necessary retaliatory measures would be adopted. The Government of India are also watching reactions to the visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the Colony.

Trade Talks Postponed

Sequel to Repatriation Move

Simla, July 17.

The proposed Indo-Ceylon trade talks have been postponed indefinitely, it is learned, following the final decision of the Ceylon Government not to alter their proposals for the repatriation of Indians.

No official confirmation is available here of reports from Ceylon that the rigour of the repatriation proposals is to be toned down by certain modifications involving real cases of hardship wherein repatriates without a home in India will be exempted from the scheme.

It appears that these modifications were suggested mainly by the planting community, but found no favour either with the Government of Ceylon or with the Sinhalese public.

The Government of India's view is believed to be that no purpose would be served by the

"China will Win the War"

Manpower hardly Touched

Chungking, Tuesday.

"CHINA'S manpower has hardly been touched after two years of war", declared the Vice-Minister for War, General Chen Bheng, today. "The Chinese Army" he said "numbered a little over 1,000,000 when the war began and now it has increased to 2,500,000 front line effectives."

"China is able to count on at least 15,000,000 able-bodied men of military age who have had some training and can be drafted at a moment's notice and, after a relatively short period of intensive instructions, be ready to march to the front."

General Chen added: "The victor in the war will be the one who outlasts the other. It is the conviction of every Chinese, from Marshal Chiang Kaishek to the humblest citizen, that China will win the war."

REBATE ASKED FOR JAFFNA TOBACCO

Mr. Ponnambalam's Motion Ruled out

Colombo, Wednesday.

When the State Council met at 2.30 this afternoon, the Deputy Speaker presiding, the resolution for the release of a sum of Rs. 23,000 for the construction of a new Post Office building and Postmaster's quarters at Puttalam was passed.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam moved the suspension of the relevant Standing Orders to enable him to move the following motion:—

"That this Council recommends that Board of Ministers should make immediate financial provision to assist the Jaffna tobacco trade with Travancore to the extent of the difference in duty imposed by the Travancore Government on imports of Jaffna tobacco up to the 30th of June, 1939, and the duty now imposed by the said Government on Jaffna tobacco, the assistance being by way of a rebate off red to traders in Jaffna up to an average of quantity exported during the last five years."

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, submitted that under Article 57 the motion was not in order.

Mr. Ponnambalam said that his motion did not directly involve a money bill. It was merely an expression of opinion by the House and was no different to a private member's motion asking for a cottage hospital.

The Deputy Speaker wished the matter to stand down until he had studied the Speaker's rulings on the subject.

At a later stage the Deputy Speaker gave his ruling with regard to Mr. Ponnambalam's motion. He upheld Mr. Senanayake's objection and Mr. Ponnambalam's motion was accordingly ruled out of order.

Ceylon Government's nominal agreement to include the position of Indians in the scope of the trade talks if that position is unilaterally altered before the talks take place.

AN HONOURABLE PARTNER OF INDIA?

MR. NEHRU ON THE IDEAL BEFORE INDIA AND CEYLON

GRIEVED TO FIND ILL-WILL GROWING

It did not matter that Ceylon was a small country and India was a big country. Co-operative effort between the two countries was the ideal he had in view. Why should not Ceylon be an equal and honourable partner of India? asked Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru speaking at a dinner given to him and his sister, Mrs. Hathee Singh, by Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Desai, at the old Kathiresan Temple, Bambalapitiya, on Tuesday night.

In a co-operative effort, Mr. Nehru continued, the smallness or bigness did not matter. But if they thought of economic warfare obviously India was going to be an economic power.

Once the dead hand of foreign interests was removed India would shoot ahead like a star. As it was, in spite of the dead hand it was forging ahead. There was no strength outside India that could keep her back from Independence today; not all the strength of the British Empire could keep her back. The only thing that checked her progress was internal conflicts on which she spent an enormous amount of energy.

The only way to deal with the problems of any two countries (indefinitely more so in the case of India and Ceylon—that were closely associated), was through friendship and amity.

Minor Problem

It might be that a complete way out might not be found; there might be differences; but even so it was the approach that counted. One country should not ignore another in taking any action.

So far as India was concerned, the problem of Ceylon, important as it was, was a minor problem. India had a number of major problems to deal with.

In the case of Ceylon she could never forget India because India, like a huge monster, was lying there. Whatever the future it was inevitable that the association of India and Ceylon must be intimate.

He deprecated the irresponsible utterances of men at the moment. No responsible statesman or politician could encourage it because it was unhappy. It was easy enough to start these psychological atmospheres of illwill but it was very difficult to control them.

To spread goodwill was the more difficult job. Therefore, one had to be careful in every word one spoke or wrote because it reverberated.

Imperialism

On the general outlook of India towards world affairs, he said that India had had enough of imperialism. India had been putting up a good fight against it and they did not propose to have anything to do with imperialism—imperialism of a foreigner

Three-Power Collaboration

Britain, France and Poland

Sir Edmund in Warsaw

GENERAL Sir Edmund Ironside, Commander-in-Chief of the British Overseas Forces, is in Warsaw for talks with Polish army officers for the purpose of securing collaboration between the British, French and Polish General Staffs.

He spent a busy day yesterday—his first day in Warsaw—meeting Polish civil and military leaders, including Colonel Joseph Beck, the Foreign Minister Marshal Smigly-Rydz, the Inspector-General of the Polish Forces, General Tadeusz Kasprzycki, the War Minister, and General Stachiewicz, Chief of the General Staff.

It is understood that the purpose of Sir Edmund's talks with Polish chiefs is to acquaint himself with the plans of the Polish General Staff and to harmonise them with the British and French Staff plans. Sir Edmund yesterday laid a wreath on the tomb of Poland's "Unknown Soldier."

Sale of Foreign Liquor Tavern in Mannar Town for 1939-40

Tenders are hereby invited for the purchase of the exclusive privilege of selling foreign liquor under tavern licence within the Sanitary Board Town of Mannar, for a period of twelve months from 1st October, 1939 to 30th September, 1940, subject to the usual conditions on which the licences are issued under the Excise Ordinance No. 8 of 1912.

1. Tenders close at 11 a.m. on Friday the 3rd September, 1939.
2. Further information can be obtained on application at the Mannar Kachcheri.

S. F. AMERASINGHE
Assistant Government Agent
The Kachcheri,
Mannar, 13th July, 1939
[G. O. 20-7-39]

over them or of themselves over others.

He could not conceive of any hostile action on the part of India towards a country like Ceylon. Obviously Ceylon could not threaten the freedom of India.

He had been deeply grieved to find here that the feeling of ill-will among the common people growing. He had been distressed to hear of wild talk of economic wars, about retaliation and the like. Such talks must be avoided.

His advice to the people of India and Ceylon was that even if the people of Ceylon had gone wrong (according to the Indian point of view) let them reason with them and show them that India wanted to be friends with them.

"We are big enough not to be frightened of any action that Ceylon might take. Our prestige will not suffer. In our present stage of development as are sensitive about the honour of our people, specially outside the shores of India."

He stressed that when he spoke to anybody on behalf of India and the Indian National Congress he spoke with a great deal of pride. There was nothing humble about him when he represented the people of India.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Creation of New Municipality

Sir,—Having no rate-paying interests in the Jaffna U.D.C. perhaps my participation in the controversy as to whether the U.D.C. should be absorbed into a Municipality or that it should be left to function in its own name and integrity might become subject to adverse comment as to my eligibility to do so.

I do not, for that reason, propose to offer my opinion on the aspects of feasibility, expediency or desirability of the proposed change.

But I am, however, anxious that the creation of a Municipality should not seem to be an imposition from above. It is the affair of the townspeople to determine what form of Self-governing institution they should have. Their capacity and their limitations are their own. These can't be borrowed. If you would go out to borrow these, even as you would borrow money, then you decree your own fate to remain slaves.

Should it be possible for a few townsmen at the top to induce the Committee for Local Administration to superimpose a Municipality. Should Jaffna get a Municipality in that manner, then you have a local institution reared on autocracy or something worse signifying the negation of democracy, corporate liberty or Self-Government in the accepted sense of the word. No. The Jaffna Townsmen should not allow a bad precedent to be set up there.

Ogden and Naldralt in the book on *Local Government* (page 80, 2nd edition) state the procedure followed in the British Isles for creation of new Municipalities as follows:—

"When a certain unspecified number of inhabitant-householders in a town deem themselves worthy of a Municipal government, and wish to try the experiment, they may petition the King in Council to grant them a charter of incorporation, and to extend to the borough thus constituted the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act. The petition is advertised in the *London Gazette*; notice of it must also be given to the County Council of the country in which the borough is situated. It is then referred to a Committee of the Privy Council, who direct a local inquiry, in the course of which evidence is taken for and against the proposal. The Committee of the Privy Council which advises upon the petition is empowered to settle a scheme for absorbing into the new corporation the existing local authorities, or for otherwise adjusting their relations with it."

I hope the necessity to question the competence of the Committee for Local Administration to impose a Municipality as a "gift" on its part in a court of law will not occur.

Yours truly,
R. C. P.

Kottage Farm,
Rajakadalawe.

A Hindu College for Girls at Manipay

Sir,—I read with pleasure the letters urging the necessity for a Girls School at Manipay. A good Girls School is a great necessity

for Jaffna. There are now many Girls Schools in Jaffna and if the school at Manipay is going to be another of the same type, it is better that it is not established. Mr. V. Veerasingham, principal of the Manipay Hindu College, outlined a scheme for female education in a paper on "Mother Making" which was published in your valuable journal some years back. If a school of that type is to be established, all Jaffna will only be too willing to contribute their share.

If the purpose of the school is to impart an English education which threatens to prove the bane of many a modernised home in Jaffna, our country is not in need of any such school.

The residents of Manipay have within easy access the Memorial School, the Uduvil Girls' School and the Ramanathan College. One thing is quite clear that no purpose can be served by an English school for Girls anywhere in Jaffna.

The gentlemen who are interested would do well to start a Tamil School whose aim is to make Good Mothers.

Colombo
12-7-39

A Tamil

Hindu College for Girls in Manipay

Sir—The Hindus of this and adjoining villages should be thankful to you for allowing space in your valued journal for the agitation for a Hindu College for Girls in Manipay. I do not believe that there is one Hindu here who does not welcome this idea. This is a necessity that should not be delayed in founding. I am pleased to hear that certain patriotic gentlemen are forming themselves into a committee to give effect to this much desired move. With gentlemen living to day like Mr. A. Sellamuttu, M. B. E., Mr. S. Rasaratnam, Broker, Mr. S. Pararajasingham, J. P., Dr. Gnana-sekeram Wignarajah, Mr. Mootatamby Swaminathan, Muhandirani S. K. Swaminathan, who are always ready to support an educational cause like this, should we doubt the success of this undertaking? Surely not. It is not everyone who is disposed to undertake a vidhya dharma—educational charity. We have men to-day in our midst with plenty of desire to help a cause of this nature. It is now up to every Hindu in Manipay and the surrounding villages to offer his support to the best of his ability. May I hope 1939 will be a proud year for these villages in making a start with this proposed College?

Manipay North, K Suppiab
13th July 1939

Guru Pooja of Saint Sundarar

The Young Men's Hindu Association of the Jaffna Hindu College will celebrate the Gurupooja of Saint Sundarar at the J. H. C. Tamil School Hall on Monday the 24th instant, commencing at 3 p.m. Mr. K. Somasundarapular of Navalv will speak on the teachings of Saint Sundarar.

"You Should Not Act Rashly or Foolishly"

(Continued from Page 3)

alism were over. He was a nationalist in the sense that he would not tolerate any foreign domination in India, but he realised also that that type of nationalism, if carried to extremes after freedom was obtained, became a dangerous thing, as it had proved to be in some countries in Europe.

Non-Interference

Nationalism which pushed one to freedom was a good force, but nationalism when it strove to push one to dominate others was an evil force.

The whole Indian national movement had been based on the wide conception of internationalism, of not interfering with others and not allowing others to interfere with them.

They wanted to fashion their whole political structure definitely not in the Imperialistic way.

It was true that it was difficult in the present conditions for one country to do it very satisfactorily, but so far as they were concerned that was their policy and they hoped that the rest of the world would follow the path of sane economic and political order.

"Better Come Back"

As regards the position of Indians in South Africa, he said that he considered himself in some ways a citizen of the world, but he was an Indian—he was proud of that fact—and he could not tolerate a single hair of an Indian being touched in a harmful way. Therefore he did not want Indians to go where they were not wanted, but wherever they went they should have the goodwill of the country and should not suffer ill-treatment.

They had had a long struggle in South Africa and they were probably on the eve of another struggle. But he for one would rather see all the Indians crushed to atoms rather than submit to the dictates of the South African Government.

He wanted Indians wherever they went to live in dignity and not to suffer indignity. We wanted them to live in friendship and in peace wherever they went and if they could not do so it would be better for them to come back.

"Do not be Rash"

Ceylon was, however, different to South Africa, so far as India was concerned.

It was obvious that they—whether Indians or Ceylonese—should not act foolishly or rashly and go counter to the history of thousands of years.

In these days of crises and dynamic changes in the world they should be particularly careful not to add to the problem of the world and make them more complicated. They should not spend their time and waste their energy in the small things of life.

Therefore, whatever problems might arise between the sister countries of India and Ceylon should be considered in a friendly way and they should avoid what might be misunderstood by one another and what might bring trouble and unhappiness.

Auction Sale

D. C. J. 14208.

Sornam widow of Marimuttu Velupillai of Anaicottai —Plaintiff.

Vs.

1. Thangaratnam wife of S. N. Navaratnam of Colombo as Legal Representative to the Estate of the late Ambalavanar Cheelliah of Anaicottai
2. S. N. Navaratnam of Colombo

Defendants.

In pursuance of the Commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna, in the above case, I shall sell the below mentioned property by Public Auction on Wednesday the 16th August 1939, commencing at 4 p.m. at the spot.

PROPERTY REFERRED TO:

A piece of land situated at Anaicottai called "Alady" and other parcels in extent 4 Lms. V. C. and 15½ kls. with house, well, cultivated and spontaneous plants and bounded on the East by the property of the heirs of Ambalavanar Thuraiappah, North by the property of Nagammah, wife of Sinnathamby Kanagaratnam, West by Road and South by the property of the heirs of Arunasalam Thambiah. Exclusive of the byelane along the Southern boundary of this land intended for the purpose of passing to and from the Eastern boundary land, the right of using the way and water course from the said well and share in the said well.

S. Muttukumaraswamy,
Commissioner of Sales.

"Siva Villa"

Manipay,

19-7-39.

Mis. 98. 20-7-39.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 746

In the matter of the estate of the late Namasivayam Kanagasabai of Nallur

Deceased.

Kanagasabai Retnasabapathy of Nallur presently of Colombo.

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Kanagasabai Nagenditiam of Colombo.
2. Kanagasabai Yamadeva of Jaffna and
3. Valliammai widow of Kanagasabai of Nallur

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 2nd day of June 1939 in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:—

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as son and one of the heirs and that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minor 1st and 2nd Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in these Testamentary proceedings unless the abovenamed Respondents appear before this Court on the 23rd day of June 1939 and state objections to the contrary.

The 7th day of June 1939.

Sd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

Time to show causa extended
to 31-7-39

Id. C. C.

D. J.

(O 31 20 & 24-7-39)

"JAFFNA'S RULING PLANET IS SATURN"

(Continued from page 1)

balam Ramanathan. Every one of them, he was sorry to say, appeared to be out for his own personal ends. The demand for more seats in the State Council was made because of the past treatment meted out to the Tamils by the majority community. What Jaffna demanded was equitable treatment and if that was assured there was no necessity for additional seats. Jaffna would then hanker after portfolios. His Excellency once suggested "bridge building" between the two communities. Since that suggestion was made the gulf between the two communities steadily grew wider and wider and His Excellency himself seemed to be tired. Now on account of the increased tariff a cleavage between the Indians and Jaffna Tamils was threatened. Horoscopes had been cast for countries like China, Japan, Germany and England but no astrologer had predicted the future of unfortunate Jaffna. Speaking as a layman and not as an astrologer he would say judging by the misfortunes that were befalling Jaffna that her ruling planet was Saturn in its worst house.

"We should not be afraid to face truth with all humility. We should not allow ourselves to be disgraced and humiliated. We, Jaffnese should know the truth and speak the truth. If other people retaliate we should not lose our self-respect and seek to harm others. Then only we can deliver ourselves from the present bondage"

Referring to the repatriation of Indians the speaker characterised it as a last minute attempt to prevent them from participating in the next State Council elections. By the Indian members in Council joining the minorities the Sinhalese feared that added weightage would be given to the minority demands.

Mr. K. Sivaguru, Chairman, Village Committee, Pattur, seconded. Carried unanimously.

Mr. S. Swaminathan, Chairman Village Committee, Myliddy, proposed the following resolution:—

"This mass meeting of tobacco cultivators and traders of Jaffna District (from which part of Ceylon all the chewing tobacco is imported into Travancore from this island) desires to draw the attention of the Government of Travancore to the wide spread alarm prevailing among the inhabitants of Jaffna caused by the threatened extinction of the export trade and thus of the staple industry of the people, as a result of the recently announced imposition of enhanced duty, which under the present circumstances of the trade is bound to prove prohibitive and earnestly requests His Highness's Government to reconsider the matter in the light of representations that will be made and avert calamity befalling over 300,000 people whose relations with Travancore and Travancoreans in Ceylon have been all along during the course of centuries characterised by the utmost cordiality."

Speaking on the resolution Mr. Swaminathan said that Government might send away the Indians if they wanted but they should help the local tobacco industry by paying the excess import duty of

Rs 65-00 per candy as was done in Western countries when an industry was threatened with extinction. He instanced the case of the sugar industry in South America when it was faced with competition from Java. Any monies advanced on that account could very well be repaid by instalments. The amount the Government would have to advance would be negligible compared with the large amount proposed to be spent on the repatriation of the Indians.

The speaker continuing said that there was a close affinity between the people of Malayalam and the people of Jaffna. There were even now a large number of Malayalese in Jaffna, many of whom have married Tamils. The Dewan's move was purely retaliatory and was based on a misconception of the true relationship between his people and the Jaffnese. That was borne out by the fact that the import duty on Coimbatore and Tinnevely tobacco still remained at the same figure. The speaker felt that if their representatives acquainted the Dewan and the authorities at Travancore of the close ties of kinship that bound the two peoples the increased import duty on tobacco might be withdrawn.

Mr. N. K. Nallathambi seconded.....Carried unanimously.

Mr. V. S. Karthigesu, Proctor, Kodikamam, proposed the following resolution:—

"This mass meeting of tobacco cultivators and traders requests Messrs. S. Natesan and G. G. Ponnambalam, Members of the State Council and Atikar A. Naganathan, Chairman of this meeting to go on deputation to His Excellency the Governor, the Dewan of Travancore and the Prime Minister of Madras Presidency and place before them the case against the raising by the Travancore Government of the import duty on Jaffna tobacco; and this meeting further appoints the above-mentioned a committee, with power to add to their number to take all other necessary steps, to avert the calamity that threatens the staple industry of the people."

Mr. Karthigesu said that he had come there to sympathise with them when they were in a difficult position. They were all opposed to the Donoughmore Constitution, by the coming into existence of which the Tamils today were being badly treated. They had justice before the advent of that constitution. During the riots in 1915 Sir P. Ramanathan faced the mine-swept seas to seek justice for the Sinhalese from the authorities in England. That venerable statesman was moved to a sense of indignation against the iniquities perpetrated on unoffending Sinhalese. He undertook that mission not merely as a Tamil but as a Ceylonese. As a result of his noble mission the Sinhalese today were enjoying the sweets of office and power. Intoxicated by this new-born power the Board of Ministers forgetting all the help rendered by the Tamils in the past to their community were bent on denying to the Tamils even the elementary justice. They were aware that the Travancore Government's action would seriously affect 300,000 inhabitants of Jaffna and yet they morrily went on in their game of self-aggrandisement. Speaking on the disallowance of Mr. Natesan's motion to postpone the

repatriation of the daily paid Indians, the speaker contrasted it with the generous concession to motor vehicle owners in postponing from time to time the operation of the Motor Ordinance, and the Minister's undertaking not to put into operation the penal provisions of the Ordinance for one month even after the Governor gave his assent to the Ordinance.

The speaker denounced the communal way in which the Sinhalese members had voted on the reforms issue and said "we can no longer bear this kind of injustice. We are sick of the antics of the majority bloc in Council. There is no use in sending our representatives into Council unless there is balanced representation. If that be denied we should ask the Sinhalese to carry on the administration of the Country all by themselves."

The speaker was sure that the Sinhalese who at present clamoured for the cabinet system would soon be tired of it when they see that it practically meant the Governor's Government.

Appealing for unity among his people in all public questions the speaker eulogised Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam as a very outspoken man who fearlessly and ruthlessly exposed the wiles and artifices of the Sinhalese leaders of today. "We, added the speaker, are proud to own him as a Tamil."

Mr. K. Ponnambalam of Kadduvan seconded. Carried unanimously.

The meeting resolved that copies of the first two resolutions be telegraphed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Excellency the Governor, the Dewan of Travancore and the Prime Minister of Madras.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 747
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Soragalakmy, daughter of Vyravanather Veerasingham of Sandilipay. Deceased.
Sinnathamby Thambippillai of Sandilipay

1. Thangam, daughter of Kanapathippillai of Sandilipay North
2. Veeralakmy, wife of Sinnathamby Thambippillai
3. Anandavalli, daughter of Vyravanather Veerasingham
4. Veerasingham Vijayaratnam
5. Pakialakmy, daughter of Vyravanather Veerasingham

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 745
In the matter of the estate of the late Chellammah wife of Mappanar Nallathamby of Myliddy South. Deceased.
Aruppillai Kandiah of Myliddy South

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sinnappillai wife of A Kandiah of Myliddy South and
2. Mappanar Nallathamby of do presently employed as Telegraph Inspector, Avisavelle

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 31st day of May 1935 in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Proctor, for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:—

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the abovenamed Petitioner as father and one of the heirs unless the Respondents appear before this Court on the 10th day of July 1939 and state objections to the contrary.

The 3rd day of July 1939

Sd. C. COOMARASWAMY,
District Judge.

Time to shew cause extended to 28-7-39

Ild. C. C.

D. J.

(O. 28. 20 & 24-7-39)

nather Veerasingham

6. Kanagalakmy, daughter of Vyravanather Veerasingham all of Sandilipay Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 2nd day of June, 1939 in the presence of Mr. R. Kanuduray, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read. It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the abovenamed 4th, 5th and 6th respondents minors, for the purpose of protecting and of representing them in this testamentary proceedings and that the petitioner as a brother-in-law of the deceased be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly, unless the respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 21st day of July, 1939, appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court, to the contrary.

This 12th day of June, 1939.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge,

(O. 30. 17 & 20-7-39)

BAUR'S FERTILISERS

FOR

ALL CROPS

SPECIAL MIXTURES TO SUIT INDIVIDUAL REQUIREMENTS.

PADDY, TOBACCO, CITRUS

... AND ...

COCONUT MIXTURES

A SPECIALITY

All Particulars From

N. VAITILINGAM & Co.,

J. R. BACKUS Esqr.,

STOCKISTS,

Or

REPRESENTATIVE,

Jaffna.

Manipay.

(Mis. 82. 10-7-39 to 9-9-39.) (r)

Order NisiIN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 736

In the matter of the intestate estate of
the late Ludehmy wife of Vinasi-
thamby Kanagasabai of Urelu

Deceased

Vinasithamby Kanagasabai of Urelu

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kanagasabai Gunaratnam
2. Kanagasabai Gnanaratnam
3. Kanagasabai Swiratharatnam all
of Urelu

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the
petitioner coming on for disposal
before C. Coomarasamy Esquire Dis-
trict Judge Jaffna on the 12th day of
May 1939 in the presence of Mr. R.
Kannuduray Proctor on the part of the
petitioner and the affidavit and peti-
tion of the petitioner having been
read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed
1st respondent be appointed Guar-
dian-ad-litem over the abovenamed
2nd and 3rd respondents minors for
the purpose of representing them in
this Testamentary proceedings and

letters of administration to the
estate of the abovenamed deceased
be issued to the petitioner as the law-
ful husband of the deceased and
that the same be issued to him accord-
ingly unless the respondents or any
other person shall appear before this
court on or before the 16th day of
June 1939 and show sufficient cause
to the satisfaction of this court to
the contrary.

This 27th day of May 1939

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy.
District Judge

16-6-39

This Order Nisi is extended
and Re-issued for 21-7-39(Sgd.) S. Rodrigo
Additional District Judge.

(O. 29, 17 & 20 7-39)

No 081

**A UNIQUE TREAT TO THE ELITE
OF JAFFNA!**

VISIT

THE PREMIER CAFÉ

(Bankshall Street.)

Modelled on the Leading Metropolitan
Refreshment Rooms.

FOUNTAIN BRAND MINERALS
FRESH FRUIT DRINKS
FRUIT CAKES, ICES & THE
OOD OF LOVE—RADIO MUSIC

In Short for Everything Appetising
Refreshing & Entertaining

MANAGEMENT

THE PREMIER BAKERY
BANKSHALL STREET,

Phone 44.

JAFFNA.

[Y. 160. 29-9-38 to 28-9-39.]

[T]

**THE JAFFNA MUTUAL
BENEFIT FUND LTD.**

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made	Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments
of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the
end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per
annum on the average monthly balance when it does
not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months
and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo
and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and
from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged
at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

For further particulars apply to

S. KANAGASABAI.

Y. 47. 21-11-38—20-11-39. (1's)

Shroff.

N. VAITILINGAM & Co.,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS & BUILDING CONTRACTORS

COLOMBO & JAFFNA

Telephone No. 30. (Jaffna.)

We stock Japan, German, Danish, Italian and English cements.
We are Sole Distributors in Jaffna for Asano cement which is
a superior cement and well patronised by Government and
other local bodies in and out of Jaffna. As we get down these
cements direct from Europe and Japan we sell them at
surprisingly cheap price.

QUOTATIONS WILL BE GIVEN ON APPLICATION
we Undertake Building Constructions of Steel Structures
Or any other Kind or Size

We have a good stock of roofing and plain sheets in
all sizes. Round iron, Barbed wire, Brassfittings, Paints, Varnishes,
Oils, Asbestos roofing, Ceiling, etc.

Head Office

38. Third Cross Street Colombo.

Phone No. 2210 (Colombo)

Y. 65. 1-3-38—31-3-39. (T)

INVEST YOUR MONEY IN INDIGENOUS CONCERNS

THE JAFFNA CO-OPERATIVE STORES Ltd.

(Estd. in 1918)

Authorised Capital	Rs. 100,000
(1000 SHARES OF Rs. 100/- EACH)	

Reserve Fund	Rs. 23237.39
--------------	--------------

Dividends Paid for the Last 19 Years Rs. 80,000.00

The only outstanding National Business Concern Serving the
Public Interests

Patronize This Store and Buy Your Provisions Here

Invest your Savings by Buying a Share here. Support this
National Undertaking: Very good Dividends have been
Paid in the past in spite of keen Competition.

*Please Apply for Particulars to
the Manager*

[Y. 175. 24-10-38- 23-10-39] T.

NEAT AND GOOD

Printing

OF

EVERY
DESCRIPTION**Artistic**

AND

CommercialWE ARE SPECIALLY EQUIPPED
TO GIVE YOU**PROMPT SERVICE**

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS

(THE "HINDU ORGAN" PRESS)

JAFFNA.

Phone No. 56.

Printed and published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Vannarponnai,
East, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana
Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai
Jaffna. on THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1939.