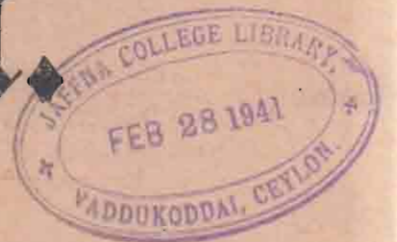


# THE Hindu Organ.

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## CHINA IS A NATION TODAY

Old Isolationism Ended  
By the War

### RENAISSANCE BEGAN WITH STUDENT MOVEMENT

BY O. M. GREEN

THERE is an old saying among Western observers of China that she is not a nation but a civilisation. Until recent years there was a great deal of truth in this. Although united by a common culture—the wonderful ethical teaching handed down through thousands of years from Confucius, Mencius and successive teachers—the Chinese people were for practical purposes not a nation, but an aggregation of innumerable families and little districts, their outlook bounded entirely by the family and the village pump. One province knew and cared little about what happened in another province. The values of money, weights and measures were totally different between one province and the next. One part of China could be at war even with a foreign nation and another part remain indifferent and continue its traffic with the enemy as if nothing were happening.

#### New Sense of Unity

The most striking outcome of the past three years of war with Japan—probably from China's point of view the most important thing of all—is that they have put an end for ever to this old isolationism. The Chinese people have been awakened to a sense of oneness as never before. They have become a nation.

The process of awakening had indeed been going on for some years before the war. It may be dated roughly from the overthrow of the Empire and the establishment of a Republic in 1911. Thousands of young Chinese went abroad to study, some in England or America, others who could not afford to go so far, in Hong Kong or Singapore. They came home fired with new ideas. Frequently they were over-enthusiastic, undisciplined, made nuisances of them-

selves, got into trouble with the authorities, sometimes were imprisoned and even executed. But the renaissance of China really belongs to the great student movement. They went out through the country, starting popular schools for the peasants and medical centres for the peasants families, above all preaching continually that China is one and that the sons of Han are part and parcel of each other, however widely dispersed.

#### The New China

The growth of these ideas has been amazingly stimulated by the nature of the war with Japan. Spreading as it has done over more than half China and carried by aeroplanes into the remotest parts, the war has hastened the awakening of the common people and the growth of the sense of national unity as nothing has ever done before. It used to be said, quite truly, that the Chinese peasant did not know or even care who governed him so long as he was left in peace to till his field. But he knows now and he cares very much.

This new sense of nationality is of course, seen at its best in the vast west and south-west of China—some twelve times the size of Great Britain—whither General Chiang Kai-Shek and the Government retreated after the loss of the eastern cities in 1937-38. Here, behind a barrier of virtually impassable mountains they are building up a new state with an energy and success which are the amazement of all who have seen what is being done.

In a sense, China has for the time being been compressed into these western retreats. It is calculated conservatively that sixty million Chinese, peasants, mill hands, workers of every

(Continued on page 4)

## FARMING IN THE DRY ZONE

IMPORTANCE OF CATTLE AND  
ROTATIONAL CROPS

### CHANGE IN THE ATTITUDE OF CULTIVATOR NECESSARY

BY THE EDITOR,  
(The Tropical Agriculturist)

ONE striking difference between the traditional "chena" cultivation and rotational farming is the fact that cattle play no part in "chena" cultivation while they are an integral factor of successful rotational farming.

Increasing attention is being given to the question: is it possible to replace existing "chena" methods with a stable and remunerative system of rotational dry-land farming in the dry-zone. Up to the present attention has been directed mainly towards determining a sequence of food crops, money crops, and green manure crops which will over a period of years give a reasonable assurance of a livelihood to the cultivator and furnish him with a food supply, adequate not only to enable him to exist between one crop and another but to nourish him fully so that he may be healthy, well-developed and able to rear a strong and vigorous family which can populate the empty spaces which are such a feature of the dry zone. It is becoming increasingly clear that in addition to discovering a suitable sequence of crops to follow each other on the land it is equally important to provide for adequate cultivation and preparation of the soil for the various crops and periodical replenishment of the soil by a satisfactory system of manuring.

Such conceptions are, of course, unknown to the "chena" farmer. The only cultivation which is possible on a "chena" is such as can be accomplished by the mammy, and manuring is left to the process of nature, namely, by abandoning the land after a short period of cultivation and allowing regrowth of jungle to take place.

Dependence on the mammy sets a very definite and

very restricted limit to the area which can be cultivated. It is very apparent that, if a cultivator is to be able to secure an adequate standard of comfort and nutrition by rotational farming in the dry zone, he must be able to cultivate a much greater area of land than is possible by his present "chena" methods. In other words he will have to replace his mammy by tillage implements which means that instead of regarding cattle as depredators which must be guarded against by fences and caretakers he must look upon them as his chief ally.

So far as manuring is concerned the ploughing-in of green crops may provide a partial solution of the problem but an adequate supply either of farm yard manure or compost will be a powerful supplement.

If cattle suitable to provide the motive power for tillage instruments, to furnish a supply of manure for the land, and to supply dairy products for the cultivator's family are to become a feature of the dry-zone farming of the future, a revolutionary change in the attitude of the cultivator is necessary. What will have to be accomplished will include the following:—(a) the growing, collection, and storage of fodder to maintain the cattle during the season of scarcity; (b) a system of management whereby all or the greater part of the manure produced by the cattle can be returned to the soil; (c) an increase in size and strength of the cattle so that they may be used to work tillage implements; (d) a method of management which will make the cattle docile and easy to train; and (e) improvement of the milking capacity of the cows to such a degree that the milk production of one or two cows will be suffi-

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**Hindu Organ.**

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1941.

### THE AMENDED MARRIAGE ORDINANCE

AN AMENDMENT TO THE MARRIAGE Ordinance, which requires the Registrars of Marriages (other than Kandyan and Mohammedan) "to certify whether the female party to an intended marriage belongs to a class of people to whose habits and feelings it is contrary to appear in public before wedlock, in case the parties wish the registration to take place at such place and hour as they may prefer" seems to us an invasion of a privilege the Hindus have been enjoying so far in regard to the registration of their marriages. This amendment requires, in the case of a party wishing the marriage to be registered at home, that the application for such registration should bear a 30-rupee stamp and a fee of Rs. 20 should be paid to the registrar. This marriage Registration (amendment) Ordinance No 15 of 1940 has failed to recognise that Hindu girls, as a rule, do not appear in public before marriage, and therefore their marriages should continue to be registered in their homes. There may be a very few unmarried girls from civilised families who perhaps "appear in public"; these are exceptions from whom the whole class of Hindu girls should not be judged. Not only Hindus but even Tamil Christian girls too do not generally appear in public. The amendment does not cause any inconvenience to the registration of Christian marriages. It is only the Hindus who are greatly affected by it; if the marriage of a Hindu girl has to be registered, there should be a preliminary inquiry as to whether she used to appear in public or not, and if it is established that she appears in public, the law requires that the registration should take place at the Registrar's Office, and if only the contrary is established, the marriage will be registered evidently as in the past. But if it is proved that the girl appears in public and yet the party wishes the marriage to be registered at home, a penalty of Rs. 50 will have to be paid by the party by way of stamp and enhanced fees to the Registrar. The phrase "appear in public" is capable of being pressed to include attending schools and similar educational institutions. No doubt many Hindu girls attend schools but do not

in other ways "appear in public." It is very essential, therefore, that attending schools and taking part in educational activities should not be construed in interpreting the Ordinance as appearing in public and taking part in public activities, as against the well established Hindu custom of not permitting unmarried girls to "appear in public." The phrase "appear in public" should therefore be clearly defined so as not to include the educational pursuits of Hindu girls. We feel that the ordinance should be so amended as to exclude all Hindu girls from the operation of this new Ordinance. Only so the general inconvenience caused to Hindu girls by the Amendment Ordinance could be obviated. We plead for the *status quo ante* for Hindu girls in this respect and trust that the Hindu Councillors will immediately move in the matter. The State Council, we are certain, will not fail to appreciate the inconvenience caused to the Hindu girls by the amended Ordinance and amend the Ordinance to satisfy the Hindu point of view.

### WAR ALLOWANCES FOR LOW PAID EMPLOYEES

#### To Meet Increased Cost Of Living

Three supplementary estimates totalling Rs. 982,500 are likely to be introduced in the State Council next week for allowances to daily-paid and hourly-paid Government labourers and to Government servants in receipt of Rs. 100 or less a month to meet the increased cost of living occasioned by the war.

Of these three sums, Rs. 205,000 is for Railway employees and Rs. 17,500 for the Electrical Department. The supplementary estimates will cover the payment of the cost of living allowance from March 1st to September 30th 1941.

In November the State Council accepted, after certain amendments, the motion of Mr. D. D. Senanayake recommending increases of pay of daily and hourly-paid employees of Government.

### DELFT BOAT SERVICE

#### Protest Against Giving On Tender

At a public meeting held at the Mavaluram R. C. School, Delft, Mr. A. Kandiah presiding, a resolution was passed that the services of the motor launch "Silverspray" should not be given on tender either to private individuals or to the Islands Co-operative Motor Boat Service Society. Should the District Road Committee be unable to run the service profitably, the service of the launch should be handed over to the Village Committee of Delft with conditions to build up a reserve fund.

## PUNDIT MAHALINGASIVAM

"For Lycidas is dead, dead ere his prime,  
Young Lycidas, and hath not left his peer"

(By A. R. ShanmugaRatnam)

Vetpillai Mahalingasivam has passed away all too soon, before the full fruition of his rare powers; and his passing has created a void in this land.

Vetpillai, his father, proudly acclaimed the "Master Interpreter" of Tamil Literature, always lent the distinction of his name to Madduvil, the home of his mother and the village of his birth. But his wife and his father's parents belonged to Puloli, hailing from a family rich in scholastic and poetic tradition, the fame of whose women is as great as the men's in the world of learning and letters. It is to this family and to Puloli that Mahalingasivam's greatest affinity belongs, though Madduvil claims his birth, Mayidapuram the honour of his marriage, and Kopay the renown of his teaching.

Mahalingasivam spent only a short time in the schools of Jaffna. As a boy of fourteen, he accompanied his father to Chidambaram. He had for a brief period the privilege of the tuition of his father; the father had the pleasure of teaching a genius sprung from his own loins. He must have learnt a fair amount from his illustrious father; but he could not have learnt much from his other teachers. He did not appear to have devoted any length of time to self-study either. He always seemed to be interpreting the master minds by flashes of intuition and imaginary insight, rather than by the toil of laborious days and nights. He gave the impression of having known the masters personally, rather than of having studied their works. He was the Supreme Court of Appeal for all questions connected with Tamil Language and Literature.

He had a razor-sharp intelligence which could in an instant lay bare the weaknesses of his opponent in debate. A great resourcefulness and his facility with words always came to his rescue when he was cornered in discussing problems relating to branches of knowledge he had not mastered. His prejudice was a great in matters outside the limits of his knowledge, as his accuracy was within them. He was a man of transparent sincerity and boundless kindness. Children took to him at first sight. Women felt neither shy nor afraid in his presence. Though he had a poet's sense of beauty, he had a puritan's sense of chastity. He did not subscribe to the view that chastity is exclusively a feminine virtue. He despised a man who glanced even in admiration on another woman. All women reminded him of the Divine Mother.

He had no self-consciousness whatever, and never worried about his personal appearance. He was often seen in the public roads with his cloth doubled up to make walking easy. Lips suffused with betel juice, a shawl thrown anyhow over his shoulders leaving most of the upper part of his body bare to the elements, a book or two in his hand, and the "kaddarveshti" complete the picture he daily presented; sometimes a vermilion mark appeared on the forehead as a finishing touch. He had strong views on our imported craze for covering up

the body; it was so much anathema to him as sleeping with windows shut is to Dr. Chellappah. I have it on the authority of an eminent doctor that Mahalingasivam's usual attire is the one most suited to the climatic conditions of the Tamil land.

Mahalingasivam taught first in Victoria College, and next in Ramanathan College. While in the latter college, he collaborated with Sir P. Ramanathan in the preparation of his Tamil grammar. Eighteen years ago he was appointed Pundit to the Kopay Government Training School and continued to hold that appointment till his death at the early age of forty-nine. He was a born teacher. By the light of nature, he held his own among a company of men who had been specially trained in Principles of Education and Methods of Teaching. He did not teach his subject so much as he equipped his students to study that subject. He filled them with a sense of the glory of their ancient heritage. He kindled in them a flaming passion for their language and literature. His imagination touched to the quick their own imagination. After two years of Mahalingasivam's teaching, these students went out from Kopay as the torch-bearers of a Renaissance of Tamil learning.

His knowledge of Sanskrit enhanced his Tamil scholarship. For many years the Education Department employed him as Examiner in Sanskrit for many of its public examinations. He worked ungrudgingly to further Tamil and Sanskrit learning, by teaching his students at Kopay out of school hours to prepare them for Bala-pundit and Pundit examinations. He was a tower of support to the Jaffna Oriental Studies Society.

He was a silver-tongued speaker. He held his audience not by the power of his voice or the strength of his rhetoric, but by the richness of his imagery and the daring of his thoughts and the delicacy of his humour. I have often seen him rise to address audiences which had been listening for hours to the sweet music of South Indian masters. I used to fear that even he would be unequal to the ordeal of holding with prose speech people who had drunk in choicest music. But he never failed. The flashes of his humour and the brilliancy of his imagination roved a match to the most melodious music. The magic of his speech cast a spell over those musicians themselves.

He had the divine gift of song. When the sun scorched his bare back, or the west wind chafed his tender skin, or a sudden cloud drenched his clothes, he chid the offending elements in polished verse. His companion on many of his afternoon journeys, Mr. M. K. Murgesu, had the rare privilege of hearing these gems of poetry as they fell from his lips. Many people whose lives will be soon forgotten will live in the poems he composed in their honour.

Mahalingasivam was a man of genuine piety and intense devotion. His daily worship was full of song and chant. His special attachment was to Subrahmanya and the Goddess-mother. The abounding grace of both are his portion now.



## "MIRACULOUS VICTORIES BEHIND US"

FRANTIC CONFIDENCE IN FUTURE

HITLER PREPARES FOR TRIAL OF STRENGTH IN SPRING

London, Monday. CELEBRATING the 21st anniversary of the birth of the Nazi Party, Hitler today addressed the old members of the Party at the famous Munich beer cellar. His rostrum was two large beer tables on which a small lectern had been placed. A single swastika flag and the "blood-banner" of the beer cellar "putsch" were the only decorations in the hall. Gauleiter Wagner opened the proceedings and Hitler began to speak at 3-15 in the afternoon (G. M. T.).

The first part of Hitler's speech was, as customary, taken up with a review of the history of the Nazi movement and a denunciation of the Versailles treaty. "It is seldom that a politician can face the same audience 21 years after he first addressed it to repeat to them the same programme he presented on the day of the foundation of the Party", exclaimed the Fuehrer.

The speech was broadcast from all German stations and relayed to Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Finland and Switzerland. Many Reich Ministers and Gauleiters (district leaders) were present in the Munich beer cellar.

"I have studied the Versailles treaty as no other man did," exclaimed Hitler. "I have not forgotten it even today."

### Tribute to Women

Paying a special tribute to women Nazis, who "have always stuck to me even in bad times", Hitler said that Nazi methods were unattractive to many, but "I was a soldier from the front where I had got used to a rough time." After speaking for 45 minutes, Hitler's historical review had reached the year 1923.

Referring to his relations with Mussolini, Hitler said: "When I have chosen a man, I stick to him. The bond which unites our revolutions is indissoluble and it is a time when one of them is better off and the other worse off, the former will help the latter because it is a common enemy we are going to defeat."

"Numerous British warships are tied up in the Mediterranean. Numerous British planes are tied up in North Africa. Numerous British land forces are also tied up and it is only now that our sea warfare will start. We have been waiting for our new U-boats. Two hours ago, I received reports that German surface warships and U-boats had sunk 215,000 tons of shipping in two days, but in March and April, naval warfare will start such as the enemy has never expected."

"Wherever Britain touches the continent, we shall face her. Wherever British ships cruise, our U-boats will be sent against them until the hour of decision arrives. I have learned to wait, but I have not been idle during that time."

"Last autumn the British said: 'If he tried to land now, it does

## J. S. C. Re-Examination

Girls' Schools To Stand Out

The Association of Headmistresses of Schools has decided, on principle, not to present pupils for the Junior School Certificate re-examination which is to be held owing to the leakage of question papers. An exception will be made of girls whose parents wish the other way.

Explaining the reason, the association states: "We feel strongly that a re-examination should have been arranged for immediately. The imposition at this late date (three months after the examination) of a second examination in English and history seems to us both futile and unfair."

"It is our considered opinion that there was also a leakage in other papers, notably in arithmetic. We, therefore, are not sending in our candidates for the re-examination except at the express wish of individual parents."

"As a matter of principle we have done our best to support this examination, but incidents of this nature seriously impair our confidence in the conduct of local examinations."

"This confidence is further impaired by the varying standard of the examination from year to year, as is shown by the high percentage of failures in the results already communicated to us by the Education Department. This percentage is not a true indication of the ability of the candidates or of the work done in schools."

not matter. In the spring of 1941, Britain will win her victories on the Continent. Well, they have transferred their victories elsewhere and we have had to run after them, but we shall find them wherever they go and strike at them where our blows will be most destructive."

Exclaiming that Germany was not fleecing others but following a form of economy which was of use to Germany, Hitler said: "States cannot be built on capitalism. Those who think that they can prevent a rising of the people by waging war will find that they have only speeded it up. It will not be the gold standard which will emerge from this war."

### In The Spring ...

"The German nation and army, party and state, are indissoluble. Only a few fools could ever think of a revolution in Germany. I have taken on many democratic enemies in the past and have always been victorious. I am grateful to Fate that if this struggle was necessary, it has come during my lifetime and while I am still feeling fresh and vigorous. I am feeling more fresh than ever now for the Spring is coming and the time when we can measure our strength again. We have miraculous victories behind us. I am convinced that Providence will bestow its blessing on us in the future to which I look with fanatic confidence."

In the course of his speech, Hitler stated: "An American general declared a few days ago that in 1936 Mr. Churchill said to him: 'Germany is becoming too powerful and must be destroyed.' I realised that there was a clique in England inciting for war, so I decided to make arrangements accordingly and we worked fanatically."

## UNACCEPTABLE TO HINDUS

THE AMENDED MARRIAGE ORDINANCE

LEAGUE SUGGESTS ANTI-"T. B." CAMPAIGN

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Manipal Parish Social Service League held on the 22nd instant.

"The Managing Committee of the Manipal Parish Social Service League protests against the Marriage Amendment Ordinance No. 15 of 1940 which requires that a special fee of Rs. 30/ and a fee of Rs. 20 to the Registrar should be paid by one of the parties to a marriage if the marriage is to be registered at the residence of one of the parties. The Committee is of opinion that the privilege given to Hindus during the last 33 years to register marriages at their homes should be continued. In view of the fact that Hindu marriages are registered at auspicious hours mostly during the night when the Registrar's office is closed, and also because Hindu girls do not move in public in the sense as Europeans and Burghers do, the League requests the Hindu councillors to take the necessary steps either to have the amended Ordinance annulled or to get the Government to grant licenses to eligible Brahmin priests to register marriages as Christian Ministers are empowered to do."

Proposed by Mr. C. Thiagarajah  
Seconded by Rev. S. P. Wijayaratham.

"That the Government be requested that immediate steps be taken to diagnose cases of Tuberculosis which now go unrecognised in the villages till they reach an incurable stage, by which time the victims become instrumental in spreading the disease to other people. The League suggests for this purpose Itinerating Specialist Medical Officers to be appointed to tour round the villages and examine patients in their homes on report made by Medical Officers, Native Physicians, Headmen and leading citizens."

"That the Government be informed that the present system of admission to the Kankasanturai Sanatorium is unsatisfactory as far as Jaffna patients are concerned, as they are forced to go to Ragama and Kandana for want of room at the Kankasanturai Sanatorium, which is practically filled up by patients from the South, and that that the Government be requested to make arrangements to give preference to Jaffna patients by reserving at least three fourths of the beds at Kankasanturai for them."

Proposed by Dr. K. Kathiravelu.  
Seconded by Rev. S. P. Wijayaratham.

### Personal

Mr. S. Veluppillai, Senior Hospital Assistant Taiping, has come over here on five month's leave and is staying at his place at Karainagar. He is a cousin of Mr. S. Kanapathippillai, Chairman V. C. Karainagar, and uncle of Mr. K. Thillaiyampalam, Chief Clerk, Forest Office, Kuala Lumpur,

## STATE MUSEUM FOR JAFFNA

MR DERANIYAGALA SUPPORTS PROPOSAL

"PENINSULA OFFERS EXCELLENT SCOPE"

THE Director of the Colombo Museum, Mr. P. E. P. Deraniyagala supports the proposal put forward by the Jaffna Urban Council that the Central Government should take the initiative in establishing a museum in Jaffna, but feels that the time is inopportune in view of the present financial stringency and the necessity for conserving funds.

Mr. Deraniyagala who has been asked to report on the proposal said that the Jaffna Peninsula would undoubtedly offer excellent scope for the type of museum he had in mind. The Jaffna authorities, he added, had not, however, stated, what kind of museum they would like to have.

The museum he had in view would prominently exhibit the industries in the peninsula, with the aid of large-scale models, showing the various processes of manufacture; the turtle fishing industry; models of the famous wells of Puttur; the palmyrah tree and its by-products; ancient and modern gold filigree work, etc.

Mr. Deraniyagala is of the opinion that a well-arranged museum on modern lines can be established in Jaffna as there is much in the Peninsula that needs a permanent record worthy of study, in relation to the ancient culture of Jaffna, the habits and customs of its people and the various foreign influences.

There are at present two museums in the Island. One at Colombo and the other at Kandy. The Kandy Museum is small and contains such exhibits as were peculiar to the Kandyan provinces.

The Colombo Museum, though not comprehensive and modern in the way the exhibits are exposed to view, deals with things which are connected with the entire country.

The exhibits are illustrative of the customs, arts and handicrafts of the inhabitants.

Place has been given in this historical review not only to examples of Sinhalese and Tamil art and ethnology but also to objects in which the influence of the Portuguese, Dutch and English periods of occupation can be traced.

It is the national museum of the country.

## Colombo North By-Election

Two candidates are contesting the Colombo North seat rendered vacant by the death of Mrs. Naysum Saravanamuttu.

Dr. R. Saravanamuttu, Mayor of Colombo, has been nominated as the Congress candidate. The other is Mr. M. Joseph de Silva, a labour candidate.

The date of the by-election has been fixed tentatively for April 19 or April 26.



## ARALY NOCHCHIKADU PILLAIYAR TEMPLE

DECLARED A PUBLIC  
CHARITABLE TRUST

EJECTION OF  
DEFENDANTS DECREED

The Nochchikadu Pillaiyar Temple of Araly was declared a public charitable trust by the District Judge of Jaffna. According to the decree in the case in 1932 the management of the temple and its temporalities was vested in a board of five trustees on which Ampalavanar Thamotherspillai of Araly West and his successors were to hold a hereditary seat and the other four were to be elected by the congregation and the board was to appoint an executive officer who was to be subject to the control of the board.

Accordingly at a meeting of the congregation Messrs V. Vaitilingam, V. Kandiah, V. Periatamby and V. Murugesu were elected as trustees along with Mr. A. Thamotherspillai.

The defendants in the case Messrs. A. Kanapathipillai, A. Sabapathipillai and Sinnatagam widow of Ambalavanner, prevented the new trustees from taking possession of the temple and its temporalities.

The trustees thereupon filed an action on 24th September 1935. The defendants raised an objection that the plaintiffs had no locus stand to continue the action as their terms of office had expired on 1st December 1935. The Supreme court upheld the objection.

Another meeting of the congregation was held and four new trustees were elected who were substituted plaintiffs. They are Messrs. V. Veluppillai, S. Veluppillai, A. Veluppillai of Araly West and V. Muttukumar of Vaddukkodai west.

By a decree of the District Court on 27th January this year, the substituted plaintiffs and the 5th plaintiff were appointed Board of Trustees of the temple and the defendants ejected from the temple and its temporalities.

## Resuscitation of Hindu Religious Society

A public meeting of the Hindus of the Manipal Parish, convened by 12 leading residents of the area, and held on Monday last, under the chairmanship of Palavar K. Somasundaram of Navaly, at the Manipal Vivekananda Sabha Hall, it was resolved to resuscitate the Manipal Vivekananda Sabha which was founded by the late Mr. S. K. Lawton in 1904. Mr. R. Thambirajah, Pandit V. Ramana then and Dr. K. Kathiravelu addressed the gathering.

The following Office-bearers were elected: Patron:—Muhariram S. K. Swaminathan, President.—Dr. K. Kathiravelu, Vice-President.—C. Thiagarajah, Secretary.—S. Muttumaraswamy, Assistant Secretaries.—S. Thambirasa, T. Sri Ramanaathan, and S. Varnavehan, Treasurer.—V. Sivasubramaniam, Assistant Treasurers.—K. Kalasakaram and M. C. Mahesan, Auditors.—C. N. Devarajan; Guarantors:—Muhar-

## Letter to the Editor

### Marriage Registration Ordinance

Sir,—An ordinance cited as the Marriage Registration (Amendment) Ordinance No. 15 of 1940 was passed in Council on the 23rd July 1940 and assented to by the Governor on the 8th of August 1940.

The History of the Hindu Marriages briefly is this:

One gives notice of marriage and then within the prescribed time gets the marriage registered. If it is done in the Registrar's Office, a small fee is paid to him. If it is in the bride's house, a fee of Rs. 5 and travelling allowance of 50 cents per mile both ways is paid.

Now the amendment of this ordinance empowers the Assistant Provincial Registrar to hold an inquiry before a free licence is granted to the Registrar of Marriages for the registration of the marriage at the bride's place if the Registrar is required to solemnise accordingly. Secondly, the section which from 1907 applies to the Buddhists is enforced on the Hindus who cannot now substantiate "customs." The penalty is Rs. 30 for a licence and a fee of Rs. 20 to the ordinary registrar, not to mention the untold amount of hardship and expenses involved and incurred in the enquiry. The amendment has given a decent concession to the Buddhists by reducing the Rs. 50 fee to Rs. 30 being the licence fee, which is now applicable to all those Buddhists and Hindus who want their marriages solemnised at home.

The Tamil Registrar has a filip to his purse by the privilege given by this statutory power for an additional fee of Rs. 15 in case he registers a marriage at a Hindu's dwelling. The legislature itself in amending this ordinance is aiding and forcing the female party (Hindu) to undergo an inquiry by exposing her to gaze and other inconveniences against the "customs" by getting her out of her dwelling and making her to do a journey in some cases covering thirty to fifty miles, as in outlying Provincial towns, things are not so easy as in the Western Province. Again the standard and functions in a place like Colombo should not be taken as a criterion for all the Tamil districts. The serious objection that one could foresee is the scope and chance given to the registrars of marriages—if interested in either party to a marriage—to accelerate or delay the marriage to the detriment of the other party.

The Hindus have been registering their marriages since 1907 without any agitation and a departure from the smooth working of a system not for the better but for the worse, uncalled for and unasked, is highly condemnable.

Yours faithfully,  
S. VELUPILLAI

35, Queer Street,  
Colombo, 24th Feb. 1941.

GIRM S. E. Swaminathan, Dr. K. Kathiravelu, Sivakavadu Muttukumaraswamy, N. Sinnatamby, V. Sivasubramaniam, R. Thambirajah, K. Chinnalingam, S. P. Ambalavanan, C. N. Devarajan, C. Thiagarajah, S. Muttumaraswamy, and K. Somasundaram

The meeting terminated later in the night with a lyrical lecture on "Gauri" delivered by Bahana Sri S. Nagaraja Sarma.

## THE JAFFNA COLLEGE

### Parents-Teachers Association

The annual celebrations of the Jaffna College Parents-Teachers Association was held on Thursday, the 20th February, 1941. The annual business meeting was held in the Ottley Hall at 4.15 p. m. Mr. D. S. Sanders, the President of the Association, presided.

The following were elected as office bearers for the year 1941.

President: Mr. A. C. Sundarampillai.

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Sellathurai, S. Kandiahpillai, S. Annamalai and Rev. S. K. Runker.

Joint Secretaries: Messrs. M. Kathiravelu and A. T. Vethaparanam.

Treasurer: Mr. S. Sinnappah

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A garden party was held at 5 p. m. which was largely attended by all parents. At 5.45 p. m. Mr. C. Coomaraswamy District Judge, Jaffna, delivered his address which was followed by a concert. Mr. M. Kathiravelu proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker and parents.

## Order Nisi

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 971  
In the matter of the Estate of late Meenadchippillai wife of Naganather Elaguppillai of Vaddukkodai West, Jaffna Deceased.

Naganather Elaguppillai of Vaddukkodai West, Jaffna, presently Overseer, Khatagasdigiya  
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Elaguppillai Subramaniam
2. Elaguppillai Sivapillaiam
3. Vettivelu Sinnathamboo all of Vaddukkodai West, Jaffna

Respondents.

The 1st and 2nd named Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 3rd Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd day of December, 1940 in the presence of Mr. M. Kathiravelu, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner above-named; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner dated the 16th day of December 1940, having been read:

It is ordered (a) that the above-named 3rd Respondent, be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem of the minors, the 1st and 2nd Respondents above-named, to represent them and for the purpose of prosecuting their interest in these testamentary proceedings, and (b) that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as husband of the above-named deceased, to have Letters of Administration to her estate issued to him, unless the Respondents above-named or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before the 12th day of February 1941, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 11th day of January 1941.  
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

Extended and Reissued for  
24-3-41.

(O. 92, 27-2 and 3-3-41)

## China is a Nation Today

(Continued from page 1)

description, have fled from the Japanese invasion to Western China. It is a district immensely rich in natural resources both under and upon the ground, all previously very little developed. The Government carried off quantities of machinery from the east in their retreat and have started factories, cottage industries, mining, road and railway building, all of which give work to the refugees and develop the country.

### Nation With a Great Future

Thousands of students and professors, whose colleges and universities in East China had been destroyed, have tramped hundreds of miles to open new centres of learning. They had to begin in the most primitive way often holding classes in caves and mat sheds short of books and scientific apparatus. But gradually things are improving with them, and from highest to lowest all are fired with the one idea of China as a nation with a great future before it. Even though largely cut off from the outside world the Chinese say that the natural wealth of the west will be enough to keep them going.

They are upheld by three great factors. First by the knowledge that they have been able not only to resist the Japanese, but even on several occasions to inflict serious reverses on them. Secondly, they are upheld by the remarkable personality of General Chiang Kai-Shek, who besides being a very able soldier, has proved himself a real statesman and a consummate leader. It is no exaggeration to say that the Chinese almost worship him and follow him with unquestioning devotion. And, lastly, they are fired by the new and exhilarating sense of national unity and common purpose. There are occasional differences, as there must always be in the body politic. But these are mere shadows compared with the glowing discovery that China is one.

(Life)

## CEYLON WAR LOAN

The Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank Ltd. undertakes to purchase Stocks for any applicant and to afford facilities for easy payment. Please therefore send your application in the prescribed form to the undermentioned.

J. SUBRAMANIAM LEWIS,  
Manager,

Jaffna Co-operative Central  
Bank Ltd., Jaffna  
(Nos. 197, 24 & 27-2-41.)

## Bid for Russo-Japanese Understanding

Chungking, Feb. 21.

It is suggested in well-informed Chinese quarters here that in an effort to bring about a Russo-Japanese rapprochement Germany is urging Japan to return the southern part of the island of Sakhalin to Russia. In return it is proposed that Russia should agree to enter into a non-aggression pact with Japan.

Sakhalin was ceded by Russia by the Treaty of Portsmouth in 1905,



## INDIA WARNS CEYLON

### AGAINST CONSEQUENCES OF UNILATERAL ACTION

#### MINISTERS CONSIDER BILLS

Colombo, Feb. 26.

"THE Times of Ceylon" understands that the Government of India has issued a warning to the Government of Ceylon that serious consequences are likely to follow any unilateral action regarding the question of immigration which, India contends, should form part of a general settlement of all Indo-Ceylon problems.

The Board of Ministers, who met yesterday, had this message of Sir G. B. Bajpai, as has already been stated, and they approved two draft bills, one relating to the regulation and control of the entry of non-Ceylonese into Ceylon and for other matters incidental to or connected with these purposes; and the other to provide for the registration of persons in Ceylon who do not possess a Ceylon domicile of origin.

These two bills are likely to be brought up before the State Council on Tuesday while a third they have in view dealing with the status of non-Ceylonese is still in the course of preparation.

The Immigration Control Bill requires visitors to Ceylon to have in addition to a passport a permit issued by the Controller of Immigration.

#### Return Visas

Every non-Ceylonese to whom the ordinance is to apply, who leaves Ceylon and desires to return here after a temporary absence abroad, is called upon to obtain a return visa. The Controller is empowered at his discretion to grant or refuse such a return visa. Refusal is prevented in the case of permanent residents and permit-holders who intend returning before the expiration of the period specified in the permit.

In the case of Muslim women, no photograph need be attached to the passport.

The Governor in consultation with the Chief Secretary and the Home Minister may prohibit the entry into Ceylon of a certain class of undesirable persons.

An A Class permit entitles a person to enter Ceylon and to reside in the country for an indefinite period, exceeding three months.

A B Class permit entitles a person to residence for a definite period which exceeds three months and is specified in the permit.

#### Various Classes

Permit holders are classified into various categories and A Class permits are to be issued to the following:—

(1) Any person in possession of a capital of not less than Rs. 10,000 and in a position freely to dispose of that capital.

(2) Any person who is a member of a liberal profession and entitled freely to dispose of a capital of not less than Rs. 5,000.

(3) Any person whose maintenance is assured and who may be deemed to include persons of religious occupation and a student whose admission to an educational

institution in Ceylon and whose maintenance is assured until such time as he is able to support himself.

(4) Dependents of persons domiciled in Ceylon whether or not such persons are non-Ceylonese.

B. Class permits are to be granted to the following:—

(1) Persons who have a definite prospect of employment in Ceylon.

(2) Traders and craftsmen who desire to earn a living in Ceylon otherwise than as employees and who are entitled freely to dispose of a capital of not less than Rs. 2,000

(3) Persons desiring to seek or accept employment in this country in any of the following occupations, engineering labourer, horse-keeper, latrine labourer, rickshaw puller, tapper or any other prescribed occupation.

(4) The wives of minor children of immigrants belonging to the above three categories.

#### "In Custody"

Any non-Ceylonese who is refused permission to enter the country may be temporarily detained in such manner and while so detained shall be deemed to be in custody.

The Controller of Immigration is empowered to order the master of a ship to remove from Ceylon any person who is refused permission to enter Ceylon.

The burden of proof that a person is not a non-Ceylonese shall, notwithstanding anything in the Evidence Ordinance lie upon such a person.

Penalties under the ordinance include a fine of a thousand rupees, imprisonment to either description of a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

#### Registration Bill

The Registration of Non-Ceylonese Bill provides for a register of non-Ceylonese in each revenue district and for returns regarding every adult non-Ceylonese of either sex and also minor children. Returns relate to non-Ceylonese at present in Ceylon: non-Ceylonese entering Ceylon after the bill comes into operation; to non-Ceylonese born in Ceylon after the appointed date and to non-Ceylonese attaining majority in Ceylon.

Certificates of registration will be issued to non-Ceylonese by a Registering Officer who is empowered to deal with special cases such as, for instance, failure to furnish particulars due to inadvertence or to any unavoidable cause beyond the person's control.

Penalties for offences under this law include a fine of Rs. 500, or six months' imprisonment of either description or both. No prosecution is to be instituted except by the Attorney General or with his written consent.

### Araly Saraswathi Mahasabai

Under the auspices of the Araly Saraswathi Mahasabai a lecture in Tamil was delivered on 24-2-1941, on குருலிங்க சங்கமம் (Kuru Linga Sankamam) by Siya Siri I. Muthuswami Karakal of Udavil, at Karai-piddy Pillaiyar Temple, Araly South, and another lecture in Tamil was delivered on the abovesaid date on கடைவல் வலிபாடு மலையம் (Kadavul Valipadu and Manelayam) by Mr. V. Kandiah (F.M.S. Pensioner) of Araly South at Gnana Vairavar Temple, Urumparai.

T. NAGALINGAM,

Hony. Secretary,

Araly Saraswathi Mahasabai,  
Araly South,  
25-2-1941.  
(Mis. 200, 27-2-41)

## Small-Pox At Mulliyawalai

### Death of a Women

Mullaitivu, 25.

One Kanther Parvathy of Mulliyawalai (a village about six miles away from Mullaitivu town on the Mullaitivu-Mankulam Road) who was found by Dr. A. Sinnathamby, D. M. O. Mullaitivu to be suffering from small pox on the 19th inst. died on the 23rd instant.

It appears that Parvathy along with Rajeswara Mudaliyar of Nallur, Jaffna, Ganesh Mudaly and Erampa Mudaly both of Batticaloa returned from India after a pilgrimage recently.

The D. M. O. Mullaitivu immediately informed M. O. H. Jaffna and M. O. H. Batticaloa by wire regarding the above facts.

Dr. N. Kelaart, D. M. O. H. Anuradhapura, soon visited the area and confirmed the diagnosis of small pox. Control arrangements were immediately started. A temporary infectious disease hospital was put up at Naval-kadu. The patient was isolated and contacts segregated. The patient died on 23-2-41.

The control arrangements are under the direct supervision of the D. M. O. Mullaitivu assisted by a staff of three sanitary Assistants, one apothecary and a male vaccinator.

The situation is carefully watched by the Health authorities.

The cases notified to the M. O. H. Jaffna by the D. M. O. Mullaitivu were found by him to be cases of small pox, one acutely suffering and others convalescing from it. (cor.)

## J. S. C. RE-EXAMINATION

### Concession To Candidates

All those candidates who, in the considered opinion of the Principals of their respective schools, are deserving of the concession to take the English and History papers at the re-examination to be held on March 1, are to be allowed to sit for those papers.

This concession is being granted to those candidates, although by the marks which they have already obtained at the examination held in November, 1940, they have failed to qualify for the test in English and History.

Last week the Education Department sent lists of those candidates who had qualified to sit for the re-examination on March 1 to all the Principals of the schools concerned, but those results revealed that the percentage of failures was abnormally high. Many of the candidates who, in the opinion of their school authorities, were considered "certainties" were found to have failed. Consequently grave dissatisfaction has been felt by the majority of the Principals at those results.

#### Director's Circular

The Director of Education has now sent out a circular to Principals of schools requesting them

## Rural Reconstruction Congress

### Ten Year Plan Being Launched

Matara, Tuesday.

"I am a firm believer in a rural reconstruction scheme for the uplifting of the hapless condition of the masses, particularly of the villager", said Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, at the second All-Ceylon Rural Reconstruction Congress held at Kirinda.

The occasion marks the launching of a ten-year rural plan co-ordinating the work of the State and the efforts of voluntary workers and includes the object of setting up a rural reconstruction training centre in each of the nine provinces.

Mr. J. W. R. Ilangakoon, the Attorney-General, in a message, stated:—

"The message I give you is inspired by the call you have made to everyone, 'Awake, Arise, Lanka's glory lies in you.'

"There is hardly a village in some parts of the country where poverty and disease do not rub shoulders. To build up a virile people who can shoulder the burden of the future Lanka, every effort should be made to eradicate these.

"We must set about in grim earnestness to tackle and to overcome the many problems that face us and if each one plays his part truly and nobly and unselfishly in a united endeavour your ten-year programme for rural reconstruction must end in success."

#### Appalling Conditions

"Is the lot of the Ceylonese happy? Are they perfect in health, wealth, happiness, education and business?" asked Mr. G. C. S. Corea. He travelled about 600 miles within last week and he had gathered first-hand knowledge of the pitiable condition of the villager. In places like Bibile and Wellawaya conditions were appalling.

The only remedy for the betterment of the economic condition was the Darrell Peiris Scheme of Rural Reconstruction, he said.

He emphasized that the Government and the public must co-operate in such a matter then only could the country be saved. He was ready to give any help in such an endeavour.

Mr. C. F. Ingledow, the Assistant Government Agent, Matara, said that Mr. Darrell Peiris was the ideal man for a movement of that nature.

Mr. Darrell Peiris appealed to the nation to come forward as an organised body and relieve the pioneer of the financial burden of maintaining the institution.

The Congress and Exhibition will last a week. Over 150 delegates from Jaffna, Kandy, Ratanour, Talawakelle, Badulla, Mata and Galle have arrived.

A special feature will be the training camp for full-time women rural welfare workers.

to furnish him with a list of the names and in ex numbers of such candidates who, although they have not qualified for the test, are deserving of the concession to sit for the examination.



## Farming in the Dry Zone

(Continued from page 1)

cient to supply the needs of an average family.

Cattle, or to go rather wider, livestock generally are essential to prosperous dry-land farming and the problems connected with their successful incorporation in a system adopted to the dry-zone conditions of Ceylon merit the most careful study. A beginning is being made at the small colony at Kurundankulam. A three-fold outlook embracing the land, the plant, and the domestic animal must replace the old concentration on two aspects only—namely, the land and the plant.

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(G. 193. 6-2-41-5-4-41)

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