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NO. 33.

CRIME INCREASING YEAR BY YEAR

3136 Cases of Burglary and 3754 Thefts in 1937

I. G. P. SUGGESTS FORMATION OF ANTI-CRIME SOCIETIES

THE volume of crime in Ceylon is increasing year by year and in spite of the improved mobility on the part of the Police and the increased use which is being made of modern scientific aids to detection, the percentage of convictions is steadily falling, says the Inspector-General of Police in his Report for 1937.

In 1937 there were 3,136 cases of burglary and 3,754 cases of robbery and theft with 20 per cent. convictions, compared with 23 per cent. in 1936 and 23 per cent. in 1935.

In these reports attention has been repeatedly drawn to the tendency of the criminal to make use of modern methods of transport and to travel farther afield to districts where he is unknown for the purpose of committing crime, a practice which not only calls for corresponding mobility by the Police and their extension to rural districts hitherto only under the control of the Headmen, but for a tightening up of supervision over criminals in those districts which have Police. If the travelling criminal is to be checked every advantage must be taken of rapid means of communication to pass on from one station and one district to another, information of any changes of abode or occupation by known criminals. For information and close supervision of this kind over criminals, the Police are compelled to rely more and more on the co-operation of the village headman. The headman is usually the first official to visit the scene of a crime in the villages and it is on the action taken by him in the preliminary stages that the success or otherwise of an investigation depends. These headmen are still untrained and though ori-

ginally appointed solely for the performance of Police duties in the villages are now made increasing use of by every Government department. They can in consequence pay less attention to the Police side of their duties. The Police themselves, despite the adoption of modern improvements in Police work are, in reality to-day, owing to the demands which the control of motor traffic makes upon their time, far less favourably placed in regard to obtaining information concerning criminals and can devote less time to the prevention and detection of crime than was the case a few years ago. The control of motor traffic imposes upon officers in charge of stations the duty of holding a detailed inquiry into every petty accident or breach of the Motor Ordinance and of spending long hours in Court in almost every case in which an offender is prosecuted. The result is that less attention can be paid by the Police to the prevention of crime and less time can be devoted to its investigation after commission than was the case in the past. It is therefore essential that the headmen should receive some training in Police work and that the strength of the Force should be increased in proportion to the extra work which the growth of motor traffic has imposed it. It will then be possible to station at each district headquarters a force capable of performing all duties in connection with the control of traffic and to leave the Rural Police free to concentrate all their energies on the prevention and detection of crime.

Co-operation by the Public

The co-operation which the Police receive from the public in their task of preventing

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GANDHIJI'S VIEWS ON HIGHER EDUCATION

A Clarification

By M. K. Gandhi

AN ex-professor writes a long letter on my article on Higher Education from which I take the following relevant extracts:

"There is need for further clarification of your views on Higher Education as they have appeared in the HARIJAN of the 9th inst. I agree with many of your views—especially those regarding the enormity of the damage caused by the foreign medium. I also feel that what passes as higher education to-day contains much brass mistaken for gold. I speak from experience as I was a teacher in the line of the so-called 'higher education' till very recently. It is your third conclusion about general revenue and claims of higher education and its corollary, viz. that Universities should be self-supporting, that has left me unconvinced. I believe that every country to be a progressive country must have sufficient facilities for the pursuit of ALL branches of knowledge—not merely chemistry, medicine and engineering, but every kind of knowledge, literature, philosophy, history, sociology, both abstract and applied. All higher pursuits require many facilities which cannot be had without State support. A country depending ONLY on voluntary effort for such pursuits is sure to fall behind and suffer. It can never hope to be free and be able to maintain that freedom. The State must be jealously watchful over the position of higher education in ALL fields. Voluntary effort must be there and we must have our Nuffields and Rockfellers. But the State cannot and must not be allowed to remain a silent spectator. It must actively come forward to organize, help and direct. I wish you to clarify this aspect of the question.

"You say at the end of your article: 'Under my scheme there will be more and better libraries.' I do not find 'THE SCHEME' you speak of in your article, nor am I able to make out how 'more and better libraries and laboratories' will come into being thereunder. I am of opinion that such

libraries and laboratories must be maintained, and so long as donors and voluntary agencies are not coming forward in sufficient numbers, the State cannot divest itself of this responsibility."

My article is clear enough if the expression "definite use" mentioned in it is given its extensive meaning. I have not pictured a poverty-stricken India containing ignorant millions. I have pictured to myself an India continually progressing along the lines best suited to her genius. I do not, however, picture it as a third class or even a first class copy of the dying civilization of the West. If my dream is fulfilled, and every one of the seven lacs of villages becomes a well-living republic in which there are no illiterates, in which no one is idle for want of work, in which everyone is usefully occupied and has nourishing food, well-ventilated dwellings, and sufficient khadi for covering the body, and in which all the villagers know and observe the laws of hygiene and sanitation, such a State must have varied and increasing needs, which it must supply unless it would stagnate. I can therefore well imagine the State financing all the education my correspondent mentions and much more that I could add. And if the State has such requirements, surely it will have corresponding libraries.

What, however, according to my view the State will not have is an army of B. A.'s and M. A.'s with their brains sapped with too much cramming and minds almost paralysed by the impossible attempt to speak and write English like Englishmen. The majority of these have no work, no employment. And when they have the latter, it is usually clerkships at which most of the knowledge gained during their twelve years of High Schools and Colleges is of no use whatsoever to them.

University training becomes self-supporting when it is utilized by the State. It is criminal to pay for a training which benefits neither the

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A SHORT STORY

LOVE
REDEEMED

BY P. K. & NAYAR

"TOMORROW is the birthday of our little Mini," called out Meena as she rushed into the dental clinic. "I was looking up the calendar and I just found it."

"But how many times should I tell you not to intrude into the clinic while I am engaged?" burst out Keshu furiously, as he held the surgical fork at the open mouth of a patient.

"No, no," said Meena, "You must put off work for the day as there is little time left to make preparations. I have already sent for my sister-in-law."

"I tell you Meena," blurted out the dentist, "if you will bargain with me for another moment, I will have no part in the celebrations this year."

"Oh! I am tired of this sort of thing from you" exclaimed his wife vehemently, "whenever there is something to be done at home, you are too busy cleaning the teeth of your patients!"

At this Keshu replaced the fork and sat frowning in the chair. His fingers pressed a button and there appeared the liveried peon to obey orders. Keshu spoke in firm, determined tones: "Go, announce to the patients below that the clinic would be opened throughout today and tomorrow and I shall be entirely at their disposal for the whole while."

The peon disappeared and Keshu with an air of triumph about himself turned to his wife. But Meena had already turned her back to him.

II

It was now three and a quarter years since Keshu and Meena were married. Theirs was a love marriage. They were engaged for a year and a half and Meena's love boldly stood the test of time. She found Keshu a smart young fellow, well versed in the art of wooing and cooing. She thought life would be dreary without him. But when once they were married, the youthful flirt and flush of love was gone.

Keshu was more a man of his profession than an ideal lover. He belonged to the old school of thought. To him, women were pretty little things of the home, and that love when once kindled would take care of itself. But there was no denying the fact he loved his wife. But the trouble was he had not the time to see for himself how the world was going on about her. Day and night he laboured at his clinic seeing patients and serving medicines. True, he earned money by hundreds and repute without rivalry. But his domestic relations were freezing down to zero. At least so it appeared to his wife.

Meena found her husband was growing more and more cold and indifferent towards her. She felt she was neglected. She longed to see that she was still attractive to her husband but all her little manoeuvres to arouse his warmth were doomed to utter failure. He cared more for the teeth and how best they could be kept safe from germs. All his time was absorbed

in it. Meena's peace of mind was disturbed.

III

Little Mini's birthday came and there was feasting and merrymaking in the house. But Keshu had unusual crowd at his clinic and he had no time for anything else. Meena begged of her husband to be present at least for the feast. But he proved as good as his word. He would not budge an inch. Guests inquired after little Mini's father, but Meena pleaded excuses for him—only women know how best to cover such a situation—and they thought no more of it.

By evening the guests had departed. Little Mini's birthday was celebrated. Keshu after a full day's work was out for an evening stroll. It was late when he returned. As he walked alone in the darkness, his mind reflected his day's routine. The thought of his little daughter Mini and her mother came flooding in his mind. How Mini herself came begging before him to come for her birthday celebrations, how her mother pleaded with melting eyes to relax in his resolve and how coldly he had put them off—these thoughts harassed his mind. He felt his heart growing heavy. He was ill at ease. He resolved to go home and make a clean breast of his fault to his wife and then to pacify his little Mini with a nice birthday-gift. It was too late in the day for such a gift and yet he would give it and his daughter would be delighted, so he thought.

IV

As he approached the home, it seemed something was wrong there. There was no light in the verandah. The doors were all closed, only the dim flickering of a ray of light could be seen emerging through the window curtains of the dressing saloon. As he entered the gate, a heavy peal of laughter was heard from inside. As he advanced, he heard heavier footsteps inside. The door was locked, and so he went round the dressing saloon. But it was bolted from inside. Whisperings were audible and he listened. But he failed to make out anything.

He just peeped in through the key hole and he thought he saw a man inside. A short chubby one, as far as he could make out, with trousers, coat and hat. It gave a piercing thrill to his heart when he saw Meena wound up in the stranger's arms. She was caressed by him—the stranger—when he, her husband, was waiting outside and peeping through the key-hole.

V

"What", thought he, "am I in a dream? But no, he was not in a dream. He was wide awake and full in his consciousness. He rubbed his eyes and looked keener. The same thing again and something more—the stranger was kissing her. And she? She was a willing partner to it. His head went whirling round and round. And then like a whirlwind, he tore the door open and with a wide dart burst into the chamber. There stood Meena, her mouth

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The Tragi-Comedy
of DeputationsMadras M. L. A's Advice
to Sinhalese

Mr. T. S. Chokalingam, a Congress member in the Madras Legislative Assembly, speaking at a largely attended meeting on the Galle Race on Sunday, said that the Indians, unlike the Europeans, were connected with the Sinhalese by ties of blood. It was India that had given the Sinhalese their great culture and civilization.

When one reflected on those aspects of bondship between the Indians and the Sinhalese, it was almost heart-breaking for Indians to find attempts being made to drive away the Indians from Ceylon, treating them as if they were also exploiters like the Europeans.

Begging Bowls

Mr. Chokalingam next referred to the "tragi-comedy" of the Sinhalese going in deputation with begging bowls to Whitehall to pray for freedom. He pooh-poohed the delusion entertained by the Sinhalese that they could win freedom by interceding with Whitehall, regardless of whether the minorities were behind them in their demands or not. The fight for freedom must be waged in Ceylon itself, and in that Indians would be a powerful factor in the Sinhalese cause. India was as much concerned with Ceylon securing self-government as the Sinhalese themselves. Even if Ceylonese were content to remain a subject nation, India would not rest content with it. India would insist on complete self-government for Ceylon, and would do everything in her power to attain the goal of Swaraj as early as possible. (Cheers.) Any fear which Ceylon had against Indians here was entirely unfounded, and due to mischievous propaganda or misunderstanding, created by the apostles of reaction and the exponents of the notorious policy of "divide et impera."

Continuing Mr. Chokalingam said that without the Indians and the other minorities with them, the Sinhalese would never be able to obtain Swaraj. Swaraj necessarily implied majority rule, and the Sinhalese must rule the land, but they would not be able to rule without the co-operation of the minorities.

Congress Minister's Mission

Referring to labour problems, the speaker said that the Madras Government was taking steps to prevent the surreptitious importation of Indian labour to Ceylon, and in another couple of months or so the Congress Minister of Labour of Madras would be visiting Ceylon to obtain first-hand knowledge of Indian labour conditions in this island.

Political Association Urged

Continuing Mr. Chokalingam advised the Indians in Ceylon to form themselves into a Political Association which would represent their grievances to the Indian National Congress.

Jaffna Co-operative
Central Bank

Ninth Annual Meeting

The ninth annual general meeting of the Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank Ltd. was held on Saturday, July 30, at 10-30 a.m. in Regal Theatre. Mudaliyar V. Ponnambalam presided.

After the minutes of the last annual general meeting were confirmed, in moving a vote of condolence on the death of Mr. A. E. Clough the President said:

Gentlemen,

Before we proceed with the other items in the Agenda, I feel it is my duty to make a reference affecting the domestic life of the Bank. All of you will share the deep regret of the Directors at the loss sustained by the Bank on the death of our valued President, Mr. A. E. Clough.

I am sure that all of us who knew him intimately will testify to the energetic part he played in initiating the Bank. He was one of its founders and took great interest in the progress of the Bank till his death. Apart from the honorary services he rendered to the Bank, I take this opportunity to express my feelings of regret and deep sorrow at the loss of a personal friend whom I have known for many years both in Malaya and here. I always appreciated his sturdy independence of character and qualities of head and heart which characterised his life. He treated all alike with patient courtesy and he was a friend of everybody.

I propose a vote of condolence expressing the deep and sincere sympathy of the meeting with the members of the bereaved family to be conveyed to his sons and daughters.

The vote was passed the whole house standing.

President's Address

In moving the adoption of the Secretary's report and the Treasurer's statement of accounts, the President said:—

Gentlemen,

I presume that the Annual report and audited Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet for the 9th Year of the Bank which were circulated among you have been in your hands for nearly a month, and it is not therefore necessary for me to restate what you are already aware of.

I may be permitted to refer to some of its important features before I formally move the adoption of the Report and accounts.

I take this opportunity to thank you all, and in particular my colleagues on the Board of Directors for the whole-hearted co-operation extended to me in the administration of the Bank. I am really proud of my association with this Bank since its establishment in 1929, first as its Vice-President, and later as its President successively for these years with an interval of one year and a few months when my friend the late Mr. A. E. Clough filled the position with great acceptance.

It gives me a genuine pleasure and great satisfaction to find that I have your confidence.

Membership

At the close of the last Bank Year the number of share-

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THE FORM OF WELCOME GOVERNOR LIKES

No Useless Expenditure: Special Contributions to Charities

A MEMORANDUM ON RECEPTIONS TO GOVERNOR

GALLE Monday,

THE Governor is anxious that visits and tours by him shall not involve either members of the public or officials in useless expenditure.

Unless local sentiment demands it there is no necessity whatever for any formal address of welcome.

The welcome that the Governor would like best would be to be handed on his arrival a list of special contributions made on the occasion of his visit to local or Island charities.

These are statements contained in a memorandum received by the Galle Municipal Council from the Minister of Local Administration.

Points Stressed

The memorandum further states: The Governor will accept addresses of welcome if local sentiment so demands but wishes the following points to be borne in mind:—

Whenever possible a single address should be presented on behalf of all communities; His Excellency will value such a general address far more than a number of communal addresses;

If an address contains representations or complaints on administrative matters, His Excellency will refer them to the Ministry concerned, but cannot take any other action on them;

Encourage Local Arts

If money is spent on the illumination of an address or on a receptacle for it, it should be spent only in the district visited; in no case should a Governor's visit involve money being spent outside the district. There is no need for an address to be illuminated or placed in a casket; The Governor values illuminated addresses and caskets only if they are representative of and serve to encourage, the Arts and Crafts of the place visited.

Any decorations put up should be of local material and workmanship. The Governor emphasises that decorations are in honour not of himself but of the King's Commission which he holds; he is therefore always glad to see them provided that they do not entail unjustifiable expenditure.

No Entertainment at Meals

The Governor does not expect or desire entertainment at any meal. He wishes to be introduced to and to talk with the leading residents, especially with those who are rendering unpaid public service. At Provincial Headquarters a garden party may be considered desirable for this purpose; if so the Government Agent should consult the Governor before making any arrangements. No such

party should be arranged at District Headquarters or elsewhere.

If time allows he wishes to visit selected public officers, institutions and charitable foundations. As Chief Scout he is always glad to meet Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Purpose of a Visit

The purpose of a Governor's visit is that he may acquire a first-hand knowledge of a district's appearance, problems, progress and activities and enjoy personal contact with local workers, official and unofficial.

His office work prevents the Governor from spending as much time as on tours and visits as he would like. This memorandum may help towards him and others getting the maximum value out of such time as can be allotted to them and towards avoiding waste of money."

"At Home" to Dr. Kunzru in Jaffna

President of Servants of India Society

THE Hon'ble Dr. Hirdyanath Kunzru, President of the Servants of India Society and member of the Council of State, will be entertained at an "At Home" by the North Ceylon Indian Association on Saturday the 6th inst. at 4.30 p.m. at the Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College, Stanley Road, Jaffna.

Dr. Kunzru is going to Australia to attend the British Commonwealth Relations Conference to be held at Sydney from September 3 to 17. He heads the Indian Delegation to the Conference, the other two Delegates being Mr. Ghiasuddin M. L. A. (Central) and Dr. Kalidas Nag.

On his way Dr. Kunzru will spend about 10 days in Ceylon to study the Indian problem here, arising out of the recent ordinance denying franchise to Indian labourers living in rural areas. He proposes to visit some of the estates in Ceylon and meet leaders of Indian and Sinhalese communities and discuss the problem with them.

Dr. Kunzru will spend a few weeks in Japan on his way from Fiji to Malay and on his return voyage spend two weeks in Burma.

He proposes to study the condition of Indian settlers firsthand in the different countries he proposes to visit, and on his return to India to place before his countrymen the results of his tour.

Jaffna Tobacco Sales Society

Mischievous Propaganda Condemned

Society in Sound Position

A discussion on the present position of the Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Sales Co-operative Society was initiated by the Manager of the Society, Mr. N. A. Suppiah, at the Annual Jaffna District Co-operative Conference held last week. Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam, the President of the Society, took the chair.

Mr. Suppiah said that just as rubber, tea and coconut were the mainstay of those in the South, tobacco was the life of the people of Jaffna.

The main market for Jaffna tobacco was Malayalam, from where Jaffna received about four or five lakhs of rupees a year from the sale of tobacco. Time was when they were able to get as much as eight lakhs.

State Aid

The progress of Jaffna depended on tobacco and 90 per cent. of the Co-operative Societies in the North depended on the tobacco industry. Should that industry fail, the co-operative movement in the North would also fail.

It was, therefore, necessary that the Government should subsidise that industry through the Society.

The speaker also said that adverse propaganda was being carried on by interested parties against their society and requested the cultivators not to pay any attention to such wild statements.

Mr. G. de Souza, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, said that he understood that all kinds of malicious rumours were being spread about the society.

During the past few days he had gone into the affairs of the society and he could assure them that it was in a very sound position.

The story had been circulated that the crisis of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank had affected the society. It was entirely false. At no time did the society have any dealings with that Bank.

Resolutions asking for a subsidy for the society and denouncing mischievous propaganda were passed.

INHUMAN RELATIVES

Destitute Woman Dies in Hospital

The old woman Thangammah, who was found lying unconscious on the Anaicottai Road at Koolavadi and removed by a motorist to the Civil Hospital about a fortnight ago, died in the hospital on Monday.

An inquest was held by Mr. S. F. X. Annasampillai, the Town Udhyar.

Dr. C. Gurusamy held the post-mortem and found fracture of the skull and an abscess on left side of the brain.

Mr. T. Sellathamby, Manager Lanka Benefit Corporation, Ltd.

URGENT NEEDS OF JAFFNA HOSPITAL

MATERNITY WARD AND EYE AND YEAR INFIRMARY

DEPUTATION WAITS ON HEALTH MINISTER

THE insufficiency of accommodation in the Jaffna Civil Hospital Maternity Ward and the lack of a waiting room for patients seeking treatment at the Eye and Year infirmary were brought to the notice of the Minister of Health, Mr. W. A. de Silva, by the Rev. Dr. T. Isaac Tambyah, President of the Jaffna Health Association, who along with Mr. C. W. D. Alwines, one of the Secretaries of the Association, waited on the Minister at the P. S.'s Office at the Jaffna Hospital.

The state of the room in which the eye Doctor carried on business, pointed out Dr. Tambyah, was in need of being brought up-to-date and thoroughly modernised.

The Minister agreed and said that he had already arranged for a vote for improvement of the maternity ward and the eye department. He would also see, he said, that provision was made for the erection of temporary accommodation to eye and ear patients.

Dr. Tambyah thanked the Minister.

Skimmed Milk Dangerous

Mr. Alwines submitted a memorandum on the problem of diet and nutrition. He urged the introduction of skimmed milk into the country.

The Minister was firmly against it. He thought it was a most dangerous thing for the public health, whatever might have been said in favour of skimmed milk by the League of Nations. He listened with much sympathy to the idea of having dairies at Paranthan and in other parts of the North so that people may drink more good milk.

Jaffna, stated that on the 20th July when he was coming to his office, he found the woman lying unconscious on the road at Anaicottai. He sent his car to fetch her relative named Sittampalam Kathiravelu, who lived within a quarter of a mile from the spot. On the man refusing to come, witness removed the woman to hospital.

Sellar Nalliah who rendered first aid to the woman on the road said that he sent for her relatives but they did not come. The deceased was of unsound mind.

The Coroner returned a verdict that the deceased died from cerebral abscess resulting from the fracture of the skull and the infected wound of the head as a result of the fracture by some violence.

NOTICE

Policy No. 3703504 issued by The Prudential Assurance Company Limited on the life of Kanagaratnam Choralingam, Inspector of Insurance of Manipal, Jaffna is reported to be lost. Any one finding same or claiming any interest in same should communicate with the Manager of the company within a month from this date after which no claim will be considered.

The Prudential Assurance Co.,
P. O. Box No. 45,
25-7-38. Colombo.
[Mis. 109. 4-8-38.]

DENTAL NOTICE

S. Inai, (Japanese Dentist)
Colombo,
will be at Jaffna at Tiruchelvam Buildings, Main Street, Jaffna, from 7th to 16th August 1938.
[Mis. 110. 4-8-38]



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1938

PURPOSE OF A GOVERNOR'S VISIT

WE PUBLISH ELSEWHERE IN this issue the circular sent by the Minister for Local Administration to Municipal and other local bodies, expressing the feelings of H. E. the Governor as to how he should be received by the people in his official visit to different parts of the Island. The circular reveals the man. It illustrates the sterling qualities of his head and heart which have earned for him a well-deserved reputation as a sympathetic and efficient administrator. It shows His Excellency's earnest and abiding interest in the well-being of the people. The points emphasised in the memorandum are worthy of note, in view of the fact that Governors' visits in the past have always been associated with pomp and pageantry, resulting in useless expenditure and in an unbecoming competition on the part of local associations and individuals to win his favour. The memorandum therefore deserves to be welcomed by the public and acted upon to the very letter and spirit.

It is in the fitness of things that the Governor should not allow his visits to be exploited by the various communal bodies to their advantage. It is all the more so, in a country like ours where sectional and communal prejudices are rampant. He is therefore justified in wishing that, wherever possible, a general address should be presented representative of all communities. We regret to have to observe that in the past Governors were not want-

ing, whose utterances and attitude were calculated to accentuate inter-communal differences. For the Governor has in him the right and the power to reconcile inter-communal distrust by so conducting himself as to inspire confidence in all communities. In this way SIR ANDREW CALDECOTT may well prove a "bridge-builder" *par excellence*.

Another point worthy of notice is, that the Governor's visit should serve as an occasion to foster the local crafts and arts. The circular therefore rightly observes that "The Governor values illuminated addresses and caskets only if they are representative of and serve to encourage the Arts and Crafts of the place visited." He wishes to be introduced to and talk with the leading residents, "especially with those who are rendering unpaid public service." The Governor *can, if he will, encourage by example and precept public spirit and service in this country which so badly needs them*. Who will deny that the bane of the public life in this island is the lack of the spirit of selfless service? We hope and trust that the memorandum will help the Governor in acquiring that knowledge and understanding of "the problems, progress and activities" of the people which is so essential to the success of his administration and to the progress and prosperity of the country.

Russo - Japanese Tension

There is little probability of the minor skirmishes which Reuter reports as proceeding between the Soviet and Japanese forces on the Manchuko frontier developing into a war. The political world does not take the conflict seriously and believes that it will soon blow over. Neither Japan nor the Soviet is anxious for a war at this moment. Japan's hands are full in China, which has falsified the sanguine expectations of her enemy by her steady resistance. Japan's economic position, in the opinion of competent economists is assuming a critical phase. The Soviet has been for some time past feverishly increasing her preparations on the Far East, and she is now in a position to take up any challenge that Japan may make. But Soviet Russia, no less than Japan, will do everything to avert war which, they both know, will not lead to any eventual good. The cause of the conflict is a dispute over the Manchuko frontier, which cannot be definitely fixed at the present moment. Both sides are claiming a portion of the territory on the border. We believe that wiser counsels will prevail and the dispute will be settled without resort to war.

Tree-Tax in Jaffna

Increase in Cadre of Excise Dept

The extension of the tree tax system in Jaffna has resulted in an increase in the cadre of the staff of the Excise Department as well as in a reorganisation of the staff.

The sanctioned strength of the clerical staff has hitherto been 51 clerks—one in the special class, two in Class I, 16 in Class II and 32 in Class III.

According to the new scheme sanctioned by the Financial Secretary the clerical staff will be composed of four Class I clerks, 14 Class II clerks and 33 Class III clerks.

Of that number two Class II clerks and three Class III clerks will be detailed off for duty in connection with the extension of the tree tax system to the whole of the Jaffna district.

The other staff necessary in connection with the scheme includes 16 Inspectors, 16 Sergeants and 22 Excise guards. Those 54 posts do however, form part of the permanent strength of the staff but are subject to revision annually—the holders of those posts being absorbed in the permanent cadre if and when it is found possible to reduce the number required in connection with the tree tax system.

More Excise Guards

It has also been proposed to make eight additional permanent appointments in the grade of Excise guards in order to bring their number up to the strength recommended by the Salaries and Cadres Committee in Sessional Paper XXVIII of 1935.

The tree tax system was first introduced as an experiment in Valigama North in the Jaffna district in January, 1935. The system was officially adjudged to be a success in every respect. There was soon clamour for its extension to the entire revenue district of Jaffna.

The question was then brought up in the State Council by Sir D. B. Jayatilaka, the Minister of Home Affairs, and the Council gave its approval to the further extension of the scheme.

The main feature of the extended system is the abolition of all toddy taveras and their replacement by "tree foot" sales or delivery of toddy at the consumer's residence on special transport-entail-possession permits.

BARDOLI GOES DRY

Total Prohibition Inaugurated

Bardoli, August 2
Following close on the heels of Ahmedabad, Bardoli is the second District to go dry in the Bombay Presidency.

Dr. Gilder, Excise Minister, Bombay, inaugurated total prohibition in Bardoli Taluka and part of Mandvi Taluka yesterday amid scenes of great enthusiasm.

No provision has been made for transport and possession of alcohol by permit in this district.

W m n constables have been enlisted specially for prohibition work.

A long procession, which included many members of backward communities, started from Bardoli Ashram and terminated at Pavitha Maidan where Dr. Gilder burnt two effigies depicting the evil of Drink.

TRAINING CEYLONESE NURSES

THREE BATCHES

PRINCIPAL ON THREE-YEAR AGREEMENT

Colombo, Wednesday.

THE training of Ceylonese Nurses to serve as Nursing Sisters is to be placed on a more organised basis by Miss R. S. Beard, Sister Tutor, who is to be the Principal of the new Training Home for Nurses, and who arrived in Ceylon a few days ago.

It is the aim of the authorities to provide the same course of training for nurses as in Great Britain with the object of securing due recognition of the qualifications of Ceylonese nurses.

At the same time a scheme for the registration of nurses is to be prepared.

Three Groups

According to present arrangements three batches of nurses—first-year students, second-year students and third-year students—are to be trained. Provision is being made in the new Training Home for the accommodation of about 150 pupils.

Miss Beard will be in charge of the Home and will organise the course of training. She will be responsible not only for the training of the Nursing Sisters, whose posts are at present filled from England, but also of the other grade of nurses for work in the hospitals.

Although she is to be in charge of the entire training and is to give regular lectures a number of doctors, who are specialists, are to be asked to supplement these lectures. Special efforts are also to be taken to make the course of training as many-sided and practical as possible and to train the nurses so that ultimately they may be fit to shoulder greater responsibilities than in the past.

Tutor's Experience

The services of Miss Beard have been obtained on a three-year agreement through the Overseas Nursing Association, which was asked to select a suitable officer trained to instruct nurses and possessing teaching experience.

Miss Beard was Administrative Secretary of the Bethnal Green Hospital for four years and prior to that Training School Sister at Lewisham Hospital, London.

The Nurses' Training Home is still under construction at Regent Street facing the General Hospital, and it will be some time before it is completed. Until the school for the training of nurses is organised in this building Miss Beard will be in charge of the training of nurses at the Lady Havelock Hospital and the De Soysa Lying-in-Home, relieving the Matrons of these two institutions of those duties.

STATE COUNCIL VOTERS' REGISTER

Lists being Revised

All possible steps are being taken by the Registrar-General's Department to make the 1938-39 State Council voters' register an all-correct one.

About thirty temporary clerks and more than two hundred enumerators are being employed for the work. Mr. E. Keyt, Assistant Registering Officer, is in charge of the revision of the lists.

RUSSO—JAPANESE TENSION

Changkufeng Bombed by Soviet Planes

JAPAN DECIDES ON NON-AGGRAVATION POLICY TOWARDS SOVIET

Tokyo, Aug. 2.

IT is learned from the War Office that fifteen Soviet planes bombed Changkufeng this morning. The damage is described as negligible.

KOREAN Army Headquarters state that Soviet troops constituting nearly a battalion, supported by nine tanks, again attacked Changkufeng Hill and were repulsed, abandoning three tanks.

GOVERNMENT are reported to have decided upon a policy of non-aggravation towards the Soviet despite the outburst of heavy fighting in Changkufeng. At the same time developments are being watched vigilantly.

CHANCES "FIFTY-FIFTY"

The news that Soviet war planes raided Japanese territory and bombed places in Korea has electrified Tokyo.

A Foreign Office spokesman when asked by Reuter if he could say whether the Soviet air-raids meant peace or war, replied "the chances are fifty-fifty."

He added that everything depended on the Soviet.

Japan wanted to localise the affair and was maintaining a non-provocative attitude as far as possible but there were limits to her patience.

Korean garrison head quarters state that two raids were made this afternoon by Soviet aircraft "shelling and machine-gunning our first line of troops which however suffered no damage."

One raid was carried out by planes which crossed the border of Korea and bombed the railway track.

SOVIET VERSION OF CLASH

Did Not Cross Manchukuo territory

MOSCOW, August 1

A Soviet account of the fighting at Changkufeng on July 31 states that the Japanese opened the attack supported by artillery, and penetrated four kilometres into Soviet territory. Soviet reinforcements drove back the Japanese across the border. Japanese casualties are estimated at 400 while 5 guns and 15 machine-guns were captured. Soviet losses amounted to 13 killed and 55 wounded while one Soviet tank and one gun were destroyed by the Japanese and one Soviet airman captured.

Soviet troops it is stated did not cross into Manchukuo territory at any time.

Warning to Tokyo

It is officially stated that strong protest is made to Tokyo regarding the frontier clash with a warning of possible serious consequence.

According to an official Tass Agency message the Soviet Charge D'Affaires in Tokyo has been instructed energetically to protest to Japan and to draw their attention to the possible very grave consequences of the actions of the

Japanese military authorities in not wishing to respect the inviolability of Soviet territory the frontiers of which are established by Russo-Chinese treaties and clearly marked on the maps annexed thereto, bearing the signatures of the Chinese representatives.

CHINESE FOURTH ARMY ROUTED?

Tokyo, August 1

The rout of the Chinese Fourth Army in the West Lushan mountain range, a few miles south of Kuikiang is claimed in an official communique which adds that the Japanese have now launched a fierce attack on over ten divisions of Chinese troops, most of whom were sent from Hankow.

It is claimed that the Japanese are steadily extending the area occupied on this front.

NO ALARM IN LONDON

Suggestions of Possible Meditation Discounted

London Aug. 2

There is still no tendency towards alarm in well-informed circles in London respecting the Russo-Japanese incidents, states Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, whose opinion is based on reports from Moscow and Tokyo. The incident is not likely to lead to a serious conflict and amounts only to frontier trouble.

Suggestions of possible mediation are discounted. There is no tendency in London at the moment to think such a course necessary.

PUNCTUALITY OF TRAINS

G. M. R.'s Circular to Officers

The General Manager of Railways has sent a circular to all officers of his department pointing out the need for punctuality of trains.

The General Manager requests the staff "to make every endeavour to keep faith with the travelling public by running trains to schedule and so maintain the Railway's reputation for punctuality."

Assailants on V. C. Chairman Jailed

4 Years Each to Pooneryn Accused

Murugesu Thuraiappah and Chelappah Saamugam of Pooneryn who stood charged at the Northern Assizes with causing grievous hurt to Paramu Arunugam, Chairman V. C. Pooneryn, were each sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused it is said assaulted Paramu Arunugam because he convicted the 1st accused for contempt of Court in his official capacity as Chairman, V. C.

Paramu Arunugam, Chairman V. C. Pooneryn, giving evidence said:—I am a resident of Poonakari I own property there I was appointed Chairman V. C. in August 1935 I was elected by the members. I don't receive a salary as Chairman, I attend to the functions and duties of the V. C. I also decide cases. I held court on 29th January 1938. The case commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning. There were 5 other members and I was Chairman. These 2 accused were brought as accused in the V. C. Court. The accused were charged in that Court for abuse. When I was listening to the statement of the 1st accused in that case, the 4th accused in that case or the 1st accused in this case) left the V. C. Court without permission. Because he went out of Court we had to suspend the trial. Then the accused was brought and charged for contempt of Court. He was charged under rule No. 51 of the V. C. Ordinance. The accused pleaded not guilty. The unanimous verdict of the Committee was that the accused was guilty. Then I fined the accused 2-50 in default 1 week's simple imprisonment. He was asked to pay the fine before rising of Court. The accused was informed of the verdict and judgment. The accused remained there for a very short time and left the Court for the 2nd time without permission. Then I adjourned the Court and issued warrant on the 1st accused. The 2nd accused also was present in the Court. The 1st and 2nd accused are cousins. Next morning I went out about 6 o'clock in the morning. I went to answer a call of nature. When I left the house there was at my house Ponniah the V. C. peon and Saravanamuttu V. C. clerk. They came early to my house that day. I went out alone. I squatted and was answering a calling of nature. While I was squatting I received a blow on my head from behind. I got up and saw 1st accused Thuraiappah with a club. The accused dealt a second blow, that alighted on my forearm. The 1st accused ran towards the North, I started to return home but saw the 2nd accused with a club in hand. He raised the club and hit me three times on the shoulder, left arm and the back. Then the 2nd accused ran away along the direction the 1st accused ran. I raised cries and the peon and the clerk came. I told them what had happened. They took me to the Maniagar. I made statements to the Maniagar in the dispensary.

After hearing the evidence of other witnesses the jurors brought a 5 to 2 verdict of guilty against the accused.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment each.

THEY ASK FOR EVEN LABOURERS' WORK

PLANTERS' SYMPATHY WITH EDUCATED LADS

A GRAVE PROBLEM

MR. C. C. Hope, speaking at a meeting of the Rangala-Urugala P. A. held at the Taldeniya resthouse, said that it seemed no longer possible to ignore the serious problem that was arising in the Island as a consequence of educated lads roaming over the country in search of employment. They came to him, he said, at the rate of one or two a week, asking for even labourers' work.

They were all decent, English-speaking lads, educated up to the 5th or 6th Standard. The difficulty about employing them, however, arose in regard to their housing and he was compelled, although very reluctantly, to send them away. Possibly, the labour depots might be able to devise something to help them.

He had talked to many planters recently and all seemed to have had the same experience. He felt that this was a problem that ought to be given attention to by Government and the P. A. before a great many other problems in connexion with labour.

The boys all said they were prepared to do labourer's work, but as he had stated, the question of housing and feeding them was a problem which had to be considered.

Mr. Johnston: I suppose they are mostly Sinhalese?

Mr. Hope: Well, Ceylonese generally; boys who have been educated in schools in Kandy and elsewhere, not of the greatest brain, possibly, but all pleasant, clean, well-spoken fellows.

The Chairman (Mr. C. H. Todd) said he was glad Mr. Hope had raised the topic. As a matter of fact, it had been the subject of an anxious talk he had had with Mr. Johnston, the Dissawe and Mr. Weerapitiya R. M. only a few days before.

They had discussed it at considerable length, but had been unable to evolve any sort of plan whereby to compete with what was undoubtedly an increasingly serious situation. He suggested that Mr. Hope should write to him on the subject and he would then forward the letter to the Planters' Association, suggesting that the support of the agencies might be requested and that the matter should be generally looked into.

All M.A.s

Mr. A. H. Kerr: As things are moving, I don't think it will be very long before we reach the stage that arose in London where recently when they chartered a ship every man jack given employment held a Master's certificate.

NOTICE

5408 TESTAMENTARY DISTRICT COURT, JAFFNA

In the Estate of AR. AR. SM. Somasundram Chettiar

All creditors of the above estate are hereby informed that an interim dividend is being paid in the above estate. Applications may be made to the District Judge, Jaffna for payment.

K. SOMASUNDRAM, Jaffna, Proctor for Administrator 30-7-38

[Mts. 107, 1-8-38 to 11-8-38]

JUST WHAT JAFFNA NEEDED

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

NEED FOR A BENEVOLENT DICTATOR

Rev. Fr. T. M. F. Loag, Rector, St. Patrick's College, speaking at the Annual District Co-operative Conference, said:

The main idea I am going to expound this morning is that our predominant feeling after the Rally is the absolute necessity of the co-operative movement for Jaffna's betterment.

To begin with, if I may use the local phrase, the co-operative movement was born at an auspicious hour and was superlatively fortunate in having men of the calibre of Campbell, Maybin and Lucette to act as the midwife, wet nurse and dry nurse respectively. That the sturdy infant thrived in our northern clime is at once a tribute to their work, to the horse sense of the Jaffna man and to the need it supplied.

It is, I would say with the liberty of a good friend of Jaffna, just the movement Jaffna needed. What we needed psychologically was a movement to bring us together and to enable us to shed a good deal of our rugged individualism, our mutual distrust and to learn the team spirit, the spirit of give and take. At times our manner may be a trifle too taking!

Most Fruitful Govt Department

From this point of view I have no hesitation in stating that the co-operative department is the most fruitful department of Government. One cannot help feeling that Ceylon is too much governed, so that the habit of looking to government for everything has been engendered with the result that everywhere and in every context one hears the petulant cry "Why doesn't government do something?"

Too long have we nursed the illusion that government's coffers are inexhaustible. Gradually but steadily we are learning the lesson of self-help, mutual trust and self-reliance. It is a big step forward in our civic and national development. To the department that has made such a step possible all honour is due. All honour too to the band of sympathetic experts it supplies and not least to Mr. Ragunathan, our local Assistant Registrar.

A Lesson

In many ways and for many reasons this ancient country and civilisation is in its infancy. A civic sense and a vivid realisation of our civic responsibilities and duties are very much to be desired. Those whom God has blessed with this world's goods have very largely to learn the lesson of their stewardship that they are not to use their wealth selfishly for their own ends. It is gratifying however to remark the steady growth of a new spirit in the land in this respect. More important still for the toiling masses is that they should learn the lesson of the necessity of co-operation. There is no use in looking to government for everything, there is a certain

PROHIBITION AT AHMEDABAD

People's Lively Interest

Poona, July 29.

"The people in the City are taking a lively interest in the Prohibition programme. Persons, desiring to help actively in the great task, have started coming to the office of the Department to offer their services as volunteers", says the first report on the Ahmedabad experiment issued by the Prohibition Department.

The Department has taken steps to have a well-furnished and up-to-date Prohibition Library. The Department proposes to open one model recreation centre and restaurant. Both will supply counter-attractions and substitutes for liquor and other intoxicants.

Indignity in looking to the local capitalist of which anyhow the number is severely limited; the remedy is nearer home. If there is any lesson I learned from the history of my native land it is the lesson inculcated by the great O'Connell. He taught his countrymen that they were to be their country's saviours by working together and on their pennies he built up a nation-wide movement that succeeded despite apparently impossible odds.

It may seem a far cry from all this to the Industrial Rally. Not quite so far.

In the first place the display of articles procurable locally came to most of us as a blinding revelation. The variety and the finish were what none of us expected. But the local craftsman working alone is singularly helpless. He cannot reach the market, he cannot afford expensive plant, his technique tends to stagnate. It is only a movement like the co-operative one that can supply the remedy by grouping the craftsmen into something analogous to the medieval guild with its spirit of co-operation, self-betterment and the elimination of cut-throat competition.

In this context I would urge—I have some leaven of the Jaffna Spirit in me!—on Government the need to utilise before it is too late the priceless services of Professor Zutt whose sympathy and omniscience impressed us so much during his recent visit. His help even for a few months would be incalculable in setting up the much needed museum for designs and models.

There is a second reflection and it is this. We need what I can only describe as a benevolent despot or dictator to ensure what I may term the spacing out of our industries. It should be possible for us here in Jaffna to know from what district most of our needs can be supplied. That is co-operation on a big scale, and if we carry the movement further and know from what district South of Elephant Pass we can supplement our local supply we have made a large advance. Two more steps are necessary and the battle is won. Firstly the resolution to find out when we need anything, whether it is procurable locally and if so to purchase it. Secondly rising to a little bit of heroism to purchase the local article even if it costs a little more. Idealistic you may say—I am not sure. Let us aim at the steeple and

Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank

(Continued from page 2)

holders was 250, composed of 35 Individuals and 215 Societies. At the close of the year under review (9th Year) the number had risen to 272, composed of 39 Individuals and 233 Society share-holders. It will be seen that the number of Societies affiliated to the Bank have been steadily increasing every year, showing the strong position which this Bank occupies as the financing agency of the Co-operative Movement in this District.

Fixed Deposits

During the last year amount received under this head was Rs. 838,252.49, as against Rs. 494,841.77 received during the year under review.

The increase in deposits is an indication of the confidence which the outside public has in the Bank

Turn-Over

1934	Rs. 641,790.00
1935	Rs. 794,700.44
1936	Rs. 893,543.37
1937	Rs. 1,152,311.19
1938	Rs. 1,255,442.24

Loans to Co-operative Societies

During the year under review 719 loans were granted amounting to Rs. 317,665/- as against 584 loans amounting to Rs. 252,530 granted during the previous year showing an increase of 133 loans amounting to Rs. 65,135 excluding the temporary Over Drafts granted to the Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Sale Society.

With regard to overdue loans, as on 30th April 1938, 44 Working Societies and 17 Liquidated Societies had overdues to the extent of Rs. 85,731 as against 24 Working Societies and 22 Liquidated Societies with overdues amounting to Rs. 33,609 at the close of the previous year. This is a matter over which the Directors are much concerned. I know the departmental Officers are taking all the necessary action for the recovery of these overdues and I appeal to the representatives of Societies to do their best for the speedy recovery of the overdues.

Profits

It gives me pleasure to report to you that in spite of the considerable increase of overdues, and some increase of expenditure during the year under review, the Bank has worked with a profit of Rs. 7,757.07 as against Rs. 7,543.20 in the previous year.

Let me assure you that special care has been taken to keep the working expenses as low as possible in spite of the steady increase of business.

I cannot close these remarks without expressing my appreciation of the good work turned out by the staff of the Bank, who have been off and on working beyond office hours to keep the Bank's work up to the mark.

Change of Location

I have been for a long time feeling the need of a suitable housing for the Bank Office. I am now really glad and proud to be able to say that the Bank has removed to the best building available in the Main Street. This place is in the Centre of business and within easy reach of all concerned, having all the offices of the Co-operative Movement in the North under one roof.

It gives me great pleasure to welcome Mr. G. de Souza, the Acting Registrar, C. S. The Bank is as much indebted to him as to his predecessors for taking a keen interest in our Bank and for keeping a watchful eye over the progress of the Bank.

In this connection let me inform you that Mr. E. H. Lucette, it is understood, has sent his papers for

THE HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION

Donations and subscriptions received during the month of July 1938.

	Rs.	Cts.
Mr. S. Kanapathipillai	25	00
" C. Ponnampalam	5	00
" K. Subramaniam	5	00
" V. Thangarajah	10	00
" A. V. Ponniah	5	00
" S. V. Somasundram	10	00
" S. Visuvalingam	10	00
" V. K. Gnanasundram	10	00
" V. Sithamparapillai	90	00
" V. Kasilingam	15	00
Mrs. S. Nagammah	20	00
Mr. S. Vinasithamby	10	00
" S. Visuvalingam	15	00
" V. Kasilingam	10	00
" E. Kumaraswamy	21	00
" S. Vinasithamby	18	40
" S. Gunaratnam	10	00
" M. Punniamoorthy	10	00
" K. Ponnampalam	10	00
" T. Kandasamy	5	00
" W. Sidamparam	5	00
" P. Narayanapillai	40	00
" A. Jeyaratnam	10	00
" V. Nadarajah	5	00
" V. Selliah	10	00
" A. Sabapathy	5	00
" K. Arambho	10	00
" M. Ponniah	27	00
" N. Arumugam	10	00
" N. Thillaiampalam	5	00
" S. Sokalingam	10	00
" S. Murugesu	5	00
" K. Sitalampalam	5	00
" C. Seenivasagam	5	00
" R. Appadurai	5	00
" R. Chinniah	5	00
" V. Ponnampalam	2	00
" S. Sambanthamoorthy	2	00
" P. Thampos	10	00
" S. Sidamparapillai	81	60
" S. Tharmalingam	49	92
Mrs. S. Umayamal	47	04
Mr. K. Arumugam	44	16
" S. Selliah	41	28
" S. Karthikesu	19	30
" K. Nagalingam	19	30
Mrs. S. Ponachchy	5	00
" T. Kamalambal	40	00
Mr. K. Aiyadurai	20	00
" S. Kathiravelu	20	00
" A. M. Veluppillai	50	00
" S. Sidamparanathan	40	00
" V. Nadarajah	10	00
" N. Ponnampalam	90	00
" N. Kandiah	100	00
" A. S. Kasinather	49	00
" P. Ratnaswamy	20	00
" M. Veluppillai	10	00
" V. Retnam	8	00
" S. Sarayanasamuttu	2	00
" A. Sellappah	20	00
" A. Kanagasabai	100	00
" V. Kanapathipillai	100	00
" S. Nadarajah	5	00
Mudalar C. Kanapathipillai	5	00
Till Box Collection	2	91
Total	1399	71

A. K. NAVARATNAM,
Hon. Treasurer,

S. CANAGASABAI,
Accountant.

retirement. I take this opportunity to express our deep appreciation of his personal interest in the working of the Bank and of his valuable service in the cause of Co-operation.

On your behalf I express the earnest hope that his years of retirement will be profitably spent in his home land.

Our thanks are also due to the Assistant Registrar, Mr. C. Ragunathan, who has been unstinting in his efforts to help the Bank, with the affairs of which he has been intimately in touch by regular attendance at meetings of the Board of Directors and Working Committee.

With these observations I formally move the adoption of the Annual Report and Audited Accounts.

Mr. S. Thambu seconded—carried. The election of office bearers resulted in the re-election of Mudaliyar V. Ponnampalam as President of the Board of Directors, Messrs J. C. Amerasingham and K. Arincutty were elected as Vice Presidents and Mr. C. Arulampalam was re-elected Secretary.

A Malaria Story

Such a Little Mosquito!

The Tiger, the Mosquito, the Sparrow and the Owl

THE great forest was more than ordinarily alive that night which was not to be wondered at, as it was a Saturday, the day when all the beasts come together for their weekly meeting. The King of Beasts arrived, then the tiger, the artful fox, the squirrels, the hares; all the birds of the region right down to the smallest inhabitants of the forest.

The meeting was just about to close when the tiger, who was in the chair, stated: "In conclusion, we are the animals most feared by men, for some of us devour as many as 50 a year."

"Buzz, Buzz!" hummed the mosquito: "I don't agree!"..... "Who?..... What?....." exclaimed the tiger, whilst the mosquito drew a little nearer and alighted on a branch close to his nose.

"I'm telling the truth, Mr. Tiger,..... We, humble mosquitos, are much more dangerous to humanity!"

"Ha-ha-ha!..... He-he-ho!" said the tiger, laughing so heartily that the branches of the trees shook.

"Nevertheless, it is a fact: our male and female Cousins of Eastern countries, the malaria mosquitos, contaminate tens of thousands of people in a single year, who die of fevers. Compared with this, Mr. Tiger, what are your 10 or 50 men that are devoured by you and your friends? You must realise that men are defenseless, as soon as we have bitten them."

Dead silence reigned over the forest. One of the strongest and most feared of animals was there in front of all the other beasts, ashamed and in confusion, humiliated by the feeble insect, who had dared to make such an insulting speech to the powerful tiger.

Everyone felt that at any moment the relentless tyrant might get into a rage and sow death and destruction all round him.

At this juncture the sparrow saved the situation, the cheeky sparrow used to flirting with death; the sparrow of the town and gardens; he spoke up and said: "I am only a poor little sparrow and I don't feel important enough to take part in a conversation of this kind, but I know something about men, as I have a good view

of them when I pick up crumbs in their gardens or on their window-sills. Thus, Mr. Tiger, I can say that the mosquito is mistaken. What he said used to be true, but now men has beat n the mosquito with qu-qui-quinine! That's what they call it. When men take some tiny white balls every day (they say 6 grains in their language), the mosquito can't do anything to them! Men who are already ill are cured by this remedy when the sun has risen seven times and they have taken 15 to 18 grains of quinine every day. The mosquito would do better to keep quiet."

The meeting breathed again, but the mosquito was just going to attack the sparrow when the alarm was given by the watchful owl.

The meeting broke up and the animals only just had time to fly from a nocturnal hunter, whose bullets missed their mark, thanks to the vigilance of the brave owl.

(Malaria Monthly.)

A SHORT STORY

(Continued from page 2)

gaped wide, her eyes bulging. And the stranger? He had escaped into the adjoining room and the door closed behind

him. Keshu pounced on his wife like a panther on its prey and wrenching her hands in his iron grip burst out: "who is he?"

"An old friend of mine," replied Meena with seeming agitation.

"But how come you in his arms?" roared Keshu.

"I—I—love him" faltered his wife and she showed intense agony, which nobody could believe was feigned.

VI

Keshu sank back on a stool and gasped for breath. His eyes blazed fire but his limbs grew feeble. His heart thumped violently to his ribs.

In a moment he snatched his revolver and rushed to the adjoining room with a fiendish determination writ on his face. The door fell ajar in front of him before he could tear it asunder. A mischievous giggling greeted him from inside, and on his entering, there stood the servant maid in coat and trousers!

"What the devil do you mean" thundered Keshu.

"Hee-hee-hee" was the only roguish response.

The trick now dawned upon Keshu. He knew he had been fooled by the joint endeavour of two women, whom he had so much chafed at in the past. But the moral went home to his heart. He turned back to meet his wife. He saw her struggling in her attempts to suppress a smile. And he advanced and kissed her with all the fervour of an ardent lover.

(Roy's Weekly)

CRIME INCREASING YEAR BY YEAR

(Continued from page 1)

crime in Ceylon cannot be termed satisfactory. From the Police point of view the two most important characteristics which a community can possess are willingness to submit to the law and eagerness to co-operate for the common welfare. These qualities are acquired in the home and at school as the result of training which inculcates discipline and teaches the individual to subordinate his own interests for the benefit of the community. In Ceylon, public opinion has not yet been educated to the point of understanding that support of the Police is the primary duty of every good citizen and in consequence the Police have to combat an annual increase of grave crime without that active co-operation from law-abiding citizens which is indispensable for success. In the past it has been customary to attribute the whole blame for this lack of co-operation to the misdeeds of the Police, but although there has been a marked improvement in the conduct, tone, and discipline of the Force in recent years, the attitude of the public towards the enormous amount of serious crime in Ceylon remains one of apathy. A great deal of this indifference may be due to the unpopularity of some of the regulations which the Police are called upon to enforce. A man who is fined for some petty statutory offence fails to appreciate that the Constable who charged him was merely doing his duty and comes to regard every Police Officer as a potential enemy instead of as a friend. To counteract this the importance of treating all law abiding citizens irrespective of their social position, with unflinching patience and courtesy is being impressed upon all ranks and it is hoped that with the gradual awakening of the public conscience in regard to the excessive amount of crime more active support from the public will be secured. In the schools every child should be taught that it is his duty to co-operate with the Police and that unless he does his share in suppressing crime, the criminal will eventually ruin him and ruin his country.

A step in the right direction is the formation of village anti-crime societies. These in the past have seldom endured long owing to designing persons obtaining the control and using the society for their own ends. A notable exception is a Society at Heenatiyana in the Minuwangoda area where the incumbent of the village temple has organized a society which aims at encouraging a sense of service and good citizenship with the temple as a centre.

This village which had a most criminal history in the past had an excellent record in 1937. The villagers will not tolerate crime, the criminals have been provided with regular employment and men, women and children are encouraged to be honest and industrious. Societies such as this deserve every encouragement.

Co-operation with other departments has been most satisfactory and the assistance received from officials of the Railway and Excise Departments in particular is gratefully acknowledged.

S. A. SANMUGAM

LICENSED PAWN BROKER, No 82, MAIN STREET
JAFFNAA WELL RENOWNED PLACE FOR MONEY
TRANSACTIONS

DEPOSITS ON DEMAND

RECEIVED AT

5% For Period over 6 Months, 4% over 3 Months
and 2% below 3 MonthsINTEREST PAID ONCE A YEAR FOR DEPOSITS OF
LONGER PERIODSBusiness Hours 8 a. m. to 5-30 p. m., Including
Sundays and HolidaysMONEY LENT ON PLEDGES OF JEWELS AT A VERY
LOW RATE OF INTEREST.

[H. 106. 1-8-38 to 31-1-39.]

[T]

C. G. R.

SINGLE FARE FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY

Concessions for August 1938

Pilgrimage to Kataragama

From all Stations to Haputala and Matara, from August 1 to 10, available for return up to August 16. (Tickets issued to Matara on August 8, 9 and 10 will be available for return up to August 20.) Note:—Pilgrims from the Northern Line are allowed to break journey once on the outward and once on the return journey at any station Maradana and Mt Lavinia.

Festival at Nallur Kandaswamy Temple

From all stations to stations Pallai to Kankesantrai; from all stations Pallai to Kankesantrai to Jaffna, from August 16 to 20, available for return up to August 23.

Carnival and Exhibition, Nugegoda

[In aid of St. Thomas' School, Kotte]. From stations within 50 miles of Nugegoda, from August 3 to 7, available for return up to August 6.

Colombo Races, Sports Meets, Dog Show, Vel Festival, Etc.

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[G. L. 1 & 4-8-38]

Gandhiji's Views on Higher Education

(Continued from page 1)

nation nor the individual. In my opinion there is no such thing as individual benefit which cannot be proved to be also national benefit. And since most of my critics seem to be agreed that the existing High Education, and for that matter both Primary and Secondary, are not connected with realities, it cannot be of benefit to the State. When it is directly based on realities and is wholly given through the mother tongue, I shall perhaps have nothing to say against it. To be based on realities is to be based on national, i.e. State, requirements. And the State will pay for it. Even when that happy time comes, we shall find that many institutions will be conducted by voluntary contributions. They may or may not benefit the State. Much of what passes for education today in India belongs to that category and

would therefore not be paid for from the general revenue, if I had the way.

But the agreement of my critics on the two main points, medium and the 'realities,' cannot lull me to rest. They have criticized and tolerated all these many years the existing system. Now that the opportunity for reform has come, Congressmen ought to become impatient. If the medium is changed at once, and not gradually, in an incredibly short time we shall find text-books and teachers coming into being to supply the want. And if we mean business, in a year's time we shall find that we need never have been party to the tragic waste of the nation's time and energy in trying to learn the essentials of culture through a foreign medium. The condition of success is undoubtedly that provincial languages are introduced at once in Government offices and courts, if the Provincial Governments have the power or the influence over the courts. If we believe in the necessity of the reform, we can achieve it in no time. (Harijan)

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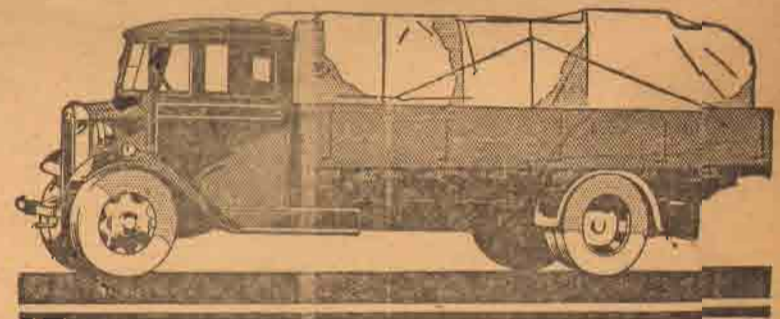
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