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SOLUTION OF A COUNTRY'S PROBLEM OF POVERTY

Large-Scale Industrialisation the Only Way

THE MEANING OF INDUSTRIALISATION

By Dr. Megnath, D. Sc., F. R. S.

"FOR some time past, I have been advocating 'large-scale industrialization' as the only solution of India's problem of poverty, and unemployment, but I have found in the course of conversation with several esteemed friends that my views have been misunderstood in some quarters. Some are of the opinion that "large-scale industrialisation" will lead to pure and simple Mammonism; others think that, instead of solving the problem of unemployment, it will throw more people out of employment. I have also discovered that very few people have a correct idea of what 'large-scale industrialisation' means. Add to this the opinion held widely that the amount of 'industrialisation' which has been already achieved has to some extent spoilt the spiritual life of India, supposed to be preserved in her millions of village homes. I have, therefore, welcomed the invitation of the Editor of *The Modern Review* to restate my views on the subject.

"When Mahatma Gandhi visited London during the last Round Table Conference, he had amongst others, a very interesting visitor. This was no other than the celebrated Charlie Chaplin, the cinema star. It was a unique meeting between two men of unique types; one a great political seer whose voice is obeyed implicitly by large sections of one-fifth of the human race, and respected by a great part of the rest—the other, an apparently light-hearted man who, by his performances, has provided innocent mirth and amusement for millions.

"But the conversation was not light-hearted. Charlie asked the Mahatma: "I understand that you are against the

use of all kinds of machinery; you want your people to go back to the villages, lead a simple life and produce their simple necessities of life by manual labour and simple kinds of machinery. May I know, why you are preaching such a philosophy of life, which appears to me very retrograde?" The Mahatma, who, it is stated, had never heard the name of Charlie Chaplin, was apparently surprised at this question and gave his usual arguments. He explained to Charlie Chaplin, that 90 per cent of India's millions live in abject poverty and want, and the introduction of machines, particularly for the manufacture of textiles have rendered many artisan classes idle. If the machine could be abolished, the ancient crafts of India, like spinning, weaving, and others, could be revived in the village homes, this would not only give employment to idle millions, but also bring some income and relief to them. He made some further remarks about the ethical value of hand-spinning and manual work in general.

"To this Charlie made the following significant remark: "I understand that in your country, the rulers do not care much for people who are living in poverty, and whose poverty is due to the fact that they have lost their occupations on account of the growth of the factory system. But suppose you had a Government which organized industrial work on modern lines and also saw to it that every individual got proper work, and got also proper food, clothing, housing and was also assured of all the amenities of modern life, would you be still against machinery? Would you still advocate a return to primitive

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ETHICS OF CO-OPERATION

Honesty is the Capital of Co-operators

"MY firm faith is that the salvation of our land is in the hands of you co-operators, to whom is entrusted the task of energising the Co-operative movement in the right spirit. I am glad to hear from the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies that Co-operation has taken a deeper root in the Northern division and it is my desire that you should nationalise this movement by giving it a spiritual and a moral bias."

Thus observed Mr. V. Veerasingham, Principal, Manipal Hindu College, addressing the Annual Jaffna District Co-operative Conference at the Regal Theatre.

Continuing Mr. Veerasingham said:—

The rural life of our people was based on co-operation in the past but the co-operative movement as it is now understood is one of the best contributions, the materialistic West has made for the economic uplift of the less fortunate East. The aim of the movement is the economic advancement of the members of the Co-operative Societies which incidentally provide a training for Democracy. Undue emphasis on the economic advancement of the co-operators and indifference to the spiritual and moral aspects of life in adopting ways and means to secure this economic advancement have paved the way to a great extent for the growth of godless communism and the other 'isms' which in the West threaten to undermine society and make democracy a failure. I can understand and even appreciate the zeal of a true prophet of communism but the false prophets who broadcast ill-digested and ill-understood principles of communism should be avoided as hell itself.

No Capitalists in Ceylon

It is because of the spasmodic attempts made here and there by interested parties to spread communism that I decided to talk on the

Ethics of Co-operation today. The activities of the Co-operative movement in Ceylon are more confined to the Credit societies whose object is to get credit for their members. It is not sufficient if the members have facilities to get credit. It will be a noble purpose if each society would endeavour to make its members acquire enough capital for themselves so as to be independent of any creditor. In Jaffna there is not a single individual who can really be called a Capitalist. Ceylon is trading on foreign Capital. It is the duty of every Ceylonese to help the growth of Capital in Ceylon without resorting to methods that would either tend to drive it away or smother the accumulation of it in the hands of Ceylonese. Last year I spoke to you of the other type of Co-operative supply and sale societies which also help the economic advancement of their members.

Extending the Principles

The principles of co-operation can also be extended to enrich life in aspects even other than economic. Indian philosophy laid equal emphasis on the four aspects of life namely moral, economic, aesthetic and spiritual which as you all know are called "Aram", "Porul", "In-pam" and "Veedu" in Tamil. When we talk of the "standard of living," we often lose sight of those aspects of life other than the economic. The moral standard has shrunk to a pitiable measure. Crime is on the increase. A co-operative effort has to be made to arrest this deterioration and raise the moral level. It is in this sphere alone that individual effort can do very little. It is impossible for one to maintain a high moral standard for himself while the others round him are immoral. If the Co-operative Societies will decide to maintain a high standard of morality among the members, the aim of the Co-operative Societies will be better served. Dire poverty has deprived the

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Ayurvedic Degrees By Post

Legislation Against Quacks

Colombo, August 6.

It is understood that the Executive Committee of Health will shortly consider the question of introducing legislation to prevent quacks from practising ayurvedic treatment.

This step has been considered necessary owing to the fact that there are a number of institutions in India which award ayurvedic medical title degrees and diplomas by post on the mere payment of a fee to persons who possess no real qualifications.

At present in Ceylon there are said to be a number of Ayurvedic practitioners who have purchased these bogus titles and have them printed on their cards, notice boards and advertisement leaflets to convey the impression to the public that they are trained physicians.

Unrestricted in Ceylon

The practice of Ayurvedic medicine in Ceylon is unrestricted.

The only practitioners who have received any scientific training are the graduates of the local College of Indigenous Medicine and a few others who have received training in some of the recognised Colleges in India.

Unfair to Qualified Men

Therefore it is felt that it is particularly unfair to these trained men that the other practitioners should be allowed to assume bogus titles and masquerade as trained practitioners.

It is therefore proposed to enact legislation to prevent persons printing such titles, degrees or diplomas on their cards, notice boards or advertisements as have been conferred on them on payment of a fee without their having undergone any course of training.

DR. PANNIKAR FAVOURS LEGISLATION

Dr. A. N. N. Panniker, Principal of the College of Indigenous Medicine, seen by an "Observer" reporter welcomed the introduction of legislation to eliminate the quacks from the practice of Ayurveda.

He said: "I think it is high time to introduce this legislation.

In India, at least in South India, there is a big and more ignorant population and it has been found necessary to introduce legislation to prevent men of questionable qualifications from trading on the credulity of the public.

If legislation is likely to affect the chances of the poor man getting adequate medical relief it would have been easily found out in South India where the poverty and the difficulty of getting medical relief are far greater than we find in Ceylon.

Ceylon conditions are more favourable for introducing effective legislation and eliminating quacks by a system of graduated time limit.

The Proposal to Limit Postal Hours

Not Feasible Says Committee

THE Executive Committee of Communications and Works has reported that Dr. A. P. de Zoysa's motion that all post offices, except special class offices in provincial towns should be closed at 5 p.m. is impracticable.

The Executive Committee states:—

"At many places in the Island, post offices are kept open till 8 p.m. to enable the public to despatch telegrams, and for the convenience of telephone subscribers. The closing of such offices at 5 p.m. would cause great inconvenience to the public, and would be very much resented. The public is constantly demanding more facilities which involve longer hours of attendance, and where the business justifies such extensions and they can be afforded without undue increase of staff or cost, they are given.

Mail Trains

"Another factor which affects the closing hours of offices is the night mail train system. Several post offices in the Island are served by mail trains carrying the mails by night, and at such offices the hours of work have to be arranged to suit the train hours.

"The closing hours of mails for despatch have also to be considered in determining the hours of postal business and the necessity for allowing the public time to reply on the same day to letters received. The policy of the department in this respect is to allow as long an interval as possible between the arrival of mails and the despatch of mails. The despatch of mails must, therefore, be made as late as the conveyance services will allow."

Ceylon Needs Advertising

Visiting Journalist's Impressions

Colombo, Friday

"Ceylon has all the attractions of Hawaii and more," declared Miss Lillian Brown, travelling correspondent of the Hearst newspapers of America and the "Honolulu Advertiser," who left for Port Said in the Cheshire yesterday.

"Ceylon and Hawaii are very similar in the beauty of their vegetation, but there is more colour here and such a conglomeration of people to interest an American tourist.

"Just now much enthusiasm has been aroused about travel in the Orient and in the few months there will be quite an invasion of American tourists. It is a golden opportunity for Ceylon to launch a fruitful advertising campaign. You don't do enough

Gem Pits Interest

Ceylon seems to roll on you after a few days and it is of little

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Ethics of Co-operation

(Continued from page 1)

rural population of their humble pleasures. The folk dance and folk songs are no more. The aesthetic sense is almost dead in them. I used to think of the educative value of Radio sets in our villages and wish that the Co-operative Societies should each year allot a certain percentage of their profits for such purposes. In towns, clubs and associations are formed for the purpose of providing facilities for its members to satisfy their special needs. The members of the Co-operative Societies who have acquired a certain amount of business training and capacity for organisation must come forward to help their brother inhabitants of the village to lead a fuller and a richer life.

Creative Co-operation

You are all delegates from the Co-operative Societies and you are experts on the principles of co-operation. Some of you perhaps know more of the Co-operative Credit Societies than myself and I shall therefore confine my observations to those basic principles which contribute to creative co-operation and warn you of these drawbacks which weaken the foundation of co-operation.

A common aim is always the basis of co-operation. The ties of co-operation become stronger when the aim is the satisfaction of a crying need. The more the want is felt, the greater becomes the bond. Many Societies which started with a flare of trumpets have ceased to exist, for the need for association was not keenly felt by the members. Do not start societies nor become members of societies unless there is an urge from within and you have faith in yourself and in Co-operation.

Equality

Co-operation will last longer only among equals. Perfect equality is unattainable, but equality in their use of the Co-operative Society's benefits and equality in their intense desire to satisfy the needs for which the Association has been formed will go a great way to keep the organisation intact. While free play should be given to the development of personality and individuality, the member who has the good fortune to tower among equals by his initiative and capacity for organisation and leadership should always subordinate his pure personal interests to the interests of the Society and should assiduously avoid by humility and service the formation of an inferiority complex in the minds of his associates in membership. I have seen Co-operative Societies and other Associations wrecked on account of jealousy among rivals for office whose object in becoming members is only a satisfaction of a sense of false dignity and vanity.

Educative Value

My interest in the co-operative work has been mainly due to its educative value. The peasants begin to learn and appreciate business methods. I have come across illiterate members of Co-operative Soci-

eties who can carry on an intelligent conversation on the theories of Economics and Banking if the technical terms are explained to them in their homely style. It will not be a bad idea to supplement the lectures given at these conferences with some lectures on practical business methods. Every member of a Co-operative Society should know what he is about. He should not give his decision on any question unless he has thoroughly grasped the point at issue. One should not be ashamed to show his ignorance of a subject in his attempts to understand it. Inability of the members to give the votes according to the merits of a question has ruined some Societies. In some Societies parties have come into existence; not parties based on principles but on personalities. Village politics have ruined some societies. The Co-operative Societies can save democracy for the world if the party system is supplanted by Co-operation on principles of Truth. When decisions are arrived in the Co-operative Societies an endeavour should be made for unanimity, failing which, the decision should be on principles and not on any party basis. There can only be one party, the party of Truth which on division into majority and a minority will respectively become a group of those who understand the Truth and those who fail to understand the Truth for the time being. Eternant parties which place party interests above those of Principles would make democracy a phantom. Learn to call a spade, a spade; be true to your conviction and act accordingly. You have then played your part creditably.

Business Morality

The West has produced many business magnates and many other dynamic personalities and leaders from the ranks of labourers. What is the miracle that has made it possible in the West? It is recognition of real merit. Give the devil his due whatever may be his caste or creed or race. The next phase of the Co-operative movement in Ceylon would be towards industrialism when organisers and leaders of industry should rise from the ranks of the present Co-operators. Unless the co-operators learn from now to use a correct standard of merit and to appreciate the value of discipline and subordination leaders may be wanting when leaders are required.

Business morality is the keynote of economic success. The members of Credit Societies trade only on their honesty. It is their honesty that gives them the small capital they apply for. Group honesty is the basis of business morality in Associations. Co-operative Societies that are engaged in trade must extend the co-operation to other individuals and groups engaged in the same trade. Competition calculated to benefit in the long run at the expense of others is bound to demoralise the co-operative movement. Any effort that would adversely affect the growth of national wealth should be taboo. The aim of Co-operation is creative and never destructive. If the Co-operators bear this in mind the co-operative movement would be hailed everywhere as the saviour of humanity.

EBB AND FLOW

WASTE AND WANTONNESS

The Failure of a Safeguard

By S. A. N.

THE Donoughmore Constitution reserved three Departments of Administration to three high Government Servants, for the framers of the Constitution believed that Finance, Justice and External Affairs needed greater capacity than could be found in the country. Since their scheme marked the first stage of "responsible" government it was perhaps desirable and prudent that the three vital functions of the Government should be reserved. Of the three reserved branches of Administration, Finance is not the least important. The Donoughmore Commissioners attached to it naturally and properly the greatest importance. That was why they constituted the Financial Secretary into the presiding genius over the operations of the chosen Ministers of the people who in their first taste and flush of authority might over-reach themselves. He was to be the pruning, moderating and balancing agent for all measures involving the expenditure of revenue. It was a wise provision so far as it went. The first term of the State Council proved the wisdom of the provision and luckily for the country that exalted position was then held by Sir W. Woods, a man of keen insight into financial problems and a critic of penetrating vision. He guided the Board of Ministers with consummate skill that it might not commit itself to wasteful schemes. Sir Wilfrid retired and the consequence of the inexperienced handling of the revenue following his retirement is revealed in the latest report of the Public Accounts Committee. The report is serious indictment against Mr. Huxham, the present holder of the post. He is charged for arrogation of authority which he does not possess under the constitution and for dereliction of duty which is his. The Committee's report would explain the extravagance the Ministers have indulged in. The Financial Secretary has approved of several schemes costing huge sums of money in the absence of necessary details. The report makes pointed reference to the proposed creation of a Department under the proposed Motor Car Ordinance. He who was expected to be the watchdog of the country's finance has been found slack. The failure of this safeguard has moved the country on to a financial crisis.

The Dutch Archives

The report of the Public Accounts Committee hints by implication at possible wanton waste of revenue for it samples instances of the want of watchfulness and check by the authority appointed for that purpose. At the risk of being considered a misanthrope, I venture to point to a possible but avoidable waste. I mean the expenditure on the preservation of the old Dutch records in the Government Archives. The Dutch ruled the country for about a century and a half and another century and a half has passed by since they quitted the land. All the possible and probable land-

marks of value of their victimisation of the country have already been gleaned from their records and incorporated into the history of their rule. If there be any record or records of administrative and judicial wisdom which are likely to serve as sources of inspiration, they may be preserved. But most of the records must be no more than mere useless lumber and it is futile to spend money on their preservation and make them occupy space in a public building which could be put to a better purpose. These remarks are occasioned by the reading of the latest report by Miss Jurriaanse who has been especially employed to list and index the old records. In the report intended to give an account of her doings for the past year she makes a canny and *ex Cathedra* appeal for greater interest in the Dutch archives. She asks why should Ceylon not value her history during that period? for it belonged at that time to an important empire of which she need not be ashamed. Need we ask Miss Jurriaanse why Ceylon should be proud of the Dutch rule? You may as well ask the slave to be proud of his master. She should know that there are far more important problems to engage the attention of Ceylon than recall and recount her days under the Dutch masters. It is enough that Ceylon knows the cast and drift of the Dutch rule during a period of one hundred and fifty years. She need not pore into the musty administration reports of the Dutch merchant rulers of Ceylon and into the correspondence of officials who were more concerned with buying and storing of the country produce than with the welfare of the people. Anything of absolute and incomparable value may be retained and all else may be consigned to the flames or to the raging sea close by. What the people of Ceylon know of the Dutch rule is enough. It is waste of revenue to spend money on the preservation of records of doubtful value; we may even forget one stage of our slavery.

Wantonness of Crime

The powers-that-be engage in unpressive schemes of expenditure with a fanfare that the schemes are meant to promote the prosperity of the people. But the level of life of the generality of people is little removed from brute creation. Even in the brute world so much of wanton violence is not seen as in the human world of Ceylon. Look into the report of the Police Department and you will feel that the basic level of life in the country is one of unrelieved violence. A study and comparison of crime records of Self-governing countries and subject countries will help in the analysis of crime. A sense of civic responsibility is almost non-existent in a subject land. Where the educated man too feels it not, crime will have an unfettered career. Poverty, drunkenness, acquisitive instinct, immorality in the pursuit of pleasure

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Improvements in Local Government

U. P. Government's Scheme

Allahabad, Aug. 1.

A radical change in the villager's outlook upon life and enormous improvements in his every day life are envisaged in the decisions taken by the U. P. Local Self-Government Committee, which has recommended the setting up of village panchayats entrusted with functions like the construction and maintenance of public paths, lighting of village streets, medical relief, registration of marriages, births and deaths, watch and ward, assistance to and development of agriculture, commerce and industry, etc. It has also been decided that judicial panchayats should be set up for each village for deciding petty cases of civil, criminal and revenue nature, and that they should be elected bodies.

The committee has decided that of the five types of local bodies functioning in U. P. (municipal and district boards, town and notified areas and panchayats) notified areas were unnecessary. A town having a population of 3,000 or somewhat less, but with an annual income enough for its needs, should be declared a town area and every town with a population of about 10,000 persons, with an annual income enough for its needs, should be declared a municipality. Every village with a population of 1,000 or more should be declared a village panchayat. Villages with population below 1,000 should be grouped together to make a panchayat. The panchayats are to be elected bodies. Any person qualified to stand as a member and able to record proceedings should be entitled to contest for chairmanship of the panchayat. He is to be elected, by the members and not by the general electorates, for one year. The term of a member is three years. A panchayat is to have 9 to 15 members. Elections should be held on the basis of the cumulative vote system, and by ballot, instead of by show of hands. It is felt that election petitions should not be encouraged.

Functions of Panchayats

The functions of these panchayats will cover sanitation, roads, dealing with the immediate cause of epidemics, public buildings, maintenance of chowkidars, regulation of fairs and markets, maintenance of primary schools and grazing places, sinking and repair of wells, regulation of sources of water-supply, maintenance of civic guard and regulation of buildings and their construction. The discretionary functions extended to the panchayats are to be planting and preservation of trees on roadsides and public places, cattle breeding, provision of veterinary relief, rendering assistance and advice in the distribution to and realisation of Government loans from agriculturists and in the liquidation of old debts, establish-

GOVERNOR GOING HOME

SEA VOYAGE AND REST ADVISED

LEAVES CEYLON ON WEDNESDAY

Colombo, Aug. 6.

A press communique issued from Queen's House by the Secretary to the Governor this morning states:—

While the recent operation on the Governor has been entirely successful His Excellency's general condition is considered by his Medical advisers to require an immediate sea voyage and a period for rest and recuperation. Sir Andrew, Lady and Miss Caldecott are therefore leaving for home by the s.s. Narakuada on Wednesday next and will be joined at Bombay by His Excellency's mother and son who are travelling Eastward on the Cathay and were to have paid Ceylon a short holiday visit. His Excellency, Lady and Miss Caldecott expect to return to Colombo by the s.s. Canton due on 30th October.

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

[Mis. 107. 1-8-38 to 11-8-38]

ment of seeds and implements stores on co-operative lines, famine and other relief, representing to tahsil committees and district boards such functions as are beyond their jurisdiction, opening and maintenance of village libraries, maternity and child welfare, organisation of akharas, recreation grounds, providing radio sets, and other measures of public utility

The committee passed, with the casting vote of the chairman, the proposal that the elected members of a group of panchayats should together elect a panel of members from among themselves or from outside to constitute judicial panchayats to exercise jurisdiction in petty civil, criminal and revenue matters. Panchayats should not be superseded, but may be dissolved under certain circumstances.

A sub-committee consisting of Mr. H. C. Bajpai, Prof. Krishna Chandra and Lt. Sultan Alam Khan was appointed to complete the scheme of panchayats.

Matrimonial

The marriage arranged between Mr. M. Chelliah (Technical Assistant, P & T, Kuala Lumpur) youngest brother of Mr. M. Ganapathy (F. M. S Govt Pensioner, Karaimagar) with Miss. Poonna Ammal, eldest daughter of Mr. V. Aranasalam of the Labour Department, Sungai Patani, will take place on Friday the 26th August, 1938, at the bride's residence at Sungai Patani.

[Mis 112. 8-8-38]



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1938

DRINK AND CRIME

THE REPORT OF THE Inspector-General of the Police supplies the usual lurid record of crime. Though he reports a slight fall in homicide in comparison with figures for the year 1936, yet the picture he presents is one which should be considered disconcerting to the reformer, political and social. Any advancement in the life of a people presupposes peaceful and ordered life in which there is respect and consideration for the other man's feelings and views; and organised public opinion imposing social restraints on the criminal tendency. The alarming growth of crime in Ceylon would indicate either the absence of the two necessary conditions or, if they are present, their weakness in operation. It behoves the Government and the leaders of the people to study the cause or causes of crime to the very root and re-establish those healthy conditions which once made life prosperous and pleasant in the country. The excitement of modern life has relaxed and removed the old social taboos and made certain vices tolerable fashions; and it has also created certain amount of irreverence for religion and morality. People both the educated and the non-educated (the latter catch the manner of the former) go to the place of worship, when they do go, not as an act of piety and devotion but as an act of outing in search of amusement and pleasure. The frivolity and levity of conduct in relation to the fundamental factors of life which steady and balance the course of life, are indeed products of changed times and new contacts in the wake of the so-called scientific progress of man.

Of old society regulated habits of life so that its safety might be assured. Any habit either in the matter of diet or in dress which did not conform to the accepted standards was scouted and clipped. The modern society bids for free-

dom in all things. In the absence of check from within and without dangerous habits of life have been cultivated, and in consequence the society is afflicted by immorality and violence. Of all the dangerous habits as a result of modernisation the habit of drink is the most dangerous and is the sure and certain cause of violent crime. The Government of the country must accept its share of the responsibility for the fatal drink habit that has spread like wild fire. The free-will theory within the limits of administrative law, has often been advanced by the Government and certain leaders in respect of the right of the individual to drink. It is most unfortunate that the application of such a theory to a community of people who lack the sobering influence of a practical education and of the restraining hand of religion should be defended. The crime records do condemn the recognition of such a theory by the Government and certain leaders of Ceylon.

In Ceylon the most markedly criminal area at present seems to be Jaffna. We do unhesitatingly say that the tree tax system is at the root of it. The system deprives the Government of revenue, which they would get under the tavern system; and it has brought drink in plenty to the very door of all and even to poorest of the poor; and under it people who drink do not get the genuine stuff, but a diluted mixture of very harmful effect. Those who pleaded for the system did not view the possibility for unlimited abuse. All Jaffna roads are lined by toddy booths. Drunkenness stalks the land, and it is no surprise it leads to crime. Drunkenness revives bitter memories and imparts the urge to prompt action. Many a criminal regrets his action in sober mood. Unless the people of Jaffna urged the Government to review the effects of the tree tax system and scrap it for a better control, the future will produce a pitiful record of shameful crime. The State Council should study the situation. SIR BABON was right when he expressed himself some days ago in Jaffna on the growth of crime. The Tree Tax is at the root of it. The position should be examined by the Government and the people before it was late.

Jaffna Inter-Collegiate Sports Meet

We would fain avoid making any comments on the Jaffna Inter-Collegiate Amateur Athletic Sports meet held on Saturday calculated to detract from the unqualified success that it was. The meet was admittedly remarkable in more ways than one. In some stand-

out events old Public School Records were broken and new ones were set up to the pride and glory of our youth. And what is more, St. Patrick's College easily won the Championship for the fifth year in succession by a very wide margin, which redounds to the lasting credit of that institution. But we feel nevertheless called upon to voice the sense of dissatisfaction and disappointment of the sports-loving public in regard to the Parsons Challenge Cup which should have been awarded "to the athlete in the Senior division whose performance in any event is considered the best in the Meet". It is not for us to call in question the decision of those who are entitled to adjudge the prize. But it is our duty, however embarrassing and unpleasant it may be, to reflect the public dissatisfaction on this score, especially when there appear to be sufficient grounds for it. We have ourselves heard even some officials of the Meet express their considered opinion that the Challenge Cup should have been awarded to George of Jaffna College who broke the British Public School Record in High Jump or even to Retnasigam of Jaffna Hindu College who broke the Public School Record in Long Jump. The public feels rightly or wrongly that, though Kibuka of St. Patrick's College excelled himself in finishing the 120 yards hurdles in 15 seconds, the other competitors did as well, if not better, in their respective events. It is a moot point whether or not the 120 yards hurdles is any the more important than the high jump or the long jump. It is not perhaps for lay minds to decide this knotty question "Experts" of course know better.

THE TRAVANCORE BANK

Winding up Ordered by Quilon Court

Quilon, Aug. 6.

Mr. C. Madhavan Pillai, District Judge, Quilon, passed orders to-day allowing the petition moved on behalf of Mr. Subramania Aiyar praying for the winding up of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank on the plea that the Bank was unable to pay the debts due to the creditor.

Regarding the jurisdiction of the court in the winding up, the Judge said that the court having jurisdiction under the Regulation shall be the District Court or the High Court respectively having jurisdiction in the place of the registered office. The operation of these orders in foreign courts would be as in the case of foreign decrees.

(Hindu Cor.)

SOVIET ATTACKS CONTINUE

MORE ACCURATE MARKSMANSHIP

NEGOTIATIONS TO SETTLE FRONTIER DISPUTE

Tokyo, Saturday

ACCORDING to the Japanese War Office, Russian planes raided Japanese positions at Changkufeng and one raider was shot down.

An official dispatch to the War Office however, alleges that a party of Soviet soldiers yesterday crossed the border and began to dig trenches near the Manchukuo village of Mandriushang, about twenty miles south of Pogranitchnaya.

The air attack was followed by a furious onslaught by Russian infantry and artillery and the attackers advanced to within two hundred yards of the Japanese positions, but were dispersed and their guns silenced.

War planes also raided the Kozan and railway settlements at Koje and Shikai in northern Korea, but the stations were not hit.

After a peaceful night on the Russo-Japanese frontier Soviet troops opened a fierce bombardment of the Japanese positions on Shuliufeng Hill, to the north of Changkufeng, according to Japanese reports, which state that sixty Soviet tanks and two battalions of infantry were detected deploying in the neighbourhood of Changkufeng Hill, but they were repulsed by heavy Japanese fire, losing heavily.

At the same time a second Soviet force consisting of fifty tanks and a battalion of infantry were repulsed while attacking the Shantsaoping heights. The marksmanship of the Soviet artillery, which has hitherto been rather wild is becoming more accurate.

Negotiations?

The summary of the conversations in Moscow on Thursday between the Japanese Ambassador and M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Foreign Affairs chief, published here today, is generally interpreted as a mutual agreement for the peaceful settlement of the frontier dispute.

The immediate issue appears to have been narrowed down to securing the mutual evacuation of the disputed area prior to the opening of negotiations.

Obituary

MR. V. POOTHAPILLAI

The death occurred at Karukampal on the 30th ultimo of Mr. V. Poothapillai of Karukampal and father of Dr. P. Ponnampalam of Malayan Medical Service at the ripe age of 85.

He was very popular and influential and commanded great respect in his village as well as outside.

The funeral took place at the Keerimalai Crematorium on the 1st instant and was largely attended. He leaves behind his children, grandchildren and a host of relatives to bemoan his loss.

MINORITIES WOULD NOT BE LET DOWN

Mr. Sri Pathmanathan Convinced of Colonial Office Policy

NO DEPUTATION WOULD SERVE USEFUL PURPOSE

Colombo, August 7.

"I AM convinced that the Government of Great Britain will not let down the Minorities in Ceylon," said Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan last night; he has just returned from a holiday abroad.

Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan who visited England and the Continent, called on Mr. Malcolm MacDonald the Secretary of State for the Colonies during his stay in London.

Asked for the impressions of his visit to the Colonial Office, Mr. Sri Pathmanathan said that Mr. MacDonald seemed fully aware of the political situation here.

"I called on the Secretary of State for the Colonies merely to pay him my respects," he said.

"There was no air of mystery, nor was there any fuss or formality about him. On the contrary, I found him to be most cordial and responsive."

"He struck me as being a young Cambridge graduate who took life seriously."

Mr. Sri Pathmanathan added that they discoursed generally of the political and economic situation in Ceylon, and he was convinced that the British Government would not let down the Minorities.

Deputations Useless

Referring to the deputations that have already gone on their political mission to London, as well as those that are being contemplated, Mr. Sri Pathmanathan said that no deputation would serve any useful purpose at this stage.

"Before we go in deputation to anyone we must settle our differences," he explained. "Personally, that is what I most desire. Anyone who raises a racial issue is doing a disservice to the country."

Mr. Sri Pathmanathan also told me that he had discussed the question of rooms for Ceylon students in England and the 'colour bar' that had arisen.

Mr. MacDonald, he said had assured him that the majority of the English people welcomed

Ceylonese to England and it was only a negligible minority who were not representative of English sentiment, who created the trouble complained about.

Mr. Sri pathmanathan, when referred to a statement made by "The Whip" in "The Times of Ceylon" of August 2nd regarding a suggested difference of opinion between himself and Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, said that although Mr. Ponnambalam had been of late unusually lively in the political arena he was nevertheless not disposed to take him seriously.

K. DE S. (Times)

Valikamam North Teachers Association

An ordinary general meeting of the Association will be held on Tuesday (9-8-38) at 6 p. m. in the Tellippalai Bilingual School Hall, Rev. Sydney K. Bunker, Principal, Jaffna College, will address the meeting.

Personal

Mr. A. Muttutambay, Chief Clerk, Jaffna Kacheheri, will continue to act, in addition to his own duties, as Additional Extra Office Assistant, Jaffna Kacheheri, from July 30 to August 15.

Muniswaram Temple

The annual festival at the Muniswaram Temple, Chilaw, will commence on the 13th inst. and conclude on 9th September.

CHEAP TICKETS for KATARAGAMA FESTIVAL

Concession of Break of Journey

Passengers from the Northern and other lines travelling to Matara on Excursion Tickets are allowed to break journey for 48 hours at any one of the Stations Maradana to Mount Lavinia on both the outward and return journeys.

[G. 15. 8-8-38.]

INTER-COLLEGIATE SPORTS

ST. PATRICK'S WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

SENIOR CHAMPIONS FROM JAFFNA & JAFFNA HINDU

Three new public school records were set up at the Jaffna Inter-Collegiate Amateur Athletic Sports meet which concluded on Saturday at the Jaffna Central College grounds. Jaffna College, St. Patrick's College and Jaffna Hindu College each contributed to these records.

The Sports were held under the patronage of Hon. Mr. Justice Keuneman, K. C. The C. A. A. A. was represented by Mr. W. H. D. Perera, the Hon. Secretary, who acted as the starter.

George of Jaffna College beat his own record in the High jump clearing 5 feet 11 inches.

Kubuka, of St. Patrick's College, also beat his own record for the 120 yards hurdles finishing in 15 seconds.

Ratnasingham of Jaffna Hindu College set up a new public school record in the long jump clearing 21 feet 1 inch. George of Jaffna College came a close second in this item with 21 feet 4 inch.

Championships

George of Jaffna College and Ratnasingham of Jaffna Hindu who scored 13 points each tied for the Senior Championship and were bracketted Senior Champions.

The Intermediate Championship was won by Yogaratnam of Jaffna Hindu.

The Junior Champion was Purojath of St. Patrick's.

The Relay Challenge Cup presented by Diana and Co., was won by St. Patrick's.

Kubuka of St. Patrick's was awarded the Parsons Challenge Cup for the best performance, in finishing the 120 yards hurdles in 15 seconds.

The award of the Parsons' Challenge Cup has been the subject of comment by Sports fans. Even some 'Officials' of the Meet expressed surprise at this decision. George of Jaffna College whose performance was voted none the less remarkable was overlooked for reasons best known, it is stated, only to those who were responsible for the decision. The performance of Ratnasingham of Jaffna Hindu is held by many as equally remarkable. There is anyhow public dissatisfaction on this score.

Order of Merit

St. Patrick's came first with 116 points, while Jaffna Hindu came second with 40 points. The scores of other Colleges were:

St. John's 37; Jaffna College 28; Jaffna Central 25; Manipay Hindu 7; Hartley 4; and St. Henry's nil.

Mrs. Keuneman distributed cups

STATE MORTGAGE BANK

Acting Chairman

Mr. A. C. G. Wijiyekoon has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of the State Mortgage Bank for the remainder of the period during which the Chairman of the Board, Mr. A. E. de Silva, is on leave of absence.

EBB AND FLOW

(Continued from page 3)

and the lording over the other are often the causes of crime. In self-governing countries there is the wholesome check of the witness volunteering evidence leading to the booking of the offender, for in such countries, the aiding of the administration of justice is looked upon as a sacred duty by the average citizen and the State takes pains to inculcate that sense of duty. Every person feels himself and herself as a part of the state and realises the compatibility of the safety and strength of the State with the ordered and orderly life of the individual. This wholesome influence either totally lacks or is imperfectly found in subject countries. A great deal of uplift work can be done in subject countries provided the educated section of the people do realise their obligation to the society. On looking into the statistics of crime cases, before British courts one is impressed with the very small roll. That explains the fact that the lawyering is confined to a small band of men. The reverse is the position in Ceylon. And it is no wonder that Ceylon ranks high in crime record. The Government that squanders money on well conceived and ill conceived schemes ought to devote time and resources to raise the social level of the people. Schools throughout the Island should be organised into more effective agencies for training in citizenship than they have been. Lessons in civics should be made compulsory and it should be made a subject for public examinations. The minor headmen system should be reorganised so as to draft in young men of education. The Police Force should be made more efficient. The educated in the country should be assured of police protection so as to induce them to help in detection and prevention of crime. While there is so much to be done to make the life of the people straight and happy, it is a crime to vote and waste away money on projects which may partly or wholly peter out and on the conservation of old and tattered records of the Dutch domination of Ceylon.

and certificates.

Mr. Justice Keuneman said that the meet was extraordinarily successful, the athletes coming up to a high standard. He wished local athletes would come to Colombo and maintain the same high standard against those of the South.

Father Long, President of the Jaffna Schools Sports Association, thanked Mr. and Mrs. Keuneman and Mr. Perera.

Mr. J. S. Selvaratnam, the Secretary, thanked the officials for their help and also Messrs. Diana and Co. for presenting the Challenge Cup.

HEAVY LOSS ON RAILWAY LAST YEAR

Expenditure Exceeds Receipts
By 2½ Millions

GROWTH OF TRAFFIC ON MAIN AND NORTHERN LINES

"THE fact that cheap travel is being appreciated by increasing numbers of the travelling public is evidenced by the growth of traffic on the Main and Northern lines, and by the comparatively small decreases appearing against most of the other sections, notably on the Coast and Kelani Valley Lines, where the traffic lost in the previous year was considerably heavy," states the report for 1937 of the Acting General Manager of Railway.

The only sections that have so far shown no response to the facility of excursion travel are the Matale and Badulla sections where road operators appear to have a firm footing. The increase on the Batticaloa-Trincomalee Railway is principally due to workmen employed at Trincomalee, travelling to and from their villages.

"Unchecked Competition"

On the subject of Road Motor Competition the Report states:—

"Despite efforts made to regain lost traffic, competition by buses and lorries has grown steadily and continued unchecked and uncontrolled, thereby widening the gap between railway revenue and working expenditure.

"The report of the Transport Commission was received during the year and considered by a sub-Committee appointed for the purpose, but the year closed without any appreciable steps being taken to place the road and rail services on a more satisfactory footing, the much talked of Bill to co-ordinate transport facilities in the Island not having been brought into force.

"The amendments to the Motor Ordinance recommended by the Transport Commission to make provision for compulsory insurance against third party risks, hours of working for road employees, rates and fares to be charged by road vehicles, a Central Authority for licensing, etc., have not been introduced yet.

Meanwhile the Railway Management is doing what it possibly can, against serious odds, to regain lost traffic and improve Railway revenue by reducing its own fares and rates, improving amenities of rail travel and cutting down expenditure to the minimum."

Parcel Traffic

The number of parcels handled totalled 1,131,665 or a small increase of 4,446 parcels as compared with the preceding year. Divided between Local and Foreign Traffic the

results of comparison are as follows:—

	Increase No
Foreign Traffic (Indo-Ceylon route) ...	4,078
Local Traffic ...	368
Total ...	4,446

The increase in the Foreign Traffic represents both outward and inward parcels and is mainly due to comparatively heavy vegetables and betel traffic from India and in a measure to the greater demand of Indian Cinema films in Ceylon.

The comparatively small increase in Local Traffic is considered satisfactory in view of the heavy falling off of 89,163 parcels in the preceding year.

The stations in Colombo where the bulk of the traffic is handled show a falling off of 7,492 parcels. Maradana alone being responsible for no less than 5,392. The Puttalam line has recorded a decrease of 3,019 parcels, Chilaw having the heaviest loss with 1,127 parcels mostly of fish.

Decrease Due to Poor Hauls of Fish

On the Up-country line beyond Rambukkana an increase of 9,148 has however been observed; the stations which contributed substantially towards the increase are Kaduganawa 2,928, Kandy 3,300, Ulpapane 2,457, and Nawalapitiya 3,036. Haputale shows a decrease of 2,928 parcels mostly of vegetables.

On the Coast Line beyond Kollupitiya the traffic has fallen off slightly. Satisfactory increases have been registered at Matara 3,694, Maggona 1,406 and Lunawa 1,611 while Beruwala has lost 3,869 parcels or nearly 50 per cent. of the previous year's traffic in consequence of very poor hauls of fish due to rough seas during the early part of the year.

At the stations serving the fishing villages on the Mannar Line, Pesalai shows a noteworthy increase of 5,255 parcels while at Mannar and Talaiwannar the traffic has fallen off by 3,143 and 2,020 parcels respectively.

Railway Revenue

The gross receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 16,804,611, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,720,830.

The interest for the year on the capital invested, the current account and the accumulated deficit amounted to Rs. 6,433,592.05.

No remittance towards the liquidation of interest was possible owing to the heavy loss in working. The total sum due to the Government inclusive of the interest due now amounts to Rs. 38,249,530.01.

BUDGET-MAKING IN CEYLON

WANTING IN ACCURACY

AUDITOR GENERAL'S STRICTURES

THE Auditor-General in his Report for 1936-37, makes the following observations on Budgetting:

I have to draw the attention of His Excellency the Governor and the State Council to the inflated estimates of expenditure that are being passed year after year. I give below the estimated expenditure including supplementary estimates against new money, the actual expenditure and saving for the period 1930-31 to 1936-37:—

Year	Estimated Expenditure. Rs.	Actual Expenditure. Rs.	Saving. Rs.
1930-31	116,220,289	100,576,528	15,643,761
1931-32	106,781,561	97,056,079	9,725,482
1932-33	101,383,032	92,698,229	8,684,803
1933-34	100,130,454	93,444,381	6,686,073
1934-35	113,088,703	107,286,124	5,802,579
1935-36	119,876,281	110,918,437	8,957,844
1936-37	118,812,047	108,778,780	10,033,267

These figures would indicate that the estimates are framed in many cases without adequate reference to the actual possibilities of expenditure. These estimates combined with errors in estimating revenue, as happened in connection with the revised estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1936-37, end in extraordinary results. According to the revised estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1936-37 presented to the State Council in August, 1936, in connection with the Budget for 1937-38 a surplus of Rs. 6,714,932 was expected at the end of the year but the actual result of the year's working was a surplus of Rs. 10,824,516. I note that the Treasury has issued a circular to departments that the revised estimates of revenue and expenditure should reflect as closely as possible the actual outcome of the year. I would observe however that while it is important to be as accurate as possible in revising the estimates, the more important consideration is the curtailment of the original demand to the actual possibility of expenditure. I publish each year in Appendix III a statement of excesses and savings and the explanations of the department therefor. The Public Accounts Committee just concluded examined heads of departments on these excesses and savings and generally these officers had no substantial defence to offer against the charge of having knowingly obtained votes in excess of what could be spent. I am not aware that the Treasury takes any note of these explanations, and that action of any sort has been initiated by the Treasury against an officer for the serious lapse of demanding money which he knows he cannot spend. On the other hand specific condonement of this lapse seems to have been granted by the inclusion since 1931-32 of an item of "normal savings" to balance the financial proposals submitted to the State Council each year. The inclusion of such a figure in the Annual Financial Proposals submitted to a Legislature is entirely unorthodox. I can trace no parallel in Budgets of

CEYLON NEEDS ADVERTISING

(Continued from page 2)

use to let tourists pass through in one day. This happens because the real Ceylon is not known: You should, for instance, arrange trips to the Ratnapura gem pits or to the pearl banks—those aspects of Ceylon which one only reads about.

"Travellers to the Orient are fed up with seeing temples after visiting Burma and Siam, so Kandy temple needs no advertisements; frankly the temple is unimpressive as compared with other Oriental temples.

"Colombo, too, is known through the shipping advertisements and I think nothing can be gained by boosting the port itself.

Tea Estates

"But why not arrange visits to tea estates for tourists. Thousands know of Ceylon Tea but have no idea of how it is produced. Such a trip, along your marvellous roads, would be the best advertisements for Ceylon tea."

Miss Brown returns to Ceylon in September to complete her series of articles on the Island. She left for Palestine on urgent instructions from her papers.

other countries. It amounts to an admission that departments cannot be made to prepare their annual estimates with adequate foresight.

Revenue

I regret to have to make somewhat similar observations on the revenue side. The following additions to revenue specifically indicated in the financial proposals submitted to the Legislature have not yet materialised:—

(a) In 1931-32, Rs. 4,000,000 representing the total of the grants made to the Local Loans and Development Fund were to be restored to revenue by means of a loan.

(b) In 1936-37:

(i) Rs. 4,000,000 were expected to be credited to revenue resulting from a revision of the Currency Account.

(ii) Rs. 2,000,000 were to be credited to revenue from the Post Office Savings Bank.

(iii) Rs. 573,582 being the surplus expected in the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund as a result of the triennial valuation were to be credited to revenue.

As in the case of expenditure the revenue promises too must be confined to items which have a reasonable chance of realization in the period of the Budget. The Annual Budget with its estimate of revenue and expenditure is the machinery by which Legislatures control Public Expenditure. It is the foundation on which my audit of expenditure is based. It would be a very serious matter indeed if for any reason the Financial proposals submitted to the Ceylon Legislature lose this essential feature of being a reasonably accurate estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for the period of the Budget.

SOLUTION OF A COUNTRY'S PROBLEM OF POVERTY

(Continued from page 1)

methods of production and distribution?"

A Clear-cut Programme

"I believe that, to this question, Mahatma Gandhi did not give any satisfactory answer at the time. I do not know if he could think out subsequently any answer. I have put this question to many Congress leaders, some of whom have now taken upon themselves the task of Government, but have received no satisfactory answer. The activities of the Congress leaders, of those who are out of it, and their pronouncements lead one to the suspicion that they themselves have no clear-cut philosophy of action for National Reconstruction. We find that in the same breath, they are talking of rural development by the introduction of the spinning wheel, and the handloom, by the abolition of zamindars and middlemen and also of grid electrification of the country, whereby the rural population is expected to get cheap electrical power out of the energy of running water. They do not probably realize that grid electrification is a highly mechanised and complex scheme, the successful installation and working of which involve co-operation of industrialists, economists and technical men and huge outlay of capital. The pronouncements of many of these leaders, who are now running Governments, appear to me to be like the performance of a well-known liberal politician who went to Benares during the last War, and persuaded the Benares University to pass a resolution to the effect that 'The Benares Hindu University will undertake the manufacture of aniline dyes.' We know that the resolutions of a debating society do not create an industry nor do the optimistic pronouncements of those new to their office. Further, though the newspapers are full of flimboyant pronouncements, both from Congress as well as non-Congress provinces, there have been to our knowledge no serious practical moves, to give effect to these. A clear-cut philosophy of action for National Reconstruction, which is very much needed at the present time, seems to be entirely absent.

"If the reforms are to bear fruit, it is necessary that a clear-cut Programme of National Reconstruction be decided upon by the High Command. Mere resolutions will not do, but actual steps should be taken to give them effect. It is well-known that many of these programmes cannot be given effect unless power at the Centre passes to the Nation. But I believe that a good deal of preparatory work can be done by the Provincial Governments, even with the limited powers they possess.

Only way to Cure Poverty

"To return now to Charlie Chaplin's inconvenient question to the Mahatma. I personally believe that neither measures of rural uplift, nor introduction and encouragement of cottage industries, nor abolition of zamindars or money-lenders will make any

substantial improvement in the lot of the rural population. The reasons for this have been given in my Presidential Address to the National Institute. These may be quoted here with some change:

"Everybody knows that India is an agricultural country. According to the Census Report of 1931, 56 per cent of the Indian population is engaged in agriculture, i.e., are peasants i.e., they have to spend their life in raising food. Of the remaining 34 per cent, only 11 per cent are city dwellers, i.e., engaged in industries and other professions. The remaining 23 per cent are either village artisans, merchants, landlords, or belong to other professions mainly dependent on a rural economy.

"Everyone will admit that the distribution of the population according to professions reveals a very unhealthy state of affairs. In no other countries of the world, excepting such backward ones as China, is there such a large proportion of peasants. And do these peasants enjoy a good living? A few huts, mostly without doors and windows, a few mats and rags, a few half-starved animals, hunger, debt and frequent diseases, this is all they have to enjoy!

Scientific Methods

"There is a widespread desire for improving the lot of the peasants and to raise the general standard of the townsmen to the villages, as advocated by certain persons distracted by middle class unemployment, for that will merely increase the pressure on the over-congested rural area and multiply misery. Greater efficiency in agricultural methods, which is certainly desirable may give us more and cheaper food, and other necessities of life obtained from agriculture (like cotton), but it can never touch even the fringe of the problem of poverty and unemployment. For greater efficiency amounts to the fact that the same production in agriculture can be effected by half the present number. At present the proportion of food raisers is 66 per cent. They produce food materials and other products by the most primitive methods. If improved scientific methods are adopted, larger amounts, more than sufficient for the whole nation, can be produced by 33 per cent of the population. This will render about 33 per cent of the peasant population unemployed. This, added to the already existing middle class unemployment, will make matter worse.

"If we analyse the widespread public sentiment for better living, what do we find? Everybody of course wants his food supply to be insured, but this is the least part of his demands. He wants to be better clothed and better housed; wants to get a better education for himself and his family more rest from work, freedom from drudgery and greater enjoyment of life. Analysing this sentiment, we find that if these needs are to be satisfied, the quantity of industrial products has to be increased ten to twenty times its present level; all these works have to be organised, and a large proportion of the village population is to be diverted from the task of food-raising to industrial work. In

fact, the only way to improve the villages is by drafting more villagers into cities, and by creating a larger number of cities based on industrial work.

What does Industrialization Mean?

"The above gives the argument for 'large-scale industrialisation' in a nutshell. But what is exactly meant by 'large-scale industrialisation' and how to achieve it?

"The technique used by the most advanced countries of the world at the present time is so complex that it is very wrong to classify it as the continuation of the primitive Iron Age culture. It constitutes entirely a new phase in culture, distinguished not only by a new system of industrial production, but also by a new philosophy of human life. This new age has been variously called the neo-technique age in contradistinction to the paleo-technique age which has passed off and the change is sometimes termed as the Third Revolution (Gordon Childe) of which the Industrial Revolution of the last century was only the precursor. But it is better to call the present one as the age of science, because human activity in the present age springs from the conviction, that by the application of science we can attain a much better standard of living and in general to a much better world. The idea of progress which is the driving force in the modern age was absent even a century ago, when religious pedantry in every country was painting a dismal future, e. g., a collapse of the world or some catastrophe which would engulf human society. To have a comprehensive idea of the New Age, we should look at the kind of life pursued in a country like U.S.A., England or Germany and the present system of industrial production in these countries.

Twenty times More Power Needed

"But the new system has also imposed greater burdens on the nations. The needs of the modern man are so great, that far more work is necessary to produce them. In the western countries which have taken to the neo-technic methods, calculation shows that nearly 1,800 units of work are required per head in the year for producing all the necessities of life. But if production of work depended mainly upon human and animal power, as in the paleo-technic countries, then we could not get more than 90 units. The modern neo-technic man therefore requires 20 times more power than the paleotechnic man. In the advanced countries, this power is provided by harnessing the forces of nature—by the use of coal, oil and water-power. To use figurative language—the Westerner has, by the harnessing of the forces of nature, got 20 slaves constantly working for him, while countries still accustomed to older methods have to depend upon human and animal labour, which, on the average, is merely equal to the labour of one slave.

"The full utilization of the power resources of the country, and organization of work for industrial production has put a great strain on all modern governments. Though utilization of power resources and factory work was started by private individuals, it has now become, more or less, the function of governments.

Japan's Example

"The paleo-technic man has no

more chance of surviving the onslaught of the neo-technic man, than had the Aztecs the chance of withstanding the Spaniards. England, Germany, the U. S. A., France, and other Western countries are at an advantageous position, because the neo-technic methods were perfected by the pioneers in these countries. The State has therefore shared the responsibility with those companies which have been the first to take advantage of scientific discoveries and create a new industry, or convert an old one to neo-technic mechanism. But not so in the case of Russia or Japan. About 1868, Japan became convinced that if she were to work her way up as a great nation, she must discard her paleo-technic methods in favour of neo-technic ones. The object was accomplished by the zeal, industry and farsightedness of her leaders, backed by a strong, centralized national government. But Japan has been able to preserve to some extent her ancient life by the remodelling of her small cottage industries. This has been done by instituting a cheap supply of electrical power, which enables the Japanese worker to work in his cottage with up-to-date machinery; and further by the organisation of research, supply of raw materials, and marketing of finished products he is assured of an adequate return for his labour. The Japanese weaver, for example, does not work with the handloom or the charkha, but he uses the Toyoda loom, which is driven by electricity. His industrial output is 10 or 12 times larger than that of the Indian workman. It is estimated that more than half of Japan's industrial production comes from cottages.

"To-day, before our very eyes, Russia has been passing by a supreme effort from the paleo-technic to the neo-technic method of production. The main cause of collapse of Czarist Russia was the failure, on the part of her leaders, to organize the country according to the new method of production, and adjust their social and political life accordingly—China, Abyssinia, amongst others, is in their current history a good illustration of the great moral lesson of human history on which so much insistence has been laid in this article!

India Must Choose

"The task before India is, therefore, to organise her industrial life according to the neo-technic method of production. Unlike certain other countries, India taken as a whole (not in parts) is one of the three countries (others being Russia and the U.S.A.) which possess all the resources in power, minerals and agricultural land which can enable her to pass to the neo-technic method of industrial production. Unless this is done, India can never solve her problems of poverty and unemployment, and can never be assured of a bright future. Sir M. Visweswarayya, ex-Dewan of Mysore, has already pointed out to a certain extent in his *Economic Planning* this revolution can be achieved. But all human actions spring from conviction, and if we continue to look back with wistful eyes to the supposed charms of older methods of living, we can never decide upon the line of action which alone can lead to the fulfilment of our national desire".

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