

THE Hindu Organ.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

(Registered as a Newspaper)

[P. M. D., No. H. D., -89/300 of 13-7-38]

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889

VOL. L.

Phone 56,

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1938.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 35.

ANCIENT HINDU MARRIAGE

I. Forms of Marriage

By S. R. Muttukumar

IN my article on the *Ancient Tamil Courtship* published in the *Hindu Organ Annual* of 1938, I stated that the form of marriage prevalent amongst the ancient Tamils was Gandharva. Boys and girls fell in love with each other, and brought about their own union. The youths married only those maidens whom they loved, and whose love for them was equally well ascertained before their union. Equal love before and after marriage (இருவரெருதல்) was held to be one of the essentials of a union. The four pillars on which their edifice of conjugal life rested were (1) அன்பு (Anpu), love or the feeling of indispensability; (2) மனம் (Manam), inappetency or blindness to each other's faults; (3) சிலிஸ் (Sayal), tenderness; and (4) இயல்பு (Iyalpu), apparent candour. The result was that the Tamil women were and are still, exemplary wives. Ellis writes:-

"The women of Southern India are uniformly chaste and temperate by nature. Gentle and timid, as they are usually shrinking from observation and exertion, they are nevertheless ardent in their attachments and this disposition directed by education acquired a force which nothing can shake and enables them when actuated by motives of duty or honour to display an energy beyond their sex and a courage which no terrors can daunt. Devoted in body and mind to their domestic and conjugal duties they are affectionate and attentive wives anxious and tender mothers, and not unfrequently sage and prudent friends." (1)

Aryan Marriage

In this article I propose to deal with some aspects of marriage prevalent amongst the Aryan Hindus. *Tholkappiam*(2) and *Pingalanda*(3), two ancient Tamil works, and *Manu*(4) enumerate the following eight kinds of marriage, viz. (1) Brahma, (2) Daiva, (3) Arida or Arsha, (4) Prajapatiya, (5) Asura or Manusha, (6) Gand-

harva, (7) Kshatra or Rakshasa, and (8) Pisacha.

Vasishta, author of a *DharmaSutra*, mentions only the first six and Apastamba, another *Sutra* compiler, recognizes only these six forms, but mentions that the first three forms only are praiseworthy.

Manu defines these eight forms of marriage thus: "The gift of a daughter, voluntarily with clothes and jewels, to one learned in the Vedas and of good character, is called the Brahma rite. The gift of a daughter, after having adorned her, to a priest during the performance of a sacrifice, is called the Daiva rite. When the father gives his daughter after having received a pair or two of cattle, according to law, that is termed the Arsha rite. The Prajapatiya rite is when the father gives his daughter with due honour, saying: "May both of you perform together your duties!" When the bridegroom gives voluntarily as much as he can to kinsmen and the maiden that marriage is called Asura. The voluntary connection of a youth and a maiden which arises from lust is known as the Gandharva rite. The seizure of a maiden by force from her home while she cries out and weeps, after her kinsmen have been slain or wounded and their houses broken open, is called the Rakshasa rite. When a man secretly embraces a damsel asleep, or intoxicated, or disordered in intellect, that sinful marriage, called Pisacha, is the eighth and the lowest"(5)

Manu also states that "from the first four marriages are born sons learned in the Vedas and honoured by good men, rich dutiful and who will live a hundred years. But of the remaining four marriages are born sons who are cruel and untruthful, abhorring the Vedas and the duties prescribed in them. From the blameless nuptial rites of men springs a blameless progeny, from the reprehensible, a reprehensible offspring; mankind has, there-

(Continued on Page 2)

A SHORT STORY

A NIGHTMARE

BY FAREED S. JAFRI

IT was two O'clock in the morning. After sleepily negotiating endless flights of stairs, I reached my room and unlocked it. To my horror, I saw a young lady standing by the back window of the room. I gasped. She heard my steps and screamed.

I realised my mistake. I was in my neighbour's room! The backs of both the rooms were the same and absent-mindedly I had opened the wrong one.

"Sorry, very sorry" I exclaimed; the locks are the same and I was half asleep. Please excuse me." I turned to clear off.

"But you were locked in the room. How is it?" I suddenly stopped and questioned her as the strange nature of the situation struck me.

"Oh, he always locks me in when he goes out." Who is this He? and why does he lock her in? I hesitatingly enquired and felt ashamed of myself.

"So you also come late? I thought it was only my husband who is in the habit of returning home late", she said avoiding the question.

"I am an unemployed job-hunter! I come late because Bombay is a city of distances and I have to walk long."

"Yes I see very little of you; but how can I? It is very seldom that I am left unlocked."

"Why does your husband lock you in after all? Who is he? And when were you married? - Oh, but I am becoming inquisitive."

II

"My husband is a big business man. I was handed over to him when I was a child."

She again avoided giving the reasons of her being locked in.

I felt very awkward standing in a lady's room, when her husband was out and at such an hour of the night. I wanted to leave the room at once but she suddenly stopped me.

"Won't you help me?" I should not deny that I was startled and became puzzled at her sudden appeal.

"I have seen you often passing by the road, through this

window of mine; and the sweeper-girl told me that you were my neighbour and a gentle-hearted man".

"After all what is your trouble?"

"Will you please sit down? I would like to tell you my story but first I should offer you a cup of tea. The night is chilly and you look so tired."

It was not the first time that I was pitied by persons who, like me, were down-trodden; moreover this incident had affected my nerves, so I could not refuse such a sweet offer from such a pleasing person.

III

She began: "My parents were very poor and our family numbered four; my father, my mother, a brother, two years elder to me and myself."

"I was a child of eleven only at that time. Those were really hard days for us. Sometimes even a pint of milk could not be obtained for me and often my parents and my brother slept without meals. In those very days my mother was in a family way and continuous starvation and other worries made her very ill."

"My father was one of the victims of Indian labour massacre in the cotton mills. He had not saved a penny during his three years service because of my mother's continuous ill-health and low wages."

"He was a qualified electrical engineer, still his services were cut off in preference to a foreigner."

He tried even for petty jobs in the workshops, but could not succeed.

"Gradually he got into the clutches of a Pathan money-lender."

"One day he got a relief and a blow at the same time. A local charity school, which was residential, admitted my brother. This was great consolation. The same day the money-lender got attached every bit of our furniture what little we had."

"You know when misfortunes come they come in battalion. Our landlord, hearing the news,

(Continued on page 7)

(1) *Commentary on the Curai* p. 672.

(2) *Kalaviyal*, 92.

(3) *Op. cit.* V. 375.

(4) *Dharma Shastra*, iii, 21.

(5) *Dharma Shastra*, iii 27-34.

ORPHANAGES IN CEYLON

Audit Objections to Payment of Certain Grants

THE Auditor-General in his Report for 1936-37 makes the following observations on the payment of grants to orphanages:—

A maintenance grant of Rs. 75 per orphan or destitute child was paid to Managers of some schools under Clause 47 of the Code for Assisted English Schools. As it seemed to me that Clause 47 contemplated grants to managers of orphanages conducted as such and not to Managers of schools who had certain orphans residing in the boarding houses attached to their schools, I disallowed payments totalling Rs. 21,075 made in terms of this Clause during the financial year 1936-37. The Director stated in reply that the Clause referred to provided for the payment for maintenance grant for every orphan or destitute child who had been in residence in an approved Orphanage or Home for Orphans and had regularly attended a registered school, that the word "approved" before the words "Orphanage or Home" was inserted in the Regulations on March 11, 1932, with a view to regulating the number of orphanages entitled to grant and to vest discretionary powers in him and that he did not agree with the view that an Orphanage or Home for Orphans should always be a separate institution. He further stated that he did not agree that orphans or destitutes should not be accommodated in boarding houses attached to schools and stressed that the essence of an orphanage is that it was a permanent home for orphans, a place where they could stay throughout the year under supervision, that the Government grant was put to much better use in the well conducted boarding house of an English school than it would be in a place that was exclusively an orphanage unless such an orphanage had large funds at its disposal. He also expressed the view that segregation of orphans and destitutes in separate rooms and buildings was not desirable as it bred a sense of inferiority in the minds of the orphans so segregated. I informed the director that in my opinion Clause 47 of the Code was intended only to assist institutions which were primarily orphanages and that I could not see any indication that this maintenance grant could be paid to schools which happened to have orphans residing in boarding houses attached to them. I stated further that the interpretation suggested by him would mean a considerable addition to the existing payments on this account and such payments would increase steadily as school Managers came to know that they could claim a grant of Rs. 75 in respect of every orphan within the meaning of the Clause residing in the boarding houses attached to their schools. The Director in his further reply stated that the interpretation of Clause 47 suggested by him would not involve any addition to the

expenditure on orphanage grants as the quota of orphans eligible for grant had been fixed by his Circular No. E. 36 of October 12, 1936, at the number on the Roll on October 1, 1936, and that the question of amending Clause 47 in order to make the position clear was under consideration. I have informed the Director that I could not pass in Audit these payments amounting to Rs. 21,075.

Orphans Over 17 Years

A sum of Rs. 1,425 was paid as maintenance grant for the year ended December 31, 1935, in respect of 19 orphans (deaf or blind) who were over 17 years of age and who were engaged in industries such as weaving, carpentry, rattan work, and needle-work. As the Code definitely laid down that the grant could be paid in respect of deaf and blind children over 17 years of age only if they were not engaged or were incapable of being engaged in occupations, I pointed out to the Director that the payment was not in order. The Director stated in reply that the industries referred to were subjects of instruction in the curriculum of Industrial Schools, that the intention of the Code was to exclude only wage-earners from eligibility for maintenance grant and it was never intended that the term "occupations" should include school curriculum. I informed the Director that one of the conditions for the payment of orphanage maintenance grant was that the orphan should have attended a registered school, that wage-earners could not satisfy this condition which in itself disqualified them from eligibility for maintenance grant and that therefore the intention of the Code was to exclude orphans over 17 years of age who, while being inmates of an orphanage, were engaged in occupations by receiving instruction in an Industrial School. The Director referred the matter to the Deputy Financial Secretary and in doing so, stated that the authorities of the school in question had adopted the system of paying every industrial pupil a "wage" of Rs. 10 per mensem out of which each pupil paid back Rs. 7 to the school for his maintenance at the orphanage and that the mere fact that a wage was paid caused me to construe attendance at the Industrial School as an "occupation." He also stated that he was not anxious to interfere with a practice which appeared to be very reasonable and recommended that attendance at an Industrial School be not considered as an occupation. While granting authority to pass in Audit the payments made in the past, the Financial Secretary informed the Director that he agreed with my contention and that either the Code rule should be amended or the procedure adopted at the school should be discontinued. The total amount overpaid is Rs. 3,030 (Rs. 1,425 in respect of the year ended December 31, 1935, and Rs. 1,575 in respect of the following year).

ANCIENT HINDU MARRIAGE

(Continued from page 1)

fore, to studiously avoid the culpable forms of marriage."⁽⁶⁾
(6) Ibid. 39-42.

Inconsistency of Manu

However, Manu is apparently inconsistent when he condemns elsewhere even the fourth form of marriage. Arsha, where the father exchanges his daughter for a couple of cows, and in later times for a stipulated sum of money in addition. He says: "Let no father, who knows the law, receive a gratuity, however small for giving his daughter in marriage; since the man, who through avarice takes a gratuity for that purpose, is a seller of his offspring."⁽⁷⁾ As if to leave no doubt whatever on the subject, he tells us that even a Sudra should not take a marriage fee when he gives his daughter, for he who takes a fee actually sells his daughter.⁽⁸⁾

This inconsistency of Manu as in some other cases which will be noticed hereafter, was probably due to his trying to respect the old Vedic rules on the one hand, and on the other taking cognizance of the evil aspects assumed at his time by the once harmless Vedic rite. During the Vedic period, the offer of the kine was a purely voluntary gift, while later it evidently assumed the nature of an imposition. This is apparent from the following passages:—

"Some say that the bull and the cow given in the nuptial ceremony of the Rishis are a bribe to the father, but this is untrue; a bribe indeed, whether large or small, is an actual sale of the daughter. When money or goods are given to damsels whose kinsmen receive them not for their own use, it is no sale; it is merely a token of courtesy and affection to the brides."⁽⁹⁾

Nuptial Fee

Nevertheless, a nuptial fee was probably received among the low people in ancient times, as it is done to this day in India. Manu in one place incautiously lays down a rule that, "if after one damsel has been shown, another be offered to the bridegroom who has purchased leave to marry her from her next kinsman, he may become the husband of both for the same price."⁽¹⁰⁾

An extreme case of this kind is reported thus. The following words were uttered recently by one of the speakers at an annual conference of the Kistna District Association: "Gentlemen! The monstrous custom of selling girls needs no words of mine to make you try to root it out from our society. I will give you one particular case which will show you the advisability of taking proper steps to remove the evil. A certain gentleman, in a certain village, married his daughter, ten years old, to an old man of eighty-one, and received Rs. 2000 for the bargain. In due course the girl matured, and the nuptial ceremony was performed. The girl was sent to her hated husband, much against her will. She escaped from the room in the dead of night and threw herself into a well. When the old man awoke in the morning he missed his young wife, and on search being made, her dead body was found floating in a well. There

are several instances of this sort. In some cases, if the ill-assorted pair be seen together, the bride will appear as a daughter, or even a grand-daughter. The young brides become widows even in a week after their marriage. These evils are too apparent to me, and I think you will enthusiastically carry this resolution."⁽¹¹⁾

It may, however, be noted that this form of marriage is still detested by the Nagara Brahmans who, lest they be accused of making a profit out of the sale of a daughter, will not even drink water in their son-in-law's house. A Nagara father-in-law, or elder brother-in-law never stays in the bridegroom's house for fear of this reproach; and the little bride contents herself with entertaining only her younger brothers and sisters after her marriage.

Sale of Brides

It is interesting to note here that a system of selling girls of a marriageable age in the open market was prevalent in the city of Taxila. Whenever parents were so poor that they could not procure husbands for their daughters, they exposed the damsels for public sale in the bazaar or market place. A crowd of men was collected by the blowing of shell-trumpets and beating of drums. The necks and shoulders of the young women were then uncovered, and when a young man was pleased with a damsel, he married her upon such terms as might be agreed upon.⁽¹²⁾ This is supported by Strabo who copied Aristobolus, a companion of Alexander the Great.⁽¹³⁾

In this connection, J. T. Wheeler writes that "the disposal of maidens by public sale was an old Babylonian custom. It is described by Herodotus who considered it to be the wisest marriage custom with which he was acquainted (I. 196.) The maiden was put up by public auction. The handsome ones were sold off first and would fetch high prices from the rich Babylonians. The plainer maidens were helped off by dowries which were provided out of the proceeds. Thus when a handsome girl was put up, the rich strove who would give the highest price. When a plain damsel was put up, the poor strove who would take her with the smallest dowry. Thus the handsome girls helped the plainer ones to husbands."⁽¹⁴⁾

This form of marriage is certainly more pleasing to one's sense of dignity and honour than the custom of buying husbands now prevalent in many parts of India and Ceylon. The bridegroom is offered to the highest bidder, not by public auction in a bazaar or market, but privately in the bride's residence. The uglier and the more undesirable a girl is, the higher is the price offered and the brokerage paid. Ye, lucky bridegrooms! Accept my warmest congratulations!!

(To be continued.)

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED]

(11) Abba Dubois' *Hindu Manners*, etc. p. 215, note.

(12) Wheeler's *History of India*, iii. 168.

(13) Book xv I. 62 trans. Mc. Crindle in *Ancient India* p. 69.

(14) *History of India*, iii. p. 168, note.

(7) *Dharma Shashtra*, iii. 57.

(8) Ibid. ix. 98.

(9) Ibid. iii. 53, 54.

(10) *Dharma Shashtra*, viii. 204.

EDUCATION DIRECTOR'S DISCRETIONARY POWERS

A Plea for a Board of Appeal

TO REVISE THE DECISION OF THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

By S. Rajaratnam, Advocate

"Mr. Rajaratnam might be prosecuted for the serious allegations he made against Mr. Watson. These allegations must have moved the Director of Education to take the action he took against Mr. Rajaratnam". So said a responsible man, Mr. S. Natesan, M.S.C., commenting on a resolution before the Annual General Meeting of the Hindu Board of Education condemning the action of the Department of Education in finding me unfit to be Manager.

These words from a Member of the Executive Committee of Education show why the Director thought it fit to apply the tar-brush on me "Where passion predominates reason vanishes."

The Facts

As to the occasion for the Director's action against me the facts are as follows:—

I, as Manager, had the absolute right to select students for training as Teachers. The Director so ruled it in an interview and confirmed it in a letter by stating:—

"He (the Manager) could select whom he wished within the letter of the Code rules, but he must take the responsibility for the selection. His responsibility exists whether the choice is made solely by himself or by the Principal."

Besides when I interdicted the Principal for disobedience in refusing to admit the students I had selected, the Director gave me authority to enter their names in the register.

Fifteen days before the opening of the Training School, I informed the Principal how I had filled the four vacancies. Failing to get his Kerala nominee admitted he got my permission to write to the Director for a ruling on the right of selection. On the opening day of the School the Principal refused to admit 3 of the 4 students even though he had not received any ruling from the Director in his favour.

Failure to admit students on that day exposed the students to irreparable loss and threatened the strength of the eligible staff, and the efficiency of the school all which necessarily meant great injury to the Hindu Board. An emergency situation as contemplated by the Code had been brought about by the Principal's disobedience, and taking the mildest line of action I interdicted the Principal. He presented a petition on the 20th September, and therein prayed for two things only, viz:

(a) A Ruling whether the Manager or the Principal has the right to select students,

(b) That his interdiction be declared unjust.

Again on the 5th October he sent a reminder to the Director. The complaints in these two letters were that I usurped the right of selecting candidates, and that I was wrong in

interdicting him for refusing to admit students I selected.

The Director's Ruling

On the 7th October the Director requested me to be present at an inquiry into the complaint viz:

"That he (the Principal) has been interdicted from duty without a just case."

Mr. Watson started the inquiry on the 13th October. The Principal showed a letter from the President of the Board stating that the Director had ruled the right of selection to be with the Manager. The appropriate course would have been to make the Principal express regret for disobedience. This would have settled the affair.

Even after seeing this letter, Mr. Watson did not accept that the Director had given the ruling, no, not even when I told him that the Director had ruled in unmistakable terms that the right of selection lay with me. He chose to ignore the Director's ruling, and wanted to inquire into two things, viz:

(a) Whether the interdiction of the Principal was just or unjust.

(b) Whether the Manager or the Principal had the right of selecting students for training.

Allegations Against Mr. Watson

I could not reasonably expect Mr. Watson to ignore the Director's ruling nor stray beyond the terms of reference indicated by the Director in his letter to me.

The Principal said later at a special Meeting of the Directors of the Board that the Officers of the Education Department had asked him to

"Make use of the opportunity afforded by the inquiry to say all he could against the Board."

If I had known this at the time of the inquiry I would have insisted on some other officer of the Department holding the inquiry. At any rate, I, who had openly complained to the Department much earlier that Mr. Watson was not only pro-Christian but eminently an anti-Hindu Board man, would not have taken part in an inquiry by him with such an object as the Principal's statements indicated, and the Department's subsequent action proved.

From the 2nd day of the inquiry, which lasted for 7 days, the Principal began to lead evidence on matters irrelevant to the two issues. I was surprised that Mr. Watson despite my protests did encourage and record the evidence on irrelevant matters. I protested from time to time but no heed was taken of my protests. On the 4th day I threatened to walk out. But the fact that the real issue had not been inquired into prevented my doing so. I told Mr. Watson that as a protest I

Continued on Page 6)

"Malaria Day" in Ceylon

Island-wide Observance Planned

It is proposed to observe in Ceylon August 20, the 41st anniversary of the discovery by Sir Ronald Ross of the transmission of malaria by the malarial mosquito as "Malaria Day."

The Medical Department intends to make elaborate preparations to celebrate the "Malaria Day" on a very large scale.

An Island-wide effort is to be made to create a better understanding of this disease and the help of all official and unofficial agencies such as Schools, Village Committees, Temples, Churches, Mosques, Social Service Leagues and Health Leagues is to be sought for this purpose.

Areas to be Taken up

Sanitary Inspectors, Public Health Nurses, Entomological Assistants and others are to take up definite areas for this work and as large a percentage as possible of the population is to be reached.

Wherever possible practical demonstration are to be arranged.

Preliminary arrangements to celebrate the "Malaria Day" have already begun and literature and other educational material are being prepared.

The Programme

The programme also includes a Radio talk by Dr. E. J. Rustonjee on "Malaria." There will be demonstrations as well.

On August 20, 1867, Sir Ronald Ross discovered the transmission of malaria by the Anopheles mosquito to man.

With that discovery he opened the way for successful warfare on scientific lines against a disease which, as in the past, yet exacts a heavy toll of life in all tropical countries and parts of the subtropical zone.

(Continued.)

The total quantity collected from the 4 odais was 5,595 cwt. as against 2,271 cwt. in 1936. All collection was done by local collectors who were paid at a uniform rate of 20 cents per cwt.

The retail price of salt in the district varied from 4 to 5 cents per lb.

Island's Total Harvest

The harvest of 1937, throughout the Island, was interfered with by rain to a considerable extent. This year too Trincomalee suffered the most and production dropped from 39,952 cwt. in 1936 to 27,164 cwt. for the year under review. At the Government Salterns and at Pattalam and Hambantota a much larger crop could have been harvested, but for unseasonal rains interfering with the harvesting operations.

The total quantity harvested was 764,043 cwt. compared with 793,913 cwt. in 1935. This is an excess of the average annual consumption. The stock in hand at the beginning of 1938 was 1,788,645 cwt. compared with 1,665,652 cwt. at the beginning of 1937.

SALT PRODUCTION IN THE NORTH

38,869 CWT. HARVESTED
AT CHIVIYATERU

TOTAL HARVEST FOR
THE YEAR 764,043 CWT.

SALT is manufactured at the Chiviateru saltern by private manufacturers. The system of Manufacture is normally the same as at the Government Salterns. The manufacturers, in by-gone years, dug large pits in the ground so as to gravitate brine from the lagoon into this area. These pits are subdivided into concentration pans and crystallizers. The salt is at times contaminated by the dust blown during the south-west monsoon from the huge ridges that surround these pits.

This saltern supplies the Jaffna District, says the Administration Report of the Salt Department for 1937.

The Government Agent reports that collection at Chiviateru was normal as there was practically no rain from May to August. Preliminary operations for manufacture commenced in May. The season closed at the end of September with heavy north-east monsoonal rains. The total quantity harvested at Chiviateru during the year was 38,869 cwt. as against 27,456 cwt. in 1936.

The sides of the newly constructed salt storage platform were turfed and a bare wire fence erected round it. All salt manufactured at Chiviateru was stored on this platform. A set of watchers was built at this site during the year.

Karanavai and Vellapparavai

These are extensive lagoons in the central part of the peninsula. Sea-water finds its way into the lagoons during certain seasons and is impounded by bunds near their entrances. During favourable seasons the brine so impounded evaporates and deposits salt. This salt is collected by local collectors who are paid at the rate of 8 cents per cwt. at Karanavai and 9 cents per cwt. at Vellapparavai. The salt is weighed and conveyed by carts to the platform at Todaimannar where it is stacked in the same manner as at the Government Salterns.

Most of the salt from these leeways is sold to traders from Beruwela who transport it by sea in dhonies while some of it is also shipped to Colombo.

At Karanavai Lewaya 32,151 cwt. of salt was collected. Salt was not collected from Vellapparavai Lewaya, as there was heavy stocks at Todaimannar Stores.

The retail price of salt in the Jaffna district was approximately 4 cents per lb.

Mannar

Natural salt is collected from the odais in this district.

During the year salt formation took place in 4 odais. The formation in the other odais, which was unfit for collection, was destroyed at a cost of Rs. 171.50

(Continued on Previous Column)

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE O. B. A.

The Reunion of Old Boys of J. H. C. will take place on 4th September 1938.

Programme

- 2-30 p. m. General Meeting
3 p. m.—4 p. m. Volley Ball Match: Past vs. Present Boys
4 p. m.—5 p. m. Football match: Past vs. Present Boys
5 p. m.—6 p. m. Garden Party (Play-Ground)
7-30 p. m. Dinner (College Dining Hall)

[Those who wish to join in the Dinner, please communicate to the Secretary on or before the 25th of August.

Dinner Ticket Re. 1]

S. BALASUBRAHMANYAN
Secy., O. B. A., J. H. C.

Just Published!

TIRUMURUGARRUPPADAI,

with Critical Introduction, Tamil

PARAPHRASE, ENGLISH TRANSLATION AND NOETS,

BY N. NARAYANAN, B.A., B.L., L.T., M. R. A. S. (C.B.)

Lecturer, Jaffna Hindu College, and Editor, ANDRA, Vannarponnai, Jaffna.

More than 100 pages. Rupee One,

Postage Extra

Liberal Commission to Traders and Wholesale Purchasers.

Only a Limited Number of Copies in Stock

So, please apply sharp to the Author.

[Mis 113 11-8 to 1-9-38] [T]



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1938.

CO-OPERATION IN THE NORTH

THE ANNUAL JAFFNA DISTRICT Co-operative Conference which concluded its sessions recently should serve as an eye-opener to the many pessimists who see nothing but blank despair for the future of Jaffna. The Co-operative movement in the North is the envy of every other part of Ceylon. The success it has proved to be in the North is at once a tribute to the work of the Co-operative officials, "to the horse sense of the Jaffna man and to the need it supplied", as REV FR. T. M. F. LONG would put it. The movement is intended primarily to help poor agriculturists who, before its advent, were the victims of usurers whose unconscionable rates of interest on moneys advanced swallowed all the fruits of the cultivator's labours and further kept him permanently indebted to the money-lender.

Co-operation has to a great extent eliminated this unwholesome element from the field of agriculture and given the much-needed relief to the cultivator. While giving this high praise to Co-operation in the North, we are not overlooking the few failures that have resulted in the liquidation of some societies owing to bad management. This fact should not blind one to the general success of this movement.

The Co-operative Central Bank which has achieved phenomenal success within the nine years of its inauguration, the Jaffna Islands Co-operative Motor Boat Service Society, the Moolai Co-operative Union Hospital Society and the Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Sales Society are the peak achievements of Co-operation in the North, of which any country could well be proud. The last named of these Societies has been the target, since its inception, of much criticism and malicious propaganda by a few tobacco dealers who, not possessing the imagination to see in it the hope for the future of tobacco industry, do not scruple to sacrifice the well-being of thousands of cultivators to their own selfish advantage. The Sales Society which aims at direct dealing with the cultivator and ensuring a steady market at Travancore, has outlived the many false rumours broadcast against it by vested interests. The Deputy Registrar speaking at the Conference on this particular Society said that he had gone into the affairs of this Society and he could assure the public that it was in a very sound position. The request for a subsidy to this Society will, we hope, receive the favourable consideration of the authorities. It is not too much to expect that the Government will see to it that this Society is made the sole agency through which Jaffna could sell all its tobacco in S. India. That will greatly conduce to the prosperity of the tobacco industry.

While appreciating the achievements of Co-operation in the North, we also feel that much more yet remains for it to achieve. Many of the cottage industries in the country are languishing for want of proper organisation and encouragement. The Co-operative Department would do well to convince the artisan classes of the benefits of co-operation, help them organise themselves into guilds and teach them modern methods of marketing their goods. Now that Co-operation has taken a firm hold among the people in general, it will not be difficult for the officers of the Department to achieve this. Co-operation alone can help the people to solve the problem of unemployment in the country. We hope Co-operation will achieve greater successes in the North.

Bengal Ministerial Squabbles

The reactionary Hug Ministry in Bengal which has never scrupled to fan the flame of communal fury in order to retain its power had its crowning achievement this week. For some time past the Opposition consisting of the Congress, the Proja party and others had been mastering all its strength to oust the Ministry by carrying a motion of no-confidence, and ten resolutions had been tabled against the ten Ministers. On the 7th, a Muslim crowd collected round the residence of a prominent Muslim member of the Opposition and belaboured a professor and another leader till they were rescued by the police. The Opposition members were in such bodily fear that 80 of them entered the Council Chamber before midnight with their beddings in their arm-pits and were sleeping on the floor. Before day-dawn 100 members had been admitted although the motion was taken up only at 4.45 p. m. A crowd 50,000 strong collected before the Council Chamber to wait for the result of the voting. One member brought a malicious charge of bribery against a certain member of the Opposition, which on investigation proved to be unfounded and had to be withdrawn. From the fate of the first motion against the Maharajah of Cossimbazaar, we may conclude that the Hug Ministry, however obnoxious to all sensible men its tactics and policy might be, will retain its power, thanks to the European group voting en bloc for the Ministry. That such unseemly scenes of hooliganism should be witnessed over a motion of no-confidence does not redound to the credit of the statesmanship or tolerance of the communal leaders of the Muslim League party and can only further exacerbate communal bitterness in India which has already assumed alarming proportions.

EDUCATION IN MALAYA

Commission to Enquire

London, Aug 8.
The Secretary for Colonies, in consultation with the Governor of the Straits Settlements and the High Commissioner for Malaya States, has appointed a commission to visit Malaya this autumn to survey existing arrangements for higher education, general and professional, in Malaya and to consider in the light of local needs and conditions whether they require extension and if so, in what directions and by what methods and to report upon the present work of Raffles College, Singapore, and on any potential development which may seem desirable.

THE TRAVANCORE BANK

LIQUIDATION RECOMMENDED

RESERVE BANK GOVERNOR'S VIEW

Madras, Aug. 9.

"I RECOMMEND that no further attempt be made to postpone the liquidation proceedings," says the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India in the course of a letter to the Madras Premier, dated July 22, released to the Press today.

The letter states: "The only conclusion to be drawn from the material so far available is that the interests of the depositors will be best served by allowing the liquidation proceedings to take their course without further postponement. It also seems to me that it will be in the best interests of the depositors that the liquidation should be carried out for the bank as a whole, as from the preliminary figures furnished me, it would appear that the proportion of assets to liabilities is considerably larger in Travancore than in British India."

It adds: "The appointment by the Travancore Court of an officer of the Imperial Bank as the joint liquidator, with the Imperial Bank as agents, should be sufficient to reassure any parties, who had any apprehensions on this score. Further, the appointment of the Imperial Bank as agents should ensure that the liquidation will be effected in the quickest and cheapest manner."

N. P. ENG. TEACHERS REFRESHER COURSE

Opening Address by Sir W. Duraiswamy

The Northern Province English Teachers Refresher Course will be opened by the Hon. Sir W. Duraiswamy on Monday, the 15th inst. at 9 a.m. at the St. John's College.

The following public lectures will be delivered in connection with this course:—

Monday, 15th August

3-00 p. m. "The Wardha Scheme" by Mr. S. Natesan, Member, State Council. 7-00 p. m. "Some Traditions of English Education" by Rev. H. Peto, Principal, St. John's College.

Tuesday, 16th August

7-00 p. m. "American Schools" by Rev. S. K. Bunker, Principal, Jaffna College.

Wednesday, 17th August

7-00 p. m. "Works of the Great Masters", illustrated with Lantern Slides, by Mr. W. J. G. Beling, Inspector of Art.

CHANGKUFENG VILLAGE ON FIRE

Heaviest Bombardment by Soviet Artillery

MOSCOW SOUNDS A WARNING

Yuki, (Korea) Tuesday.

THE entire village of Changkufeng, at the foot of Changkufeng Hill, is at present on fire as the result of the heaviest Soviet artillery bombardment yet.

Soviet artillery tore up the countryside along the entire four-mile front, scorching and blackening other rugged hillsides. Above the din of the artillery the rattle of machine-gun and rifle-fire shows that the opposing forces are at close grips.

Momentous Talks In Tokyo

Tokyo, Tuesday.

A Momentous conference, at which questions of vital bearing on the Manchukuo-Soviet border issue were discussed, began at 11 yesterday night between the War Minister, General Itagaki, and other chiefs of the Japanese army. It ended three hours later without the decisions reached being made known.

It is believed the decisions taken were of major import and will be revealed in the course of the next few days.

Simultaneously with the above conference, the Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lieut-General Trade, conferred with his staff.

Bluecher at the Front?

Marshal Vassily Bluecher, the Soviet Commander-in-chief, in the Far East, has arrived at Novokievsk to direct operations personally, according to Japanese Press reports.

It was reported that 14 Soviet bombers attacked the Japanese positions at Changkufeng and Shaotsaoing three times since yesterday morning.

Since the failure of the second meeting between M. Litvinoff and Mr. Shigemitsu to secure an agreement, foreign observers in Moscow are reported to be taking an increasingly serious view of the Far Eastern conflict.

It is generally agreed that, in the beginning, the Soviet Union believed Japan would never risk war on account of her commitments in China, but the conviction is now growing that Japan's military extremists are determined to force the issue, despite the moderates in the Tokyo Government.

The Soviet Government, however, is equally determined not to record from the stand it adopted, even to avoid war.

The second session of the Supreme Soviet Council begins tomorrow and, before it concludes, it may find itself confronted with a situation as serious as could be.

"Indignatio" resolutions, demanding stern action against

Japan, continue to pour in from all parts of the country.

Moscow Sounds A Warning

Moscow, August 3rd.

"Japan is playing a dangerous game by playing with fire", says the "Journal de Moscou", in a leader on the Changkufeng incidents.

"The Japanese Government must fully realise that local conflicts reaching the proportions they have at present may easily expand into a general conflict."

GOVERNOR CERTIFIES THREE VOTES

Protest Move

Colombo, Wednesday.

The Speaker read out three messages from the Governor, in the State Council today (under Article 22 of the Order-in-Council) certifying the following:—

Rs. 250,000 for passages of Government Officers and their families (which the Board of Ministers, in the 1937-38 Budget reduced to Rs. 159,000.)

Rs. 670,000 for holiday warrants (which the Council reduced to Rs. 50,000).

Rs. 47,788, being personal emoluments of certain Police Officers (which the Council turned down), and the salary of the Chief Power Station Superintendent for July, August and September, 1938.

Dr. N. M. Perera: I would like to know what procedure you are going to adopt. I wish the Board of Ministers to present an address of protest to the Governor. I think there is provision for such a protest.

The Speaker: Would it be too late if it is taken up tomorrow.

Dr. N. M. Perera: It would be more in keeping with the spirit to move it now.

The matter was deferred until 5 p.m.

NEW EDUCATION BILL

First Reading in Council

The First Reading of the new Education Bill "to make better provision for education and revise and consolidate the law relating thereto" was moved by the Minister for Education on Tuesday in the State Council.

Mr. W. A. de Silva seconded and the motion was passed.

An Informal Departure

Governor Leaves for Home

Colombo, Wednesday.

THE Governor leaves for Home on a short holiday this evening. His departure will be entirely informal and it is his wish that there should be no demonstrations whatever.

It is hoped that members of the public will not crowd the jetty when His Excellency arrives there at 5 p.m.

During Sir Andrew's absence from the Island, Mr. G. S. Wodemann, Acting Chief Secretary, will be Officer Administering the Government. He will be sworn-in at Queen's House tonight.

In a message to the State Council about his departure, which was read by the Speaker (Sir Walthalingum Duraiswamy), at yesterday's meeting, Sir Andrew stated:—

"I have the honour to inform you that my medical advisers have advised me that I should take a short holiday for rest and recuperation after my recent operation. I therefore propose to leave Ceylon by the s.s. Narkunda on Wednesday next, the 10th of August. My departure will be entirely informal.

"Mr. G. S. Wodemann, Acting Chief Secretary, will assume duties as Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon."

His Excellency will be accompanied by Lady Caldecott and Miss Caldecott. At Bombay, Sir Andrew will be joined by his mother and son. They expect to return to Ceylon in the Canton, which is due to arrive in Colombo on October 30th.

Mr. W. L. Murphy, Acting Deputy Chief Secretary, will act as Chief Secretary, and Mr. F. G. Gimson, Controller of Labour, will act as Deputy Chief Secretary.

Technical College Principal

Mr. E. R. Bartlam, the Principal of the Technical College, Colombo, returned on Monday, after an absence of about two years. He had a Commonwealth Service Fellowship and was engaged during the whole period in visiting the Universities and the Technical Institutes in America.

Skanda Varodaya College

It is reported that S. S. C. Classes have been started in the Skanda Varodaya College, Chunnakam. Very few Colleges in Jaffna prepare boys for this examination.

(Continued.)

question of the waiving of the Managers' contribution towards their salaries.

The discontinuance of a teacher on the ground that "the employment of a teacher in the lower school on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem is not sound finance" was discussed and it was decided to request the Director of Education to institute a full inquiry.

NEW EDUCATION ORDINANCE

TEACHERS' OBJECTION

EDUCATION COMMISSION URGED

Colombo, Aug. 8.

AS a well planned scheme of education, including a rural reconstruction scheme, is an urgent need of the country to arrest the growing unemployment and to direct the youths of the country into useful and profitable channels of occupation, and as the proposed Education Ordinance does not tackle the whole educational problem adequately, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers last Saturday at Zahira College, decided to recommend strongly that the new Ordinance should be deferred and to reiterate a previous request of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers that an Education Commission from abroad should without any further delay be appointed to investigate and report on the system of education in Ceylon.

The Rev. Br. Luke, President, occupied the chair at the meeting. At the invitation of the Northern Province Teachers Association it was decided to hold the 19th annual general meeting and conference in Jaffna.

Objection to Circular

Objection was raised to the circular issued by the Department of Education which states that new appointments and transfers of teachers will be approved only if they are made at the beginning of a term, except in exceptional circumstances.

The suggested changes in the method of inspection, uniform school year and a standard examination for the 5th standard pupils, were discussed.

Whilst welcoming a uniform school year the Committee voted against the proposal of standard examination conducted by the Department owing to the age of the children and other difficulties which such an examination would entail.

It was also decided that for purpose of salary the Department of Education be requested to classify the Third Class Certificated teachers in service before 1925 with the present Third Class Certificated teachers, and that the Science Diploma Teachers be classified with Trained Teachers in view of the special training they received for the purpose of teaching science.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were also passed:

That the Minister for Education be requested to introduce quarterly payment of grant to Assisted English schools.

That the Council of Legal Education be requested to accept the Ceylon Senior School Certificate as sufficient qualification for entrance to the Law College.

It was agreed to circulate among the affiliated associations papers relating to the memorandum submitted by teachers employed under the Hindu Board on the

(Continued on Previous Col.)

Education Director's Discretionary Powers

(Continued from page 3)

declined to cross-examine witnesses who deposed to irrelevant matters.

Begged for a Certificate

When I was called upon to make my statement I was constrained to record very serious allegations against Mr. Watson. Mr. Watson begged me with tears in his eyes to give him a certificate that the inquiry had been held on proper lines. I regretted my inability to comply. Mr. Watson complained bitterly of my allegations to the President of the Board and to others. These allegations (or Mr. Watson's applications) according to Mr. Natesan moved the Director to act against me as he did.

Work at the Training School was suffering, the Principal having been interdicted. I inquired from Mr. Watson, if one could act for him. Mr. Watson informed me that I could have appointed one to act even from the date of interdiction. I made an acting appointment and asked for the Director's approval. The Director informed me that the interdiction was unknown to the Code and wanted me to "take action at once to apply for approval of discontinuance on the prescribed form if it was my intention to discontinue the Principal". The form was sent and the Director wrote on the 10th of December to say that the question of an acting appointment could be considered only after the discontinuance of the Principal.

Electors' Views

The students I selected continue to remain on the register and attend the Training School. One of these tops his class. I am told that the Principal was presumed to have acted in good faith in disobeying me and refusing to admit them. He has been exonerated without even a warning as punishment. Contrary to the express provisions of the Code he has been given an increment not recommended by the Manager.

The teachers in the service of the Board have expressed their resentment at the treatment meted out to me. The Directors of the Board have done likewise. The Teachers of the Training School have expressed their opinion of the Principal, and of me, and of the dispute over the right of selection of candidates. The general body of Electors of the Board in Annual General Meeting assembled have recorded their appreciation of my services, their condemnation of the action taken by the Department and their disgust with the conduct of those who machinated against me and have ostracised them from the Board. The Minister and the Committee of Education have been moved, but have not intervened. Such is the history of the conflict between the Hindu Board and the Educational authorities with me as the unhappy bone of contention between them.

Some Questions

Some questions naturally suggest themselves:—

1. When the Director of Education had ruled the right of selection to be with the Manager, why did he

allow Mr. Watson to fiddle with it again?

2. Would it be proper for the Director to misinform or mislead me as to the scope of the inquiry, and having indicated the scope of the inquiry, to allow Mr. Watson to stray outside such scope or accept a report on matters other than what he was sent to report on?

3. Should the Principal be rewarded (even by breach of Code Rules) for his disobedience to the Manager simply because he led evidence against the Board at the request of the Department on imaginary faults.

4. Does not the advice of Mr. Watson that an acting appointment could be made from the date of interdiction, followed by the Director's statement that I should "take action at once to apply for approval of discontinuance on the prescribed form", followed in turn by the statement that the question of acting appointment could be considered only after the discontinuance of the Principal, finally followed by the charge of harsh treatment of the Principal levelled against me, all together savour of the military tactics known as drawing the enemy into an ambush?

5. Is it not a reflection on the Director's efficiency that he with an army of Officers and the Attorney-General to assist him, took time from the 20th of September to the 10th of December to discover that interdiction was unknown to the Code?

6. If my allegations against Mr. Watson in my statement and earlier complaints were false why did not the Director order him to clear his character; and if true why is Mr. Watson continued in office?

7. Why should the Minister or the Director fight shy of a commission of inquiry which has been demanded of them in vain?

A Case for Urgent Reform

Mr. Natesan stated that the Director under the Ordinance has absolute right of declaring a Manager fit or unfit to hold office and there is no one to question him. Since that seems to the considered view of the Ministry of Education there is a case for an urgent reform.

In all civilised countries where there is liberty, fair play and justice, a solution has been found. Whenever any administrative Head of Department has the right of deciding whether any person has not conformed to certain rules or rather is to decide any question in a judicial manner after an inquiry there lies an appeal from such a decision to a higher authority. Such an authority or Court of Appeal has been established under the name of Board of review or appeal.

If such a Board of appeal is established it will see whether the administrative Head has taken evidence in the right way and also whether the evidence warrant such a decision. There will be no room for admitting evidence on irrelevant matters and much more to receive any evidence behind the back of the person concerned. It will make the administrative head to act soberly and circumspectively.

Such a Board should consist not

only of technical experts but lay men of independent character with sturdy common sense and experience of the world. It can be drawn from a panel of ex-Judges, experienced lawyers and others who do not expect any favour from, or are afraid of the frown of, the Department.

A Board of Appeal can deal with the decisions of the Director concerning questions of serious import such as:—

- (1) Dismissal of teachers by Managers.
- (2) Cancellation or Suspension of Teachers' certificates
- (3) Deciding the fitness or otherwise of a teacher for head-teachership.
- (4) Transfers of Teachers,
- (5) Appointment and Dismissal of Managers,
- (6) Declaring a school necessary or not,
- (7) Conversion of a school into Bilingual,
- (8) Grading of Schools.
- (9) Registration or cancellation of the Registration of Schools.

Such a Board of Appeal has been introduced even into Ceylon in the Income Tax Department and perhaps in the Rubber and Tea Control Departments. It is high time that there was such a Board of Appeal in the Education Department as well especially now as it spends annually so large a sum of money as Rs. 20 millions. The charge of personalities swaying the decision of the Director should not be possible to make.

The rule of law over the will of Officials is the bulwark of liberty of the British and American subjects.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 632.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Annappillai wife of Ambalavanar Arumugam of Maviddapuram. Deceased.

Thampu Veluppillai of Maviddapuram Vs. Petitioner
1. Sangarappillai Kasippillai of Maviddapuram
2. Thampu Suppramaniam of do
3. Kanthappillai Vinasithamby and wife
4. Sinnathangam both of Copay
5. Kanagapackiam daughter of Vairavy Thampu of Maviddapuram
6. Vairavy Thampu of do
7. Ambalavanar Arumugam of do Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner coming on for disposal before C. E. A. Samarakkody Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 2nd day of August 1938 in the presence of Mr. S. Ilayatambi Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated 1st and 2nd day of August 1938 respectively having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the abovenamed 5th Respondent minor and the petitioner as an heir and a nephew of the said deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 16th day of September 1938 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 4th day of August 1938.
Sgd. C. E. A. Samarakkody,
District Judge.

[O. 35. 11 & 15-8-38.]

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 631.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Kallayapillai wife of Vairamuttu Selliah of Alaveddy

Deceased.

Vairamuttu Selliah of Alaveddy Vs. Petitioner.

1. Selliah Kanapathy Raja
2. Selliah Tharmalingam
3. Annapooranam daughter of Selliah
4. Chinnachchy widow of Periarall of Alaveddy Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner coming on for disposal before C. E. A. Samarakkody Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 28th day of July 1938 in the presence of Mr. S. Ilayatambi Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner dated 27th and 28th day of July 1938 respectively having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the abovenamed 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents minors and the petitioner as a lawful husband of the deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 2nd day of September 1938 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of August 1938.

Sgd. C. E. A. Samarakkody,

District Judge.

[O. 34. 11 & 15-8-38.]

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 74 PT

In the matter of the estate of the late Alvar Thambiah of Puloly West Deceased.

Velupillai Natarajah of Puloly West Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sivagamipillai daughter of Thambiah of Puloly West
2. Thambiah Manikkavasagar of do
3. Theivanaipillai widow of Murugesu of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. E. A. Samarakkody Esquire Additional District Judge on the 25th day of July 1938 in the presence of Mr. K. Muttukumar Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is hereby ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be and she is hereby appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents to represent them in these Testamentary proceedings and that the Petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the above estate as the son-in-law of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person appear and shew cause to the contrary on or before the 18th day of August 1938.

The 28th day

July 1938.

Sgd. C. E. A. Samarakkody,

Addl. District Judge.

[O. 33. 11 & 15-8-38.]

Co-operative Marketing

Department Preparing Scheme.

THE Co-operative Department will shortly introduce a scheme for the co-operative marketing of industrial products.

This step will lead to a departure from an auxiliary principle of the Department, the main object of which has been the provision of facilities for the marketing of agricultural produce.

The Acting Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Mr. Gunasena de Soyza) is now preparing a scheme for assisting small industries, at the request of the Director of Commerce (Mr. J. C. W. Rock).

Mr. Rock, it is understood, is making all possible attempts to co-ordinate the activities of the Co-operative, Agricultural, Marketing and Industries Departments with a view to assisting the profitable marketing of locally manufactured goods.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is expected to fill a very important position in the co-ordinated internal marketing system.

The present proposal before him is to initiate schemes for the establishment of new co-operative societies in industrial areas which will serve the dual purpose of financing and marketing.

The Coir Yarn industry in the South, it is pointed out, could be fully developed if co-operative societies are established.

At present the Coir Yarn industry is in a languishing state due to depressed markets, antiquated methods of manufacture and lack of organisation.

These three problems, it is stated, are now being effectively tackled by the Industries Department.

Energy Needed

Co-operation especially in the South is stated to be lacking and unless the Department takes the initiative and supplies the energy nothing substantial can be attained.

Other industries like mat-weaving, lace-making, etc., can also be developed in this manner, it is expected.

In India and Burma the Co-operative societies, it is pointed out, have come out to the rescue of the small industrialists.

The Co-operative Movement in the Island has made good progress during the past year which was one of considerable hardship to farmers.

There has been a large increase in the number of societies in the Central Division and much progress has been made in the Southern and Western Divisions too.

Co-operation has been steady in the Northern Division. In the opinion of the Department, co-operation will be just as steady in the other two divisions and the people will be able to derive greater benefits if only conscientious workers and leaders can be found among the people themselves.

The Central Division Co-operative Conference will be held next Saturday in Kandy and will be opened by the Acting Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Mr. Bernard Aluwihare.

Ceylon History at University College

New Courses Planned by Principal

Colombo, Tuesday.

A COURSE of about twenty lectures in Ceylon History, intended mainly for teachers and those preparing for the Teachers' Examination conducted by the Education Department will be delivered at the University College this year, beginning on October 15th and continuing through the second and third terms of the academic year.

According to the programme that has been decided upon there will be one lecture every Saturday.

It is also expected to hold additional tutorial classes if suitable arrangements can be made.

In addition to this there will be two courses for the Ceylon University College Diploma and Certificate in Ceylon History.

The course for the Diploma will be open to students who have graduated with first or second class honours in the B. A. honours examination in History.

Every candidate is required to pursue a course of study in prescribed subjects at the University College for at least two academic years.

Three Parts

The examination will consist of three parts:—

(1) A thesis on a subject which must receive the approval of the Professor of History not less than one year before the examination.

(2) A "viva voce" examination on the subject of the thesis.

(3) A written examination which will consist of two three-hour papers on Ceylon History and sources of Ceylon History.

A one year course leading to an examination for a University College Certificate in Ceylon History has also been arranged. Candidates must have obtained a B. A. Honours Degree or have passed in History at the B. A. General Examination. The examination will consist of two three-hour papers, one on Ceylon History and the other on the sources of Ceylon History.

The course will consist of three lectures a week.

A SHORT STORY

(Continued from page 1)

sent us a notice to leave the house that very moment. We had not paid him the rent for many months.

IV

"My parents left the house quietly and we lived on the footpath of a less frequented street.

"As you know, about a quarter of the local population lives on the footpaths in the nights and loiters about in the day time just as the boards of freed cows and bulls are seen roaming about in Kashi and Prayag."

She carried on her story, and absent-mindedly I began to muse over my own experiences of Bombay life. I had been myself one of those who spent their nights on the footpaths! The plight of thousands of these miserable human beings was in my eyes. I was thinking bitterly of those who earn lakhs in the share markets without any labour, on mere speculation. I had seen myself innumerable men dying unnoticed and unhelped though intellectually far advanced than those on whom the fate and fortune smile.

"What are you thinking sir? My husband will be arriving soon and I want to finish my tale before he comes. Are you already fed up?" I awoke from my reverie. She continued—"I can never forget that evening when on that secluded foot-path my mother gave birth to a tiny little girl—my rat-like sister. My father had gone to hunt for a job and I was of an age when this scene to me was a novel one. I could not help my mother at all; instead, I began to cry.

"On the opposite side of our foot-path was a hotel. There was no sign of life there at that time. Soon after my shrieks, I noticed a light in the corridor and a man peeping out.

He came down to us and asked me what was the matter. I could not say a word. He looked at my mother. My mother was in a pool of blood and perhaps senseless. He shouted for help. A servant came from his hotel and

getting his master's orders, lifted me up in his arms and took me away forcibly, as I did not want to leave my mother's side.

"Since then I do not know what happened to my parents. Of course I can guess now that my mother must have died and the manager of the hotel realising the dangerous situation must have left her there unattended. The police, getting the news from other neighbours in the locality, would have come and not finding any clue, would have sent the corpse to the Coroner's Court and so the case must have ended.

"What happened to my father, I can't say; whether he returned that night and found my mother or not and whether he is still alive.

"I can say only this much that within a few minutes they put me in a car and drove to unknown destination, where they stopped only for some time. They travelled from city to city and so continued their journey.

"All this time I was kept quiet on the point of a long knife. They wanted to Well me. They beat me mercilessly to make me quite and afraid.

"My new master or rather my husband was a man with grey hairs and hollow cheeks. He found himself fooled. Poor man, he had to pay thousand rupees for me. They had promised him a youthful bride but had supplied only a child. He could not keep me as his mistress so I was sold again. This process continued till lately; it is six months now that I am under the control of my present master.

"He is a kind man but cares little for me. He stays with me in the day time but leaves in the night for gambling. He says that the police has got scent that I am not his proper wife and they are after us; so he locks me in, when he goes out.

"Sir, I am disgusted with this life. May I count on your help?"

V

Her sparkling eyes bedewed with pleading tears broke my nerves altogether and in trying to say something, I began to stutter. For a moment I could not speak so I pretended I was in a dream. In that moment of silence, my own early life appeared before my eyes; my parents' poverty, their sending me to a charity school, after which they had disappeared and I could not find them any where.

All of a sudden I screamed. I had solved the puzzle. I had found my sister.

"Oh, my sister, my sister." I shouted and dragged her to my

(Continued on Page 8)

S. A. SANMUGAM

LICENSED PAWN BROKER, No 82, MAIN STREET
JAFFNA

A 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 Months

INTEREST PAID ONCE A YEAR FOR DEPOSITS OF
LONGER PERIODS

Business Hours 8 a.m. to 5-30 p.m., Including
Sundays and Holidays

MONEY LENT ON PLEDGES OF JEWELS AT A VERY
LOW RATE OF INTEREST.

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

[T]

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]

A SHORT STORY

(Continued from page 7)

side, embraced her so hard that she ran off from me.

We both were dumb; could not speak a single word. A minute or two passed and we were still gazing at each other, when there was a knock on the door and I ran out from the back window through the verandah.

I was sitting in my room waiting anxiously for the daylight when I thought I would call on the man. Suddenly I sprang from my seat as I heard two revolver shots one after another.

I hurried out of my room and saw a number of occupants of the

building flocking before my sister's room. I felt as if life was squeezed out of me.

The police was called; the door was broken open and I saw my sister lying in a pool of blood, fighting with death, and her "keeper" with a pistol in his hand, already dead.

Both were hurriedly taken to the hospital. The injuries to my sister were not fatal but her condition was serious.

In a few hours, she opened her eyes, smiled seeing me by her bed side and whispered in my ears: "Bhaiya, I could not control my emotions after finding out my long lost brother so I told everything to 'my man' who fearing that you might get him arrested tried to end his life as well as mine." (Roy's Weekly)

N. VAITILINGAM & Co.,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS & BUILDING CONTRACTORS
COLOMBO & JAFFNA

Telephone No. 30. (Jaffna.)

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

QUOTATIONS WILL BE GIVEN ON APPLICATION

We Undertake Building Constructions of Steel Structures Or any other Kind or Size

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

Head Office

38, Third Cross Street Colombo.

Phone No. 2210 (Colombo)

Y. 65. 1-3-38—31 3-39. (T)

NEAT AND GOOD

Printing

OF

EVERY

DESCRIPTION

Artistic

AND

Commercial

WE ARE SPECIALLY EQUIPPED
TO GIVE YOU

PROMPT SERVICE

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCING YOU

THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS

(THE "HINDU ORGAN" PRESS)

JAFFNA.

Phone No. 56.

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL
BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

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

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

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

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

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

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

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

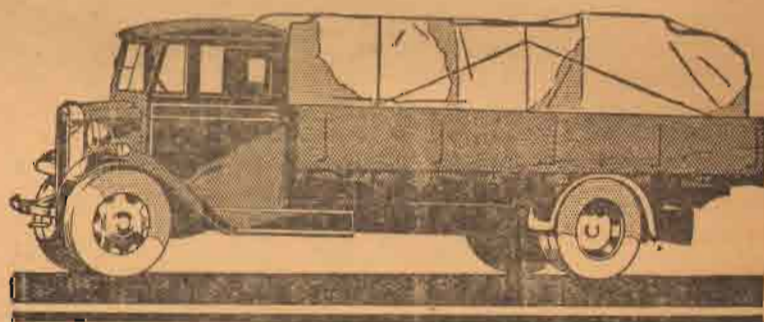
LOANS are also granted against approved securities, such as Landed Properties etc. (Part payments accepted.)

For further particulars apply to

Y. 225. 21-11-37—20-11-38. (T's)

S. SELLAPPAH,
Manager.

Morris-Commercial

FAR AHEAD IN
TRANSPORT VALUE

Every Vehicle is constructed to
combine Greater Durability
with Lowest Running Costs.

There is a Suitable Truck
For Every Business

Prices and Full details on request

WALKER, SONS & CO., LTD.
COLOMBO

SOLE SELLING AGENTS FOR JAFFNA

Trincomalee, Mullaitivu, Puttalam, Mannar, and Anuradhapura.

V. Selvadurai & Sons,

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

Hospital Road Jaffna.

Y. 136. 10/8/37 to 18/8/38.

Printed and published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Vannarponna, East, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponna, Jaffna, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1938.