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NO. 36.

RAISING STANDARD OF LIVING

Economic Planning Necessary

MASS EDUCATION AND INDUSTRIALISATION

By Sir M. Visweswarayya, Ex-Dewan of Mysore
(in his address at the Sixth all-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition at Salem)

THE wants of an average family may be taken as six in number, namely, food, clothing, housing, education, recreation and amusement and work. Any practical administrator who gives close thought to this subject, will agree that to provide all these is within the power of the district population, if only their leaders determine to work along right lines under expert guidance on a proper reconstruction plan. At the present time, a family among the poor in an urban area is hardly able to earn Rs 20 per month and in a village Rs 10 per month. The monthly average income of a poor family for a whole district may not exceed Rs. 12 and the general average for a month for all classes of population in an entire district may not be more than Rs. 25.

It is necessary to recognise the fact that the vast majority of our rural population live below the poverty line and that our main endeavour at the outset should be to increase the income of the people to what might be regarded as a decent 'subsistence wage'. The standard of living in a district depends upon the value of the income of the people. The income again depends upon the value of the products from agriculture and industries, from services such as transport and the professions and personal services. The total value of all these products and services in a district constitutes its gross income. The same divided by the number representing the population of the district is the *per capita* income. The amount of this income will afford an idea of the average standard of living of the entire population of the dis-

trict. If people in a community increase their hours of work, their skill, organisation and discipline, goods and services of higher value can be produced and their income will automatically increase.

The reason why people in advanced countries are more prosperous is that they put in larger amount of work individually and collectively, their work is more accurate and methodical, they take risks, and they exhibit incomparably greater originality and initiative. They are, therefore, able to produce a vastly larger amount of goods and services than we are able to do in this country.

Occupational Survey

An essential preliminary to effect an improvement in our position is to carry out an occupational survey and find out what numbers of the population are gainfully employed in the principal occupations of agriculture and allied pursuits, industries and crafts, trade and traffic and professional and other services. The workers and non-working dependents should be separately ascertained. An abstract statement showing the distribution of income and population by occupations will be a valuable help to regulate industries and occupations. It would reveal what industries and occupations are being neglected, what are being overdone and what new ones are necessary to provide remunerative occupations to the people of the district.

If the working population is properly drilled and disciplined and if the regulation of occupations is guided by experts at the headquarters of the Provin-

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BUDGET DEBATE IN COUNCIL

"A Humdrum Budget" Says
Mr. Francis de Zoysa

FARCE OF APPOINTING COMMISSIONS

MR Francis de Zoysa (Balapitiya) opening the debate on the second Reading of the Budget for 1938-39 in the State Council on Tuesday, said that the Ministers were to be congratulated on having after all presented a balanced budget. Apart from that distinction itself, there was perhaps very little that was unexpected, or extraordinary, or that which needed comment. The Budgets they had in that Council had unfortunately given them no very clear idea of the financial situation of the country. There was always what were called normal savings on the one hand and supplementary estimates extending to a very large sum of money every year coming before the Council regularly. The Budget itself was a very humdrum budget introduced with commonplace platitudes.

Mr de Zoysa continuing said that shortly after he came to that Council, he was struck with one very great defect in their Constitution, which had many defects. He felt the greatest defect was the power given to Executive Committees to interfere in the appointment of public officers. He was convinced of the truth of the statement of Sivasami Iyer, the great Indian jurist, when that Constitution was introduced, that that Committee system opened the door wide to bribery and corruption. (A voice: That is a libel on this House) He felt when he came to that Council that that was a great evil and he introduced a motion to take that power away from the Executive Committees. He showed the motion to the Leader of the House, who approved of it. His motion was very strongly supported by the whole Ceylon Press and the whole of the intelligent public judging from the large number of letters received from various parts of the Island, but in that Council he had only 4 or 5 members to support it.

"A Powerful Force"

The Leader of the House

opposed him on the ground that he did not believe in piecemeal reforms. He was waiting for some time to see the whole reforms the Leader would introduce in that Council and he put a question to the Leader of the House as to whether he intended introducing a Bill to amend the Order-in-Council. That question had been treated with silent contempt and he had not received an answer up to date. But he thought that the most effective way to have a reform of the Constitution was to have a Bill in that House amending the Order-in-Council instead of sending memoranda and deputations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as the Leader and his Deputy had done recently. The Leader of the House was still a powerful force in the Congress and nothing would have been done without consulting him and he took it that the deputation that had gone went with the consent of the Board of Ministers. They did not know anything of the memorandum which the Board of Ministers had sent to the Governor. He would have much rather that that memorandum should have been brought before the House and its approval had been obtained before it was acted upon. He hoped that the news that the Secretary of State was not going to receive any deputation was correct.

Chief Complaint

Continuing, Mr. De Zoysa said that one of his chief complaints against the Board of Ministers, and one of the greatest grievances this country had against the Board of Ministers, was that they had not made any serious attempt at reducing the establishment charges, which were rising every year and which had accounted for about 50 per cent of the revenue this year. He used the word "attempt" advisedly because he was perfectly aware that under

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THE OBJECTIVE OF NEW EDUCATION BILL

National Education

MINISTER EXPLAINS BILL

Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara moved the first reading of the Bill to make better provision for education and to revise and consolidate the law relating thereto.

Mr. Kannangara said that the new Bill contained the main provisions of the Education Ordinance No. 1 of 1920 but with important alterations and additions. The first proposal to change the Ordinance was made by him in 1931 because in his opinion it was not possible for the State Council to be responsible for the education of the country; the State Council had from its very inception entrusted that responsibility to the Executive Committee of Education.

Some people thought that the subject of Education should not be entrusted to the Executive Committee. The main objection came from those who wanted the Board of Education super-imposed on the State Council and the Executive Committee of Education.

"Under the present Ordinance", said Mr. Kannangara, "the Director of Education is responsible not to the Executive Committee of Education but to the Board of Education. All the rule-making power is vested in the Board of Education."

Mr. Kannangara referred to the history of the Bill from 1921, at the hands of the Legal Draftsman and the acting Legal Draftsman, and how eventually in November, 1937, the Bill was drafted by Mr. M. T. Akbar in less than one month. That showed how Departmental machinery worked in the country. He thanked the Legal Secretary for the assistance he had given him in that matter.

"Out-of-Date"

The old Ordinance, Mr. Kannangara said, was completely out-of-date.

"All the ills of the education system are not to be cured by this Bill," he added. "Sometimes people speak of the rising cost of education. I wish to inform members that whatever critics may say, we have in this country a system of education that is far more liberal than anything elsewhere in the East, and as for the quality of education, it is obtained at very little cost to the parents, compared with other parts of the world."

Mr. Kannangara went on to say that a system of national education was their objective and that absolute control should be in the hands of the State Council. That control could be divided into three parts—administrative and legislative control, financial and academic control.

At present there was little chance of controlling the rise in the cost of education or a planned education.

He could not subscribe to the view that if schools run by one religion or another were controlled by the State they would turn out vagabonds. State schools would give every opportunity to

those interested in the religious welfare of the children.

"Insult to House"

As for the present Bill, those responsible for certain letters in the Press were urging that the Executive Committee were unfit for that task. That was an insult to the House.

In regard to the rising cost of education, there were sometimes four schools in one area while other areas had no schools. In Nawalapitiya, for instance, there were four English schools run by Catholics, Christians, Hindus and Buddhists.

If the State controlled education they could see in what places schools should be established or not.

The Clause in regard to religious instruction in Government schools in the new Bill was as follows:—

"Religious teaching shall not form part of the instruction to be given at any Government school by any teacher, but any minister or teacher of religion authorised by the Director by writing under his hand may give religious instruction to the children of the religious demonstration to which the minister or teacher belongs, at such times and places as may be agreed upon between him and the Director.

"Provided, however, that if religious instruction is given or classes held on non-schooling days, a teacher of a Government school may give religious instruction to a child of the religious denomination to which such teacher belongs, upon the parent of such child signifying his consent thereto in writing."

Continuing, Mr. Kannangara said that Mr. Bridge, an education expert who had come out from England in 1911, had stated that "the desire of the denominations to control the schools was only natural and inevitable but nevertheless it is detrimental to the efficiency and the economic working of the schools." Had they heeded that advice? Mr. Kannangara asked.

The first thing was to do away with the Board of Education as an administrative body, but retain it purely as an advisory.

Teachers, he found, had been made to believe that in England the control of education was by private bodies, and that the Board of Education there was the same as in Ceylon. But there was a vast difference between the two Boards.

The Board of Education in England had been created by the Board of Education Act 1899 which came into operation on April 1st, 1901. The Board consisted of the President of the Council of Education, the Principal, Secretaries of State, first Commissioner of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The President of the Board was appointed by the King, the ap-

pointment being made usually from Cabinet Ministers.

Besides, there was an Act for constituting Consultory Committees to be appointed by the King in Council.

No Control

Continuing, Mr. Kannangara said that in Ceylon under the 1920 Ordinance 23 District Education Committees had been constituted in Municipalities and Urban areas, but neither the State Council nor the Executive Committee had power over them except a slight degree of financial control.

If the Minister or the Executive Committee blundered the Council could take them to task, but over these Committees they had no control whatsoever. In the new Bill it was proposed to scrap those Committees and create Advisory Committees in their place.

Rule-Making Powers

Regarding rule-making powers, he said that at present such powers were vested in the Board of Education. In the Bill special care had been taken to ensure that rules should engage the special attention of the House. There was no case of the Executive Committee trying to become a Mussolini.

Referring to estate schools, Mr. Kannangara said, that the Superintendents seemed to be under a misapprehension. The present Ordinance required that Superintendents provide for the proper education of the children on estates. In the new Bill those provisions had been made clearer. Only an elementary education was intended.

There was further provision in the new Bill for medical inspection and other matters which were not found in the present Ordinance.

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. Sinnatbangam 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.]

BUDGET DEBATE IN COUNCIL

(Continued from page 1)

the present Constitution the Board of Ministers themselves did not have the power to deal with establishments in that sense, but it was quite open to them to make up their own minds as to how reductions should be made and make representations to the Governor and to the Secretary of State to try to do what was necessary. He was, however, glad that after some years the Board of Ministers had at last realised the importance of that question and had also realised—judging from the speech of the Leader of the House—that this country could not be taxed any further. The Leader of the House, towards the end of his speech, made an announcement which—judging from the newspaper reports—was received with great applause by the House. That announcement was to the effect that a Commission would be appointed to go into the question of salaries and cadres and establishment charges in general.

"I should have thought that of all Members of this Council the Leader of the House at least should by now be sick of these Commissions," continued Mr. De Zoysa. "We have had a number of Commissions, some good, some bad, but very little has come out of those Commissions. I have nothing whatever to say against the personnel of the Commission that has been appointed. I know Mr. Goonetilleke personally and I have the greatest admiration for his ability and integrity. I do not know the other gentleman, but I have no doubt that the encomiums passed on him by the Leader of the House are very well deserved. And I have no doubt that they both will have the courage to say that they are very highly paid and that other Government officials of their own standing are also highly paid and that their salaries should be reduced."

"A Farce"

Somewhere about 1932 there was, he said, a very strong agitation in the country for retrenchment and at that time too the Board of Ministers devised the plan of appointing a Retrenchment Commission. The report of that Commission was referred to a Select Committee of the Council—who, he would not say made a hash of it—but anyway the most important recommendations of the Commission were not acted upon. The depression had come to an end by the time the report was out and it was practically shelved with the exception of a few minor recommendations. The Commission had recommended that the number of Kachcheries in the Island should be reduced, but that was not adopted. The recommendation that the number of provincial surgeons, provincial and district engineers should be reduced, was also not accepted. That report was practically shelved apparently because it was the report of an unofficial Commission, and probably the Board of

(Continued on Page 6)

POSSIBILITIES OF WATER SUPPLY FOR JAFFNA

Mr. Mahadeva on the Hydrology of Jaffna

INEXHAUSTIBLE STORES OF FRESH WATER AT PUTTUR

MR. S. Mahadeva, of the Public Works Department, read a paper on "The Hydrology of Jaffna, with particular reference to the Jaffna water-supply" on the concluding day of the annual sessions of the Engineering Association of Ceylon.

In the course of his paper, Mr. Mahadeva said:—

The Jaffna Peninsula is subject to severe conditions of drought and wet weather unlikely to be met with in other parts of the island. The highest intensity of rainfall on record at Jaffna is 20.48 inches in 24 hours—as a result of which in the comparatively riverless land of Jaffna floods seem to be the possible eventuality.

On this subject of floods more than one factor has to be examined. In areas where the soil is fairly porous or the country steep and where the rainfall is of low intensity flood conditions are rarely experienced for the rain is dispersed by evaporation, absorption, or surface run-off.

Abundance of Tanks

In Jaffna, however, the conditions are such that all points favourable for the formation of floods exist together with conditions for the amelioration of floods; but the divergent conditions are so distributed that the question of a regular policy of prevention or dealing with floods becomes a major problem dependent on a number of factors besides the purely hydraulic aspects.

Jaffna abounds in Kulams (tanks). They are large and small and are scattered in the region of floods and outside, but an examination of the conditions would reveal that these Kulams functioned for the prevention of minor floods and of major floods of a distressing nature until their neighbourhood came to be settled upon by the expanding population.

Of the Puttur well, Mr. Mahadeva said:—

In one case a Kulam has a well into which flood water drains. A whirlpool forms over the well and suction is created in the area. This phenomenon is not surprising as lime-stone formations are known to vary from more or less compact stone to deeply fissured and cavernous structures. Such cavernous formations exist in Keerimalai and also at Puttur, as is commonly known at Jaffna.

Abnormal Features

The Puttur well was famous even a century ago, for the earliest scientific investigations and report available date back to 1826. It was noted that the Puttur well presented such greatly abnormal features with regard to depth, volume and other characteristics as would warrant exploitation as a rare phenomenon of Hydro-geological conditions peculiar to any tropical country.

Pumping tests by steam were carried out in June 1826, under Government instructions. Continuous pumping for 12 hours did not make any depression in the water level of the well.

The formation of the interior of the cavern has not been explored.

It is stated that it extends to an unknown distance beneath the roof and the sides of the well.

From the geological conditions of lime stone formation it would appear that the water enters into the cavern from the percolation of rain water through fissures of the lime-stone dipping into the valley of the cavern.

An Inexhaustible Store

In 1896 with better organisation in the Department pumping tests were again carried out. 388,000 gallons of water were pumped daily between 18th August to 27th October with the following breaks 27 and 28th August, 3rd, 4th, 21st and 22nd September, 1st, 17th and 25th October, 1896.

The conclusions from the test were that the salt water level remained unchanged, the fresh water level dropped only 3 ins. and the test seemed to show the existence of apparently inexhaustible stores of fresh water at the site.

A well similar to the Puttur well exists at Oorelu about 5½ miles from the outskirts of Jaffna.

As the above sites were comparatively far from Jaffna for an economic pumping scheme, wells closer to the town were examined around Tirunelveli.

Water Fit for Consumption

Referring to the Keerimalai springs, Mr. Mahadeva said:—

"The high chlorine contents may not be altogether a true indication of the Keerimalai spring water but that it reflects the influence of tidal water from the sea to some extent.

"However, the water should not be harmful to drink since we know that chlorine contents of 300 parts in 100,000 are present in water drunk in some parts of Australia where better water cannot be found."

Apart from the yield tests, continued Mr. Mahadeva, the general consideration of rainfall, water levels and geological formation around well No. 2 at Tirunelveli and the previous observations in Oorelu, Puttur and Keerimalai point to the presence of a large subterranean water-bearing reservoir in the lime-stone formation, the latter being pervious in some areas and fissured only in others.

Not Peculiar to Ceylon

The formation of subterranean fresh water basins near coastal areas was not peculiar to Ceylon. Holland offered a good example of such subsoil water conditions. The greater part of Holland was about 3 feet above ordnance datum with small areas rising up to 300 feet.

The sand dunes which were formed by marine aggradation and sand drift are said to be originally impregnated with salt water from the neighbouring sea, but owing to the

EXPERTS FROM INDIA

To Examine Ceylon Irrigation Schemes

Madras, Saturday.

It is understood that the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands of Ceylon has invited Mr. Ramalinga Iyer and Mr. Narasimha Iyengar, retired chief engineers of the Madras Public Works Department, to examine plans and estimates for various major irrigation schemes the Government has now on hand and to advise on how best the schemes could be carried out economically and efficiently.

Further, it is understood that they will also be advising the Ceylon Government on the general organisation of the Irrigation Department. Both are leaving Madras for Ceylon tonight or tomorrow.

porosity of the sand the rains of centuries had percolated through it gradually depressing the salt water level owing to the higher specific gravity of the latter.

Similar conditions prevailed in Rameswaram and Mandapam Camp where the water supply was derived from the sand dunes. The conditions at Jaffna were similar except that the water existed in fissured limestone instead of sand.

An Expensive Undertaking

Speaking of the Jaffna water supply, Mr. Mahadeva said that it had been investigated on several occasions over the past century and the present regime had had the advantage of correlating the investigations hitherto made and deducing therefrom the significant factors of subsoil water so that the recovery of the ground water might be effected with confidence.

The population in the 8 wards of the Jaffna U. D. C. was second only to that of Colombo. The Municipal Towns of Kandy and Galle numbered 37,147 and 38,424 persons respectively.

The economic conditions of Jaffna, however, would not permit a complete scheme of water supply to all the inhabitants of the U. D. C. The area of the town is 8½ square miles. The distribution of water over the suburban areas would be an expensive undertaking owing to the low density of population in the outlying wards.

40 per cent of the population was centred in 3 wards which have a density of 10,000 per square mile as against 4,150 in the others.

The scheme was to inaugurate the water supply with a service to the three densest wards, and it was proposed to pump the water from a site at Tirunelveli, north of the Agricultural Farm, to service reservoirs in the town.

Underground galleries were to be sunk radiating from two wells of large diameter interconnected by a gallery.

Need for Caution

Mr. Mahadeva said in conclusion: "The indiscriminate reclamation of tanks and attempts to create flood channels to drain off surplus rain water are actions that would appear to combat or deflect the natural processes by which ground storage was accomplished over centuries.

"The creation of deserts by denudation of forests is receiving special attention in other parts of the world and Jaffna should be cautious with regard to her resources of fresh water."

NO WEAKENING OF SAFEGUARDS

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" ON REFORMS PROSPECTS

MR. SENANAYAKE'S PLEA FOR REFORMS

London, Saturday.

"IN so far as the Ceylon Congress representatives are here to ask for a diminution of the Governor's authority they are knocking at a door unlikely to yield," says the "Daily Telegraph."

"Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Colonial Secretary, is unlikely to change his predecessor's policy. That is not to say that there is no case for examination of the Constitution which has pleased no Party in the Island, but re-examination should be made in the Island.

"Only on recommendations of an authoritative body, such as a Royal Commission, is Parliament likely to change the mode of Government. Probably, the Donoughmore proposals went too fast and too far.

"A change to something more approximating the Cabinet system would be welcomed by most of the Parties in the Island, with the proviso that there must be no weakening of Safeguards resting with the Governor.

"The Sinhalese delegation's argument that they are able to administer the Island without infringement of rights of individuals or jeopardy to industrial interests would have more weight in this country if the seven-year experiment had not been marked by increasing communal distrust and exploitation of religious prejudices, by the exclusion of all but Sinhalese from office and by attacks on permanent officials."

Colonial Office Criticised

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, speaking at a luncheon yesterday to the Ceylon National Congress reforms deputation in London—at which Mr. G. K. W. Pereira, the Ceylon Trade Commissioner, presided, and Mr. C. A. Attlee, Labour Opposition Leader, Dr. Drummond Shiels and Sir Bernard Bourdillon were present—said that he thought Ceylon to a large extent had established a claim to a large share in her own affairs.

Mr. Senanayake said that although the Ceylon Constitution was often criticised they would never forget that the Donoughmore Commissioners laid the foundations of their political development and made it possible for the Government to improve the conditions of the unfortunate masses.

A full suffrage had been inconvenient, but in its absence the great mass of the people would not have received the attention they deserved.

"Undemocratic Way"

Mr. Senanayake added that he knew that it was the wish of the British Government and the British people to train other peoples to govern themselves and they quite realised the great advantage they had

(Continued on page 5)

NOTICE

Warning to Prospective Purchasers

Whereas I am seized and possessed of a land called Murasmoddalkadu in extent 120 Ac. 2 R. 30 P. situated in the Village of Murasmoddai in the Karachchi division in the Jaffna district Northern Province.

Whereas the said land has been transferred by me in trust to Mr. & Mrs. E. Sinnadurai of Padiyapella and whereas the said Mr. & Mrs. Sinnadurai are reported to contemplate sale of the said land in contravention of the said trust, I do hereby warn the members of the public against purchasing the said land on pain of being sued for the reconveyance of the said land to me and for the recovery of damages that I may sustain thereunder.

E. RAMALINGAM,
Nallore.
14-8-38.
[M.S. 116, 15 & 22-8-38.]



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1938

THE VILLAGE COMMITTEE

NOW THAT THE ELECTIONS for the composition of the Village Committees for another period of three years are over, we may assess in the broadest outline what this Local Government Body has achieved in Jaffna and what it could have done but failed to do. It would be the height of pretence to certify that the Village Committee has been an unqualified success. But it is truth to say that the Body has made the villager realise that he could make his life in the village infinitely happier than ever it was in the days of the direct control by the Provincial Head; and it has also revealed its possibility for mischief and malice if it was captured by villagers who could not take a straight and clear view of things. Villagers have yet to prove their capacity for working this institution on the model of the old Panchayat or of the English County Council. Not that the Jaffna, and for that matter the Ceylon, villager lacks intelligence; but that the smooth working of the Committee is often afflicted by an extra fund of intelligence and shrewdness, the latter stuff being very often directed to promote personal ends and to obstruct the other man's pursuit. We do not say that in the village honest and capable men are not available for service on the Committee. But we think that such men fight shy of a type of public work into which the fever and excitement of competition is imported. Consequently those who get packed into the body are adventurers

of no clean motive. Even they are not altogether to blame, for the elective principle of the so-called democratic method of government releases the spirit of competition and rivalry and bitterness, which makes the well-meaning villager look upon the Body with contempt. That which was advertised as a cure for ills, has become an affliction. The Panchayat of old was not a democratic body in the sense that it was never constituted on the votes of the people. But it was the most representative in the sense that the men put on the body were living representatives of all that was best and noble in the village. Yet we believe that the Village Committee has achieved something valuable despite the heat of controversy that often mars its activity.

We know that in most villages public works of utility such as culverts, drains, water-channels, approach paths, wells for the untouchables, pastures and playgrounds for the village children have been undertaken and completed in varying degrees of success. So far so good. But the measure of success is not so much in terms of public works done as in terms of the communal harmony and cordiality of feelings which is ever the key to peace and prosperity. We are painfully aware of an unhealthy atmosphere in many a Jaffna village; parties and factions have sprung up where there was one composite body of people. This marks a degeneration of village society, whatever other gains may be from the Village Committee. One cause, the most potent cause for strife in the village is the judicial authority vested in most Village Committees. We are glad to note that the Government realises the danger of it and the cause will soon be removed. It is a negation of justice to vest judicial functions in men who owe their positions to the mass vote and whose education leaves much to be desired. It is inexplicable that the Government ever saddled the Village Committee with magisterial authority. We hope that this source of danger will soon be closed.

The villager should realise that the Village Committee is going to fill a larger place in the future in the life of the people, for the Amending Ordinance seeks to broaden the fiscal power of the Body. The Village Committee under the proposed Amendment will be given power to assist in the control of education. Therefore the people should appreciate the need for choosing the right man for the coming larger opportunities. Else the Village Committee could turn out to be an oppressive body. Not only the villager but the leaders of the Tamil people should take an interest in making the institution a means of the villager's salvation.

'VISWABRAHMINS' AND NOT VISWAKARMAS

Madras Govt's Decision

The Madras Government have decided to change the designation "Viswakarmas" into Viswabrahmins.

This will not alter in any manner the decision of the Government adopting the uniform honorific prefix of Sri and the abolition of the honorific suffixes like "Avi. Garu" etc. which will apply to all castes and communities among the Hindus as announced in G. O. No. 791 Public (Political) dated 7th May 1938.

THE TRAVANCORE BANK

Liquidators Appointed

Quilon, Aug. 11.

Following the winding up order passed re the Travancore National and Quilon Bank Ltd., Mr. C. Madhavan Pillai, District Judge, passed orders yesterday appointing Messrs. R. P. Wishart and N. Kesava Panicker as joint Liquidators of the Bank.

It may be remembered that they were the provisional liquidators and by the above order the former order was made absolute. Mr. Wishart is allowed his salary in the Imperial Bank and other allowances as previously ordered.

Mr. Kesava Panicker is given a salary of Rs. 300 and second class travelling allowance. This appointment is not in his capacity as the Official Receiver of the Court and so he can continue this work even after the expiry of his term as Official Receiver.

JAFFNA HOSPITAL CHANGES

Dr. O. H. F. Senaratne, Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Jaffna has been transferred to the Eye Hospital, Colombo, as from September 1.

Dr. W. H. V. Ferdinands from Batticaloa succeeds Dr. Senaratne.

Dr. P. Rajaratnam has been appointed Additional House Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Jaffna.

Dr. S. Ponniah, House Officer, Jaffna Civil Hospital, has been transferred to Balangoda as District Medical Assistant.

Dr. S. A. Bartlett succeeds Dr. Ponniah.

Dr. A. Sunderampillai has been appointed as Additional Medical Officer, Civil Hospital, Jaffna.

Dr. Sam de Vos, who is under orders to take up duties as D.M.O., Jaffna, will assume duties as from October 1.

All the nurses and the Matron of the Civil Hospital Jaffna have been transferred to various other stations. They have been succeeded by nursing sisters of the Roman Catholic Mission.

Governor Feeling Fit

Mother and Son Meet in Bombay

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Sir Andrew Caldecott, the Governor of Ceylon, who has been medically advised to take a sea voyage and rest following his operation for tonsillitis arrived here last night by the Narkunda.

He was accompanied by Lady Caldecott.

On arrival he was met by his mother and son who were proceeding to Ceylon on a short holiday. They received a cable at Aden from His Excellency asking them to break voyage at Bombay and meet him here. Sir Andrew and his family sail for England today.

It is emphasised that His Excellency's visit to England is purely on medical advice and has no political significance whatsoever.

His Excellency interviewed by the Associated Press said that he was enjoying the voyage and already feeling fit. He was however under strict medical advice to take complete rest.

His Excellency left with his family by the Narkunda. He is expected back in Ceylon by October 15.

HEADMEN INSTRUCTED IN POLICE WORK

A Two-Day Course

"I refuse to believe that scrupulous impartiality will not be respected in this country" said Mr. R. B. Naish, Government Agent, to the Headmen of the Northern Province.

The Superintendent of Police Mr. P. R. Krishnaratne had arranged for the headmen a two days' course of instruction on police work. Headmen from various villages assembled in the recreation room.

Mr. Naish addressing the headmen said that the courses of this nature were very useful in that they taught the headmen what they should observe and preserve at scenes of crime. He did not expect the headmen to do as much as what was expected of a trained policeman but he thought that in view of the fact that the first information in the crime was made to the headmen who usually were the first to arrive at the scene of crime they could prevent obliteration of clues and thereby help the police in their investigation. He also advised them that they should keep away from the larger Island politics and smaller village politics.

The lectures included "First Aid" by the Provincial Surgeon, "Excise Offences" by the Superintendent of Excise, "Crimes" of violence by Mr. Krishnaratne, "Burglaries and gang robberies" by Inspector Attygalle and "Motor Accidents" by sub-Inspector A. I. Weinman.

GERMAN ARMY AND NAVY EXERCISES

Large-Scale Preparations Alarm Civil Population

MEANT TO IMPRESS FOREIGN COUNTRIES ?

Berlin, Aug. 13

PREPARATIONS on a large scale for exercises of the German Army and the Air Force, due to begin next week, are causing nervousness among the civil population in Bavaria, Saxony and the Rhineland, where the main manoeuvres will be held.

The preparations are so thorough-going and obvious to all that they have created a veritable war psychosis, unusual attention being given in the newspapers to the manoeuvres. It is an open question whether this is not a form of impressing foreign countries.

These preparations are one of the explanations given for this week's slump on the bourse and business generally.

The exercises will give the military authorities a chance of testing the recent Defence Law which places civilian property at their disposal almost without restriction.

Cars Commandeered

From many parts of the Reich come reports of large scale commandeering of lorries, cars and horses.

Military authorities explain that these measures are necessary to enable reservists who have been called up to be exercised as units.

Notices in the vicinity of the fortifications in Rhineland state that trespassers will be punished with instant death.

No Weakening of Safeguards

(Continued from page 3)

in protection and trade in being members of British Empire. But he thought they were trying to encourage democracy in a most undemocratic way.

Although England was a democratic country, there was no more undemocratic institution anywhere than the Colonial Office.

It was true that a responsible Minister presided over it, but they do not have a voice in electing him. They had the greatest confidence in Mr. Malcolm MacDonald but, speaking generally he was responsible to the British people.

Mr. MacDonald was invested with absolute discretion and, to that extent, was an absolute autocrat and governed the Colonies with the assistance of bureaucrats. He, therefore, suggested that the Committee System (as in the Ceylon Constitution) might be tried at Whitehall so that, instead of one Secretary depending on bureaucrats, there would be others looking after affairs.

Clothes Analogy

Mr. C. R. Attlee said he understood the deputation was here because it was not entirely satisfied with the Ceylon Constitution. Very few

people were satisfied with their Constitution. The real moral was that constitutions should not be given. They should grow.

He did not know whether they wanted their constitution altered, but it must be something evolved from their experience of what had gone before and not from the experience of somebody else in entirely different conditions.

Ceylon as Dominion?

One of the most hopeful things in the world was the development of the successful working of democratic institutions in Asia. They had been overjoyed at the success of the constitution in India, but they did not want India to stand alone.

He looked forward to seeing Ceylon take its place as a Dominion, but he especially wanted to see an effective democracy there with a democratic constitution which would raise the standard of life of the masses.

The world's greatest need today was a higher standard of life among the masses. He did not want to see all the people in Britain purchase as much tea as possible. He wanted all Ceylonese to purchase the things they needed. He wanted the same in regard to India, China and the Far East.

A Disillusionment

Mr. Attlee was followed by Drummond Shiels, who emphasised that the really important thing was the spirit in which a constitution was worked.

Despite all criticisms of the Donoughmore report, he felt that some of the best public work he had done was in connexion with it. The trouble was that their Ceylon friends, like most politicians, wanted more, while there were others who would like them to have less. Both concentrated in using the present constitution as an argument.

The very desirable things in the Donoughmore report were the abolition of communal representation and adult franchise. The latter was a most difficult thing to place on a community without much political experience, but he thought it fulfilled all the hopes they had entertained in that regard.

He was glad to learn that adult franchise had already resulted in a considerable amelioration of the conditions of the multitude of the very poor population of Ceylon who had been neglected previously.

Dr. Drummond Shiels, continuing, said that the different conditions in Ceylon, particularly the absence of a Party system, made the Donoughmore Commissioners believe that something different from the Westminster model would be much more suitable.

He was disclosing no secret when he said that they had hoped Ceylon might give a lead to the Mother Country and show the possibility of an improvement of Parliamentary Government

University Site Settled

Peradeniya Decided Upon

Colombo, Aug. 12.

The Executive Committee of Education finally settled this morning, the long protracted question of the site for the Ceylon University, when they decided by a majority of one vote in favour of the Peradeniya site.

Both the acting Director of Public Works and the acting Chief Architect had strongly recommended that the New Peradeniya Tea Estate site, situated to the South of the Agricultural Department land and the Railway Station at Peradeniya, be adopted in preference to the Aruppola site within the limits of the Kandy Municipality.

325 Acres in Extent

The average level of the New Peradeniya site, although it is as close to the river as at Aruppola, is high, and the land is said to be open and healthy. Good water coming down from the Hantana Range is said to be ample both for drinking and domestic purposes.

The extent of the New Peradeniya site is about 325 acres. It is in close proximity to the Agricultural College and the Botanical Gardens.

Acquisition of the site, it is stated, will be a simple matter as most of the land belongs to one estate. No villagers will be turned out of their homes.

Obituary

MRS. S. MURUGASAR

The death occurred at Mallagam on the 5th instant of Mrs. S. Murugasar, mother of Messrs. M. Ramapillai (retired Overseer, Matra) M. Chelliah (ex-Overseer, Matra) M. Ponnampalam (retired Station Master, Port Swettenham) and M. Nagalingam (Apothecary, Hulandava Estate Gallo).

The funeral took place at the Tellippalai Crematorium on the 6th instant and was largely attended. She leaves behind her children, grandchildren and a host of relations to bemoan her loss. (Cor.)

SUPPRESSION OF CRIMES IN THE NORTH

CONFERENCE AT KACHCHERI

CO-OPERATION OF V. C. CHAIRMEN SOUGHT

THAT the increase of crimes of violence was due the failure on the part of Headmen and the police to go into petty disputes and quarrels and settle them before they developed into a major row, said Mr. Krishnaratne Assistant Superintendent of Police, Northern Province, when he addressed a meeting of Village Committee Chairman of the Northern Province at the Kachcheri, Jaffna.

Mr. R. D. Nuish, Government Agent, presided. There was a large number of Village Committee Chairmen from different parts of the Peninsula and the Islands present. The Government Agent had invited all the Village Committee Chairmen to a conference in order to discuss what steps should be taken to put down the appalling state of crime in the Northern Province.

Mr. P. R. Krishnaratne Assistant Superintendent of Police, Northern Province, addressing the conference attributed the increase of crimes of violence to the failure on the part of Headmen and police to go into petty disputes and quarrels and settle them before they developed into a major row. He asked for their assistance to deal with these petty complaints and bring about a settlement between the parties at an early stage. The Assistant Superintendent of Police also said that there was a great increase in burglaries due to the fact that police did not get sufficient co-operation from the public. He suggested to the village committee chairmen to form societies to prevent crime in the villages and to get respectable youth to patrol with the policemen to check burglars and rowdies moving about in the night.

The Government Agent next addressing the chairmen in the course of his speech said that they should co-operate with the headmen and the police and they should use their influence to get the respectable people of the village to co-operate with the authorities.

The members of the conference assured the Government Agent their whole-hearted support.

Jaffna College Alumni Association

The Annual General Meeting and the Alumni Day Celebrations will be held on Saturday, 17th September 1938, at Vaddukkoddai.

Programme

- 7.30 a. m. Tennis: Old Boys vs. College
- 10 a. m. Thanks giving Service
- 11 a. m. Elocution and Singing Contests: College Students
- 12.30 p. m. College Lunch
- 2.30 p. m. Annual General Meeting
- 4 p. m. Principal's Tea
- 5 p. m. Football Match: Old Boys vs. College
- 7.30 p. m. Annual Dinner.

Old Boys are requested to send in their Annual Subscription Re. 1 00 and Dinner Fee Rs. 2 50 Cts. to the Hon'y. Treasurer, Mr. R. C. S. Cooke, 3rd Cross Street, Jaffna.

A. W. NADARAJAH,
Hon'y. Secy., J. C. O. B. A.
Nallur, Jaffna.

15th August, 1938.

[Misc. 115, 15-8-38 to 15-9-38.]

[M]

LETTER

Increase of Crime
in Jaffna

Sir,—There are many reasons that could be attributed for the increase of crime in Jaffna. Every one will admit that drink is the chief cause of it. The introduction of the Tree Tax System has provided ample facilities for drink, and it is after that there was noticeable increase in crime. The councillors who advocated the introduction of same are responsible for the increase of crime. They did so with a selfish motive to get votes from the tapper class. At present toddy is available at any time of the day and night and under any palmyra or coconut grove.

Secondly there is great poverty in the country caused by unemployment. The workless men, mostly rowdies and illiterates, have taken to robbing as the most paying profession today, and they are encouraged to do so in view of the fact that they are seldom punished in courts. A few of them are inadequately punished. Many criminals after committing theft and other serious offences escape without any punishment at all by spending money.

Thirdly the country is not much benefitted from most of the village headmen. Many of them are not capable and good charactered men. There is no attraction for good charactered men to take up these posts. Very seldom suitable men were appointed to these posts. The country would do well without the present type of men than having them. Many people do not care to report to them of any troubles as there is no use of doing so, except incurring additional loss.

We are glad that provision has been made in the next year's budget for the purpose of appointing village headmen with higher and better qualifications. In selecting hands for future appointments great care should be taken to find out the right type of men. Character is more important than brain. Men of independent means or Government pensioners who are bent on doing public service would be preferable to others. The officers who would be entrusted to select hands for future appointments, would do well not to appoint men recommended by Maniagars, head clerks, office assistants etc.

Fourthly if the police officers are performing their duties honestly and conscientiously, the crime would not have increased to this extent. If the criminals do not receive any assistance from the police and the village headmen, how do they manage to escape without any punishment from courts? 75 per cent of the genuine cases end in dismissals. How many brutal murder cases were dismissed? How many were sentenced to a term of imprisonment? Why? The present day criminals cannot be reformed by kindness and lenience. They deserve capital punishment. As things are today, one man can murder the other without any fear of punishment, if he can only spend money liberally.

Prison life has been made very soft and the criminals are encouraged to go back again and again and lead an easy life there.

The people in this country are badly wanting in public spiritedness. Every one is so selfish as not to care what happens to others.

All the above facts contribute to the increase of crime in this country. Manipay parish may be taken

BUDGET DEBATE IN COUNCIL

(Continued from Page 2.)

Ministers now thought that an official Commission would be able to do things better.

"When the official Commission's report comes out, we do not know what will happen," observed Mr. De Zoysa, "Probably the Board of Ministers might think that a Commission consisting of officials and unofficials would perhaps be better and they might appoint such a Commission and shelve the report of the present Commission. I do not know how long this farce of appointing Commissions is to go on. Appointing Commissions is undoubtedly one of the most convenient ways of facing a difficulty, but I am not at all sure that it is a very commendable method."

The Pereira Commission had, he said, recommended that the number of Kachcheris should be reduced to three.

Mr. E. B. Tambimuttu (Trincomalee): We never recommended that there should be only three Kachcheris. What we recommended was that there should be three administrative divisions.

Mr. de Zoysa said that in his own opinion all the Kachcheris should be abolished. The time had arrived when the Government Agent's "raj" should cease. The old theory that it was the Government Agent alone who knew the people and the country and should therefore represent the people of this country had long been exploded. He could not see how they could have side by side a bureaucratic Government and a democratic Government.

Mr. Francis de Zoysa (Balapitiya) continuing his oversight speech, began by saying that he must thank the members who paid him the compliment of withdrawing from the House when he was speaking the previous night. (Laughter) He was a one man party and he must appreciate such a compliment.

He mentioned that money had been voted last year for a Court House in his constituency.

But nothing whatever had been done. That was how they showed what were called "normal savings" The greatest mistake made in the villages was the colonisation schemes, under which land was given to people, who never deserved it. He referred to instances of how land had been given to the

as the worst criminal area in the whole of Jaffna. If the growing evil of crime is to be checked, all facilities for drink must be removed. As a first step, Tree Tax System must be done away with. Secondly prohibition must be introduced in Ceylon and an effort must be made to make it a success with the co-operation of government.

In the meantime Anti-Crime Societies should be formed in every village, and all interested in the welfare of the country should cooperate and render every assistance to make the societies function successfully. Rich men in this country are not interested in the welfare of others. Now, the question is who will come forward to form such societies? If men of no means come forward and do so, they will not receive any support from others through jealousy that they will get the credit of making it a success.

"WELL WISHER."

14th August, 1938.

relations of Vidane Aratchis. Representations had also been made to him of flood relief being given by a Vidane Aratchi not to people who were untouched by floods.

The present system of Provincial Administration should be entirely done away with and village affairs entrusted to Village Committees. Departments must act only where their services were essential.

Continuing, Mr. De Zoysa said he was surprised by the increase of salaries and staff provided for in the Budget. To begin with the Budget provided for an increase of staff and special salaries for them in the State Council itself. There was absolutely no justification for these.

Commissions

Speaking of Commissions, he said there was never a more unnecessary Commission appointed at the instance of the Board of Ministers than the Commission on the question of immigration. If the Ministers stopped at the recommendations of that Commission the curses of the future generations of Ceylonese would be on their heads.

Mr. de Zoysa then deplored the manner in which the recommendations of the Transport Commission had been treated and went on to speak of the extravagances of the Railway quoting the example, among others, of a library building for the Railway put up at a cost of Rs. 90,000.

The appointment of Commissions, he said, was useless unless the Ministers were going to act on their recommendations.

He commended the new Education Bill, which had at last been produced. That Bill was one in the right direction. The educational policy of the past was on wrong lines. The Minister and the Executive Committee of Education must take control of the education policy. One of the greatest defects of the system was multiplication of schools run by private individuals. The Government should not support schools, which were run by politicians.

Judicial Service

He then commented on the Judicial Service Scheme and said he was undoubtedly in favour of a Legal Service manned by members of the Bar. When he said members of the Bar he meant "members of the Bar, not Proctors."

The details of the Scheme were very unsatisfactory. He agreed that the Chief District Judgeships of Colombo might be reserved for an experienced and able member of the unofficial Bar. All other District Judges, he thought, should form one class and the Police Magistrates and Commissioners should form another class. He strongly objected to promotions being made from one class to another. A man, who became a Magistrate, must be content to remain a Magistrate and a District Judge. He also disapproved of constant changes, promotions and transfers.

The Judges and Magistrates ought to be under the control of the Chief Justice and not be trammeled in any way by Executive Officers. He urged that they should not follow the old practice of giving high salaries to all

Appointments

(From the Gazette)

Mr. M. Srikhanta has been appointed to be Office Assistant at Puttalam to the Assistant Government Agent for the Districts of Chilaw and Puttalam, Additional Police Magistrate, Puttalam, and a Land Officer.

Mr. M. Ramalingam, Chief Clerk, Trincomalee Kachcheri, to act, in addition to his own duties, as Office Assistant, Trincomalee Kachcheri from August 14 to 16, 1938 or until the resumption of duties by Mr. B. V. Sethukavaler.

Mr. S. Coomaraswamy, Assistant Accountant, Post and Telegraph Department, to act as First Assistant Accountant.

Mr. W. A. Cabral, Clerk, Special Class, Postal Clerical Service, to act as Assistant Accountant.

Mr. Newnham Retiring

Mr. H. E. Newnham, Principal Collector of Customs, has, it is learnt, sent in his papers for retirement.

officers. They were going to have a Ceylonese Judiciary. What was the good of Ceylonising the service unless they were going to Ceylonise the salaries also? He could assure the Legal Secretary that the same class of men, who were applying now for those posts, would apply for them even on lower salaries. What was the use of their asking the people to take to agriculture and industries when they were making the Public Service so attractive?

"Gambling Evil"

Mr. de Zoysa, continuing, said that the Board of Ministers were not paying sufficient attention to the question of rural reconstruction. It was a far more important subject than some of the others that the Board was dealing with.

Touching on the gambling evil, Mr. de Zoysa said the Board of Ministers knew how poor people were being ruined by the betting craze. He did not mind the rich people losing as much money as they liked. But they knew the way the poor people were ruining themselves.

The other matter wished to comment upon was the great curse of bribery and corruption in this country. Some effort must be made to wipe it out. It was possible to have an inquiry into the matter and minimise it. If the Heads of Departments were a little more strict with their subordinates when cases were brought to their notice, there would be less of it.

Mr. de Zoysa continuing referred to the efforts made by the Minister of Labour and Industries to establish new industries, which he heartily supported. Commenting on the Electrical Department he said that they were wasting a lot of money on propaganda. He hoped the Minister of Communications and Works would look into the matter and adopt a better system of propaganda to popularise electricity.

Raising Standard of Living

(Continued from page 1)

cial Governments, the wealth of the district can be very rapidly increased. Money i. e., capital will be necessary for purposes of production. The Government can easily arrange to place money in circulation in a district. Capital may be raised by debentures within a district itself through Government guarantee and advanced to industrialists and farmers through branch banks and co-operative societies. If a proper statistical abstract of occupations is prepared, the leaders of the people themselves will be able to regulate production and activities within the district.

Economic Planning

The present confusion and chaos between production and consumption and the lack of a market are partly answerable for the low productive power of the people. An effective solution to the present state of things will be revealed by economic planning; economic planning not only for the country as a whole, and the province of Madras as a whole, but also independently for each district. The increase in income or the rate of economic betterment will be dependent on three factors, namely, the policies and measures of the Central Government, those of the Provincial Governments and the work, energy and initiative of the people themselves under the guidance of their leaders. This is not the occasion on which I should dwell on the organisations needed in the Central and Provincial Governments. If India is to reach a higher standard of living, the country should regulate its economic affairs on a deliberate plan. It is sufficient to state that a Provincial Government should have an Economic Council, a 5-year-plan, a Development Budget, and an Economic General Staff responsible for working out the plan.

There should be a district organisation on a miniature scale corresponding to the above equipment at the head-quarters of the Province. Also, the Provincial Government will have to confer real village self-government on the rural population. A self-governing unit should be a group of villages with a population of 5,000 to 10,000. In such a village unit, an effective system of development can be easily introduced as has been done in Japan. The leaders of the people in a district should prepare themselves so as to be able to influence and guide local opinion and activities and thereby increase production and service. The operations of the District Economic Council should at first be mainly confined to helping the population to increase its production and income and extend elementary education to the masses.

In any plan of economic development, the existing government machine in the villages need not be interfered with at first. But later on, when the economic side

of the organisation is fully established, the Village Council should be able to take over all the duties of the Government save that of the Police. As in the Japanese villages, the Council should also be able to collect and remit to the District authorities the latter's share of the taxes. The village authorities should always be entitled to seek and receive advice and guidance from experts and Government servants.

Suggestion to Government

The present economic situation in India is very complicated. I have already stated that the condition of the weavers in Salem is largely the result of the loss of their industry owing to foreign competition. The Central Government wields vast powers in the matter of tariff protection, finance and banking, control of statistics, regulation of trade, and in so many other respects. But these powers are not exercised in proper time and the response is often halting. Governments are expected to come promptly to the rescue of the poorer classes when, as in the case of the weavers of Salem, they, through no fault of their own, lose their living. The history of the weaving community in India has a pathetic tale to tell in this behalf. There have been cases in the past in which weaving communities on the East Coast, as a result of similar loss of occupation, had to emigrate to Burma to earn a bare living as estate coolies.

The Provincial Governments are controlled by patriotic selfless Ministers, but they have not been sufficiently long in harness to provide the districts with the much wanted economic and social structure. I trust when they do take up rural problems actively, they will not hesitate to launch a vigorous campaign into the districts for expanding industries, for extending the use of modern tools and machinery and for multiplying joint stock enterprise and productive activities of every kind.

We expect the Provincial Governments to give every encouragement to the people to increase their earning power and output of work. Inducements should be placed before the public to increase their individual and collective wealth as is being done in every progressive country by giving, among other facilities, subsidies to industries, by starting experimental and demonstration stations, by organising museums and exhibitions and in other similar ways.

At the moment, things are not very cheering, but I am an optimist. I am confident that soon a time will come when the most effective organisation for increasing the wealth and comforts of the people will be working in every part of every district of this vast country.

If my information regarding the capacity of the people of Salem is correct, they need not, I think, sit and wait till help comes to them from the two Governments overhead to provide the district with a serviceable economic organisation. The exhibition is, I understand, an affair of a fortnight. The Association which controls the exhibition might, perhaps, be induced to work continuously throughout the year and do some substantial work for the

economic betterment of the city and the district of Salem. A city like Salem, which has provided such gifted leaders like Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar and the Hon. C. Rajagopalachariar, cannot be lacking in public men of capacity and grit. While there is demand for constructive effort on every side, why wait till something turns up from outside? The remedy in great part lies in your own hands.

Mass Education and Industrialisation

A great need to-day is to spread literacy. A greater need even is industrialisation. First, you may collect information and data for an occupational survey. That work may appear big at first. But if you begin collecting figures for each village and for each ward in a town, the work will be simplicity itself. From this you can compile statistical tables for the whole district which will show you how you actually stand. If you come to learn that in England Rs 5 worth of products are manufactured by industry and trade for every rupee worth of agricultural produce, you will begin to enquire why the reverse should be the case in Salem. Moreover, reliable statistics including those of occupations will suggest an orderly plan for the betterment of the material side of the life of the district population.

The next step may be to begin to improve production in individual villages and create a few model villages in the District under the supervision of popular leaders from this city. Also if you tried, you would soon find alternative suitable employment for the large number of weavers in distress. A thorough local investigation of their case might suggest and might also lead to the adoption of local remedial measures.

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. Theivanappillai widow of Murugesu of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. E. A. Samarakkody Esquire Additional District Judge on the 25th day of July 1938 in the presence of Mr. K. Muttukumaru 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. G. E. A. Samarakkody,
Addl. District Judge.

[O 33 11 & 15-8-38]

Auction Sale

D. C. No. 13497.

Thampoo Thillainather of Narandanai Plaintiff.

1. Kandaswamy Arumugam of Chuthumalai
2. Vairavanather Appakuddy Kandiah of Anaikoddi
3. Vairavanather Appakuddy Ramalingam of Do
4. Vairavanather Appakuddy Thampipillai of Do

Defendants.

Property referred.

(a) All that piece of land situated at Narandanai called Yalappai in extent 38 Lms. P. O. and 5 Kls. with well and bounded on the East by Elizabeth wife of Sueakeenpillai and Thangamuttu wife of Visuvanather, North by the property belonging to Narandanai Subramaniya Swamy temple, West by the property of Sanmugam Vaithyanatherpillai and Arulappo Thaveethu, South by the said Arulappo and Nallamma wife of Kanapathy.

(b) All that piece of land situated at Narandanai called Kompasiddy in extent 10 Lms. P. C. bounded on the East by the village limit of Saravanai the property of Kuddiythamby Nagamany, North by the property of Sithamparan Ampalavanar Swamy temple, West by Sinnaripillai wife of Visuvanather, South by Sinnappillai wife of Kandiah with $\frac{1}{2}$ share of the water way and water course of the well and the land reserved for the western land.

In terms of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna I shall sell the above properties by public auction on 14th Wednesday September 1938 at about 3 p. m. in the spot.

N- KANDIAH,
Commissioner,
Van-West.

[Mis 114, 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 Kailayapillai 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. Chinnaobchey widow of Periar all 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. Nayatambi 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]

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[Q. 72, 20-6-38 to 19-5-38.] M.

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[Y. 103, 22-7-38 to 21-7-39.]

[M]

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[Y. 134, 1-4-38 to 30-9-38]

[M]