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NO. 38.

## THE INDIAN COMMUNITY IN CEYLON

**"It is Really a Problem of  
the Tamils"**

### CONGRESS LEADERS URGE IMMEDIATE ACTION

**"THE** problem of the Indians in Ceylon is really the problem of the Tamils. It is the Tamils who are domiciled there. Therefore the responsibilities of Tamil Nad and the Government of Madras are indeed very great. They must show greater interest in this question. Tamil Members of the Madras Congress Legislative Party should constitute a committee for this purpose and seek to find an urgent solution to this pressing problem."

THUS concludes a statement issued by Messrs. T. S. Chockalingam, M. L. A., Sattanatha Karayalar, M. L. A., and S. Shanmugam Pillai, Secretary, Tirunelvely District Congress Committee after a tour in Ceylon, having studied first hand the condition of the Indian Community in Ceylon.

#### The Statement

IN the course of their statement they say:

Ceylon has a population of 57 lakhs, 37 lakhs are Sinhalese, 16½ lakhs are Tamils, and about 3 lakhs Moors. The Tamils include the Tamil-speaking Christians and Muslims. Next to the Sinhalese, the Tamils form the largest group and include in their fold seven lakhs of Tamils directly descended from the Tamils of Jaffna who migrated to the island centuries ago. The Tea and Rubber plantations employ about 7 lakhs of Tamils and the rest are engaged in diverse trades and occupations. It is to be noted that the affairs of these two categories, forming a total of 9.5 lakhs often give rise to trouble and misunderstanding. This population includes but an infinitesimal number of non-Tamils with the result that for all intents and purposes the Ceylon Indian problem is nothing but a problem of the Tamils of Ceylon. But unfortunately enough, this has been almost completely lost sight of by Tamil Nad. This lack of interest is mainly due to the absence of a united organisation for the Tamils of Ceylon which alone can effectively draw the pointed attention of the homeland to their

pressing problems.

#### Ceylon's Prosperity

The hundreds of thousands of Tamils who have dedicated their lives and labours for making Ceylon rich and prosperous are considered by some Sinhalese politicians as the enemies of Ceylon. It is the duty of the Government of Madras to protect and safeguard the interests of these Tamils. They most unequivocally declare that they will not rest content till the Tamils are assured equal rights with the rest of the Ceylonese. The total revenue receipts of the Government of Ceylon is about Rs. 1,100 lakhs. The Customs revenue is the largest single item yielding about Rs. 567 lakhs. Income-tax and stamp duties give Rs. 154 lakhs. A major portion of this yield comes from the plantations directly or indirectly. The Customs Revenue under various heads is as follows:—

Heads	In lakhs of Rupees.
Tea Exports	42
Petrol, Kerosene Imports	100
Grain	112

Thus it will be evident that the tea and rubber plantations are a large contributive factor to the customs revenue as well. Ceylon is prosperous and the Government derive a huge income mainly from the plantations. It is an incontrovertible

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## FROM POLITICAL TO FINANCIAL BANKRUPTCY

**Nominated Member Criticises Govt's.  
Financial Policy**

### MEMBERS ACCUSED OF WANTING IN SENSE OF PROPORTION

**"I** THINK for all those who have lived in Ceylon for some years the writing is very plain on the wall and unless we put our house in order we shall go from a state of political bankruptcy to one of financial bankruptcy."

THIS warning was uttered by Mr. R. P. Gaddum (Nominated) in the State Council, in the course of his Budget Speech.

Mr. R. P. Gaddum said that he hoped that any remarks he might make would be regarded as his own opinions, however, unpalatable they might be. What struck him too was that members were a bit short of ammunition. He hoped to be able to supply that deficiency.

Dealing with the debit and credit side of the Appropriation Bill, he said, he would not pose as being a financial expert, but judging from business principles, (though he could appreciate in that connexion that it was not always possible to apply business principles to Government) it would appear that there was something wrong in the State of Ceylon.

Shorn of its beauty the Budget as presented by the Leader of the House, disclosed that Expenditure was up by Rs. 3½ millions, although estimated Income showed an increase of 10 per cent compared to that estimated for the current financial year.

There was still a gap of Rs. 5 millions from the point of view of actual figures.

"I would ask members to appreciate how this gap is to be filled," he said. "The first of these methods can bluntly be described as discriminatory taxation; the second is the application of that financial paradise—"Normal Savings" from the point of view of the layman despite the fact that there is precedent in other Colonial Governments for normal savings.

"That system encouraging as it does, making provision for Expenditure greater than that which is likely to be incurred, is unsound in principle and bad in practice."

#### "No Sense of Proportion"

Mr. Gaddum hoped that that particular question would receive due consideration in future years.

"I think for all those who have lived in Ceylon for some years the

writing is very plain on the wall and unless we put our house in order we shall go from a state of political bankruptcy to one of financial bankruptcy" he added.

"I would appeal to members to see that we really endeavour to cut our coat according to our cloth. In that connexion I would ask them to bear in mind that the forthcoming year they will probably receive very much more material than they have had for some time. If the revenue is to be maintained, we should not hypothecate the future to the extent we are doing today.

"I hope you will appreciate that I am speaking as a newcomer but I do feel we should develop a greater sense of proportion and also not implement and give expression to the very parochial form of policy, which now seems to obsess Members."

"If our present policy is continued the application of the inexorable harm of diminishing returns will make it very apparent during the next two or three financial years and I hope that warning will be accepted in the sense that it is given.

"Having accused members of possessing a lack of proportion I shall endeavour to indicate the reasons for my having expressed this opinion.

"Shortly after I was nominated I had the privilege of attending a Committee—I will not say whether it was "A", "B" Committee or "X" Committee—the first item discussed on the agenda referred to the relative merits of two estimable gentlemen who had applied for promotion, in some sphere of Government

"I was amazed that this particular question resulted in the most acrimonious discussion by members of the Committee concerned. The pros and cons of the relative merits of those gentlemen were argued at

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## A SHORT STORY

CHEERU'S  
STAND  
FOR TRUTH

BY JEY SINGH

GORAK returned home though fully. He was not even inclined to touch food, though cooked with her expert touches by his young Harijan wife—a Christian convert who had learnt English and could read newspapers.

"Cheeru," Gorak was explaining to his gently protesting wife, "I have heard the most wild things said against our Raja Sahab at a meeting. From mouths that uttered the *mantra* of Gandhiji's name, to whom I owe you as wife—for for I married a Harijan against the wishes of my community who have excommunicated me, because of the Mahatma's message of love of the suppressed—I say, from mouths that uttered that sacred name, also came vile words of abuse of the Raja Sahab to whom you owe your education and—"

"I alone?" and Cheeru warmed up, "Where is the labourer, man or woman, who has not had food or clothing—just the things wanted at a crisis from the Raja Sahab or the Rani Saheba? Babuji, have nothing to do with those who abuse the Raja—it is a sin. Gandhiji never, never intended that a good man should ever be abused."

It was the aftermath of a Kisan meeting. Kisan speakers had said they were hungry. They had said that the zamindars were responsible for their hunger. Kisans had said they wanted that the zamindari system must be scrapped.

"And why do we, the landless labourers, attend their meetings in our thousands?" asked Cheeru as she went out and found the huge crowd melting away after the meeting. "And to think that the lathis they hold in their hands could be trained to smash out the brains of our Raja Sahab by wild speakers! And yet who is our enemy? The Raja Sahab or the Kisans?"

## II

This question, innocently asked, seemed to take possession of Cheeru's mind all at once.

With every step she took as she walked, it continued asking: "Who is the enemy of the landless labourer, the Kisan or the Raja Sahab?"

"Mother, I have, seen the signs with my own eyes—you should not neglect the signs—they say that a lie will spread quicker than a truth. Mother, you saw me playing in the gutter, you smiled when I answered a question, you touched me and fondled me in my dirt, you said I was an intelligent girl, and you sent me to the school. Mother, let me do something to deserve all your

love and kindness. I must have been today working with basket and broom in the latrines but for your divine touch. Mother, stand by me—to fight untruth, to tear Gandhiji's name away from people who mention it with lies dripping from their lips. Mother, you have often told me that Gandhiji is God incarnate. The Kisans utter lies when they say that the Raja Sahab is our friend."

The Rani Saheba heard with a far off look. She had beads in her hand; Ram Nam was on her lips. After a while she spoke:

"Cheeru, do you really think that we are your friends? Do the labourers think like you? If only my lord and husband knew that the seeds he has sown have fallen on fertile soil!"

"Mother, Christ said that some seeds will fall on rocks and amidst thorns—but many fall on fertile soil too. You do not remember the several acts of charity you do for, you spontaneously do them as you feel the touch of pity or enthusiasm. Remember this: we, poor, never forget the hand that gives food when we are hungry or throws a blanket to us when we are cold. *Garib Parwar*—that is the bond between you and us."

"Who is lecturing here—Cheeru! Why, girl, you have a future as a Congress orator yet—" and the Raja Sahab came smiling, "Why, Cheeru, they will make you a Minister, my girl, if you could hold an audience in thrill and all you have to do is to say that in me you have seen a devil incarnate one who keeps you all hungry so that I may—Ah! what has happened to the girl?"

For Cheeru was in tears—and as the Rani turned to her, Cheeru fell into her arms—senseless.

## III

"Hang you—it is all humbug. You have no fever surely—come on. This work must be done today, undisturbed?"

It was the voice of the Kisan to the labourer who lay on his cot. The master was rough and ready and pitiless.

"Babuji, Sampath is really ill. Please pay the two rupees you owe us and he will be well—for what he requires is nourishment."

"Two rupees?—you keep wonder at accounts indeed! I write my own accounts—I owe him only seven annas. Here they are—"

And he threw the small change, and taking a pencil, struck off some figures from his book.

The sick man turned to his wife in answer to her mute question: "I never drink I never spend a pie except through you. He does owe me wages for 8 days."

The Kisan gave a kick to the cot that turned upside down with

the labourer on it. "When did you become an accountant," you son of a pig? Come, take your spade and do not pretend illness. Else I will send you packing immediately from the land."

"No Babuji, I shall do Sampath's work: we, poor, must stand by each other—uncle, you take rest—"

It was a young boy, a relation of Gorak, he explained.

"And Sampathji"—the boy said as he placed a *lota* of milk, "The Rani Saheba sent this to you, so that you may get strength. And also this cloth for you to wear. I shall do the work for you—"

"God bless the Rani!" said Sampath's wife as she took the milk and the cloth. The sick man's eyes were wet with tears of gratitude. He looked up and called forth a silent prayer from heaven.

## IV

"Who is our friend—the Kisan who mercilessly works us and keeps us in dirty holes which even foxes would not enter? Come with me, let us go to a Kisan's house and see how well he lives. Has he ever given us any word of sympathy? Who sends us milk when you are ill? The Kisan or the Raja and the Rani? Who are our friends? If the Kisan really loves us, why should he not live like us and divide his little with us?"

The boy from Gorak's house was talking to a crowd of labourers over a feast in the Raja Sahab's gardens. "You work out your sinews from day to day and from year to year and yet are in debt and have but one cloth and three mud pots to call your own. If the man who works in the mill can get 8 annas a day, why not you and I get it too? Gandhiji will never abuse our Raja Sahab—take it from me."

"Who is our friend—the Kisan or the Raja Sahab?"

That question, which Cheeru had asked first, was now being asked by an ever growing circle.

And the answer was being found in the organised help that was reaching the landless labourers. No one was sick but he got milk or money—no one was semi-naked but a timely present of a cloth was his.

"Who is our friend—the Kisan or the Raja?"

And the grateful labourers' minds whispered louder and louder in enthusiasm and love: The Raja!

"Go—we will not come to Kisan meetings if you abuse our Raja Sahab—" it was Gorak's boy that was speaking in the presence of a large gathering of labourers.

"What have you done for us? You kicked Sampath when he was ill because he could not go to work. It was the Rani Saheba that sent milk to him. If Gandhiji knew it, Gandhiji would be with our Raja Sahab, not with you. Go and meet and abuse—that feeds us—shall we?"

And the Kisan was swept off his feet by the thundering "No" that whizzled like a cannon ball from the actual tillers of the soil.

"He who abuses our Raja is our enemy"—came the voices.

And the labourers held the *lathi* in their hands.

The Khaddar Caps had assembled—the meeting time had come

and gone—yet no audience!

"That Gorak's boy did the mischief—he has been inciting the wretched labourers—He must be killed—" said the khaddar Cap who, in public, always spoke of truth and non-violence.

Whom they called Gorak's boy was seen going home—alone.

In one bound one of the ardent Congressmen caught hold of him by his turban—and a long tress of beautiful hair fell down!

Gorak's boy was Gorak's wife—Cheeru.

"Non-violent, are you?" she said and cried out for help!

Five hundred people rushed to her help from all sides. They surrounded the handful of khaddar clad Congressmen.

"How dare you attack a woman?" they asked in anger. The *lathi* was getting restless in their hands.

But they instantly drew back and made way—the Rani Saheba had come. She advanced, took Cheeru in her arms and kissed her.

"Girl, you have taught us how to behave—you and I are one hereafter. What I have is yours—for love like yours cannot be purchased! Cheeru, you are our teacher—our *guru*."

"Mother, if Christ made me a humble instrument to pursue and kill a lie, I am happy. For I felt that they lied who called on Mahatma Gandhi's name and yet abused a good master like the Raja Sahab."

"Rani Saheba *ki Jai*—" and the thunders seemed to awake.

The khaddar Caps were seen to creep away—no one cared even to remark as they stole like thieves in the night. (Roy's Weekly)

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 441  
In the matter of the Last Will and testament of the late Visuvanathar Vinayagar of Chulipuram.

Deceased  
Theivannappillai widow of Visuvanathar Vinayagar of Chulipuram.

Vs. Petitioner

1. Sinnathamby Naga-lingam of do.

2. Vairamuttu Sinnavar and wife

3. Sinnappillai of do.

4. Nagammah daughter of Pandary Kandiah of do

5. Sellam daughter of Pandary Kandiah of do

6. Kandiah Kulasingham of do

7. Ledohumippillai widow of Pandary Kandiah of do.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomarasamy, Esqr. District Judge Jaffna on the 16th day of February 1938 in the presence of Mr. R. Candiah Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents for the purpose of this testamentary proceedings and Letters of Administration be granted to the Petitioner unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 14th day of March 1938 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 18th day of February 1938.

Extended for 21-9-38.

Sgd. C. Coomarasamy,  
District Judge.

[O. 36: 18 & 22-8-38.]



## CEYLON REFORMS PROSPECTS

### It Will Be a Punch and Judy Show

#### MR. PATHMANATHAN WELCOMES MOVE FOR SINHALESE-TAMIL CONFERENCE

"THE British will never leave their hold on Ceylon. It is too important a place for an imperialistic country like Britain. Real power will be always vested in the Governor, and the Ministers will be a merely Punch and Judy show. The Colonial Office may alter the present system slightly but it will only be in nomenclature." Thus observed Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan, interviewed by a correspondent on the question of Ceylon Reforms.

"If I may use an Indian analogy" Mr. Pathmanathan added, "the British Resident in a Native State will be comparable to our Governor and our Ministers will be the Maharajahs with turbans and pearl necklaces, with very limited capacity and power to initiate policy or ameliorate the social conditions of the people."

Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan, Member for Mannar in the State Council, who went to Europe on medical advice, returned to Colombo a few days ago. He is looking fresh and says that his stay in Europe has done immense good to his health.

The correspondent saw him at his house and had an interview on various topics of interest.

#### Follow Gandhiji's Methods

Adverting to the Reforms question, he stressed the importance of an united demand from an united Ceylon and said, "If you desire to change the Colonial Office mentality, the Sinhalese and the minorities must make common cause and have a common programme. Our only way of changing the autocratic rule of Whitehall will be a united demand from here. Otherwise Whitehall will rule to the interests of imperial England. My advice is to follow Mahatma Gandhi's methods and have an All-Ceylon political movement to bring about further reforms. Individual efforts will lead us nowhere. The Sinhalese will fail and so will the Tamils. The settlement must come from Ceylon and not from Downing Street".

Asked about the chances of the Ceylon delegations meeting, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Sri Pathmanathan observed: "It is useless sending any begging missions to England. The Englishman by nature is very courteous and diplomatic. Any delegation will be courteously received, but will merely be limited to courtesy. No good purpose will be served by these delegations.

Major Atlee has told the Congress delegation that constitutions must

grow and not made to order like a suit of clothes. This is perfectly true in a free country like England but in our case the constitution has been imposed on us by an alien power. Then how can it grow, it will be pruned every time it wants to grow and develop."

#### Sinhalese-Tamil Conference

When told of the recent resolution of the Jaffna Association regarding the convening of a conference of the Sinhalese and Tamils to settle questions of differences between these two communities, Mr. Sri Pathmanathan smiled and said, "This is the most encouraging piece of news. I hope and pray that something would come out of this and I want Sir Baron Jayatilka as leader of the Sinhalese to meet the Jaffna leaders and come to a settlement. If that is impossible, Ceylon will stagnate and the period of suffering will be longer".

Commenting on the Ceylon House in London Mr. Sri Pathmanathan said "The present Trade Commissioner, Mr. G. K. W. Perera has altered the policy of his predecessor and is trying to do something for Ceylon trade. At any rate he is willing to learn while Dr. Peries had to unlearn everything. Progress may be slow, but Ceylon House is a very useful institution and is bound to do immense good to Ceylon in the near future".

#### War Inevitable

Speaking of the present situation in the West he said "Europe is in the edge of a precipice. Everybody is preparing for war and nobody can foretell what will happen the next day. Everybody is afraid of war because no one can say who is going to win. But my own view is that war is inevitable. Sooner or later there will be a war on a much larger scale than the one witnessed a decade ago to clear the issue.

"In the event of a World War as to the future of Ceylon, I have no illusions. It depends on who is going to be the mistress of the seas within the next five years. Englishmen admit that they have lost the command of the seas. Witness the sinking of English ships in the Spanish waters. We are quarrelling among ourselves, and another Ravana will take away the Pearl of the Indian Ocean".

#### Mr. Senanayake Re- turning to Ceylon.

London, Friday.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake departed for Ceylon today. He is much improved in health and is understood to have interviewed Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and other heads of the Colonial Office before his departure.

#### EBB AND FLOW

## THE BUDGET AND THE EDUCATION VOTE

### The "Congress" Deputation In London

By S. A. N.

THERE is an interest in Education in Ceylon. Parents and pupils and teachers are interested in the adventure. The State Council is no less interested, for it is at wit's end for finding a way out of the growing commitment without impairing the progress of it. And the Executive Committee of Education is more interested than all others, for it believes in its capacity to probe the question in its intrinsic and financial aspects. One other proof of popular interest is the gate-crashing at the University College. Yet another is the long battle over the site for the future university, which has just finally (2) been decided. Amidst all the medley in and out of the State Council one thing stands out in its bareness of relief; it is the lack of grasp of the very essentials of education best suited to the country. The spouters in the Council Chamber and in the field abroad are very ordinary folk under the myopia that education worth the name must be fashioned on their complete misunderstanding of the educational ideal of the Britisher. The British system of Education does not aim at converting the people into pretentious "gentlemen," it aims at imparting energy and vigour to individual and national life, in that it gives a training best suited to the individual bent and the national need. The British trade and industry are fostered by the education. The Ceylon system is no system. It endeavours to put all through the same mill. The original designers of the system have acted in pickles. They designed it for all ages, so that the victims of the system might not attempt anything beyond clerkship under government and in business houses. This is the possible inference from the fact that no attempt is made to alter the basis of education. The State Council and the so-called educationists outside have not either thought it fit or are incapable of doing so to draw up a scheme of education that would pick and choose courses of study and training for the varying mental standards of the youth and for the various racial or national purposes of the life of the country. They all bewail the rising cost of education, but they are helpless to substitute a system that would reduce the expenditure and diversify the curricula of training. The vocational medium of education which the Wardha Scheme contemplates has left them cold. The Indian scheme would solve the problem of unemployment. It proposes an approach quite natural to the Indian conditions. It aims at removing a complex for the soft, salaried service. It aims at creating a healthy and hardy race of Indians, agriculturists and small industrialists who will be the back-bone of the country. The budget speeches without exception have been formal, dull and dis-

solute. One may commend to an extent the reflections of Mr. Kerr, the nominated European Member. He struck one or two notes which the self-inflated majority in the Council would do well to ponder on. If the State Council lacks what Mr. Kerr emphasises it should be attributed to the system of Education which is bloated financially, but empty and sounding materially.

#### The Self-delusion

The body of Sinhalese holiday seekers who have gone over to England pretending to speak for that highly pretentious cabal, called the Ceylon National Congress, have issued a statement in England setting forth what they call the history of the constitutional evolution of Ceylon and the grounds on which they urge the grant of complete responsible government. This piece of self-delusion is unexampled in the history of politics anywhere else in the world. The document, a summary of which the British Press has made available to us, should read like a page from romance. If one more argument was necessary for the absolute disqualification of the Sinhalese for full responsible government, this document furnishes it. They totally ignore the minority position and speak as if the Sinhalese alone are the inhabitants of Ceylon. The lust for power like the lust for wealth wears the unabashed look and truculence. These holiday making politicians (and it is a misnomer to call them even politicians) or rather these political intriguers under the cover of holiday makers, have the impertinence to talk of "Statesmen" in Ceylon. Who these high folks are we should like to know. Perhaps they refer to themselves and others of the caucus of the "Congress". Despite the express decision of the British Colonial Secretary that he will not receive any deputation on reforms, they seem to try to set up a smoke screen to hide the reality from the view of the British authorities. The total disregard of the minorities by the majority and the manifest distrust of the latter by the former, must be well known to the Colonial Office. While leaders in other countries where similar problems exist try to arrive at an agreed solution, the Sinhalese leaders do not in the least care to patch up differences and they take the stand on high and uncompromising ground. It is a bit of a luck out of an unfortunate event that His Excellency the Governor has been compelled to take a holiday to England by his recent illness. We may rest certain that His Excellency in his formal or informal talks with the Colonial Secretary will apprise him of the facts of the case. It is incredible that the British Government will surrender the minorities to the tender mercies of the Sinhalese politicians who are yet unrepentant of their erratic ways.

(Continued on Page 6)



## JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE O. B. A.

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

### Programme

8.30 a.m.	Pooja
9.30 a.m.	Thevaram-singing Competition: College Students
12.30 p.m.	Lunch by the College
2.30 p.m.	General Meeting
3.30 p.m.	Volley Ball Match: Old Boys vs. College
4.30 p.m.	Principal's Tea
5 p.m.	Football Match: Old Boys vs. College
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.*]

All Old Boys are kindly requested to be present on the occasion.

As the list of Old Boys is not comprehensive and complete and the addresses available insufficient or inadequate several Old Boys may not have received notice of the Annual General Meeting and the Old Boy's Day Celebrations.

Old Boys who have not sent their names and addresses to the Principal are kindly requested once more to do so to enable the Principal to have the Register of Old Boys up-to-date.

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

### Cancellation of Power of Attorney

I the undersigned Vaitthilingam Nadarajah of Mahiththanai Kokuvil East Jaffna, do hereby revoke and cancel all Power of Attorney given by me to Karthiasar Visuvalingam of the same place.

V. NADARAJAH.  
16-8-38

[Mis. 117. 18 & 22-8-38]

### Change of Residence

I wish to inform my friends and clients that I shall go into occupation of my newly built bungalow at Kokuvil on the 30th instant and my address will be "Chelvacot," Kokuvil.

V. K. GNANASUNDRAM.

Kokuvil,

19th August 1938.

[Mis. 118. 22-8-38.]

### Sale of Foreign Liquor Tavern, Mannar Town, 1938-39.

Tenders are hereby invited for the purchase of the exclusive privilege of selling foreign liquor under a tavern licence within the Sanitary Board Town of Mannar, for a period of twelve months, from October 1, 1938 to September 30, 1939, subject to the usual conditions on which the licences are issued under the Excise Ordinance No. 8 of 1912.

2. Tenders close at 11 a.m. on Monday the 5th September, 1938.

3. Further information can be obtained on application, at the Mannar Kachcheri.

C. SITTAMPALAM,  
Assistant Government Agent,

The Kachcheri,

Mannar, 16th August, 1938.

[G. 17. 22-8-38.]

### MANAGER'S NOTICE

The Offices of the "Hindu Organ" and the Saiva Prakasa Press will be closed on Wednesday and Thursday for the Car and Theertham Festivals of the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple, and there will be no issue of the Paper on Thursday.

MANAGER

22-8-38 "Hindu Organ"

### Wanted

Lady Teacher immediately for the Hindu English School Chavakachcheri. Knowledge of Needlework and Drawing essential. Cambridge Senior or higher qualification preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Manager, J. H. C. and Branch Schools, Vannarponnai.

[Mis. 123. 22 & 29-8-38]



## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1938

### THE NEED FOR UNITY

WE GLADLY PUBLISH ELSEWHERE in this issue an interview which a correspondent had with Mr R. SRI PATHMANATHAN who has just returned to this country after a stay in Europe for purposes of health. The interview serves as a timely reminder to our politicians that, by stressing inter-communal differences in regard to the question of constitutional reforms, they will be but putting off indefinitely the country's political salvation. Mr. PATHMANATHAN rightly emphasises that, by insisting upon the disharmony and distrust that have characterised the public life in this country since the advent of the Donoughmore Constitution, they have played into the hands of the enemies of the country's political advance. He puts the matter in a nutshell when he says that the more the Sinhalese, the Tamils and other minorities stress their political differences, the greater will be the powers vested in the Governor. The truth is the Sinhalese Congress politicians are not going to have all their own way nor are the Tamils going to get anything likely to satisfy their demand. The net result of the unpatriotic and unfruitful controversy and conflict between the majority and the minority communities, will be

that Imperialist Britain will gain what this country is bound to lose. The only way the British Government can be forced to transfer real power to the people of this country to order their own affairs, is by presenting a united demand acceptable to all the communities and calculated to promote the best interests of this country as a whole. There can be no question that, at this critical juncture in the history of this Island, in unity lie the chances of full Responsible Government.

What a pity that the Congress politicians, having woefully failed to realise the truth that nations by themselves are made, have gone on pilgrimage to Whitehall with begging bowls in hand to pray for political boons and favours! Instead, if the Congress leaders had exercised all their weight and knowledge to arrive at an agreed scheme of reforms expressing the will of the country and presented it for acceptance by the British authorities, the demand would then have been irresistible. That is the way self respecting patriots would surely have adopted. But the Congress caucus in this country have thought otherwise and must needs eat the humble pie, their well-deserved reward. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that our politicians and public men are so lacking in patriotism and statesmanship as not to emulate in this respect the inspiring example of the Indian Congress leaders.

The British Opposition leader, MAJOR ATLEE, is reported to have observed that Ceylon should have a constitution capable of evolutionary growth, adapting itself to the genius of the country. Mr. PATHMANATHAN pricks this bubble, when he says that no evolutionary growth can be expected of a constitution that has been imposed on the country by an alien power. A constitution can have the germs of organic growth in it, if it is made by the people to suit their needs and conditions. That is why the Indian National Congress is uncompromisingly opposed to the Federal Scheme adumbrated by the Government of India Act of 1935. Whatever may be the outcome of the present demand for constitutional reforms in this country, it is up to the leaders of the majority and minority communities to put their heads together and explore all possible ways of framing a constitution adapted to the genius of this country. They should bear in mind that all constitutions are at best a compromise of conflicting interests and views. What is needed is a spirit of give and take in the larger interests of the country. As long as this spirit is woefully lacking in our leaders, so long they must put up with a constitution in which responsibility is divorced from power.

## The Certified Votes

### Address of Protest By Council

SIR D. B. Jayatilaka, Leader of the State Council, gave notice at last week's meeting of the State Council, that on Tuesday he would move an address of protest to the Officer Administering the Government in connection with the message of the Governor, Sir Andrew Caldecott, certifying the salary of the Chief Power Station Superintendent of the Electrical Department, for the months of July, August and September, 1938.

The address maintains the agreement with this officer when it expired owing to the absence of a sincere desire on his part and on the part of other officers to carry out the undertaking given to train suitable Ceylonese Engineers for the posts of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent when the agreement of this officer was last extended in 1933.

### "Ill-Advised"

The Council's address to the Officer Administering the Government declares that the Governor's action is ill-advised and calculated to defeat the avowed policy of Ceylonisation, of the higher posts of the public service of this country especially in the Departments of Engineering where there is ample scope for effectually carrying out that policy.

The Minister of Communications and Works, Mr. J. L. Kotalawala, in a memorandum addressed to the Chairman of the Public Services Commission, sets out the details of the history of the vexed question.

## In Defence of Ceylon Constitution

### Dr. Drummond Shiels's Remarks

London, Friday.

DR. DRUMMOND SHIELS writes a spirited defence of the Ceylon constitution and particularly of the Committee System in "The Times," London.

He says that some Executive Committees have shown remarkable success, particularly that of Mr. D. S. Senanayake, and, considering the difficulties have more than justified the hopes of the Donoughmore Commissioners.

He also defends the franchise and says that it is ample and that there is convincing evidence that it has already brought about an improvement to multitudes of poor Ceylonese whose sufferings have been persistently neglected.

Modifications in the operation of the Committee System and in other directions are justified in the light of experience particularly to make more real the measure of self-government accorded but nothing has happened to affect the validity of the main lines of the Donoughmore recommendations.

Dr. Shiels sympathises with the natural fears about taxation, but is glad to know that some of the strongest supporters of the new constitution are found amongst the minority communities.



# STATE COUNCIL NOT A COURT OF LAW

## Provisions of Privileges Bill

### DRAFT BILL GAZETTED

**F**REEDOM of speech, the production of documents, and the attendance of witnesses before the Council and regulation of the admission of "strangers" to the Chamber are the main features of the proposed State Council Privileges Bill, the draft of which has been gazetted.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Leader of the State Council, in the "objects and reasons," states that the Council will not function as a court of law and will not exercise punitive powers over persons guilty of acts which would ordinarily be regarded as "contempts" of its authority. Such "contempts" are, however, declared to be offences punishable by fine on conviction of the offender after summary trial before a Magistrate.

One of the clauses declare that there shall be freedom of speech in the State Council. This is the only "privilege" which has been expressly defined in the Bill in the exercise of the powers conferred by Article 73 of the Order-in-Council which provides that a law may be enacted defining the privileges, immunities and powers to be held, enjoyed and exercised by the Council and its members.

Provision has been made for the production of documents and the attendance of witnesses before the Council. A committee of the Council can also summon witnesses to give evidence and to produce documents if such committee is specially authorised by the Council to exercise such powers.

A witness can plead the same privilege before the Council as before a court of law.

Here are some of the more important clauses in the Draft Bill:

"Neither the Speaker nor any officer of the Council shall be subject to the jurisdiction of any court in respect of the exercise of any power conferred on or vested in the Speaker or such officer by or under this Ordinance.

"For the purposes of this Ordinance, the person who fills the office of the Speaker at the time of any dissolution of the Council shall be deemed to be the Speaker until a Speaker has been elected in accordance with the provisions of the Order in Council.

"Notwithstanding anything in any other written law to the contrary, no process issued by any court of Ceylon in the exercise of its civil jurisdiction shall be served or executed within the Council Chamber or through the

Speaker, the Clerk or an officer of the Council.

#### "Strangers"

"No stranger shall be entitled, as of right, to enter or to remain within the Council Chamber.

"The Speaker is hereby authorised to issue such orders as he may in his discretion deem necessary for the regulation of the admittance of strangers to the Council Chamber.

#### "Any person who

being a stranger enters or attempts to enter the Council Chamber in contravention of any order of the Speaker, or

being a stranger fails or refuses to withdraw from the Council Chamber when ordered to withdraw therefrom by the Speaker, or

contravenes any rule made by the Speaker under the Standing Orders, or

attends any sitting of the State Council as the representative of any journal after the general permission granted under the Standing Orders to the representative or representatives of the journal has been revoked

shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction after summary trial before a Police Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment."

("Stranger" is described as any person other than a member of an officer of the Council).

#### Offering Bribes

#### "Any person who

disobeys any order made by the Council or a committee for attendance or for production of papers, books, documents or records, unless such attendance or production be excused as hereinbefore provided; or

refuses to be examined before or to answer any lawful and relevant question put by the Council or a committee unless such refusal be excused as hereinbefore provided; or

offers to any member or officer of the Council any bribe, fee compensation, gift or reward in order to influence him in his conduct as such member or officer, or for or in respect of the promotion of or opposition to any Bill, resolution, matter, rule, or thing submitted to or intended to be submitted to the Council; or

assaults, obstructs or insults any member coming to or going from the Council, or endeavours to compel any member by force, insult or menace to declare himself in favour of

## A Foremost Citizen of Jaffna

### Public Farewell to Dr. Tambyah

**T**HE invaluable services Rev. Dr. T. Isaac Tambyah has rendered for the good of Jaffna were recounted at a public meeting held on Saturday at the Town Hall to consider what steps should be taken to accord a reception to Dr. Tambyah who is leaving shortly for Bandarawela.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah was elected to the chair. Mr. S. Appadurai acted as Secretary protem.

Among the letters received wishing the meeting success was one from the Vicar-General of the Jaffna Diocese who wrote: "I fully realise that Dr. Tambyah has been a great public figure in Jaffna where he has given of his best for many a great cause".

Mr. Nalliah said that they were met there that evening to decide on the form the farewell function should take. Dr. Tambyah was one of the foremost citizens of Jaffna and as President of the Jaffna Association had done excellent work. It was unnecessary for him to enumerate the many invaluable services Dr. Tambyah had rendered for the good of Jaffna for the past twelve years. Dr. Tambyah was well-known throughout the length and breadth of Ceylon, and the reception should be one worthy of the love and esteem in which they all held him.

Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy, Chairman, U. D. C., Jaffna, moved that the reception should be in the form of a public meeting at the Town Hall. Mr. N. Chelvadurai seconded.—Carried.

A strong Committee with Messrs S. Appadurai and N. Chelvadurai as Secretaries and Mr. P. Moses, J. P. as Treasurer was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

or against any proposition or matter depending or expected to be brought before the Council; or

assaults, interferes with, resists or obstructs any officer of the Council while in the execution of his duty; or

creates or joins in any disturbance which interrupts or is likely to interrupt the proceedings of the Council while the Council is sitting; or

presents to the Council or a committee any false, untrue, fabricated or falsified document with intent to deceive the Council; or

publishes any false or scandalous libel on the Council,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction after summary trial before a Police Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees."

## NO OIL LAMPS FOR LANES

RS. 1000 FOR EXTENSIONS TO EACH WARD

### U. D. C. DECIDES TO SELL LAMP POSTS

**A** meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council was held on Saturday in the Council's Office, Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy, Chairman, presiding.

The Chairman announced that the Windsor Talkies had been shifted from the Town Hall to the Royal Theatre.

The members expressed the view that in future the Town Hall should not be permanently rented out to any Talkies or Dramatic Companies.

#### Lamps for Lanes

Mr. V. A. Durayappah moved "That the oil lamps which become useless in consequence of electrical extensions should be fixed for important lanes in all wards except wards No. 1 and No. 2.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam in seconding the motion said that more rate-payers lived inside lanes than on roads, and they should be provided with all modern amenities. He also said that lanes were much darker than roads.

The Chairman said that he was not against oil lamps but funds were not available, as in the budget only Rs. 4000 was provided for oil lamps this year whereas Rs. 8000 was spent last year.

#### Wastage of Money

Mr. R. R. Nalliah said that it was a wastage of money to have oil lamps as the lighting coolies generally misappropriated a portion of the oil. He also said that kerosene oil lamps were not of much use as they were not powerful.

Mr. K. Aiyadurai said that oil lamps were an absolute necessity and exclaimed "what have we done to the poor rate-payers who live inside the lanes."

A heated discussion ensued, and on the suggestion of the Chairman it was unanimously decided that a minimum of Rs. 6000 (at the rate of Rs. 1000 to each of the six wards) be set apart and spent each year for electrical extension along lanes and to sell the oil lamps which had been rendered useless owing to electrical extensions.

#### No Authority

The Council then considered the letter from the President of the Local Government Board stating that the Council had no authority to increase the salary of five Matriculates who were recently recruited as clerks in the Council. The President, Local Government Board, was of opinion that the Council should fix salaries for posts and not individuals.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam remarked that the Local Government Board could not dictate to them at every turn. "Is this local Self-Government or government by Local Government Board?"

The Chairman said that the President, Local Government Board, had written that that was the view of the Attorney-General.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam said "The Attorney General's opinion is not law".

After further discussion the Council decided to defer the question for a subsequent meeting and to continue to pay the increased salary to the clerks.



## The Kandy Perahera Industries Fair

### Jaffna Products at the Exhibition

ONE of the new features of the Kandy Perahera Industries Exhibition is the Provincial Participation. The Government Agents of the various provinces were invited to participate in the Exhibition. The Southern Province and the A. G. A. Kegalle sent Exhibits. But the North went a step further. The Government Agent Mr. R. B. Naish requested the newly formed Industrial Development Committee to take charge of his Stall. Though the time at the disposal of the Committee was very, very short, yet Jaffna Products make a brave Show at the Exhibition. One of the Secretaries of the Industrial Development Committee Mr. Coomas W. D. Alwines is in charge of the Stall. The other representatives from the North are Mr. W. F. Ratoagopal and Dr. E. P. Kanagasabai. The Jaffna Products stall proves in a very practical way that the promises and plans of the organisers of the recent All Ceylon Rally and Carnival held in Jaffna are slowly but surely being given a practical turn. Exhibitions in the past have been a mere flash in the pan. Everybody spoke of the Exhibition for a week after and then forgot all about it. The Industrial Development Committee was formed within three weeks of the Rally.

Since then the Committee has met four times to transact business. Professor Zuit of the Royal Academy of Hungary was invited by the Committee to report on the Industrial Possibilities of the North. Two coir rope demonstrators are now working under the Committee reviving the coir industry in Jaffna. The compliment paid by the Secretary of the Industrial Pavilion on the opening day was well merited. Mr. Jayawardene the Secretary said, "At the request of the Government Agent, Northern Province, the Industrial Development Committee has fitted up a Stall of Jaffna Products. Judging from the three representatives who have come from Jaffna, I must say that the Industrial Development Committee must be a very vigorous and active institution." The Hon. Mr. C. G. S. Corea Minister of Labour Industry and Commerce who opened the Rally in Jaffna visited the Exhibition a few days ago. In the Log Book kept in the Jaffna Products Stall Hon. Mr. Corea made the following observation: "I was really pleased to see the stall of the Industrial Development Committee of Jaffna at the Kandy Industrial Exhibition. It is gratifying to see that the work begun at the Jaffna Industrial Rally is being continued. The stall is well arranged, and well stocked. It shows the best possibilities of development of Industries generally and of the North in particular".

A visit to the Stall is well worth. The typical industries of the North are seen at a glance. The baskets of various designs are arranged on one shelf. The Jaffna camboys of the traditional pattern, not the cheap imitations

of the modern Japan made article, elicit a chorus of praise. Some ladies are very anxious that the width and length of the camboys is slightly increased so that the camboys may be used as sarees. Jaffna cigars of strong and light variety are there. Several express regret that they cannot buy some of the cigars that are there on show. Filigree work and the rose water sprinkler and sandal bowl wrought by the Jaffna craftsmen with the meticulous care and precision, ornamental carving in ebony, khus-khus fans and palmyrah leaf walking sticks lend an air of originality and uniqueness. The typical food grains of the north, like Italian millet and pure line paddy and kurakkan are well represented. To the housewife who has to depend on the crude methods of grinding chillies and saffron and cummin seed and pepper, the Jaffna Stall offers the ideal of a clean, hygienic and quick solution to culinary difficulties. The curry powders machine-ground converted curry making from a druggery to a delight.

It is but fit and proper that the Jaffna Stall should boost up the soya bean and its uses. Was it not St. Patrick's Farm at Killinochchi that first grew the Soya Bean in Ceylon? To hear the Secretary talk on the manifold uses of the wonderful bean is, as a certain Chairman of an Urban Council and a well known public worker remarked, an education. The Jaffna Stall is a compliment to the North and to the Kandy Perahera Industries Fair. (Cor)

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 567  
In the matter of the Estate of the late  
Sivahamippillai wife of S. Nallai-  
nathan of Urumpiray — Deceased.  
Subramaniam Nallainathan of  
Urumpiray  
Vs. Petitioner.  
(1. Nallainathan Satyamoorthy  
(2. Kanagambihai and  
(3. Vallayagay daughters of Nal-  
lainathan and

4. Mudir V. Ponnampalam all of  
Urumpiray Respondents.  
This matter of the petition of the  
petitioner praying that the above-  
named 4th Respondent be appointed  
Guardian-ad-litem over the minor 1st  
to 3rd Respondents and that Letters  
of Administration be issued to him  
coming on for disposal before G.  
Coomaraswamy Esquire District  
Judge Jaffna on the 2nd day of March  
1938 in the presence of Mr. R. R.  
Nalliah\* Proctor for the Petitioner  
and the affidavit of the petitioner  
having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed  
4th Respondent be appointed Guar-  
dian-ad-litem over the minor 1st to  
3rd Respondents for the purpose of  
protecting their interests and of re-  
presenting them in these Testamentary  
Proceedings and that Letters of  
Administration be issued to the Peti-  
tioner as the lawful husband of the  
deceased unless the abovenamed Res-  
pondents appear before this Court on  
the 27th day of April 1938 and state  
objections to the contrary.

The 16th day of March 1938.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended to  
24-8-38.

[O. 37 18 & 22-8-38.]

## EBB AND FLOW

(Continued from page 3)

The Sinhalese "nation-builder" may take a lesson from either the manner and mode of the Indian Congress or the method adopted by the majority of the Czechs towards the minority Sudetens. The Indian Congress has offered to the Muslims terms that are as liberal as they are friendly. The reason for their non-acceptance by the Muslims is more mystical than psychological. The Czechs are proposing terms to the Sudetens which secure to them rights which their numbers do not justify. Even their highly exacting terms the Czechs are prepared to further consider as it is shown by the reference of the question to a mediator. The Sinhalese leaders should do something likewise if they really seek a unified responsible government.

## 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 Rs. 2.00 and Dinner Fee Rs. 1.50 Cts. to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. R. C. S. Cooke, 3rd Cross Street, Jaffna.

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

15th August, 1938.

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

[M]

## Extension of DAY EXCURSION TICKETS

FROM AUGUST 21, 1938.

From All Stations

Matale to Wattegama,  
Kurunegala to Kadugannawa  
Gampola to Talawakele

To Kandy & Mahaiyawa  
on Sundays, Mondays, Thursdays & Fridays;

To Kandy, Mahaiyawa & Peradeniya New  
on Saturdays for School Children only

## NORTHERN LINE

From All Stations

Kankasanturai to Palai

To Paranthan & Killinochchi  
on Saturdays & Sundays

Special accommodation will be provided for parties of School Children proceeding on Day Excursions.

[G. 18, 22-8-38.]



## THE INDIAN COMMUNITY IN CEYLON

(Continued from page 1)

fact that Ceylon attained this state of prosperity by the toil of the Tamils.

### Indian Labour Indispensable

We do accept the principle of "Ceylon for Ceylonese", but who are the Ceylonese is a disputed question. Out of the seven lakhs of Tamils working in the plantations more than 80 per cent were born in Ceylon. There can be no greater injustice than to say that even these are not Ceylonese. To accuse the Tamils with having usurped jobs which were the Ceylonese's by right is mere folly. If enough labour for the plantations were available in Ceylon, there need not have been any immigration from India. That the Indians are indispensable for the plantations has been publicly proclaimed by Sir Edward Jackson in his report. Even after this report the Labour Committee has recommended a ban on Indian immigration. It is evident from this that some leaders of the Ceylonese are animated by a spirit of selfish hostility and betray a lamentable lack of farsightedness.

It is the Europeans who get the profits out of the plantations in Ceylon. The Tamils are mere labourers. Afraid to fight the white planters the Sinhalese politicians turn their wrath on the innocent Tamils. Though the Government of India have decided that there can be no migration of Indian labour till equality is secured, in practice the decision is not fully implemented. There is an exemption clause in the immigration rules which permits friends and relatives of coolies to go to Ceylon. These two lacunae are responsible for a stream of labourers flowing into Ceylon. That is why the planters feel complacent and contented and do not feel agitated at the Government of India's order of prohibition. If the rights and interests of the Tamils on the plantations have to be secured the clause exempting friends ought to be removed. This is very urgent.

### Anti-Indian Preferences

Though more than eighty per cent of the Tamils are Ceylon-born, the plantation coolies are denied the franchise for village committees. The Indian workers were lured into Ceylon by the Government with the assurance of equal rights and opportunities. The Sinhalese Ministers have on various occasions given the definite assurance that they will introduce no anti-Indian laws. When in direct contravention of those promises discriminating legislation is being made, the Indian community can on no account tolerate it. As if these discriminations were not enough, we understand that serious endeavour is being made to segregate the Indian community through separate electoral constituencies. Indians do not ask for separate electorates or special protection. If at any time the Sinhalese start their freedom struggle as they must, the Indians in Ceylon are

prepared to play a dominant part in it. It is enough if equality is assured to the Tamils after five years of domicile. It is only then that Ceylon can be deemed by India as a friendly country and the Ceylonese can expect India's support and sympathy in a full measure in their struggle for freedom. If, however, domiciled Indian labour is subjected to discriminative treatment let Ceylon note that India will not take it lying down. India is prepared to take all measures necessary for securing to her domiciled nationals, full civil and political liberties. Two such measures are urgently called for. One is an effective prohibition of labour migration to Ceylon and the second is a stout refusal not to countenance any trade negotiations with Ceylon till Indians are guaranteed equality.

### Indo-Ceylon Trade

Ceylon's total exports amount to Rs. 31 crores while her total imports are worth only Rs. 24 crores. So she certainly does not suffer from an adverse balance of trade. Of the Rs. 31 crores of her exports, three items alone (Tea 17 crores, Rubbers 770 lakhs and Coconut products 480 lakhs) account for Rs. 29½ crores. Almost every country has to import these three commodities. Tea and Rubber are indispensable for every western country. That is why Great Britain, the U.S.A., Australia, Canada, South Africa, France, Germany and Italy import from Ceylon goods worth many times their exports. If they insist on trade parity what will then become of Ceylon's foreign trade? But they do not put forth such silly demands because those countries realise that those imports satisfy real needs. The commodity Ceylon imports from India are of a similar nature. Ceylon's imports from India are born of necessity and not on account of any desire to oblige India. India's exports to Ceylon last year exceed her imports by Rs. 387 lakhs. Burma's exports to Ceylon amount to Rs. 337 lakhs while her imports are but negligible, Japan, Java, Siam, Sumatra export to Ceylon articles worth hundreds of thousands, but Ceylon's exports to those countries are merely next to nothing. What have the Government of Ceylon done to insist on trade parity with these countries? Nothing is heard of that. India's exports, at least, constitute such vital necessities as food and clothing while Japan sends out intoxicant liquors. The Government of Ceylon evidently have not the tenacity to ask for trade treaties with Burma or Japan. It is presumably their hope that India can be easily beguiled or threatened into a trade agreement. It really takes one's breath away to see the Government of Ceylon enacting anti-Indian measures on the one hand, and on the other proffering a trade agreement.

It has already been stated that tea, rubber and coconut products are the chief Ceylonese exports to India. India can on no account be said to be deficient in coconut produces, but yet India has been Ceylon's chief customer in this respect. Last year Ceylon export-

## FROM POLITICAL TO FINANCIAL BANKRUPTCY

(Continued from page 1)

length and the result of the lengthy discussion was that the opinion of the only person competent to express an opinion was rejected.

"The next item discussed involved serious questions of both principle and policy as well as the expenditure of a sum of not less than ten or twelve million rupees. This question appeared to induce a state of complete apathy and the discussion did not last for more than two or three minutes before this vote was dealt with."

"That example, he felt, substantiated his criticism with regard to the lack of a sense of proportion."

Dealing with the question of policy (he said that he intended to refrain from discussing matters in detail in view of the fact that there were no less than 1,200 sub-heads coming under the Estimates), he criticised in the first instance the policy adopted in regard to the introduction of the new Tea Bill, which had been discussed in Council in March. During the debate the advice unanimously tendered by the Tea Advisory Board had been rejected with particular reference to the question of the re-assessment of estates.

That advice had been supported by the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands and had been submitted to the House after a critical examination of the problem by the two particular bodies.

He felt that the House, when it rejected the advice, had not been in a position to give the matter the necessary scrutiny and examination which it deserved.

### Rubber Advice

Mr. Gaddum next referred to the unanimous advice of the Rubber Advisory Board that had been submitted the other day, with particular reference to the subject of planting rights. They would recollect that the Board had unanimously recommended that those planting rights should be transferable in certain cases.

He would like to emphasise that the advice had been tendered in the best interests of the industry and the country. It was wrong to paint a picture of the big, bad wolf of Capitalism waiting outside the door ready to devour the rights of the smallholders and the peasant producers.

He understood that there was a scheme submitted by the Execu-

ed 1,40,000 cwts. of copra and India's share was 1,000,000 cwts. Out of 1,300,000 cwts. of coconut oil export-d. India took 2½ lakhs; 11½ lakhs of coconuts went out and India's share against was 20 lakhs. Our exports totalled 2½ lakhs cwts. India imported 22,000 cwts. In spite of these concessions the Government of Ceylon refuse equality for Indians. It is our bounden duty not to delay strong measures any longer. The Government of India should declare firmly that there can be no question of trade talks until the Indians in Ceylon are granted equal rights.

tive Committee of Agriculture and Lands that the planting rights should be utilised to the best possible extent by planting at State expense.

He only hoped that the members would not rue the day that they accepted that policy. He felt this policy was largely due to the dictatorial methods which, he understood, existed in that Executive Committee.

### Tea Grievance

One other point to which he would like to refer, though he would not claim to possess prophetic vision was that the House would not accept unanimously the Immigration report of Sir Edward Jackson. He hoped that he was wrong. But was it wise, he asked, to employ a competent doctor, pay him a vast sum of money, and then reject his prescription?

On the question of the Export Duty on Tea during the forthcoming financial year, Mr. Gaddum referred to the statements that had been made by the Acting Leader of the House (Mr. D. S. Senanayake) two years ago in that the industry had a case for relief. That statement had been supported by the Minister of Health and though it was true that a small remission had been made what did the estimates disclose?

The Tea Industry was to be mulcted to the extent of Rs. 3,300,000 during the forthcoming year by what amounted to discriminatory taxation.

They had expected a remission in full but that had not materialised. It was a sad and illuminating reflection both on methods and the financial morals of the Board of Ministers. He hoped that they would bear in mind and honour the assurances made two years ago.

He thought that as he had now alienated the sympathy of a good number of the members by his comments, he would like to assure the House that he came within the terms, referred to by the Acting Minister of Agriculture of being domiciled on the true sense.

He was not entirely oblivious to the lot of those less fortunately placed than himself.

He wished to conclude with a quotation, not from Mr. Gladstone as Mr. Wille had done, but from David Copperfield with regard to the policy of budgeting.

He would particularly invite the attention of the Board of Ministers to the dictum, enunciated by Mr. Micawber: "Income £20, expenditure £19 19s. 6d. result: Happiness. Income £20; expenditure £20 6d result: Misery."

## NOTICE

### Warning to Prospective Purchasers

Whereas I am seized and possessed of a land called Murasmoddaikadu in extent 120 Ac. 2 R. 30 P. situated in the Village of Murasmoddaikadu 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.

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[M]

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