

THE Hindu Organ.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

(Registered as a Newspaper)

(P. M. G., No. H. B.—59/300 of 13-7-38.)

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889

VOL. L.

Phone 56,

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1938.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 51.

WHAT IS INDIA'S MISSION?

Not Politics or Economics but
Religion and Philosophy

INSTILLING LOVE FOR THE ETERNAL VALUES OF LIFE

By Sir S. RadhaKrishnan

(In his reply to the Madras Corporation Address.)

WE are living in an age when we are obsessed by political and economic considerations—an age when words do duty for thoughts, an age in which we repeat slogans and an age in which our minds are moulded by propaganda, right, left and centre. We are film-fed and radio-trained. Our lives are more or less mechanical in their character. I shall not be far wrong, if I say, our individuality is being crushed. To me the highest religion and the highest politics are an emphasis on the role of the individual. The individual is the final fact of life. Society is judged by its power to improve the quality of the individual, to improve his kindly disposition and his power of understanding. Friends, let me make my remark clear. My mental clothes may not fit another and my spiritual diet may not feed him. He must be himself. He must suffer the anguish of his failures and he must enjoy the thrill of his victories. He must remain an individual, unique, distinct, and different from all other individuals. That is the final fact of life. Life begins with the individual and ends to a large extent, with the individual. If you suppress the freedom of the individual, may I point out to you, nothing great in this world is ever going to rise. If you take away a man's heroic vision, his creative power, his hold on the mind of his contemporaries, to that extent the flow of history will be different.

"I should like to make a distinction between the mechanics of living and the art of living. Politics and economics may provide us with all those conditions which are essential for living in every way, for living well to some purpose. But

another quality is also necessary. That is the art of living. And may I presume to say that educators, artists and philosophers have also their functions to fulfil. Therefore I think a man like myself also comes in.

The Message of India

If there is any mission for this country, it is not the mission in politics or economics; it is the mission with regard to philosophy and religion. The history of this country has for its landmarks, not kings, emperors, battles and wars; but saints, scriptures, and holy lights. We have not adored statesmen, diplomats and military heroes. We have adored the people who are great, not by what they do but what they believe, and who have stamped infinity on the thought and life of our country. They are the people who are able to point out to us every time when we are lost in the pursuit of power, the call of the Unseen and the reality of the spirit. It is these people who have given life to our country, who have enabled this country to endure and survive all these centuries of mis-rule, plague, pestilence and wars and other things. It is that which has given us a strange power or real vitality. It is essential, that in these distracted times, to point out the necessity for emphasising the values of the spirit.

Turn to the pages of history. What is it you find there? Nations and civilisations are not eternal. They rise, flourish, decay and die. Nothing in this world can be regarded as eternal. There are values higher than cities and nations, and this country has stood, not for the values which are

Continued on Page 7)

THE MUNICH PEACE PACT

A Triumph of Violence

GANDHIJI PRESENTS THE WAY OF NON-VIOLENCE

WRITING in the latest *Harijan* on the recent European crisis Gandhiji observes:—

"One must feel happy, that the danger of war has been averted for the time being. Is the price paid likely to be too great? It is likely that honour has been sold? Is it a triumph of organised violence? Has Herr Hitler discovered a new technique of organizing violence which enables him to gain his end without shedding blood? I do not profess to know European politics. But it does appear to me that small nationalities cannot exist in Europe with their heads erect. They must be absorbed by their larger neighbours. They must become vassals.

"Europe has sold her soul for the sake of a seven days' earthly existence. The peace that Europe gained at Munich is a triumph of violence; it is also its defeat. If England and France were sure of victory, they would certainly have fulfilled their duty of saving Czechoslovakia or of dying with it. But they quailed before the combined violence of Germany and Italy. But what have Germany and Italy gained? Have they added anything to the moral wealth of mankind?

What Czechs should have done

"In penning these lines, my concern is not with the great Powers. Their height dazes me. Czechoslovakia has a lesson for me and for us in India. The Czechs could not have done anything else when they found themselves deserted by their two powerful allies. And yet I have the hardihood to say that if they had known the use of non-violence as a weapon for the defence of national honour, they would have faced the whole might of Germany, with that of Italy thrown in. They would have spared England and France the humiliation of suing for a peace which was no peace; and

to save their honour, they would have died to a man without shedding the blood of the robber. I must refuse to think that such heroism, or call it restraint, is beyond human nature. Human nature will only find itself when it fully realizes that to be human, it has to cease to be beastly or brutal. Though we are human, we still share the qualities of our remote, reputed ancestor, the orang-outang.

Congress Attitude

"These are not idle words I am writing. Let the Czechs know that the Working Committee wrung itself with pain while their doom was being decided. The pain was quite selfish in a way. But on that account, it was the more real. For though numerically we are a big nation, in terms of Europe, that is, in terms of organised scientific violence, we are smaller than Czechoslovakia. Our liberty is not merely threatened; we are fighting to regain it. The Czechs are fully armed; we are wholly unarmed. And so the Committee sat to deliberate what its duty was by the Czechs, what part the Congress was to play if the war-cloud burst on us. Were we to bargain with England for our liberty and appear to befriend Czechoslovakia, or were we to live up to the creed of non-violence and say in the hour of trial for afflicted humanity that, consistently with our creed, we could not associate ourselves with war, even though it might ostensibly be for the defence of Czechoslovakia, whose very existence was threatened for no fault of hers, or for the only fault that she was too small to defend herself singlehanded?

"The Working Committee had almost come to the conclusion that it would deny itself the opportunity of striking a bargain with England but would make its contribution to world peace, to the defence of

Continued on Page 2)

STUDIES IN TAMIL KANDAPURANAM

(the text used is that of Kacciyappasivacaryaswamigal's Kandapuramam, M. R. Ry Arumuganavalar's Edition, 1935.)

by Daniel John, M.B.

I

THE Tamil Kandapuramam is a valuable record of traditional history handed down from remote antiquity and religiously preserved. It is of particular interest to us. For, hidden in its pages lies the history of the ancients of Jaffna and its Islands.

I wish to make it clear at the outset that my study has nothing to do with the spiritual aspect of the Kandapuramam.

I gave an interpretation of the stanzas 19-21 of the Andakosappadalam in the 'H.O.' of December 2, 1937, which was, to me, the most astounding revelation of the truth contained in the Kandapuramam. An eminent scholar accuses me of having twisted the meaning of certain words and phrases in these stanzas. One of these is the meaning of

“சொன்னத் தரையது குழ்த்து நிற்குஞ் சக்கரவாளச் சையம்”.

which I interpreted as “the Golden Land encircling Sakkaravala mountain”. Sakkaravalamalai is an important landmark and Kacciyappa Swamigal gives us its precise situation elsewhere. I quote below the stanzas 58—60 of the Andakosappadalam and stanza 13 of the Tirukkailasappadalam in this connection.

அண்டகோசப்படலம்

பொங்குதிரைப் புணரிசளின் முடிவு
தோறும் புடையறவே
வளைந்தொவ்வொருபுழிந்ரு,
மிக்குள்தோர் சாகமுதற் றீப முற்ற
யிருக்கு நர்க்கு நரைதிரை
மூப்பின்னலில்லை,
யங்கவர்கள் கலியணுக்கிம் புருடர்
தன்மை யடைவர் பதி
னையிரமாண்டமர்வ ரப்பாற்
றங்கியது தபனியப்பா ரதனைச் சூழ்
போய்த் தடம்பெருநே
மிப்பொருப்புச் சார்வுற் றன்றே
(58)

நேமிவரை யதற்கிப்பாற் சுடரே யப்பா
னிசிப்படலஞ் செய்ய
மணி நிரனே மன்னர்
காமருசீ ரியக்கிரகத்தரேவெம்பேய்க்
கணங்கனமர்க்
திடுவர் திசைக்கடவு ளோருந்
தாமுடைய மாத்திரத்தின் மேருலின்
கட்டாங்குசல்போல்
வைகுவரங் கதனுக்கப்பா
வேமமுறு புறக்கடலக் கதனுக்கப்பா
விருளாகு மதற்கப்பா
லெய்து மண்டம்
(59)

ஊழினெறியாற்றத் தழுயிரைத் தாமே
டொழிவு செய்தோருந் தெருளு
முணர்விலோரு
மாழிவரைப் புறஞ்சூழ்வு ரப்பாலாகு
மாரிருந் தேசெரல்லைதனி
லகாதி யீசர்
வாமுமொரு பெருங்கயிலை மண்டல்
வண்ட மருக்களின்
கணலிரைகள் வதித்தமல்குஞ்
தூயுறசம் புத்தீப முதலா வண்டல்
சுவர்க்காரும் புவிசென்பர்
தொல்லையோரே.
(60)

திருக்கைலாசப்படலம்

ஏற்ற மேருவே யாதியாம் வரைகளேழ்
வகையாற்
சாற்றநேமிச ளாழியவ்விரி பெருஞ்
சலதி
காற்றிசைக்கணு நொச்சிபோற் சூழ்கா
கடுவின்
வீற்றிருப்பது கலியையாகியதனிவெற்பு.
(13)

Sakkaravalamalai

A. Line 1 of stanza 59 gives the situation of Sakkaravalamalai as shown below

(appal) Nicippadalam — Golden Land

(middle) SAKKARAVALAMALAI (nemiporuppu)

(ippal) Cudar—Tapaniya Par (st. 58, 1.4)

It is to be noted here that “Cudar” stands for “tapaniya PAR of st. 58, 1.4 which gives the relative position of Sakkaravalamalai to Par. I interpret this line to mean “Sakkaravalamalai adjoins (carvurru) the shore (peru tadam) surrounding “tapaniya Par”. This line could be construed to mean “the Sakkaravalamalai surrounds Par.” But stanza 60 is clearly against such construction.

B. Stanza 60 gives the situation of Kailasam as, where,

a. Alivaraippuram (nicippadalam) and

b. Irul (per irul cernta gnalam of st. 21, 1.2 Andakosappadalam)

approach (cer ellai) each other.

C. Stanza 13 of Tirukkailasappadalam says that Kailasam is surrounded on four sides, as if by a wall, by

a. Meru and other mountains and the Seven Seas, and

b. Sakkaravalamalai and the Outer Ocean

From these data, the relative position of Sakkaravalamalai to the Seven Seas, the Outer Ocean, Kailasam, the Golden Land and the “Irul” (the Great World) can be precisely worked out. I leave out of consideration for the present the internal arrangement of Par given in stanza 58.

As identified by me (see H. O. of 2-12-37)

Par (tapaniya Par, Cudar) is the Palk's Strait (7 seas) and its Islands (7-islands) Sakkaravalamalai near Mantai The Golden Land (nicippadalam, sonnattarai) Ceylon (Ilam) The Outer Ocean the Indian Ocean, The Great World (Irul, Irul cernta gnalam) India &c (continents) (A) shows that Sakkaravalamalai is between Ceylon and Par and is adjacent to the shore of the Palk's Strait.

This receives confirmation from an entirely independent source, namely the following lines quoted from Kuruntogai in “Ancient Jaffna”.

முன அதியனையின் குருகின் கானலம்
பெருக்கேட்ட மன்னராப்பிசைவருந்
குட்டுவன் மாந்தையன்
(page. 21)

யானையுண்குருகு — சக்கரவாசப்புள
கேம்புந் — சிங்கம் of சிங்கனம்.

“யானையுண்குருகு” is obviously a misreading of “யானையுண்குருகு” Sakkaravala forest (the mountain too) was near Mantai.

(C) shows that Sakkaravalamalai forms a part of the boundary of Kailasam.

The situation of Kailasam is given in the Ramayana. Viraava addresses his son Kubera as follows:—

“Therefore, O mighty armed one, go to the mountain Kailaca... There floweth the Mandakini.”

(Dutt's Translation, p. 1592)

Kailasam was on the Mandakini River. From Pliny we learn that “Palaeimundus river flows into the harbour near the city of that name” (Pliny's Natural History Vol. II, p. 53 Bostock and Riley's translation). “Mundus” (palae-si பழைய-சீழி), also rendered as Munda is the transliteration of Mandai (மாந்தை). Pliny says also that the river Munda takes its rise from a lake called Megisba, which Mudaliar Rasanayagam has identified as the Giant's Tank. The name Megisba suggests that this tank was named after “Mahesar” (Magisbar', i.e. Siva. Mandai is also called Tiruketisvaram after Isvar (Siva).

There is thus an association of Siva with this area. Pliny says also that Munda was the most famous city in the isle. No doubt, he says that it was the residence of the king. But it appears to me that, as the fame of this holy place has survived unto this day while its kings have been long forgotten we are justified in assuming that it was the most famous city in the island of Ceylon, not on account of its being the then residence of the king, but on account of its having been the earthly residence of Siva (Kailasam).

These considerations lead me to the irresistible conclusion that the river Munda (Pliny) is the river Mandakini (Ramayana) and the city of Munda (Pliny) the Kailasam (Ramayana) the modern Tiruketisvaram, in the North-West corner of Ceylon

Therefore, Sakkaravalamalai which formed a part of the boundary of Kailasam, was in the North-west corner of Ceylon, which is also the point where the Indian Ocean (Outer Ocean) and the Palk's Strait (seven seas) bounding Kailasam meet (see C).

Having thus established the identity of Kailasam and located its situation as well as that of Sakkaravalamalai in the North-west corner of Ceylon, I proceed to consider B.

(B) shows that Kailasam was where “Alivaraippuram” i. e.

Ceylon and “Irul” i. e. India approach each other.

The North-west corner of Ceylon is this point.

If, as the orthodox interpretation makes out, Sakkaravalamalai surrounds the Golden Land, and the golden Land encircles the Fresh Water Sea,—the outermost ring of Par, the Sakkaravalamalai should have “ippal” the Golden Land (nicippadalam) and “appal” the Outer Ocean contrary to what is stated in stanza 59, line 1 (see A.) The conception of concentric rings has, therefore, no foundation in the Tamil Kandapuramam. If it is based on Sanskrit literature, it is to the credit of Kacciyappa Swamigal to have, after assimilating the Vedas, Tantras, Mirutis and other works, given us a cogent and clear account of the conception the ancients had of the regions of the Earth. See Andakosappadalam, stanza 60.

My interpretation of “சொன்னத் தரையது குழ்த்துநிற்குஞ் சக்கரவாளச் சையம்” stands confirmed.

Another instance of my so-called twisting-the-meaning is in my interpretation of “விரவி” to mean ‘mixing and forming one’ in the following:—

எழுசுடல் ஏழுதீபம் வான் முறை
விரவுச் சூழும்
Andakosappadalam, Stanza 20.

This is in the description of “Par-ulagu”;

Par

Stanza 58 refers to the Seven

The Munich Peace Pact

(Continued from Page 1.)

Czechoslovakia and to India's freedom by declaring to the world by its action that the way to peace with honour did not lie through the mutual slaughter of the innocents, but that it lay only and truly through the practice of organised non-violence even unto death

“And this was but the logical and natural step that the Working Committee could have taken if it was to prove true to its creed. If India could gain her freedom through non-violence, as Congressmen are to believe they can, she could also defend her freedom by the same means, and hence a *fortiori* could a small nation like Czechoslovakia.

“Try the way of non-Violence

“I do not know what actually the Working Committee would have done if the war had come. But the war is only postponed. During the breathing time, I present the way of non-violence for acceptance by the Czechs. They do not yet know what is in store for them. They can lose nothing by trying the way of non-violence. The fate of Republican Spain is hanging in the balance. So is that of China. If in the end they all lose, they will do so not because their cause is not just, but because they are less skilled in the science of destruction or because they are undermanned. What would Republican Spain gain if it had Franco's resources, or China if she had Japan's skill in war, or the Czechs if they had the skill of Herr Hitler? I suggest that if it is brave, as it is, to die to a man fighting against odds, it is braver still to refuse to fight and yet to refuse to yield to the usurper. If death is a certainty in either case, is it not nobler to die with the breast bared to the enemy without malice against him within?”

Islands and the Seven Seas constituting “Par-ulagu”. In this stanza, Kacciyappa Swamigal elaborates the manner in which the islands lie in the seas, and says that at the END (mudivu) of each sea there is a mountain encircling (the respective island), and that there is, besides, a GREAT SHORE (peru tadam) surrounding-Par

Where was the BEGINNING of each sea? What was the Great Shore? What is the mountain at the End of each sea?

The “mountain” is but a metaphor for the Island's coast. The beginning of each sea is at the “Elaruppirivu—the common origin of all the seven seas. The Great Shore can only mean the END of the conglomerate Seven Seas (விரவிய எழுசுடல்).

Par and Puvi

Stanza 60 clearly differentiates Puvi (the Earth) from Par—the country of the Seven Islands and the Seven Seas. Par (Par-ulagu), Sonnattarai and Irul cernta Gnalam were regions in Puvi.

The geographical details of Meru will be dealt with next.

PROPOSED BAN ON ALIEN MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

Bill To Be Gazetted

LEGISLATION AN AMENDMENT TO EXISTING ORDINANCE

AS a result of representations made to the Ministry of Health by the Ceylon Branch of the British Medical Association, a Bill has been prepared and will shortly be introduced in the State Council to restrict the registration in Ceylon of aliens as medical practitioners and dentists.

The Bill is to be published for the first time in the Gazette next Friday, and will therefore be placed on the agenda for the next meeting of the State Council.

However, the right of practising will not be restricted in the case of aliens of undoubted eminence.

It has also been decided to extend the restrictions of the Bill to alien midwives and pharmacists who may seek to establish themselves in Ceylon.

The contemplated legislation will taken the form of an amendment to the Medical Ordinance of 1927.

Section 25 of that Ordinance is sought to be amended as follows:—

(1) by the insertion, immediately after sub-Section (2), of the following new sub-Section which will have effect as sub-Section (2A), of Section 26:—

"No alien shall be registered except with the approval of the Governor," and

(2) by the addition, immediately after sub-Section (5), of the following new sub-Section which shall have effect as sub-Section (6) of the same Section:—

"In the Section, 'alien' has the same meaning as in the Alien Registration Ordinance, No. 30 of 1935."

Under that provision the term applies to all persons who are not British subjects.

Governor's Approval

Under the above provisions, the right of such persons to register themselves as medical practitioners, dentists, midwives and pharmacists will be subject to the approval of the Governor.

The statement of objects and reasons declares that the Bill has been prepared as a result of representations made to the Ministry of Health by the Ceylon Branch of the British Medical Association, and that it is not intended that all aliens possessing the requisite qualifications should be denied the right to practise their profession in Ceylon; but in the interests of local medical practitioners, dentists, midwives and pharmacists of British nationality, it is considered desirable that power should be taken whereby the exercise of such right can be restricted to persons of undoubted eminence in their respective professions.

Aliens who have the requisite qualifications are those who, possessing non-British qualifications, have later obtained British qualifica-

tions after a term of one year in England.

The registration of such persons is now being restricted in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the British Aliens Act.

Midwives and Pharmacists

It is not definitely known that midwives and pharmacists who have been expelled from Central Europe propose to settle down in Ceylon. It is, however, assumed that there is a prospect of their doing so. For that reason they have been mentioned in the new Bill.

It is learned that the medical authorities do not expect a single medical man of "undoubted eminence" from among those who have been expelled from Germany or Austria to seek permanent residence in Ceylon.

It is, however, anticipated that a number of them are likely to pay temporary visits to Ceylon when their knowledge and experience will be available locally.

Both British and non-British medical men have hitherto paid such visits to Ceylon.

As non-British qualifications are not recognised in Ceylon, experts from the European Continent, who usually do not possess British qualifications, are under a disability when they pay temporary visits to Ceylon.

A few of them have, however, been available to local doctors for consultative purposes during their visits to Ceylon.

Almost all the Jewish medical men who have recently settled down in the United Kingdom have obtained British qualifications.

AN ALL-CEYLON HEALTH WEEK

Ministry's Proposal

An Island wide "health week" is to be held in August next year. The Ministry of Health proposes to make it a unique week, during which every conceivable branch of medical work in Ceylon will be on show.

Recently the medical Department held a "Malaria Day" which ran for two days and the results of that venture were so satisfactory that the Ministry proposes now to have a "Health Week."

Besides including malaria work in its programme, the "Health Week" will also embody the work of Health Units, Field Officers work, maternity and child welfare work and sanitary and hygienic work.

Lectures and Broadcast Talks

The programme will also include lectures on the values of nutritious foods and broadcast talks.

The Medical Department is already making arrangements to carry out the programme in full.

REPAIRS TO COST ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF MACHINE

Independent Experts to Examine Jaffna Power House Engines

THE estimate for cost of repairs to one of the engines at the Jaffna Power House, which is about one-third the value of the Engine, raised a heated discussion at the general meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council.

THE Council decided to invite Mr. D. J. Wimalasurendra or some other expert from Madras or Bombay to examine the engines and to submit an independent report.

Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy, Chairman presided at the meeting.

The item regarding repairs to the national Engines at the Power House was taken up.

Mr. K. V. Sinnadurai: Does the Electrical Department say that the engines had been carelessly used?

Provincial Engineer (Mr. Thuraiappah): Have they at any time during the inspection by their officers stated that the engines had been carelessly used? If they have not stated so, then the responsibility is theirs.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah: This question has to be seriously considered, as the amount estimated for repairs comes up to one third of the value of the engines.

Chairman: In 1935 the Engineer from the Electrical Department stated that the engines needed an overhaul. At that time we had no stand-by engine, and consequently no overhaul was possible."

Badly Used

Provincial Engineer: The value of parts alone as estimated comes to Rs. 5,000 I think the engines have been badly used. Oiling has not been done properly. I have heard that the men at the Power House fall flat on the ground and sleep after 9 p.m. I am prepared to visit the Power House any time in the night with any member of this Council who is willing to accompany me.

Mr. V. A. Durayappah: Is there anything wrong with the new engine at the Power House?

Mr. Nalliah: Recently there has been frequent failure of the lights. I do not think that even the new engine is working alright. I fear it may not last long."

Chairman: I made inquiries and found that there was nothing wrong with the new engine.

Mr. Patanjali: From the inception of the electricity scheme, the Department of Electrical Undertakings has been supervising it. In spite of such supervision, we are now called upon to foot a bill which represents one third of the original cost of the engines. Obviously there is something wrong in the advice tendered by the Department.

After further discussion Mr. Patanjali moved that either Mr. D. J. Wimalasurendra or some other expert be invited from Madras or Bombay to submit an independent report on the engines.

Mr. Nalliah seconded.—carried unanimously.

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES AGAIN

Post Office Communique

Colombo, Wednesday.

A third issue of savings certificates, for one million rupees, has now been released by the G. P. O. at the same rate of interest as the previous two issues.

In the case of further issues the rate of interest is likely to be reduced, according to a Post Office communique issued today.

The terms offered now represent compound interest at 3.8 per cent. per year in the case of certificates held to maturity. This rate is considerably higher than that paid in England or India.

The Post Office will also introduce the stamp-saving cards system shortly.

SCOUTING IN INDIA

Madras Premier Does not Favour Separate Organisation

Madras, Monday.

The Nawab of Chattri, the Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scouts' Association in India, had a long conversation with the Premier, Mr. Rajagopalachariar. It is reported that the Premier is in favour of making scouting a part of education itself, but without a separate organisation, the schools and colleges themselves taking it up like physical education and games.

THE HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION

Donations and subscriptions received during the month of September 1938.

	Rs.	Cts.
Mr. M. Chelliah	122	36
" M. Vaitilingam	70	00
" K. Namasivayana	425	00
" P. Vaitilingam	87	00
" V. Chelliah	10	00
" S. Nadarajah	5	00
" K. Ehsanparam	10	00
" A. J. Kumarasingham	10	00
" S. Kandiab	5	00
Mrs. V. Saraswathy	60	00
Mr. K. Mylevaganam	5	00
" A. Somasundaram Iyer	5	00
Till Box Collections	4	92

Total Rs 819. 28
A. K. NAVARATNAM.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1938.

INDUSTRIAL PLANNING FOR INDIA

THE CONFERENCE OF THE Congress Industries Ministers which concluded its deliberations last week at New Delhi may be said to mark a milestone in India's industrial development. It is the first concerted attempt at industrial planning on a national scale that is to be seriously undertaken in India. Hitherto the Congress for a variety of causes had confined its attention to the development of cottage industries. For one thing, as the Congress had not captured power, it had not the necessary facilities for undertaking industrial planning. For another, the inspiration of the Mahatma's idealism told against industrialism, and made the leaders suspicious of the benefits of the system. The Congress Ministers and Leaders have now begun to realise the great importance to national recovery of industrial planning. The Congress President in his stirring address to the Conference made it clear that "in the world as it is constituted today a community which resists industrialisation has little chance of surviving industrial competition." If the appalling poverty and unemployment of the teeming millions of India are to be removed and if their standard of living is to be raised to a satisfactory level, there is no escape from industrialisation. MR. BOSE realises that, if India is to escape from the evils of Western Capitalism, proper attention must be paid to all the three classes of industry, heavy, medium and cottage industries. To prevent overlapping of industrial output and cut-throat competition and consequent wastage and inefficiency, there ought to be expert planning and economic survey on a country-wide scale.

The Conference has accepted the main thesis of MR. BOSE that "the problem of poverty and unemployment, of national defence and of economic regeneration in general cannot be solved without industrialisation. As a step towards such industrialisation a comprehensive scheme of national planning should be formulated." The Conference has decided that immediate attention should be paid to the starting of key industries, such as the manufacture of machinery, plant and tools, of automobiles, chemicals and metals, and power supply whose absence or inadequate development has been a serious

weakness in Indian economic system. The Conference has set up a Planning Committee whose task will be to undertake an industrial survey of every province and State of India and submit within four months a report which will furnish the necessary preliminary data to a larger body of experts—the National Planning Commission. This body will serve as a clearing-house of ideas which will gather data, examine the scope for starting particular industries, the methods of their organisation, and the conditions necessary for their growth. This body will serve as a liaison between the authorities and the public. The Ministers and industrialists will look to this Commission for expert guidance and information. It is not an executive body, but purely advisory. The Ministers will know what industrial concerns deserve encouragement and financial assistance and will withhold their support from unpromising ventures. Although India possesses abundant natural resources these have not been exploited adequately for lack of expert knowledge and initiative and enterprise. The National Planning Commission which will soon be set up will have done abundant service to India, if it directs the attention of the country to the vital industrial problems facing the country and indicates the lines in which these can be tackled. We have no doubt that the efforts of the Industries Ministers' Conference will usher in a new epoch in India's industrial evolution.

It is common knowledge that Ceylon is far behind India in the matter of industrial development. We have no big industrial concerns like the Tatas. Our Board of Ministers can take a leaf out of the Congress Ministers' book, instead of dissipating their energies on unpromising ventures and ill-planned schemes, and set up a National Planning Commission to go into the question of industrial planning.

Sugar from Sweet Toddy

Mr. D. H. Balfour of the Department of Industries has failed in his attempt to convince the Coconut Board of the possibilities of manufacturing sugar on a commercial basis from coconut sweet toddy. We hope Mr. Balfour will not feel discouraged at this, but continue to dig into the authorities the value of this idea. It is full of possibilities for the good of the country. All the toddy that now goes to stupefy the people could be put to better use to provide them with a useful article of diet for which the country sends out annually not a little of its money. Palmyrah in the North and coconut in other

parts of the Island are a mine of wealth for the country. It is distressing to note that no serious attempt has ever been made to exploit these resources to the economic advantage of the people. In South India, since the introduction of Total Prohibition, jaggery and sugar are being manufactured from the juice of these palms, and thus a promising cottage industry is being developed there. Why not we emulate the Madras Government in this respect?

AIR MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN CEYLON AND MALAYA

Johore Premier Complains of Delay

Colombo, Wednesday,

The inefficiency of the air mail service between Ceylon and Malaya was referred to by the Prime Minister of Johore, the Hon. Y. M. Tungku Abdul Aziz bin A. Majid, when he arrived in Colombo in the *Marnix van St. Aldegonde*.

He leaves for Johore tomorrow in the *Sibajak*, in which his wife, who has been touring Europe, arrives.

"A letter posted in Colombo took 11 days to reach Johore", he said. "The old sea mail was much more efficient for we had our mail in five days."

"If the European air mail arrives in Johore in 6½ days I do not see why the Ceylon mail should take 11."

"Personally, I would have stayed longer in Ceylon if communication with Johore were easier than the eleven-day air mail."

"If I may suggest it your post office should see that things are improved. I cannot estimate what delays of this sort would cost the businessman."

GOVT. TEXTILE DEMONSTRATION CENTRE, JAFFNA

Sale of Articles on Sunday

The articles turned out at the Government Textile Demonstration Centre, Perumal Kovilady, Jaffna, will be sold by public auction at the Centre on Sunday the 16th October 1938 at 3 p.m. by the Maniagar Jaffna.

The articles consist of towels, bed sheets, shawls, vesties, saaries, sarongs, shirtings, coatings etc. of various patterns and sizes.

SURVEY OF NORTHERN PORTS

H. M. S. Norfolk in Northern Coast

H. M. S. Norfolk is engaged in surveying the Northern Coast from Point Pedro to Kayts since Friday last.

Tondaiman-Ar Lagoon is also being surveyed, it is understood with a view to finding out its suitability as a harbour.

NEW EDUCATION ORDINANCE

MINISTER'S ASSURANCE TO HEADMASTERS

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES

AN amicable settlement of differences over the new Education Ordinance is likely as a result of the intervention of the Headmasters' Conference.

An assurance is said to have been given by the Minister of Education to a deputation of the Headmasters' Conference that existing denominational schools will not be adversely affected by the new Ordinance.

The Minister, at the request of a member of the deputation, stated that he had no objection to Provision being made to that effect in the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill.

The deputation consisted of the Rev. R. S. De Saram, Warden of St. Thomas's College, Mr. T. B. Jayah, Principal of Zihira College, and the Rev. Father T. M. F. Long, Rector of St. Patrick's College, Jaffna.

Health Insurance Proposed

Minister Considering Scheme

A Bill to provide a health insurance scheme is now being considered by the Minister of Health, Mr. W. A. de Silva. The Minister is of opinion that the bill should be as comprehensive as possible to embrace all occupations without causing hardship to employer or employee.

The scheme he has in view is that the employee should contribute a certain percentage of his salary every month, the employer contributing a like sum so that it could be utilised in the event of illness of the employee, for medicines and medical attention and sick pay where employers do not grant wages during the period of illness.

A health insurance scheme was considered as far back as 1930, but had to be shelved when the depression set in.

The Minister is of opinion that it is a matter of vital importance affecting all classes of workers and that instances are available to prove that hundreds of mercantile clerks have been forced to borrow at rates of interest ranging from 100 to 120 per cent., to meet hospital bills incurred by themselves and their families.

Restriction on Removal of Paddy

The removal and transportation of paddy grown in Vavuniya South and Vavuniya North has been restricted from October 7th.

JAPANESE INVASION OF SOUTH CHINA

Surprise Landing of Army

STEADY ADVANCE TOWARDS CANTON

Tokio, Wednesday.

A Japanese invasion of South China is officially announced this morning.

The Japanese objective is not specified but it is generally taken to be Canton.

A brief communique issued from Imperial headquarters states that, at dawn, crack units of the army and navy made a surprise attack and successfully effected a landing at a certain point in South China.

These units the communique adds, are now making a steady advance. The weather is very hot, but fine. The communique concludes with a reference to the calmness of the sea.

Education Through Films

Authorities Considering Proposal

A proposal to use films in Ceylon schools as an additional means of instruction is being considered by the authorities in Ceylon.

In the event of this proposition taking shape the Director of Education will make the necessary recommendations to the teachers as to the best type of films to be used in their schools.

The scheme will be first adopted in areas with electricity and later in schools where batteries would be have to be used to project the pictures.

A start in a similar direction will be made shortly by the Education Department when films will be used to instruct adults in subjects most essential to them.

The Department now awaits the arrival of a cinema van, gifted to Ceylon by the Carnegie Corporation. The van is complete with a silver projector and wireless sets.

New Lord Justices of Appeal

London, Oct. 10.

Viscount Finlay, Sir Arthur Luxmoore and Sir Rayner Goddard have been appointed Lord Justices of Appeal.

Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., and Mr. R. P. Croome-Jonhon, K.C. have been appointed Justices of the High Court (King's Bench Division).

UNEMPLOYED IN COLOMBO

Demand for Employment or Dole

The unemployed in Colombo, have resolved at a meeting at Price Park, to request the Government to grant them immediate employment, or in the alternative, to provide them with an adequate dole.

It is stated that they propose to go in procession to the State Council and demand their rights.

GANDHIJI BREAKS SILENCE

To Discuss Frontier Problems

UTMANZAI Oct. 11

For the first time since his arrival Mr. Gandhi broke his silence for a quarter of an hour yesterday evening when he discussed with Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan various problems needing urgent solution.

The discussions are understood to have been of an exploratory character, in the course of which Mr. Ghaffar Khan it is stated informed Mr. Gandhi of the state of affairs in the province and matters needing special attention.

Mr. Gandhi, it is understood, will try to solve all problems before the conclusion of his sojourn.

Valvettiturai Man Arrested with Dope

Colombo, Wednesday.

A passenger who arrived in the Fort Railway Station by the Jaffna train had eight slabs of opium weighing 2 lbs in a leather bag he was carrying.

The passenger, Ramasamy Sivalingam, of Valvettiturai, pleaded guilty yesterday, in the Colombo Police Court, in a charge of possessing the dope.

The arrest was made by Excise Inspector, Perera at 5-30 a.m.

The Magistrate deferred sentence, pending inquiries as to previous convictions.

Balance of Trade in Ceylon's Favour

Nearly 35 Millions During Nine Months

The total visible balance of Ceylon's trade during the first nine months of the year shows a sum of Rs. 34,966,000 in favour of the Island.

Both domestic exports and imports during the period, however, showed a decrease in value, of Rs. 34,999,998 and Rs. 1,420,036, respectively, as compared with the corresponding period of 1937 according to the latest Customs Returns which were issued today.

A monthly comparison reveals that domestic exports in September were nearly Rs. 3,000,000 greater in value than in August, and were also not far behind the value of the exports of September last year.

The value of domestic exports in September was Rs. 24,199,157, and those of September 1937, Rs. 24,586,866.

The United Kingdom continued to lead during September as an importer of Ceylon merchandise, and British India became the second largest importer.

In August, 1938, the latter position was occupied by Australia, which took Ceylon merchandise to the value of Rs. 1,041,260, during that month.

The figures for the first nine months of the year show that Australia imported more from Ceylon than any other Empire country—the United Kingdom, of course, excepted—during this period.

Last year Canada occupied this position among Empire importers of Ceylon produce.

U. S. Buy Less

Exports to the United States dwindled from Rs. 37,426,323 in value during the period, January to September 1937, to Rs. 21,203,284 in the corresponding period this year, this reflecting the small rubber shipments and the lower price of the commodity.

Ceylon shipments of tea for the nine months amounted to 183,959,179 lbs. and had a value of Rs. 134,927,925, giving an average of a little over 73 cents per lb.

For the same period last year the amount of tea shipped was 157,392,800 lbs. and its value was Rs. 126,836,215, giving a Customs value per lb. of 80½ cents.

Shipments of Ceylon produced rubber for the nine months of the present year amounted to 83,301,298 lbs., or 36,295 tons, with a Customs value of Rs. 29,946,699, and a value per lb. of 36½ cents.

For the same months in 1937 shipments of Ceylon produced rubber amounted to 112,393,354 lbs. or 50,175½ tons, with a Customs value of 53½ cents per lb.

DISTRICT COUNCILS AND EDUCATION ORDINANCE

PROTEST AGAINST DISTRICT CONTRIBUTIONS

JAFFNA U. D. C. OPPOSES PROVISION

THE Jaffna Urban District Council passed a resolution at its last meeting on Saturday, protesting against the provision in the Draft Education Ordinance compelling District Councils to contribute towards the cost of education.

An application of the organising Secretary, Jaffna Association, to allow free of charge the use of the Town Hall or the Committee Room of the Council for holding meetings of the Association's Committee was considered by the Council and rejected.

Mr. Patanjali, then moved: "That this Council protests against the provision contained in Section 13 (1) of the Draft



Vidwan Brahma Sri S. Ganesha Iyer

whose 60th Birthday was celebrated on Saturday.

Education Ordinance by which District Councils may be compelled to contribute towards the cost of education within its administrative limits."

"At a time when the effects of the trade depression are being most felt and when we should make an effort to reduce taxation," he explained, "if we are to impose an additional rate for the purposes of education we are bound to create a good deal of dissatisfaction in the town."

"Merely because the Central Government is unable to grapple with the rising cost of education it proposes to adopt the convenient manoeuvre of 'palming' it off on local bodies."

Mr. K. V. Sivanadarai seconded and Mr. M. Jacob supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Sugar From Coconut Toddy

Coconut Board Turns Down Application

IT is learned that an application by Mr. D. H. Balfour, of the Department of Industries, for financial assistance to make certain investigations with regard to the possibilities of the manufacture of sugar from coconut sweet toddy on a commercial scale has been turned down by the Coconut Board.

The matter was discussed by the Board last week in the presence of Mr. Balfour.

Motion Adopted

At the end of the discussion the Board adopted a motion by Mr. R. J. Hartley to the effect that the proposed experiments did not seem promising and as there was little prospect of success and as it was doubtful whether it was a legitimate function of the Board to finance experiments of that nature the proposal be dropped.

Mr. Balfour explained to the Board that what he proposed was to investigate whether the cost of tapping, collection and delivery of coconut toddy to a factory could be brought down to an economic level to permit the manufacture of sugar at an economic price.

Mr. Balfour's Suggestion

He offered to work in collaboration with Dr. R. Child, the Director of the Coconut Research Institute, and find out whether the cost of tapping could be reduced to an economic level. He suggested that if it were possible to lease out a coconut plantation of a thousand acres at 65 cents a tree per annum and get the toddy tapped there delivered at the factory at a reasonable price, investigations might be carried out on the manufacture of sugar.

He told the Board that it was for that purpose that the Board had been asked to give financial aid. He was unable to hold out a promise to produce a quantity of refined sugar in return for the money advanced.

In the course of the discussion, Dr. Child who was also present at the meeting, is reported to have mentioned that the experiments carried on at Bandirippuwa showed that the yield of toddy was higher than the figures reported by the Excise Commissioner.

Sugar Content Reduced

It was found when the afternoon yield of toddy was analysed the following morning between 9 and 10 at the laboratory that the sugar content of 15 to 16 per cent. was reduced by 2 to 3 per cent. owing to fermentation and the formation of alcohol to that extent.

The Chairman of the Board is stated to have raised the question of the possibility of the manufacture of jaggery from coconut sweet toddy as a cottage industry. He had mentioned that in India the manufacture of jaggery was a cottage industry ancillary to other activities in the household and he thought it might be possible to make it a paying concern if jaggery could be sold at 3 cents per pound. Locally the price of jaggery was from 10 cents to 12 cents per pound.

LETTER

Tamil Education Gazette

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that subscriptions to the Tamil Education Gazette for the year 1939 are now due. Intending subscribers should send in their subscriptions (Rs. 3.) either by Money Order or crossed Postal Order to the Editor, Tamil Education Gazette, Education Office, Colombo, on or before the 30th November, 1938. Names and addresses should be legibly written in block capitals.

2. The Education Gazette will contain, in addition to educational articles, information regarding scholarships and prizes, reports of public examinations, Government Gazette notices referring to this Department, and results of important examinations.

3. It is hoped that all Tamil teachers will take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the Tamil Education Gazette of enlarging their knowledge and increasing their efficiency as teachers, and that they will subscribe regularly to the Gazette.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. Mc D. ROBINSON,
Director of Education.

Formation of Anti-Crime Societies in Mallakam Parish

With the object of forming anti-crime societies, public meetings were held in the following places under the auspices of the Mallakam Village Committee, presided over by the Chairman of the V. C.

1. 21-9-38 Boys' English School, Alaveddy.
2. 29-9-38 Govt. Vernacular School, Erlalai.
3. 4-10-38 Vigneswara Vidyasalai, Erlalai North.

These meetings were patronised by a good number of people. The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jaffna, the Maniagar, Valikaman North and East, and others spoke on the urgent necessity to establish Anti-Crime Societies, and on the objects of such societies. They also emphasised the fact that criminals could be controlled and punished only when the people of the place came forward and helped the police and the Headmen in detecting crimes. More public meetings of this nature are to be held in the other villages belonging to the Parish.

(Cor.)

Auction Sale

D. C. J. No. 12902.

1. Vaithianathar Balasingam and wife
 2. Rasamma of Narantanai
- Plaintiffs,
Aechchimattu widow of Sinnathamby personally and as legal representative of the late Arumugam Kanapathipillai of Saravanai

Defendant.

PROPERTY

All that piece of land situated at Saravanai in Kayts called Thekkuarikkadu in extent 30½ Lms. P. C. with house well plantations cultivated and spontaneous and bounded on the East by the property of Subramaniyar Thambiyappah and shareholders and of the heirs of Rasamma wife of Thillaiampalam, North by the property of Nagamuttu Nadarajah and Sinnathamby Nagulesapillai, West by the property of Sinnathamby Nagulesapillai and Sinnachy wife of Nallathambiy and South by the properties of Kasipillai Vinasithamby, Murugesu

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 628.
In the matter of the intestate estate of Saravanamuttu Arumugam of Changanai Deceased.
Potkody widow of Saravanamuttu Arumugam of Changanai Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Arumugam Saraswathy
2. Arumugam Nadarajah
3. Arumugam Muttiah
4. Arumugam Thanaletchumy
5. Arumugam Kandasamy
6. Arumugam Annaledchumy
7. Arumugam Paramaswamy
8. Ramalingam Thambaiyah, all of Changanai Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 25th day of July 1938 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratna Rajah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated 18th July 1938, having been read:

It is ordered that the 8th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 7th minor Respondents to represent their interest in the testamentary proceedings (b) that the petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled as widow of the above named deceased to have Letters of Administration issued to her unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 7th day of September 1938 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 4th day of August 1938.

Sgd. E. A. Samarakody,
Acting District Judge.

Time to shew cause extended to 2nd November 1938.

Intd. C. C.

District Judge.

[O. 50. 13 & 17-10-38.]

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 50
In the matter of the estate of the late Sivagnanamamah wife of Vaitilingam Muttucumaraswamy of Vannarponnai East, Deceased.
Sellammah widow of Naganather Senatharajah of Kondavil East, Vs. Petitioner.

1. Murugesu Muttiah and wife
2. Sivapakiam
3. Saraswathy daughter of Senatharajah
4. Vaitilingam Muttucumaraswamy of Vannarponnai East.

Respondents,

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 21st day of February 1935 in the presence of Mr. K. Somasundaram, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed be granted to Petitioner as she is the mother of the deceased unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 10th day of April 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 1st day of March 1935.

Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY,
District Judge.

Time to shew cause extended to 19th October 1938.

Intd. C. C.

District Judge.

[O. 49. 13 & 17-10-38.]

Nagalingam and Ponnu wife of Eliathamby.

In terms of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 12902 I shall sell the above property by Public Auction on Saturday the 5th of November 1938 at the spot at about 9 a.m.

N. KANDIAH,
Commissioner,
Van. West.

[Mis. 170. 13-10-38.]

Excise Inspector Transferred

Mr. N. Thuraiatnam, Excise Inspector, Kalmunai, has been transferred to Jaffna.

THE JAFFNA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL NOTICE

TENDERS are hereby invited for the lease of the undermentioned Markets, Gala and Bus-stand for one year beginning from 1st January 1939.

Tenders for the first and sixth leases are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon a deposit of Rs. 500/- for each form at this Office. In the case of the 2nd, 3rd and the 4th, a deposit of Rs. 250/- will be required, in the case of the other five a deposit of Rs. 50/- will be required.

Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked "Tender for lease of markets, etc.," on the left hand top corner of the envelope and addressed to the Chairman, Urban District Council, Jaffna, and should reach this Office not later than 12 noon on Saturday the 29th October 1938.

Separate Offers must be made for different leases

The tenderer selected by the Chairman will be required to deposit within three days of such selection an amount that may be fixed by the Chairman. If his tender is accepted by the Council he should deposit before 30th November 1938 the balance amount to cover up the full tendered amount in respect of the 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th leases, and the balance amount in respect of the other leases which with the amount already deposited by him would make one-third of the amount of the tender and to enter into a notarial bond paying stamps and Notarial fees before 30th November 1938. For which purpose a sum of Rs. 150/- must be deposited at this office along with the deposit for tender forms in respect of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th leases, otherwise tender forms will not be issued.

The balance amount to be paid in eight equal instalments on or before the 15th of each month, the first of such payment to be made on or before the 15th January 1939 subject to the conditions of lease, copies of which are posted at this Office.

Should he fail to make the deposits and enter into the Notarial Bond as stated above his deposit will be forfeited and the rent will be resold.

The Council reserves to itself the right to reject any or all the tenders without any question.

Any further information can be obtained from the Secretary.

There will be no reduction in the rate of rents obtaining at present in the markets.

MARKETS REFERRED TO:

1. Grand Bazaar (excluding the tin sheds and the space of land between the road and the entire tin sheds)
2. The Fish market near Grand Bazaar (including Pannaithurai where fish is sold)
3. Small Bazaar (excluding all meat stalls)
4. The Sengunthar Market (exclusive of the two rooms)
5. The Chivisteru Market including Passayoor Beach where Fish is sold (excluding the room)
6. Grand Bazaar Gala including the Bus-stand at Grand Bazaar
7. The Thaddatheru Santhai (including the Junction of Sivapragasam Road with carpenters lane where Vegetable and Fish are sold)
8. The Muthirai Santhai
9. The Colombutturai Market
10. The Navanturai Market

SAM. A. SABAPATHY,
Chairman, U. D. C.

Office of the Urban District Council,
Jaffna, October 11, 1938.

[G. 24. 13-10-38.]

A SHORT STORY

THE MYSTERIOUS SADHU

BY DEWAKI.

MAHADEV lay rolling on his bed. He complained of biting pain in his stomach. His daughter and his son-in-law stood by. The doctor had been sent for.

"I am sickly and aged. I must die. I know it—but why this suffering? And why this new disease when I have plenty of old ones: diabetes and malaria and indigestion and—"

The daughter gently touched the ailing father. "Be brave, father—you have always been brave. Why think of death? You have many years of happy life yet."

The old man seemed to forget the pain by that touch—it was his only child. "This child will herald your wealth. But remember my words: do not cease to be simple. Use your wealth for charity."

That scene now suddenly came to the mind of Mahadev: he had met a Sadhu while on a pilgrim tour with his wife and child. And the Sadhu whom he accosted, had said those words to him twenty five years ago.

How true? From being an ordinary cook, he had come to be the proud possessor of immense wealth. Houses were now his, motor cars were his, servants were his, flatterers also were his.

And that Sadhu! His appeal to him to be simple and to be charitable! He had clean forgotten it until now. The memory came all at once from the gentle touch of his daughter who had rushed to his bed side on hearing that he was dangerously ill.

The patient who was till recently yelling out of pain, had now gone to sleep. The doctor came on tiptoe. He would not even feel the pulse.

"Sleep is the best sign. A greater doctor than I am is in charge. And nature never fails. If necessary send for me."

Three hours of sleep—and no sign of awakening.

"Is he alive? I have heard of patients dropping off like that—it is time to send for the doctor"—this from the husband of Mahadev's daughter.

"There is no breath—" Lilavathi said in alarm after she had gone near the figure and had kept her finger near the patient's nose.

"Neither pulse nor breath—and yet he not dead—" the doctor who had been sent for said in surprise. "Did Mahadev practise yoga when alive? Did he go on trances at any time?"

And the son-in-law could not help smiling as he answered; "Trance and yoga? All the after effects of over-doses of whisky he has gone through, but not yoga or pranayam."

"Shame—" Lilavathi whispered and the doctor also put his finger on his lips. The patient stirred.

"Swamiji, I am to blame. I shall now give my all to charity—I forgot you. Swamiji, Swamiji—" The patient was painfully trying aloud.

Dreams—hallucination—and the doctor and Lilavathi and her husband gently moved towards their chairs to wait for any further development, when the door opened and a Sadhu in yellow garb entered and went straight to Mahadev.

The Sadhu touched him on the forehead, put his finger into his

nose, passed his hands all over his stomach and whispered something into Mahadev's ears.

"Swamiji, you have come—I am saved"—and Mahadev who had been bed ridden for a fortnight tried to sit up, but the Sadhu gently forced him down.

III

Who was the Swamiji?

Who had sent for him?

Why did he come?

Lilavathi's husband asked these questions many a time to himself and to everyone in the house. The oldest servant never remembered to have seen the Sadhu.

Narayan was wondering whether he was some evil genius and whether he would harm the patient.

"Nonsense—" Lilavathi told her husband, "Don't you see, my father is almost his old self? If this is harmful, I wish he will have plenty of harm."

"But you do not know—" Narayan was saying, when the Swamiji entered, with a lighted candle, some sealing wax and a seal, beckoned to the husband and wife to leave the room, carefully closed the windows and barred them, and locked the room and sealed it.

"You were saying to your wife when I came that she did not know—what is it that she did not know? That you are a poisoner?" The Swami's eyes were fixed on Narayan as he spoke.

Narayan leapt where he stood. The Swamiji extended his hands: "Shanti, Shanti" he said.

Narayan stood like a child.

"Lilavathi, your husband administered poison to your father, so that he may inherit his wealth. Part of the poison, the prescription, and some damaging letters between him and his abettor in this murderous crime, are in the room that is now locked and sealed. Come this way, and let us carry on our further talks in the presence of your father."

IV

Narayan was pale. He sank into a chair. He would hardly look Mahadev in the face. Lilavathi ran to her father and with a scream fell down and had lost her senses.

"Leave her alone"—the Swamiji said. "God has been merciful. She need not hear what we talk. Now, Mahadev, say what you have to say."

And Mahadev looked at Narayan and said:

"I am to blame. I loved money and forgot God. I made you also like me. Narayan, for you only followed my example and thought that money alone was the goal. You have earned over two lakhs yourself—and yet you wanted to lay hold of mine even before my time. You know that whatever I had, belonged to my daughter. And yet you will not wait. What have you to say?"

Narayan gazed in abject terror. He had lost his power of speech.

"I shall say it for you—" the Swamiji joined, facing Narayan. "Come out with me now—assign to Gandhiji every rupee you possess and every inch of land and every house you have. Go out to the world with the bare cloth on your body try to live afresh and make good. If you refuse, then I shall ring for the police. I do not give you any time to consider. Either

be jailed for attempted murder or

WHAT IS INDIA'S MISSION?

(Continued from page 1)

associated with time, but for the values which are associated with eternity. It is our glory and great privilege that in every age and in every part of this country, we have been able to produce types of men incarnate with the soul of India. We have individuals even to-day who tell us that there is an eternal principle which alone will release us from the nightmare of the world and that is the substitution of love for hate. It is that principle that has stamped our minds. Turn to the pages of our past. One thing will be plain to you and that is that the great Greek civilisation had only 800 years existence, that of Rome on a generous estimate less than 900 and the Byzantium, less than a thousand. The modern civilization after Byzantium is already showing signs of decay. What does all this mean? It means that civilisations which are based on religious values are long-lived and those which are based on the virtues of aggression, pure reason and material progress are short-lived. Blessed are the meek and they shall inherit the world. The world in the end belongs to the unworthy.

"There are people here who tell us that religion has been our curse, that it has stunted the growth of our society and that the sooner we get rid of it, the better. There are men who want to dethrone religion from its important place in life; but I am not now trying to argue here that religion has done wonderfully well. I see that Hitler has succeeded and that Czechoslovakia has been defeated. We take a fresh lease of life."

"Agreed—" The reply came from Lilavathi who had now risen and, taking her husband's hand, followed the Swamiji.

"Till he is able to stand on his legs, let him be your dependent, Mahadev—" The Swami said, as he held Narayan's hand—a piece of Khaddar was all he wore.

"But I am myself a dependent, Swamiji—you have opened my eyes and—"

Lilavathi now entered—what a different woman! Not a particle of jewellery was on her, coarse khaddar saree was all she wore.

"Go to that glass and see—Lilavathi, you look like an angel now. God-given beauty is always the best—"

The Swamiji took her to the glass. Mahadev started.

"Lilavathi was thus when she was fourteen, when I gave her in marriage", he said.

"She too is beginning life afresh. Mahadev, keep your possessions, but remember, God pervades the universe: give all to Him and enjoy what He gives you. Be simple. Outlive the greed for money. Because you and I were brothers in a far off life, two thousand years ago, I am always with you. I can hear your call: but call me only at a crisis like this."

And the Swamiji left the room.

He was not seen any more by any one.

ask: 'Is there a god?' 'Does it pay to be upright?' 'Is it right that large number of human beings should have their backs broken?' All I want to emphasise is that religion, in the strict sense of the term is not an exile from life. True spirituality is always applicable to the daily affairs of life. We cannot ignore the eternal principles of life. We cannot say that it is in any manner irrelevant to particular political conditions and economic demands. Suppose we are able to organise the world in an excellent way, suppose our municipal corporations are able to give us good roads, fine water-supply and good radio sets, are you going to be content and happy? Are not the rich of the world the most unhappy to-day. Go to America. There they will tell you that the largest number of suicides is to be found among the rich, and the wealthy and not among the poor. Are you likely to say that jealousy, stupidity, pride and hatred will cease to exist, so soon as we have all the comforts and conveniences of life which wealth can buy? Are you prepared to say that purity of personal relationship will not be spoiled by stupidity and selfishness? Let us realise there are other values than economic values. Mere self-sufficiency and material needs, are not the *sine qua non* of essential happiness. I have no doubt that even then children will continue to cry any laugh, women will love and suffer and men will fight and struggle. No amount of mechanical manipulation, good water-supply, and excellent sewage will be to give that essential quality of happiness which consti-

(Continued on Page 8)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 433.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sabapathippillai Chelliah of Changuvely Deceased. Poothathamby Amirthalingam of Vannarponnai Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sathasivampillai Rajaretnam of Vannarponnai
2. Sivakamasunthary daughter of Sabapathippillai Chelliah of do.
3. Manonmany widow of Sabapathippillai Chelliah of Inuvil Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the abovenamed 1st respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor 2nd respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of July 1937 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasudaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavits and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor 2nd respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as one looking after the interest of the minor, unless the abovenamed respondents appear before this Court on the 25th day of August 1937 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 19th day of August 1937,

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.
17-8-38.

Order Nisi Extended for 26-10-38.

Sgd. C. C.
D. J.

What is India's Mission?

(Continued from page 7)

tutes the real dignity of mankind. There are men who ask questions such as these and these questions cannot be set aside. There are at the same time, men who, for the sake of understanding of the soul and for the sake of finding the truth will endure hunger and thirst

and undertake arduous pilgrimages. This essential craving for higher values cannot be dismissed as mere eccentricity. While we organise the world to enable people to live comfortably, we must take care to see to it that we instil in their minds love for the eternal values of life.

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