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NO. 52.

MR. ARTHUR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN

“The Most Dramatic Man of
Our Time”

PLANTER IN THE TROPICS TO PREMIER IN GT. BRITAIN

YOU know Arthur Neville Chamberlain of the bushy eyebrows, the prominent nose, the wing-collar as the tall, soberly dressed British Premier who made a maiden flight to Munich to talk peace with Hitler.

You remember him as the icily deliberate Chancellor of the Exchequer of the six ‘business man’ Budgets from 1931-37 which coaxed Britain back to financial stability.

You have heard of him as the Lord Mayor of Birmingham the Lord Mayor with progressive ideals on town planning, on health and housing, who gave Birmingham a Municipal Savings Bank and a permanent orchestra.

You have been told a little of his public, private life, his love for fishing and for birds, his morning stroll in St. James’ Park with his handsome wife.

It is a story that has never been told fully before—a romantic colourful intensely human, intensely dramatic story about the most dramatic man of our time.

So let us dramatise it.....

It is the house of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, wealthy 38-year-old Birmingham business man, who 20 years before, joined the firm of Nettlefolds, screw manufacturers, to represent his father's interests and built it up to prosperity.

It is also the home of the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, for the time is the spring of 1874 and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has held the office for nearly a year.

The Lord Mayor is down on his hands and knees on the floor playing bears with his two sons.

A quiet, almost shy little boy, Neville loves to go out with his mother or his nurse

into the fields, loves to watch the birds and the butterflies, to touch the flowers.

His love of nature originated with his father, who always held that gardening was one of the purest, healthiest and least costly hobbies any man could indulge in, and practised what he preached by cultivating his favourite flowers.

His brother, Austen too was a keen gardener, but there was never any doubt about Austen's destiny; it was Neville who by modern ideas was the ‘problem child.’

The Plantation

Now 1890—the 20,000 acres plantation of Joseph Chamberlain on Andros Island, largest and least developed of the Bahamas in the West Indies.

Superintending it is 21 year-old Arthur Neville Chamberlain, placed there by his father—now in the thick of his campaign for Tariff Reform—with the job of experimenting in growing sisal hemp on land which has failed to produce sugar cane.

For seven years Neville is to labour, clearing the land, blasting a road through the coral rock, encouraged still further by his father, who has become Colonial Secretary and taken a fresh interest in his Empire-building son.

No academic distinction for Neville. His only degrees are honorary.

Austen was his father's private secretary, still learning, absorbing knowledge for his parliamentary career.

But what was busy ‘Joe’ to do with his other son, who had no interest in politics but thought only of commerce?

Well, if his mind was made up he had better set about and get some experience. So he

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THE ORIGIN OF CASTE

The System is Economic Rather than Social

DR. S. KRISHNASWAMI IYENGAR'S ADDRESS

IN the course of his presidential address on “Culture Trends in Ancient History” to the Ancient History section of the Indian History Congress, which is being held at Allahabad, Dewan Bahadur Dr. S. Krishnaswami Iyengar said that the study of Ancient History, beginning as it did with a study of Sanskrit language, had assumed the form dominantly of the study of Sanskrit language specially and Sanskritic culture generally.

“From the commencement of these studies Indian History came to be looked upon, in the broader aspects of it, certainly as a process of Aryanisation of the vast continent, bringing into the fold of Aryan culture and civilisation, the various races and peoples who had perhaps been long in the land before the Aryan advent. Since then our knowledge has advanced very much, and more recent studies, among them the most recent, the discovery of the Indus Valley civilisation or Harappa culture, as it is now proposed to be called, seems to call for a revolution in our outlook. Enthusiasts have begun to study Indian History as a process of India-isation of the Aryan civilisation, and are trying to identify the Indus valley civilization with the so-called Dravidian civilisation. One might wait till the serious study of the problems involved got much more attention than has so far been given to them to bear the great burden of these far-reaching conclusions.”

Caste System

During the period of Vedic culture, Dr. Krishnaswami Iyengar continued, we may regard Aryan society as composed of the four groups, mis-called castes, of the Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudra, and admitting of the other divisions involved merely a division of life suited to the convenience of this group, namely, the life of the student of the householder, and retirement from social life, and ultimately a life

of renunciation. These four orders were apparently from the very beginning meant for the select and not for all. During the Aryan expansion community after community fell in easily, and each was allotted its position in society without any great ado. According to evidence from ancient Tamil literature a society, already organised with its own divisions, perhaps in some respects remotely assimilable to that of the Aryan own divisions, must have been found by the Aryans. The Brahman was there undoubtedly, the next class was wanting, and the next one was there which took in into it a considerable bulk of the one above and the one below. This last class would correspond to the Vis or the Vaisya of the Aryan community. The caste system is indeed a process of expansion and assimilation altogether of the system of Aryan grouping primarily on the principle of division of labour in the earlier stages, but as they advanced, resting more or less on the principle of division of races or community. The Sudra class wrongly described as composed of the conquered or enslaved, were perhaps paid agricultural workers.

Economic Rather Than Social Division

Dr. Krishnaswami Iyengar opined that certain passages bearing on the Virat-Purusha have been rendered a little too literally, so that what is really meant is not to lay the emphasis upon the differences of birth as, indeed, of differences of function. The caste system as it obtains now becomes much more intelligible on this basis rather than that of the *Varnasrama Dharma* literally extended to take in the whole population of India. A great deal more of work would perhaps be required to understand the Veda as a whole. This further study perhaps would reveal that the *Varnasrama*

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The Productivity of Ceylon Paddy Soils

In the absence of reliable statistics of production the average yield of paddy per acre in this country has become a controversial question. The most authoritative figures are found in the report of the Director of Statistics on the agricultural census of 1929 undertaken in pursuance of the proposals of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome for a world agricultural census.

The report gives the total area under paddy in each revenue district in the north-east monsoon season, south-west monsoon season, and the intermediate season respectively in 1929, as well as the average yield of paddy per acre in each district and season. A simple sum in arithmetic based on this data gives the average yield of paddy per acre in the Island in 1929 as:

	bushels
South-west monsoon	15.47
North-east monsoon	17.65
The intermediate season	16.92

It must be noted that these are seasonal and not annual yields. When these figures are compared with those of other countries, the fact that a substantial part of the cultivated area carries two crops a year must not be overlooked. The Director of Statistics describes the method he adopted in carrying out the census: "The forms were issued to the revenue officers to be filled up by the village headmen and checked by their superior officers. One form was used for each village," and proceeds to explain why the accuracy of the figures is doubtful: "The difficulties of measurement make it impossible to obtain exact figures, and methods of sampling require a considerable number of trained observers who are not available. In many cases the yields were only roughly estimated, as is evident from the fact that the detailed returns for different villages in certain tracts show the same average yield per acre, usually in round numbers. It is thought that the error is usually one of understatement".

In a note on this subject published in this issue of *The Tropical Agriculturist*, Mr. M. Park, Acting Deputy Director (Agriculture), gives reasons for this assumption that there is an understatement. The most important of these reasons is the general prevalence amongst the peasants of a superstition that a true statement regarding a good harvest is the surest way of getting a succession of bad harvests thereafter. If he talks about his good fortune he courts the disfavour of unseen powers that control not only his eventual destiny but also the minor affairs of his life from day to day. Another reason only a little less important than the last is the absence of any standardized measure either of capacity or of area in common use amongst the peasantry. The area of a field is given in terms of the seed rate. The field will be two *pelas*, or two *kurumis*, or two *beras*, or two *amunams*, or two *mavekkals* of paddy sowing extent; and its yield is always expressed as a multiple of the seed rate—so many times the seed sown. This peasant language is translated into the more universally understood bushels and

Supply of Drugs and Instruments

Departmental Committee's Recommendations

"THE Superintendent, Civil Medical Stores, should not take upon himself the task of cutting down or augmenting the quantities of drugs applied for by hospitals and dispensaries."

This is one of the recommendations of the Special Departmental Committee appointed by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services to report on the allocation of drugs, and the adequacy of surgical instruments and equipment in outstation hospitals.

The Committee was composed of Dr. Milroy Paul, Professor of Surgery, Dr. P. B. Fernando, Professor of Medicine, and Dr. Paul H. Perera, Assistant Director of Medical Services.

Best Authority

The Committee is of opinion that the officer-in-charge of an institution is the best authority on his requirements and unless he is found actually inefficient or neglectful, his requisitions must be treated with respect.

Surgical appliances and equipment in outstation hospitals, the Committee feels, are adequate to meet ordinary requirements.

The Committee, however, suggests two types of standardised equipment, one for dispensaries in the charge of medical officers and other for hospitals.

It is also recommended in the case of medical officers with a special bent for surgery, that their requirements other than standardised equipment be given to them on special application.

acres according to a prescribed formula, and the seed rate is assumed to be two bushels to the acre. But there are two elements of error inherent in this method of conversion. The words *kuruni*, *pela*, &c. do not have the same meaning in all districts, and the seed rate varies considerably, being in some cases as much as five or six bushels to the acre.

Mr. Park works out the average yield on the paddy stations maintained by the Department of Agriculture. The area involved is over 200 acres and is therefore large enough to form the basis of the calculation. The area is representative of all districts and, above all, the figures of both acreage and yield are exact. The quality of the soils is often below the average for the districts. For instance, under the Iranamadu tank the paddy station is not located in the more fertile Kili noochi area but in sandy Paranthan. At Ambalantota the fields are in the lower somewhat waterlogged saline area and the aswaddumization of the fields has not been completed. At Doratiyawa it is a tank bed with very poor drainage that is cultivated, and at Nalanda an old plantain garden was recently converted into a paddy land. The standard of cultivation practised was only slightly above that of the peasant cultivator.

The average annual yield in these stations is found to be 44.9 bushels per acre. Even if an allowance of 50 per cent, is made

THE ORIGIN OF CASTE

(Continued from Page 1.)

Dharma and the cast-system are not identical, notwithstanding conscious effort at assimilating the one with the other to the extent possible. A further study of the texts would go a long way to confirm that the *varna* division was Vedic in point of character and is not based on the colour of the individual but on more or less an artificial arrangement for purposes of distinction. This distinction of colour artificially set up seems somehow or other to have caught the fancy of these early people and they carried it through in many of their divisions. The inferiority and the inconvenient position in society find their explanation in economic organisation rather than in the social. The lack of communications and various other circumstances resulted in the formation of a large number of castes.

While one may very well justify the existence of the caste system and the services that it actually did render to society and religion in times when factors of an anarchical character were there in plenty to disintegrate society and break it up to destruction, it would be nothing strange if in certain respects we have outgrown the system and find that it is inconvenient in a number of particulars. The way to remedy it is not by wholesale destructive acts of legislation, but by the slow process, certainly the more permanent process, of evolution which would give time to things to adjust themselves.

Religion

The religion of the Indo Aryan, he said, generally described as the worship of the elements is not altogether unacceptable even to Indian tradition. It is also generally accepted that in the process of development of this Vedic religion, in the course of the expanding process of Aryanisation, there were perhaps differences of view both in religious theory and mode of worship. The European view that Sankaracharya and Ramanuja are the founders of modern orthodox Hinduism is wrong. It is a misconception to make modern Hinduism such a late creation as that. The Agamaik teaching, which is the continuation of the Bhagavata school, gave rise to the Bhaṭṭi school of the South. This school, in the early Christian era, transformed the Brahmanism or the Vedic system of religion, into the modern Hinduism of to-day.

Elastic Hindu Society

Dr. Krishnaswami Iyengar, continuing, said that a society evolving through the centuries and gaining its modern shape more or less at the beginning of the second millennium, after Christ, could not have been an inelastic system from the very nature of the case; nor could it have

for the slightly higher standard of cultivation adopted in the stations, the average is 30 bushels, which is not a figure with which the country should be satisfied, but which is not, in Mr. Park's words, so low as to make the standard of paddy cultivation in Ceylon an object of ridicule.

(Tropical Agriculturist.)

MANIPAY HINDU COLLEGE

Commercial Examination Results

Among those Candidates who sat for the Junior Commercial Certificate Examination, held in August 1938 at the Manipay Hindu College Hall, the following have come out successful:—

(a) Full Junior Commercial Diploma.

V. Subramaniam, A. Gnanasigamani, T. Jayarajah, D. N. Thurairajah and S. Kasipillai.

(b) Certificates in single subjects

Commercial English

First Class:—V. Subramaniam.

Second Class:—D. N. Thurairajah.

Business Training

First Class:—A. Gnanasigamani, T. Jayarajah and V. Subramaniam.

Shorthand

First Class:—D. N. Thurairajah, K. Rajadurai, T. Jayarajah, S. Sivagurunathar, S. Kasipillai and A. Gnanasigamani.

Book-keeping

First Class:—K. Rajadurai, S. Ambalavanar, S. Ponnampalam, D. N. Thurairajah, A. Gnanasigamani and T. Jayarajah.

Second Class:—V. Subramaniam, V. K. Nadarajah, S. Sivanathan, N. Nadarajah, R. Paramsothinathan and P. Balasubramaniam.

Type-writing

First Class:—S. Sivagurunathar.

Second Class:—T. Jayarajah, R. Paramsothinathan, P. Santungam, N. Sivanathan, S. Kasipillai, A. Gnanasigamani, D. N. Thurairajah, V. Subramaniam, K. Rajadurai and K. Nalliah.

Commercial Correspondence

First Class:—V. Subramaniam, A. Gnanasigamani and T. Jayarajah.

Commercial Arithmetic

First Class:—T. Jayarajah, A. Gnanasigamani, S. Kasipillai and D. N. Thurairajah.

Commercial Mathematics

First Class:—A. Gnanasigamani.
Second Class:—T. Jayarajah and S. Kasipillai.

been intended in fact to be that, as it was not a system formulated by an individual lawgiver and put into practice, Hindu society was never static, and, even from the very outset, was not intended to be that; and all through the Hindu period it was flexible and developed, according to circumstances, reacting to influences of various kinds. Quite modern circumstances made for a hardening of the system and perhaps it is this that saved it from the anarchy and dissolution that would have swallowed this as much else, and left a chaos instead of the seemingly inflexible customs that is with us.

Concluding Dr. Krishnaswami Iyengar said that a study of Indian history, a study both wide and deep, seems urgently called for now more than ever before India and Indian civilization generally are subjected to a stress and strain, the like of which they had never experienced before. The influences brought to bear upon her are some of them so strong and violent that well-wishers of India on the one side feel really, but incorrectly, that Indian society is well on the way to collapse. Our efforts should be to make Indian History, a really true history of India, in all its erudite detail better known, more fully known, and known in unalloyed truth both to those within and those without.

A FORECAST OF CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Cabinet System to Replace Committee System

INCREASED REPRESENTATION FOR MINORITIES

No Alteration in Governor's Powers

BEFORE Sir Andrew Caldecott left England all the particulars of reforms were finally settled. It is even possible that the despatch announcing the alterations in the Constitution has preceded His Excellency by air and is already in the Island. In any case no announcement can be expected until Sir Andrew formally makes it following his return on October 23rd.

THUS says the political correspondent of "The Times of Ceylon" making a forecast as regards constitutional reforms that are to come, a forecast based on the latest information he has had from parliamentary sources, as well as from local political circles.

No Royal Commission

"It may now be confidently stated," says the correspondent, "that no Royal Commission will come."

The correspondent further says:—

There was a time when the Secretary of State was in favour of appointing a Commission to inquire and report on the local situation but such a favourable impression has been created on Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's mind by the comprehensive manner in which Sir Andrew Caldecott dealt with the representations made to him by the various political sections in Ceylon, that he seems to have come to the conclusion that all the necessary spade work has been accomplished, and that a Royal Commission is not likely to obtain any more information than is already available.

Always Known

It was always known that in one respect, the Governor's powers, there would be no alteration. This was made perfectly clear in Mr. Ormsby Gore's despatch introducing the latest amendment to the Order-in-Council empowering the Governor to legislate by message. The Ministers and Congress made various attempts to get this provision altered but their efforts were foredoomed to failure because it has always been quite clear that this is one of the safeguards which cannot possibly be removed at the present juncture.

The opponents of the new Order-in-Council themselves were more or less reconciled to it although on principle they formally pressed for its repeal. In practical effect it means that although changes will be made within the four corners of the Constitution the steel framework of the Governor's powers will remain.

With regard to the franchise, on which strong opinions for and against have been vehemently expressed the decision seems to be that there will be no change. The adult franchise is to continue.

Strangely enough, although Mr. E. A. P. Wijeyeratne was taken with the Congress deputation to press its point of view, he seems to

have created a little diversion by speaking against his brief.

The Congress point of view is that the present franchise has been a success. Mr. Wijeyeratne, however, seems to have made no secret of his opinion that adult franchise in Ceylon has been a failure and is unwanted.

Considerably Upset

According to Mr. R. E. Jayatileke, who was a member of the Labour deputation that went before the Secretary of State, members of Parliament interested in continuing the present franchise were considerably upset by what they considered to be Mr. Wijeyeratne's defection. They thought it shattered the united front which they expected the politicians from Ceylon to present on what in their opinion is one of the vital features of the Constitution.

On the subject of representation it was not to be expected that the Secretary of State would favour a reversion to communal representation.

The Donoughmore Commissioners made much of the abolition of communal representation as one of the main features making for the ordered progress of the Country.

At the same time the Secretary of State seems to have been convinced of the justice of the plea of certain of the minority communities that they do not have adequate representation in the Council as at present constituted.

Therefore, while giving no encouragement to the idea of communal representation, the Secretary of State appears to favour the creation of electorates in such wise as to permit of Indians and Ceylon Muslims especially, to return territorially elected members.

To this end the number of seats may be increased from the present 50 to 60. This would entail a redistribution of seats which would be done by a Delimitation Commission.

Of the additional seats one may

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MR. BANDARANAIKE'S PROPHECY

Composite Nationalism

ONLY REMEDY FOR CEYLON'S POLITICAL ILLS

A COMPOSITE nationalism, represented by the Sinhalese, Tamils and Moors, was the nostrum prescribed by Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike for the political ills of Ceylon, in the course of a debate which was held at the Law College yesterday to mark the inauguration of the new constitution of the Ceylon Law Students' Union.

Mr. J. A. David, the new President, was in the chair, and a Minister and two State Councillors participated in the debate on a proposition that "A spirit of Sinhalese, Tamil and Moor nationalism is essential for the future progress of Ceylon."

Associations which purported to represent the people of the country, like the Ceylon National Congress and the Liberal League, Mr. Bandaranaike said, in support of the motion for debate, had degenerated after a little time into a bare rump of one community.

The position today was that far from certain feelings that existed among the various communities being removed, the divisions between them had become accentuated. Today there were caste, sectional and other distinctions making for communal cleavage in a greater degree than existed twenty years ago when, for the first time since British occupation, there was some intensive political and other activity for the development of Ceylon.

Public opinion, too, which existed to some extent then, was today conspicuous by its absence; and people had lost interest in the cry of self-government.

Minority's Security

"Let the united Sinhalese, the united Tamils and the united Moors meet and thrash out their problems," said Mr. Bandaranaike. "The Sinhalese will realise that for the attainment of the objects they have in view, it is necessary for them to have the co-operation and help of other communities permanently resident in the Island. The so-called minorities will realise that the goodwill of the majority community is the greatest security of the minority."

"What about the Burgher community?" a voice in the gathering asked.

"I have not the slightest doubt," Mr. Bandaranaike replied, "that the Burgher community will get absorbed into the Sinhalese community."

Mr. M. Balasunderam, who led the opposition, said that the subject was a little obscure. In order to understand it better, however, it must be taken together with the proposer's views on nationalism.

"Unfortunately," said the speaker, "there are two versions—the authorised version for the issue of the Sinhala Maha Sabha, and revised version for the edification of gatherings such as ours."

Capt. E. A. Nugawela and Mr. Natesan, State Councillors, were ranged on the side of Mr. Bandaranaike in the debate, which occupied nearly four hours.

SCHOOL GARDEN CAMPAIGN

RECORD SUCCESS IN ONE YEAR

2000 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION

A CAMPAIGN, launched by the Education Department to encourage children in Ceylon to produce foodstuffs in school as well as at home, though just a little over a year old, has made great headway.

"As much as 2,059 acres are under school gardens at present" said Mr. R. Patrick, Deputy Director of Education, to a "Times of Ceylon" reporter, "and a little over a hundred acres are devoted to paddy cultivation."

With the blessing of the Education Department there was born the Ceylon School Children's Food Production Campaign and after a little over a year's work the prospects are extraordinarily bright and the Education Department may yet attain its aim of feeding the school children with the produce of their own gardens.

No Expense to State

An unusual feature of the campaign and one that will go down to the lasting credit of the Education Department is that the campaign has been carried out without any expense to Government.

Several hundreds of free meal schools are having their own vegetable gardens now and the Education Department is helping freely in the distribution of seed.

"We have distributed several thousands of packets of seed during the last few months", said Mr. Patrick, "That is a work we are taking up very energetically".

The school garden campaign is not restricted to Government institutions; private-owned schools are also participating and the reports from all quarters on the question of school gardens are very encouraging.

It will not be very long before these school gardens will be able to supply the necessary foodstuffs and thus relieve Government of the expense incurred in supplying a meal a day to school children. The number of school children receiving free meals now is 81,000.

SENIOR CAMBRIDGE CANDIDATES!

A CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY STUDY

of

Methuen's ANTHOLOGY OF MODERN VERSE

By N. Narayanan, B.A., B.L., L.T.,
Lecturer, Jaffna Hindu College,
Vannarponnai, Jaffna.

Price Re. 1 Exclusive of Postage

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[Mis 167. 10-10 to 31-10 38] [M]



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1938.

THE PUBLIC AND THE POLICE

WE ARE GLAD THAT THE public is gradually realising the seriousness of the increase in crime for which Jaffna has, of late, earned an unenviable reputation. It is a happy augury that in combating the growing menace the public and the police are co-operating. For we are convinced that, without such co-operation, the anti-crime campaign cannot prove successful. We have so often written in these columns on the subject, for we fully realise that the crime wave that has swept over Jaffna, apart from being a serious stain on its fair name, is bound to spell ruin to the peace and the safety of the people. While we have had occasions to censure the police in the public interest, we have been dinning into our people that it is their duty as peace-loving citizens to give the police their wholehearted co-operation in the prevention and detection of crimes. It is sad to reflect that offenders have often escaped punishment for lack of evidence, which is due to a false conception on the part of the people of their duties in this matter. At a public meeting held this week-end on the grounds of the Uduvil Girls' English School Mr. KRISHNARATNE, Assistant Superintendent of Police, attributed the increase in crime to the fact that many offenders were not brought to justice and were therefore encouraged to greater crimes. We daresay everybody will agree that this is one of the most potent causes of the increasing crime in Jaffna. But we are not, however, disposed to accept this as the sole cause,

for we believe that drink, unemployment and the consequent poverty have also contributed to this appalling state of affairs. It is true that the people—even some educated and responsible citizens—have often failed to do their duty in this respect, and it is equally true that the ordinary policeman has somehow managed to incur the suspicion and prejudice of the people with the result that they shun his presence in terror. It is a matter for gratification that Mr. J. V. CHELLIAH, J.P., one of the speakers at the meeting, while giving MR. KRISHNARATNE a well-merited praise for his laudable efforts in this direction, drew pointed attention to the fact that, as a rule, in Jaffna policemen were rude and discourteous. We deem it our duty to refer in this connexion to an incident which was brought to our notice and which aptly illustrates MR. CHELLIAH's observation. A Sub-Inspector of Police had occasion to visit sometime back a newspaper office in connexion with an advertisement that appeared in a Tamil Paper. After some discussion, when its manager, a respectable and responsible citizen, promised his wholehearted co-operation in the matter, the Police Officer walked away, making the blunt and discourteous remark, "we don't want your bloody co-operation." If this is the attitude of the lower ranks of the Police force towards responsible and public spirited gentlemen, no wonder that ignorant and innocent people give the Police a wide berth for fear of rude and discourteous treatment. We would therefore urge upon the authorities to do all that in them lies to make the rank and file of the Police realise that they are first and last servants of the public. They should know that their duty is to serve and safeguard the public interests, but not to make a sorry exhibition of their vulgarity, vanity or authority.

Words of Wisdom

"The Sinhalese will realise that for the attainment of the objects they have in view, it is necessary for them to have the co-operation and help of other communities permanently resident in the Island. The so-called minorities will realise that the goodwill of the majority community is the greatest security of the minorities". These are unexceptionable words of political wisdom, which leaders of the majority and minority communities would do well to digest and keep ever before them in all their public activities. We are glad that Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike is the author of these words. Of late Mr. Bandaranaike has earned the reputation of being

the staunchest advocate of an exclusive Sinhalese Nationalism which he has been preaching and propagating through the Sinhala Mahasabhas organised by him. The words have, therefore, come upon us as a pleasant surprise. If they indicate a change in Mr. Bandaranaike's political outlook, we welcome it with much pleasure. For it is on all fours with the view we have consistently advocated in these columns. If all the Sinhalese leaders were guided by such healthy principles, we have no doubt the minorities will spontaneously respond and co-operate with the majority community in attaining the object "we have in view." The goodwill of the majority community towards the minorities is perhaps the most effective guarantee of their security. It is a happy sign that, on the eve of the forthcoming changes in the Constitution, leaders like Mr. Bandaranaike have begun to realise the necessity and the importance of inter-communal harmony and goodwill. We hope and trust that better and happier times will dawn upon the country.

Clerks in Debt

Proposed Relief

On representations made, the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, Mr. G. C. S. Corea and his executive committee, are taking steps to prevent indebted mercantile clerks from suffering the seizure of their entire salaries by an amending Bill, which will come up before the State Council shortly.

CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES

The following transfers have been ordered in the Civil Service consequent on the grant of leave preparatory to retirement to Mr. R. Chintamani from November 1, 1938:—

Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe, Extra Office Assistant, to be Office Assistant, Jaffna Kachechi.

Mr. A. Visvanadhan, Additional Office Assistant, Colombo Kachechi to be Extra Office Assistant, Jaffna Kachechi.

Mr. D. Wanasundera, Kachechi Mudaliyar, Ratnapura, to act as Additional Office Assistant, Colombo Kachechi.

Viceroy Leaves for India

London, Wednesday

Lord and Lady Linlithgow and party departed from Victoria Station for Marseilles, where they will board the Viceroy of India today. They were seen off by a large and distinguished company, including Lord Zetland and Lord and Lady Halifax.

ONE LAKH RED SHIRTS

Gandhiji told they are Perfectly Non-Violent

Utmanzai, Wednesday.

Accompanied by Khan Ghafter Khan and his party, Mr. Gandhi drove yesterday to the village of Mohamednari, six miles from here, belonging to the "Frontier Gandhi".

En route, the party stopped at Marwadi, where Mr. Gandhi inspected the site where Ghafter Khan contemplates establishing his proposed training centre and Workers' home for "Ihdai khidma'gais".

Mr. Gandhi was greeted by a large number of villagers at Mohamednari and the party drove back late in the evening. Mr. Gandhi relaxed his silence for about an hour when he discussed with Arbab Rab Nawaz Khan, leader of the Red Shirt forces in the Province, several matters connected with the Red Shirt movement.

To Mr. Gandhi's query whether the Red Shirts fully observed non-violence, Nawaz Khan replied that there were about one lakh of Red Shirts in the Province and, as far as he was aware, they had not violated the principles of non-violence on even a single occasion. Mr. Gandhi enquired regarding their occupation and whether they were willing to take up any work offered them. Replying in the affirmative Nawaz Khan said the Red Shirts were mainly agriculturists and they defrayed all expenses in connexion with the movement out of their private purse.

Mr. Gandhi is visiting this afternoon 14 Red Shirt officials in Charsadda Tehsil.

"A NOTORIOUS DOPE DEALER" CONVICTED

Fine and Imprisonment for transport of Opium

Mannar, Friday.

R. A. Kandaswamy, of Thordimannar, was convicted at the Police Court of Mannar of a charge of transport and possession of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of opium.

Mr. G. R. W. de Silva, Additional Police Magistrate, Mannar, fined him Rs. 300 and also sentenced him to nine months' hard labour.

The charge was lodged by Mr. G. O. Nicholas, Senior Landing Wailer of Talaimannar Customs.

The Magistrate says:

"The quantity the accused had was not large.

"However before sentence was passed it was brought to my notice that the accused was a notorious dope dealer who took an active part in dope trade which had ramifications both in India and Ceylon.

"In fact the accused had just recently finished a long term sentence in India for a similar offence. The accused admitted this conviction."

Mr. S. M. Anantham prosecuted and Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam and Mt. Felix S. Paul defended.

HOW THE JAFFNA POLICE TREAT THE PUBLIC

An Educationist's Observations

FORMATION OF ANTI-CRIME SOCIETY AT UDUVIL

THE policemen in Jaffna did not treat people with that courtesy one was wont to associate with the London Bobby. Here the policeman was rude and discourteous and forgot that the people were his masters.

THUS observed Mr. J. V. Chelliah, retired Vice-Principal, Jaffna College, speaking at a public meeting of the residents of Uduvil, which was convened by the Village Committee of Uduvil to discuss the formation of an Anti-crime Society. Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam presided.

The Chairman said that that meeting was intended to prepare the ground for the formation of an Anti-Crime Society in that area. The situation at present was alarming; not a day passed without some one or other being knifed, or a house being broken into and the inmates assaulted and robbed.

He added that as a result of public indifference a number of gruesome murders in Jaffna had remained to this day unsolved.

Mr. P. R. Krishnaratne, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jaffna, said that some people blamed the Tree Tax System for the crime increase. Others attributed it to unemployment, and still others blamed the Police and the Headmen.

From what he had seen he was of opinion that the increase in crime was due to many offenders not being brought to justice and therefore being encouraged to greater crimes. Today in Jaffna there were a large number of people who had committed about 25 offences but could not be punished for lack of public co-operation.

Afraid of the Courts

Respectable witnesses avoided giving evidence through fear that they would be insulted in the Courts. He would like to say that special instructions had been given to Magistrates that they should see that witnesses were not bullied in Court. Other people feared that they would be harassed by rowdies when returning from the Courts. He assured them that he would do his best to give such people protection in all cases.

Miss L. K. Clark, Principal, Union Training School, Uduvil, said, "We must help the Police by giving our witness. If we fail, we are protecting the crime-doers and making ourselves public enemies."

Maniagar N. Velupillai said that in his opinion some of the causes for the increase in crime were poverty and the present faulty system of education.

Plain Speaking Needed

Mr. J. V. Chelliah, Retired Vice-Principal, Jaffna College, speaking in Tamil, said they would agree with him that that was one of the occasions when there should be plain speaking. The present state of affairs in Jaffna was so deplorable that no amount of white-washing could remove from the

face of the country the stigma placed on it.

In his student-days grave crimes were a rare occurrence. A case of murder was something so unusual that the Assizes at Jaffna used to attract a large number of spectators.

Crime was then mostly confined to those of the so-called low castes. One seldom heard a high caste man committing a grave crime. But now times had changed, and criminals were as plentiful among those of the high castes as among those of the low castes.

There were some persons who after doing everything to help in spreading taverns over Jaffna, now attributed the increasing lawlessness to drink!

Headmen Blamed

One of the causes for the increase in crime was the headmen, said the speaker. He would like to ask the Maniagar whether his minor headmen were doing their duty conscientiously and honestly.

His (the speaker's) blood boiled when he heard day in and day out of the iniquities by headmen on the poor and the weak. There were no doubt exceptions among the headmen, but he was speaking of the headmen generally.

The Maniagars and the minor headmen could in his (the speaker's) opinion do a good deal to check the increasing lawlessness in their respective areas.

Hiring of Private Cars

There was one little matter which he wished to be enlightened on. Could the Maniagar tell him (the speaker) why cars with white numbers were being allowed to ply for hire? It would be interesting to know how much of money was being lost to the revenue by such a practice being allowed to go on unchecked.

Referring to the police, Mr. Chelliah expressed high appreciation of the efforts of Mr. Krishnaratne to check the increase of crime and the great enthusiasm and interest he was evincing in the formation of anti-crime societies in Jaffna. Mr. Krishnaratne was the first high police official who had come to Jaffna to get in personal contact with the people and seek their co-operation.

Police Criticised

But what of the policemen one found in Jaffna? Mr. Naish in a recent speech had stated that they

Palestine Situation

Colonial Office Awaiting Woodhead Report

London, Oct. 12.

Talks between Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Sir Harold MacMichael High Commissioner for Palestine, together with departmental heads, continued at the Colonial Office.

Sir Harold MacMichael left London this evening for Southampton from where he will fly to Jerusalem to-morrow. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald was present at Waterloo station to see Sir Harold off.

The Colonial Office in a statement says that Mr. MacDonald and Sir Harold MacMichael completed a thorough examination of the political situation in Palestine preliminary to the receipt of the Woodhead Commission's report which is expected in the course of this month. Questions both of procedure and policy have been tentatively examined. When the Woodhead Commission's report is received and Government had time to give it careful study a further statement regarding policy will be made.

Troops Destroy House

Jerusalem, Oct. 12

Territorists attacked with gunfire and bombs from housetops, alleys and the hillside in and around Nablus. Royal Engineers who were ordered to destroy a known thrower's house, after eighty minutes' battle in a narrow winding street, had the house destroyed with six Arab casualties.

British military with R. A. F. plane engaged a large band of rebels near Hebron last night. Casualties are not yet known.

Five Arabs were shot dead and three wounded in terrorist outrages during the past twenty-four hours.

Maulana Shaukat Ali's Warning

Karachi, Oct. 12.

Maulana Shaukat Ali left tonight for Lucknow. Interviewed in connection with the Arab feeling on the proposal for the partition of Palestine, the Maulana declared: "The entire Muslim world will rise in revolt against the Britishers if the latter will not abstain from injuring the feelings of the Muslims."

should look upon the police as their friends. The policemen in Jaffna did not treat people with that courtesy one was wont to associate with the London Bobby. Here the policeman was rude and discourteous and forgot that the people were his masters. That was the kind of relationship which existed between the police in Jaffna and the people.

He (the speaker) hoped that Mr. Krishnaratne would look into that matter.

Referring to the members of the Bar, the speaker said that he would request the Chairman to see that respectable members of society were not harassed while giving evidence from the witness box by insulting and irrelevant questions.

Before concluding Mr. Chelliah made a forceful appeal to the gathering to work for the community as a whole.

THREATENING CLOUDS OVER CENTRAL EUROPE

HUNGARY'S DISCONTENT

ITALY AND POLAND PROMISE SUPPORT

A NEW threat of further complications in Central Europe has arisen.

The Hungarian Government, says a Reuter message from Budapest, has ordered the calling up of five classes.

The former Premier, Dr. Daranyi, flew to Munich and is expected to see Herr Hitler and M. Chvalkovsky (the Czech Foreign Minister) at Berchtesgaden where, it is suggested, a real decision with regard to the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia may be reached in principle.

Well informed quarters state that Hungary has received an assurance of the full support of Italy and Poland.

Prague to Revolve in Nazi Orbit?

Berlin, Friday.

The conference between Herr Hitler and M. Chvalkovsky, the Czech Foreign Minister, began at noon at Fuehrer House. The talks concerned future Czech-German relations.

Herr Hitler expressed regret that a satisfactory solution of the problem of Hungary's minority claims had not been found. He said he hoped a satisfactory solution would be found.

After the conference a short *communiqué* was issued which read:

"The Czech Foreign Minister gave Herr Hitler an assurance that Czechoslovakia would observe a loyal attitude towards Germany. Herr Hitler took cognisance of this with satisfaction."

After an expression of Herr Hitler's regret regarding the problem of Hungary's minorities, the *communiqué* proceeds: "During the conference, which lasted from noon to 1.50 p.m., all questions of interest to both Germany and Czechoslovakia were discussed. The Czech Foreign Minister will be returning to Prague by train this afternoon."

RECENT EUROPEAN CRISIS FORETOLD

Old Moore's Prophecy

Old Moore made the following prophecy about the recent European crisis in his Almanac for September 1938:—

"A most dangerous, a most ominous position, clearly threatening war or an international crisis of the first magnitude arising with almost incredible and volcanic suddenness. War, in Central Europe, will only be averted with the greatest difficulty.

"The United States Government will engage in European political affairs, and more peaceful conditions may be the outcome of their overtures."

LETTER

The Government Employment Exchange

Sir,—The unemployment among the educated Ceylonese has reached its acute stage. The country is going to face a serious calamity before long unless something is done by government to provide work for the unemployed. The Employment Exchange cannot be expected to perform wonders in this connection. It cannot bring about the desired result without the sincere co-operation of the heads of government departments, managers of mercantile firms, and superintendents of estates. It appears the co-operation of the last named was not yet sought. Its co-operation is very essential in view of the fact that the planters are in a position to give employment to the unemployed educated Ceylonese, if they gradually get rid of the outsiders, mostly men from South India who have already monopolised about 75 per cent of the positions on estates which were once held by the Ceylonese. Most of the planters give them preference even now, and the reason for doing so remains a mystery still. The Councillors are not fully aware of this, otherwise they would have challenged the evidence given to the Immigration Commissioner by some members of the Planters' Associations. When one considers that the employment of outsiders will be detrimental to the welfare of the land of his birth, how can the same be encouraged in the land of his adoption. This is nothing but indifference to the welfare of this country.

Ceylonese who were employed in F. M. S. and Straits Settlements, under government, firms and estates are gradually being sent away in order to provide work for the natives of the place, completely ignoring the valuable services rendered by them to bring up those countries to the present reformed condition. Why then, our councillors permit outsiders to monopolise the positions on estates and other places at the sacrifice of the Ceylonese?

Most of the members who entered the State Council, did so not to render service to the country, but with the very object of meeting their selfish ends. They enjoy high life at the expense of the poor tax-payer, and so they are unable to realise what the real hardship of the unemployed would be. As a rule, they are greatly concerned in promoting comforts to public servants who are already living in splendour and ease. The major portion of the Colony's revenue is enjoyed by the public servants. At a time when there is wide spread poverty and starvation in the country, is it fair on the part of government to allow the public servants alone to live comfortably at the expense of the tax-payer? It is time the Ministers should recommend for a substantial cut in the salaries of public servants to suppress unnecessary posts and to utilise the saving for developing industries that could absorb the unemployed men.

It was published in a paper sometime ago that an Indian Company is making all the preliminary arrangements to establish a branch in Ceylon for the manufacture of cement. If that is true,

Indus Valley Culture

Discoveries at Mohenjodaro

Sinla, Oct. 12.

Discoveries throwing new light on the problem of the successive cultures that flourished in the Indus Valley in the 3rd millennium B. C. have been made. Overlying the main cultural stratum contemporaneous with Mohenjodaro, there have been found two later ones which appear to belong to a people unconnected with the earlier civilization.

This interesting information is given in the latest Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for the year 1935-36, which records the arrival during the year of the expenditure of the American School of Iranian and Indic Studies. Dr. E. J. H. Mackay, formerly of the Archaeological Survey, was the Field Director of the expedition.

Chanhu-daro in the Nawabshah District of Sind was the site selected for excavation by the expedition. That during the Mohenjodaro period Chanhu-daro was an important industrial town, specializing in the manufacture of beads and toys, is one of the conclusions reached as a result of the excavations made. Discoveries have also been made, which show not merely what the finished articles were, but also the successive stages of making beads out of fresh agate nodules.

The departmental programme of excavation was fairly well spread over Northern India within the limited funds available. In Sind two sites in the Khairpur State, viz., Dijiitakri and Kotasur have been explored. The 40 feet high mound at the former place has revealed five strata illustrating the earlier and later stages of the Indus Valley culture, and also at Kotasur, pottery of late pre-historic period with interesting painted designs, both geometrical and animal, has been brought to light.

Eclecticism in the Gupta Period

At Taxila, the north-west portion of the monastery attached to the Dharamarajika stupa, was exposed, completing the lay out of the monastic complex. A hoard has been found of 500 coins, mostly of Vasudeva, the Kushan king, which fixes the date of the monastery as the 3rd Century A.D. Images of some Brahmanical deities, such as Vishnu and Kartikeya, have also been found at the place. The find of these Brahmanical images, in the Buddhist establishments of Taxila before their destruction at the hands of the Hun hordes, it is said, exemplifies once more the eclectic tendency of the Gupta Empire.

Fresh excavations in Bihar have brought to light two more monasteries at Nalanda, and some interesting early relics of Naga worship at the Maniyar Math at Rajgir. At Lauriya Nandangarh, in the district of Champaran, excavations were conducted in several mounds with a view to examine the character of the remains. These remains, according to conclusions

it will be a great boon, indeed, to Ceylon, as it could provide work to a great number of the unemployed, both skilled and unskilled. This venture, it is hoped, will receive every encouragement, it deserves, from the Ministers.

S. K. Soundaranayagam.

reached, appear to be of several Buddhist stupas, some of which date back to as early as the 4th century B. C. At Nandangarh, in a mound 82 feet high, discovery has been made of a basement wall of a colossal structure, with a number of re-entrant angles.

1,300 Year Old Monuments

In Bengal an interesting monument consisting of 170 chambers of shafts which present a curious honey-combed appearance, have been unearthed at the Medh mound near Gokul in the Bogra District. The monuments here are nearly 1,300 years old, being of the 6th or 7th Century A. D. and, according to archaeologists, appear to have been within the suburbs of the city of Mahasthan.

Other discoveries made during the year include a number of sites consisting of burial chambers in rock or pottery vases and urns in Malabar, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Cuddappah Districts in Madras, and a old brick monastery, close to the Somyngi pagoda at Myinpagam in Burma.

In Jaipur a unique circular Buddhist temple of the 3rd century B. C. and a large monastery, which continued to be occupied up to the 1st Century A. D., have been brought to light by the local Director of Archaeological Survey.

The most important discovery of the year in Epigraphy, it is said, is that of four stone pillars at Badva, in the Kotah State of Rajputana, recording the performance of a sacrifice by three sons of a Mokhari General, all dated in 295 Vikram era, equivalent to 238 A. D.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 76/P. In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Manicam wife of Kander Murugesoo of Imyanan Deceased. Kander Murugesoo of Imyanan presently of Sebak Barnam in the Federated Malay States by his Attorney Kandiah Mailvaganam of Karanavai North

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Panumathiamma daughter of Kander Murugesoo
2. Murugesoo Pascarasingham and
3. Sethupillai widow of Kandiah all of Imyanan

The 1st and 2nd Respondents are minors appearing by their G. A. L. the 3rd Respondent Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. E. A. Samarakkody Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 26th day of August 1938 in the presence of Mr. P. Kanapathippillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and Affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 3rd respondent be and she is hereby appointed Guardian-ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents, that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the intestate estate as husband of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person shall on or before the 15th day of September 1938 shew sufficient cause to the contrary.

The 26th day of August 1938.

(Sgd.) C. E. A. Samarakkody, Additional District Judge.

15-9-38

Extended and Reissued for 12-10-38.

(Intld.) C. E. A. S. A. D. J.

14-10-38

Extended and Reissued for 4-11-38.

(Intld.) C. E. A. S. A. D. J.

[O. 27. 17 and 20-10-38.]

A Forecast of Constitutional Changes

(Continued from page 3)

probably be added to the existing three seats for Colombo. The Northern Province may have larger representation. If the Muslims of the Eastern and the North-Western Provinces are to be represented by one of themselves, these two provinces will probably have larger representation.

Estate Electorates

The Governor's own idea of estate electorates. I understand, has also received support from the Secretary of State and it is likely that certain estate areas will be grouped together to form these electorates.

The Southern division of the Western Province may also be provided with an additional seat for special reasons.

The nominated seats will probably remain at the present number, eight, although it is almost certain that in any future scheme of nominations the Burghers will have two members.

The Officers of State will disappear from the Council chamber, it is said. As a matter of fact they will be the first to welcome the change themselves, and no section of the public has at any time made a serious claim for their retention.

The number of Ministers, as expected, may be raised from seven to nine, the additional two being for Law and Finance. It is also likely that provision will be made in the amendment to the appointment of a Financial Expert to Government.

The salaries of the ministers will remain at Rs. 1,500 a month as at present, and any deputy-ministers, if provided for, will receive Rs. 750 a month, but the allowances of members will probably be reduced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 250. The total expenditure of salaries and allowances will remain almost as at present in spite of the additions to numbers.

The Executive Committee system, one of the bulwarks of the Donoughmore Constitution, is also likely to be scrapped. Its place will probably be taken by a set of consultative committees and the members will be relieved of a great part of the duties now devolving on them.

The introduction of the Cabinet system has also received the sanction of the Secretary of State, who, I understand, has expressed the hope that it will lead to the inauguration of a party system in Ceylon.

Statesman Wanted

The Prime Minister or Chief Minister (whatever his nomenclature is going to be) nominated by the Governor on the result of a poll in the House will form his Cabinet. The Secretary of State has also expressed the hope, I understand, that whoever is chosen Prime Minister will be statesman enough to make his Cabinet as representative as possible.

The reconstruction of the Public Service Commission is another of the recommendations, I am told.

There is also likely to be a re-grouping of departments under the various ministers.

Sir Andrew Caldecott, as I stated earlier, is due in Ceylon on October 23rd in the Strathmore, and I expect he will make a pronouncement or issue a statement before the end of the month. (Times.)

MR. ARTHUR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN

(Continued from page 1)

was put in an accountant's office for two years.

Then "Joe" was inspired to send Neville to his neglected plantation in the Bahamas.

That is, if it was an inspiration, for seven years work resulted in—nothing. Sisal hemp—obstinate as it is tough—would not grow there.

Town Hall

The Lord Mayor's office in Birmingham Town Hall..... one morning early 1935.....

The door opens: Arthur Neville Chamberlain walks in and sits at the desk. His dark hair is greying, for he is 46 now, but his figure is still slim, his walk springy, his complexion clear.

Andros Island to Lord Mayor's office: a strange transposition; a strange story—but a story of outstanding success after failure.

Neville came back, from the Bahamas to enter the family business, now Guest, Keen and Nettles.

There was a Chamberlain tradition in Birmingham by now.

"Joe" had done much for the city while he was Lord Mayor. It was during this three years' rule that great municipal reforms were carried out, a fine library and art gallery were built, public recreation grounds were opened, slums made way to wide, well-paved streets. The city's prosperity rose.

And "Joe's" work had been carried on by five of Neville's uncles and his cousin, who had held the office in the years since.

So the eyes of all Birmingham were on this new Chamberlain in their midst.

He became a director of Eliot's Metal Company, took over the business of Hoskin and Son, Manufacturers of metallic ships' berths, and became director of the Birmingham Small Arms Company.

His life took a new turn in 1911 when he married the lovely Ann Vere Cole, daughter of the Major W. V. Cole.

She was gifted—like Neville she had a love for music and her piano playing was often to soothe him when he was tired or worried.

The war slowed down the progressive work of the Council but in 1915 Neville Chamberlain was elected Lord Mayor—forty years after his father had held the office.

Now, indeed, was Neville Chamberlain the son of his father.

Prime Minister David Lloyd George, looking for new men and new methods, business men with drive, with "push and go" as he once said; has picked on Arthur Neville Chamberlain for the important job of Director-General of National Service, his task to organise military and civil man power. Yet he has no seat in Parliament.

There is nothing to stop Neville accepting. He renounced his profitable business interests when he became Lord Mayor. The call of public duty is strong.

He goes to London.

It is a thankless task—one at which he fails.

Later Lloyd George is to talk bitterly of him in his Memoirs as

one of his failures, as a "local man with a local mind," as having "no initiative or imagination—only a rigid competency."

Birmingham stood by him.

"He has been the victim of chicanery and wire-pulling," asserted the local newspapers. And indeed, history was to prove that correct.

He had no backing in the Cabinet; too many Ministers had their own reasons for obstructing his plans.

The Commons

Among the back-benchers in 1918 in the House of Commons is Arthur Neville Chamberlain, who, at 49, has at last entered politics as M. P. for the Ladywood Divisions Birmingham.

Lloyd George is still Prime Minister—and Neville remains a back-bencher.

It is perhaps as well for his career that he did, because many Conservative leaders went into exile, when Lloyd George gave way to Bonar Law in 1922.

Bonar Law promptly made him Postmaster-General, then, after a year Paymaster-General.

For a few months he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, then came a short spell of Socialist administration.

Stanley Baldwin—another of Lloyd George's war-time bright young men—who succeeded as Premier, would have had him as Chancellor, but he preferred the work as Minister of Health, about which he knew so much.

It was Neville Chamberlain who solved the post-war housing problem.

He was not a popular Minister. His cold delivery without a note in the manner of his father, his brusque waving aside of his interrupter against the traditions of the House, his lack of humour did not make for popularity.

Curiously, one of those who criticised him most for this was the same Leslie Hore Belisha, whose promotion from the Ministry of Transport to the War Office by Chamberlain was to shock die hards ten years later.

1929—and another Socialist Administration—put an end to Neville's successful reign as Minister of Health.

1931 saw him back as Chancellor of the Exchequer in the National Government, with the task of putting the nation's finances in order.

There was hardly a member who did not cheer him for his 1932 Budget—the first of six—when he had to announce a deficit of £32,000,000 and had the courage to face the House with empty hands but an optimistic speech.

The next Budget confirmed their faith when he counteracted the "no relief" Budget of the previous year with a surplus of £31,000,000, was able to announce taxation reliefs.

The third Budget was the one in which he told taxpayers that the story of "Bleak House" had been finished and they were now setting down to enjoy the first chapter of "Great Expectations."

That was a phrase inspired by Mrs. Chamberlain, whose influence with her husband has increased with the years.

On six occasions, in his shiny top-hat, accompanied by his wife

he carried the Chancellor's traditional, red despatch case to the House, and in his calm voice, whose tone and indecisiveness recalls to older people his father, rendered his accounts.

The sixth time there was a fire-cracker in the red case.

The name on it was National Defence Contribution—N. D. C. It was designed to levy an additional tax on all business profits over £2,000. Immediately there was an outcry—chiefly from his own supporters.

Quickly—a change of scenes—No. 10, Downing Street. The Chamberlains have made one of the shortest possible house-movings—from the Chancellery at No. 11, next door—but the most important in the country.

At 68 Neville Chamberlain has succeeded a man a year older who retired on the grounds of age.

His Premiership does not begin too auspiciously, for he has to announce right away that he has modified his N. D. C.

But his Premiership is to be more eventful than that: there are to be crises and crises international. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is to go; Lord Swinton is to be sacrificed over the "air muddle" up-road; there is to be a purge of the War Office; Hitler is to march into Austria.

And then, of course, there is the fear that Hitler will do the same in Czechoslovakia. The shadow of war is over Europe. Soldiers march to the frontiers. The people of every nation are resigned.

But in the Cabinet-Room of No. 10, Downing Street, a quietly spoken man faces his colleagues. "I think I will fly over and see Hitler." He says.

(Sunday Despatch.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 649.
In the matter of the estate of the late Sellappah Thambyaiyah of Kaithady Deceased.
Sethupillai widow of Sellappah Thambyaiyah of Kaithady Vs. Petitioner.

1. Thambyaiyah Selvaratnam
2. Thambyaiyah Rajaratnam
3. Thambyaiyah Canagaratnam
4. Ledchumiammah daughter of Thambyaiyah all of Kaithady, and
5. Chellappah Subramaniam of do presently of C. G. R. Cheddikulam

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 27th day of September 1938, in the presence of Mr. R. Sivagurunather, Proctor for the petitioner and an affidavit of the petitioner dated the 26th day of September 1938, having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd 3rd and 4th Respondents, for the purpose of watching their interests in this action, and that the petitioner as the widow of the said deceased, be and she is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased, issued to her accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other persons shall on or before the 14th day of November 1938, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

(Sgd) C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

The 27th day of September 1938
(O. 51, 17 & 20-10-38)

INTER-COLLEGIATE FOOTBALL

Three matches were worked off this weekend. Good crowds watched the games, but in all these the game was not clean and the referees appeared to have let the boys give vent to their anthropoid tendencies. This is not the type of soccer that should be countenanced by the Jaffna Schools Sports Association, much less promoted.

On Friday St. Patrick's College beat Manipay Hindu by the odd goal in three. Manipay showed more enterprise and better form than on the previous week-end. The game was fast and inclined to be rough from start. A few spirited exchanges saw St. Patrick's scoring off a good move by their right wing. They soon followed it up by converting a corner. Manipay making no mistake with a penalty the tally stood at two one at half-time. In the second half the St. Patrick's captain sprained his knee and had to be carried off the field. Soon after Manipay were given an indirect free kick in front of the St. Patrick's goal mouth and did not know how to take the kick. The referee let their opponents stand all round the ball marking whomsoever they liked. The rules clearly say that the opponents shall stand at least ten yards away when a free kick is taken except when they stand on their own goal line. Boys of course must learn the finer points of the game, but referees should make it a point not to be lax, at least in front of the goal mouth.

There was no change in the two teams.

Rev. J. Cartman refereed. Messrs. J. S. Selvaratnam and K. Sundararajah were linesmen.

The first match on Saturday in which Jaffna College beat Jaffna Hindu College by the only goal scored was a big draw. The teams were well matched. Hindu forced many corners but never succeeded in beating the Jaffna defence. Holding, pushing, and handling the ball were galore and perhaps unintentional, even the throws from touch were never thrown in properly. But when a player faced his own goal and obstructed an opponent, he could not be touched. Jaffna College scored off a free kick from mid-field, just before the finish.

On the Jaffna College side Nadarajah and Selvarajah played instead of Kamalarajah and Aiyadurai.

On the Hindu side Yegaratanam played instead of Suriyar.

Mr. A. J. Casipillai refereed. Messrs. C. E. V. Navaratnasingam and E. C. Ponnudurai were linesmen.

In the second match on Saturday St. Henry's College beat Central College one to nil. Here too the game was far from desirable. Many a time you saw a linesman waving his flag frantically and the game going on merrily as if nothing had happened.

On the St. Henry's side Gabriel and Anandaadarajah played instead of Swaminathan and Balasubramaniam.

On the Central side Richards played instead of Pararajasingam.

Mr. K. A. Selliah refereed. Messrs. S. S. Selvadurai and J. P. Nagalingam were linesmen.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 433.
In the matter of the intestate estate
of the late Sabapathippillai Chel-
liah 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 Saba-
pathippillai Chelliah of In-
nuvil 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. Gnanasundaram Proctor
on the part of the petitioner and on
reading the affidavit and petition of
the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed
1st respondent be appointed Guardian-
ad-litem over the minor 2nd respon-
dent and that Letters of Administra-
tion 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 satisfac-
tion 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.

[O. 48. 13 & 17-10-38.]

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 Aru-
mugam 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. NavaratnaRajah, 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 Respond-
ent be and he is hereby appointed
guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 7th
minor Respondents to represent their
interest in the testamentary proceed-
ings (b) that the petitioner be and she
is hereby declared entitled as widow
of the abovenamed 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
Sivagnanammah wife of Vaiti-
lingam Muttucumaraswamy of
Vannarponnai East, Deceased
Sellammah widow of Nagathar
Senathirajah of Kondavil East,
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Murugesu Muttiah and wife
2. Sivapakiam
3. Saraswathy daughter of Senathi-
rajah
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 Peti-
tion of the Petitioner having been
read:

It is ordered that Letters of Ad-
ministration 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 shew suffi-
cient 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.]

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