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POPULATION PROBLEM AND STANDARD OF LIFE

Divergent Tendencies in Different Countries

INDIAN TRADITION OF "PLAIN-LIVING AND HIGH THINKING"

By T. K. Duraiswami Aiyar,

(in his Sir William Meyer Lectures in the Madras University)

WE shall proceed to consider the mal-adjustments relating to the problem of population and standard of life. Some publicists are of opinion that this problem is of fundamental importance in Indian economy and that on its solution depends the economic health of the country. The population trends at the present day are different in different countries. In one group of countries, among which may be included England and the United States of America, there is anxiety over the prospect of a population increasing only slowly which, it is feared, may ultimately result in a decline. In another group of countries like Germany and Italy frantic efforts are being made to increase the rate of growth of the population. As one writer puts it, "Italy tries to discourage celibacy and childlessness and to encourage the raising of large families by taxing bachelors and married couples with no or few children; by granting tax reduction and exemptions to State employees with at least seven children and to other workers and employees with at least ten children; by granting birth premia and family allowances; by giving preference to men and women with relatively large families in allotting places in the central and local government services and in private enterprises and also in the allocation of cheap houses and flats and by providing a wide range of services for protecting mothers and children. Italy has introduced severe laws against birth-control propaganda and deliberate abortion. She impeded the flow of labour from the country to the towns and initiated a move-

ment in the opposite direction. But all her efforts to increase the number of births have been a complete failure." Germany also has been adopting various measures with a view to stimulating artificially an increase in her population. A third group of countries among which may be included Russia, India and Japan, has been experiencing an increase in population.

Indian Conditions

These divergent tendencies in different groups of countries, afford food for reflection. As regards the effect of an increasing population on economic progress one cannot be dogmatic. It all depends on conditions. During the nineteenth century there was a large increase in population in England and the United States of America. But it was accomplished by a more than proportionate increase in the production of wealth which resulted in a steady and rapid rise in the standard of living of the population of those countries. Let us proceed to examine the bearing of the increase in population of India on her economic progress. There have been two well-defined schools of thought on this question. One school maintains that there has been a corresponding increase in the growth of food-stuffs in India and a more than corresponding increase in the production of manufactured goods; and consequently there is no need for anxiety. Another school maintains that in view of the depressingly low standard of life of the bulk of the population of the country and in view of the difficulty that is experienced in equipping the population ade-

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CATHOLIC PETITION TO WHITEHALL

Opposition to Education Bill

MINISTER WILL READ SECRET MEMORANDUM IN COUNCIL

SPEAKING at a public meeting held on Sunday at the Buddhist Hall, Moratuwa, in support of the Education Bill, Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Minister of Education, said that if the Bill was not passed by the State Council there was no reason why he or his Executive Committee should continue to function.

He referred to conversions made by missionaries and said that if anybody declared that missionaries did not convert Buddhists and Hindus through mission schools it was a deliberate lie. He could prove that Christian schools were proselytising institutions. Sixty five per cent. of the Ceylonese were Buddhists, he added, and the present opposition was against the grant of liberty and swaraj to the country.

Mr. Kannangara produced a copy, which he described as "a secret memorandum sent to the Secretary of State by the Catholic Union, dated April 27th 1938". He explained that he would read it in entirety in the State Council and then they could find out who their friends and enemies were.

Ministers Taken to Task

Colombo, Monday. "The Secretary of State has been petitioned by a certain section of the Roman Catholics, about my work as Education Minister," declared Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara, at a public meeting in support of the Education Bill, at the Sri Dharmaloka Vidyalaya, Peliyagoda, Kelaniya, last night.

"I shall read that petition from beginning to end in the State Council", he added.

"Not only myself", he continued "but Sir Baron Jayatillaka, and Mr. S. W. R. Dias Bandaranaike have both been taken to task."

"It has been stated that Sir Baron's provision for the vaccination of pilgrims to a certain shrine was actuated

by religious motives, as pilgrims to Adam's Peak and Kataragama are not required to get themselves vaccinated."

"Mr. Bandaranaike's legislation regarding the fishing industry has brought on him a similar stricture from the same quarter."

Should Be Made Public

Mr. Kannangara proceeded that it was essential that the contents of that petition should be made known to the public, so that they might know to what extent attempts had been made to show that Ministers had not been able to do their work satisfactorily.

"They have tried to make out", he said, "that as Buddhists, we have acted against the interests of the Christians, and that even if political reforms are granted to this country, safeguards should be applied for the protection of their religious, civil liberties and rights."

"According to the Donoughmore Constitution," he declared, "it is my Committee who should be able to guide educational policy. The Committee should have the power to introduce legislation on matters educational."

"If we were told that under the Donoughmore Constitution, we would not be given control of the Department of Education, it would be another matter. But now, every other Minister can bring legislation affecting his departments, while I alone am unable to deal with education!"

Present Procedure

At present he had to take his proposals to the Board of Education, he continued, and not to the State Council, to which he was really responsible for his actions. Notwithstanding this, the Education Board was not responsible, either to the Executive Committee or to the Council.

"We shall either have to get this Bill passed," he concluded,

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Mr. A. Mahadeva Supports Education Bill

Denominational School System A Dearly Got Privilege

Nothing Very Objectionable if Bill Is Modified

THE following is the full text of Mr. A. Mahadeva's speech on the Education Ordinance, during the Second Reading of the Bill in the State Council.—

We have just listened with great pleasure to the speech of the Hon. the Minister for Health and we only regret that the public speeches outside this House on this question were not marked by the same equable temper as characterised the speech of the Hon. the Minister. We can only regret, Sir, the expressions and statements that were given expression to by various speakers at public meetings and whose resolutions have inundated most of the Members of this Council.

Mr Francis de Zoysa: All the Members.

Mr. Mahadeva: Or all the Members of this Council on the Education Bill.

Sometimes I felt at a loss to understand what all this ado was about, but as I read some of the papers, Sir, I found that this controversy was resolving itself into a controversy between the Christian community on the one hand and the Buddhist and Hindu communities on the other.

Both Sides Quilty

I have no desire to apportion blame in this controversy. I believe both speakers on behalf of the Christian schools as well as speakers on behalf of Buddhist and Hindu schools have been guilty of statements which should never have been made in a public controversy. I have heard it said, Sir, by the Catholics that this Bill is the result of machinations of the Minister of Education and a Buddhist Committee of Education. I have heard it also said by a Buddhist member of this Council that the Buddhists must stand together and fight for their rights as if the Buddhists were being given special privileges under this Bill.

When language of that kind is used, it is obvious, Sir, that men who have not studied the Bill will become alarmed and the Christians will think that some of their cherished privileges are being taken away and the Buddhists will feel that a Buddhist Minister of Education has come to protect their cause. I believe none of these things has happened. I feel, Sir, that if only the Minister of Education had made the statement he made today, much of the bitterness that has been created by the controversy over this Education Bill would have disappeared. Today he made a statement that there is no intention whatever on the part of the Committee to do away with the privileges which are attached to denominational schools as they exist today I believe, Sir, an assurance like

that, if embodied in the Ordinance itself, would immediately silence all controversy.

Reason for the Controversy

And I will give you the reason, Sir, why this controversy has assumed the proportions it has. After various committees and commissions had sat and after a long struggle, the leaders of thought of all religious denominations in the Island—Buddhists, Hindus, Christians—all agreed on a particular system of education as desirable in the best interests of the Island. They felt that the best system of education was an education which was given in the religious atmosphere of the pupil-belonging to a particular school.

You will remember, Sir, from the history given by the Hon. the Minister of Health that at one time there were great difficulties placed in the way of opening Hindu and Buddhist schools. But later on gradually a better frame of mind came over the British authorities who were in control of education and they permitted Buddhist and Hindu schools to be opened. And in that controversy, Sir, in which I believe the Hon. the Leader of the House, the late Sir P. Ramanathan and the Hon. the Minister of Health were great protagonists, they all fought for one principle, that is, that no education is worth having unless there is at the same time a definite religious atmosphere pervading the education that is given in a school. It was a principle which met with considerable resistance from the authorities at the time. I believe it was Governor Wanning who wanted to have all State Schools, but the pressure from the public of Ceylon represented by the leaders of the different communities was so great that he had to yield, and finally the principle gained acceptance that there should be denominational schools.

Now Sir, that was a great victory to those who felt that religion was essential and should not be divorced from education.

The State School Idea

But today, Sir, there is a different class of thought appearing in the horizon; that State schools should supply every educational need; that denominational schools are undesirable; and rightly or wrongly the people have got the impression that the Hon. the Minister of Education is one of those who favour State schools at the expense of denominational schools.

In that state of affairs, there is one body, more than any other, the Catholic community who are very firm believers in the necessity of educating the children in a Catholic atmosphere. They got alarmed when they saw this new Educational Bill which made no

reference whatever to a fight which had been fought and which ended in a victory to those to whom denominational schools were dear, to the fight fought in the past by those great stalwarts to whom I referred. There was no reference whatever to that victory, but in its place power was taken under this Ordinance to frame regulations which ignored that victory and which may lead in the future to the destruction of the system of denominational schools. I refer, Sir, to section 32—rule-making powers.

Dear to All

Now, Sir, when matters were in this state, those to whom the denominational school system was dear—and by that I do not mean merely the Christian denominations who have taken a prominent part in this agitation, but even those Buddhists and those Hindus to whom this system is dear—were very reluctant to see the system of denominational schools abolished.

I believe the Hon. the Member for Colombo South gave notice of a resolution sometime back that all schools should be State schools in the Island. I believe he has now changed his views, but he was of a different opinion on it and he gave notice of that resolution. The matter was considered by the Executive Committee of Education and I am not sure whether it has reported yet, but certainly the decision arrived at was that the Executive Committee was against the abolition of the denominational school system. If it be a fact that today the Executive Committee of Education is against the abolition of the denominational school system, if it be a fact that so prominent a Buddhist as the Minister of Health himself does not desire to see the denominational school system abolished because you will remember he suggested that a certain proviso should be entered in this Bill, I am surprised how this agitation outside took the shape it has taken and assumed the proportions it has assumed.

Speaker Supports Bill

Today I received a communication from my constituents asking me to support the Education Bill. I intend to support the Bill with a certain modification more or less on the lines moved by the Hon. the Minister of Health. But I cannot understand why these stalwarts in Jaffna who were the originators and founders of the Hindu Board of Education, who lend their strongest support to the Hindu Board of Education, are silent when a long fought and won privilege is ignored in this Bill and not merely ignored but danger is revived to the denominational schools because of the

CATHOLIC PETITION TO WHITEHALL

(Continued from Page 1.)

"or we shall have to think that we have lost the educational future of this country."

Messrs. J. N. Jinendradasa, Principal of the Nalanda Vidyalyaya, and Dr. E. W. Adikaram Principal of the Kotte Ananda Sastralaya, and Mr. S. Sanmuganathan were among the other speakers who spoke in support of the Bill.

The Ven. Ratmalane Dharmakirti Sri Dharmaranda, Principal of the Vidyalyankara Oriental College, presided, and two resolutions were passed calling upon the members of the State Council to pass the Bill, and asking every member to attend the Committee stages of the discussion, so that no amendments might be made which would nullify its effects.

powers that are being taken under this Ordinance by the Minister and his Executive Committee.

I said, Sir, that from my point of view there is nothing very objectionable in this Bill if the statement which the Hon. the Minister made today at the opening of this debate will only be incorporated in this Bill. I understand that statement to mean that there is no intention whatever of doing away with the present denominational system of schools. It can easily be embodied in Clause 32. After embodying the various rule-making powers you can say, "provided however that nothing in these rules should give power to affect prejudicially the present system of denominational schools."

I think if that is done, and I know as a Hindu, speaking as a Hindu, not merely as a Hindu but one who is intimately connected with several Hindu schools and is the Manager of more than one Hindu school, it would be a situation which would prove extremely acceptable to the Hindu population of this Island. Judging from the speech of the Hon. the Minister of Health I believe such a proviso would also prove acceptable to a very large section of the Buddhist schools. After the assurance given by the Hon. the Minister of Education verbally, I fail to see why it should not be embodied in this Bill, and thus end a controversy which has been most unfortunate in its effects so far.

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THE VIRTUES JAFFNA HAS LOST

Causes for Increase of Crime In The Country

ANOTHER ANTI-CRIME RALLY IN JAFFNA

"WE are fast losing the virtues which once made the Jaffna man the master wherever he went. Circumstances no doubt cripple him: Courage and faith can still make him worthy of his ancestors."

Thus observed Mr. V. Veerasingham, Principal, Manipay Hindu College, at the third of the series of propaganda meetings against crime organised by the Uduvil Village Committee.

The meeting was held at the Saiya School, Uduvil, and was presided over by Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam.

Miss. L. G. Bookwalter, Principal, Uduvil Girls English School, speaking first, said that one aspect which is the root of crime is the unemployment of youngsters. She asked why young men who are awaiting their results from academic examination should not help their parents at home.

She recommended carpentry and masonry as suitable and respectable work for most of our youngsters. Further these men who have taken up to these professions should be included into society and respected by those whose profession is to sit and write under the roof.

Emphasising on dignity of labour, she said it was better to do some work rather than to while away the time in some boutique or along the road.

By working in the fields nature revealed itself to the farmer, and there lay the importance of manual labour.

Causes Mainly Social

Mr. V. Mutucumar, Vice-Principal, Parameswara College, next spoke. He said that the causes of the increase of crime were mainly social, though economic and political conditions had made the situation acute. The influences that had been at work for over a century, undermining the structure of society were being felt only now. The old Feudal System of the Tamils which had been firmly established in Jaffna was fast decaying and no new order had yet taken its place. The old social discipline was losing its hold on people and new freedom had not yet taken root.

Under the old order of society the land-lord was a sort of a magistrate for his tenants, who were loyal to him and law abiding. The land-lord also behaved himself with dignity, and kept up his position.

He welcomed the new freedom but the element of discipline was

lacking in it. Educated people who understood the situation should take in hand the new forces and give them a new direction and a fresh stability. The French people said "Noblesse oblige"; the higher classes should make the advances. The educated people should treat the ignorant with kindness. When an erstwhile tenant wished to have tom-tom and music at a social function, the superior should help him to have them instead of putting obstructions in his way.

Crime would be on the decline, if there were social freedom and scope for the exercise for the super-abundant energies of the people who were feeling their way into a new freedom.

Unsettled Life

In our economic and political life also there was transition with the introduction of adult franchise and a new outlook had been introduced—State Council Elections and Village Committee elections had unsettled the life of the people. Again the new social conditions had given rise to unemployment. Under the old social order each man had a place in the economic structure having a job to do. Under the new condition there was work, but not of the kind each man would like to have.

In a period of transition like that, there was bound to be an increase of crime. Till life was adjusted to the new conditions, crimes could not be brought under control.

He therefore suggested that some constructive social, economic and political reform be carried out by those taking an interest in the anti-crime movement.

A Practical Suggestion

A practical suggestion he made was the creation of peasant-proprietors. Landless men had no stake in the country. They were reckless. There should be a scheme for buying lands from impoverished landowners and parcelling it out among the labouring classes. Assistance also should be given to them for making improvements. The money advanced could be recovered in a number of years. Such schemes were being worked out in progressive countries like Italy. Schemes also could be introduced for reviving industries. It was well known that among the landless classes those who had learnt to work as masons and carpenters were less prone to crime than those without any stake in the country.

The labouring classes should feel there was justice in all the relations

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Puttur Well Irrigation Scheme

Proposals Before Executive Committee

It is proposed that the Puthur Well in the Jaffna Peninsula, popularly believed to be bottomless, should be used as a source of water supply for irrigating 1,600 acres of paddy fields.

The proposals for the scheme are now being considered by the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands.

The Director of Irrigation has recommended the immediate installation of a Diesel pump for testing the capacity of the well.

In his opinion a continuous draw off of twenty-five cubic feet per second for sixteen hours a day is necessary for the proposed scheme. If the test proves unsatisfactory, it is suggested that the pump could be usefully employed elsewhere.

Two Channels

Two irrigation channels of one and a half miles are required to two blocks of eight hundred acres each.

The proprietors concerned, it is reported, have agreed to the introduction of an irrigation rate to cover the cost of the scheme. They have also been told that the Government cannot take the responsibility for the water turning brackish.

The Government Agent of the Northern Province suggests that in view of the reference made to Puthur Well by Sir Emerson Tennant, that the lands irrigated by the water procured from the well were found to yield no increased crops, the experiment might be tried on a small area at first, instead of providing irrigation channels at once for the whole of the 1,600 acres.

INDIAN SADHU EMULATES CHRIST

Walked Across Flooded River

Delhi.

An Indian Sadhu from South India is reported to have emulated Christ's walking on the Sea of Galilee.

The Holy man wanting to cross a flooded river approached a ferryman and requested to be ferried across.

The ferryman, not impressed by the Sadhu from a financial point of view refused.

Unperturbed, and with a beaming smile, the Sadhu entered the river which was over six feet deep.

Spectators say that he walked across the river in a few minutes.

Ceylon's New Puisne Judge

Mr. J. H. B. Nihill, M.A., K.C., M.C., Attorney-General of British Guiana, has been appointed a Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

THE CEYLON V. C. ORDINANCE

INDIA GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION

KING'S ASSENT NOT LIKELY

Colombo, Oct. 31.

It is understood that the Government of India have definitely refused to accept the recent amendment to the Village Franchise Ordinance passed by the Ceylon State Council. The Government of India, it appears feel that the amendment, which excludes all the estate labourers, including even the Sinhalese, from franchise, cannot be regarded as a satisfactory solution of the rights of the Indian labourers.

Mr. H. M. Dasai, who recently went to Simla, had placed the viewpoints of the Indian labourers in Ceylon before the India Government, whose present attitude is believed to be the result of this representation.

Subsequent to the reply of the Government of India, H. E. the Governor of Ceylon, it is further understood, referred the amended Bill to His Majesty's Government for fresh consideration. In view of the firmness of the India Government, it is not unlikely that the Secretary of State for the Colonies may advise His Majesty not to give assent to the Bill.

Further Rain And Thunderstorms Likely

Weather Conditions

"The weather has taken a turn after a period of fairly settled conditions and an increase of rain has been reported generally", says Dr. D. T. E. Dassanayake of the Colombo Observatory.

Monsoon

"Still, it is more or less of the inter-monsoonal type," he added, "with irregularly distributed afternoon and evening thunderstorms."

In Colombo, the thunderstorm on Saturday had brought about two-and-a-half inches of rain in about forty minutes.

The rainfall reported yesterday morning at 9.30 for the previous 24 hours showed a slight decrease from that of the preceding day.

Three stations, however, reported falls of over an inch, Paranthan recording the highest amount with 2.91 inches, while Jaffna (2.59 in.) and Nitre Cave (1.00 in) were close behind.

"General conditions," said Dr. Dassanayake, "seem unsettled, and further rain is likely, and may be accompanied by thunderstorms."

District Court Transfers

Mr. K. M. Chellappan, Chief Clerk, District Court, Jaffna, is transferred to Galle as Chief Clerk, District Court, with effect from December 1, 1938.

Mr. S. Thillaiyar, Chief Clerk, Gampaha Police Court, succeeds him in Jaffna.

The Travancore National & Quilon Bank Jaffna Branch (In Liquidation)

The Office of this Bank has been removed to "Kalyani" at the Junction of 3rd Cross Street and Main Street from the 1st November 1938.

The Office will be open for redemption of Jewels and other business with the Public from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. on all days except Saturdays, Sundays and Bank holidays.

Sgd. J. SUBRAMANIAM LEWIS
Liquidator

[Mis. 184. 3-11-38]

DENTAL NOTICE

S. Imai, (Japanese Dentist)
Colombo,

will be at Jaffna at Tiruchelvam Buildings, Main Street, Jaffna, from 7th to 16th November 1938.

[Mis. 183. 3-11-38]



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1938.

THE PROSPECTS OF FEDERATION

DURING THE LAST FEW WEEKS the attitude of British statesmen over the question of Indian Federation seems to have undergone some undesirable change, due partly perhaps to the relief of tension in Europe and partly to the widening cleavage between the Muslim League and the Congress on the one hand and on the other to the reluctance of the Princes to democratise their governments. Reuter's summary of a leading article in the "London Times" on this question, which is published in the Hindu reflects this changed attitude. Some six months ago that paper, commenting on two articles by LORD LOTHIAN on Federation, stressed the need for placating responsible nationalist opinion in India and urged the democratisation of the States as the only step towards that end. The paper went on to say, "The Congress Party and many Muslim leaders feel an intense dislike of the prospect of being faced in the Central Legislature by a powerful bloc of what they call palace nominees. It must be admitted that, if the States remain as they are, these ultra-conservative elements may become a dead weight rather than a stabilising force at the centre." It put the responsibility for a deadlock over the question of Federation on the reluctance of Indian States to liberalise their constitutions.

Since then nothing has happened to show that Indian Nationalist opinion has undergone any change over this question. SARDAR VALLABHAI PATEL speaking recently at the Baroda State Subjects' Conference has made a clear

declaration that, "unless and until popular legislatures are established in the States and the States' administrations are carried on with the full consent and approval of the people's representatives, it is futile to talk of Federation." Congress leaders have made no secret of their opposition to Federation in their utterances both in London and in India. It is surprising that now the "Times" jumps to the conclusion that Indian opposition to Federation may be easily exaggerated and that the Haripura resolution does not make the democratisation of the States the responsibility of the Congress party. It further goes on to read an unedifying lesson to Indian opinion from the European situation. "Even if the States were more immovable and conservative than they are now, would Indian democrats gain by imitating the worst follies of contemporary continental Europe by refusing to co-operate with autocracies?" The results of that co-operation are too well-known to the world to need mention here. The suggestion that "the Princes are more likely to accept the development of constitutional government in their territories when once they are within Federation" is not likely to take in any Indian leaders. Once entrenched within the walls of Federation, they are more likely to be intransigent than responsive to popular demand. The reluctance of the Princes and the Pan-Islamic agitation engineered by Mr. JINNAH encourage the "Times" to utter a warning that "if Federation were successfully opposed on such grounds, it would be safe to prophesy that the unity of India would be imperilled by the inevitable formation of ideological and even religious fronts, and the Princes might be tempted to form a defensive alliance outside the Federal Legislature. Nothing should be done which might lead to a slow disintegration of unity and the revival of ancient divisions, fanaticisms and ambitions". If these dangers are to be avoided, it is the duty of responsible British statesmen to face the realities of the situation and, instead of encouraging or exploiting such fissiparous tendencies, to conciliate the Indian National Congress by making the minimum changes demanded by Mahatmaji. Unless the States' representatives are returned by a free popular election and the reservations at the centre are considerably relaxed, the Congress will not be in a mood to work Federation. Without the full co-operation of the Congress which controls the government of eight provinces, Federation is bound to be still-born. The only other alternative before the British Raj will be a return to the path of repression which has been abandoned as fruitless.

Bihar's Example

It is reported that the Bihar Government have, at the request of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is now touring Europe, decided to employ four expelled Czechoslovakian Jews in the Industries Department of the Government. Their salary has been fixed at Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 each per mensem. To us in Ceylon who are notoriously generous in paying fat emoluments to foreign experts, this scale of salary might seem incredibly low. But there it is, and we have no reason to doubt the report. Circumstances, no doubt, compelled these unfortunate exiles to accept such a low salary as that. Whatever that might be, the point we wish to stress here is the availability, at present in industrially progressive countries like Czechoslovakia, of tried experts who are in search of billets and a place to lay their heads. It is a fact that Ceylon is in dire need of practical scientists and industrialists to exploit the many untapped sources of wealth in the country and to explore possibilities of new industries for the economic advancement of this Island. We therefore commend to the authorities here the example of Bihar for earnest consideration. Cheap but expert service is available. Let us remember that we help ourselves while helping these foreign experts by employing them.

A Current Commentary

Should Hindus be Grateful to Christian Missionaries?

By S. A. P.

THE New Education Bill has created a lot of stir in the country and this is all for good. The Buddhists and Hindus should thank the Christian missionaries for pointing out—though unintentionally—the good features of the Bill. During the course of the agitation for and against the Bill, Christian missionary activity has come in for a good deal of comment. Have their activities been to the good of the country? Some say "yes", others "no". In considering this question I am reminded of a conversation between a nationalist Indian and an Englishman. The Englishman asked the Indian, "what will be the lasting benefit of British rule in India?" "The Anglo-Indian population," replied the Indian. Similarly if I am asked about the benefits of Christian missionary activities, I will point out to the Christians in our midst.

The great Arumuganavalar in his pamphlet on "The State of Religion in Jaffna," has in his inimitable way traced the origin of the Christian population in our midst. He says "many

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON

Visible in Ceylon

There will be a total eclipse of the moon visible in Ceylon in the early hours of November 8th, states the November bulletin of the Ceylon Astronomical Society. The moon will enter the umbra (the first appearance of the shadow) at 2.11 a.m. and will leave the umbra (the final disappearance of the shadow) at 5.42 a.m.

Total eclipse begins at 3.15 a.m. and ends at 4.35 a.m.

poor people, even though they realise that Hinduism is the true religion, become Christians for the sake of getting free tuition in Christian schools, or for getting a teacher's or preacher's job, or for getting government jobs through Christian influence, or for marrying Christian maidens for their beauty or for their dowry."

Navalar realised that Christian schools were the greatest enemies of Hinduism and it was because of this that he began starting Hindu schools. As long as Hindu children study in Christian schools, they will be a danger to Hindu religion and culture. They are brought up in an impressionable age in an alien atmosphere and the harm can seldom be rectified. A few of them fall victims to the machinations of the padres and become converts.

Some Hindus may think that the days of proselytisation are gone; if they do so they are living in fool's paradise. I am told that missionaries are trying their best to bring as many heathens as possible into the Christian fold. I understand that Christian training schools are a fertile field for Missionary activities. Only the other day, Mr. Rajaratnam told us how we had been robbed of some promising young men.

The pity of the whole thing is that we are aiding and abetting them. Christian schools are mostly supported by Hindus; we send our children there and give handsome donations for building funds etc. But when the products of these Christian schools grow up, they are not given jobs unless they become Christians. Hindu teachers on the staffs of Christian Schools are very rare. It is high time that Hindus became a bit assertive and stood up for their rights.

In this connection it will be good if our Hindu leaders follow the example of the Buddhists. During the debate on the Education Bill, Mr. Jayah said that Buddhist leaders like Sir Baron were educated in Christian schools and therefore they should be grateful to Christian Missionaries. Sir Baron's reply to this was remarkable. He said, "I am loyal to my College. But I have a higher loyalty—loyalty to my faith—and if interests conflict then there is no question where I stand."

BRACEGIRDLE COMMISSION EXONERATES I. G. P.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka's Version
Disbelieved

MR. WEDDERBURN'S "SERIOUSLY
INACCURATE STATEMENTS"

THE Bracegirdle Commission has completely exonerated Mr. P. N. Banks, the Inspector-General of Police, by accepting his version of the Bracegirdle deportation episode and rejecting Sir Baron Jayatilaka's.

The Commissioners in their report state:

"We are of the opinion that Mr. Banks had no improper motive in desiring to obtain the expulsion of Mr. Bracegirdle. The imputation that he or Mr. Ferguson was acting under the influence of Mr. Thomas we have no hesitation in rejecting."

With regard to Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Leader of the State Council and Home Minister (by whom the original 'charges' were made), the Commissioners state:

"As to Sir Baron no motive has been assigned for the untruth of his version by Mr. Banks and the evidence does not justify a speculation as a motive. We hold, however, that his version of the interview to the effect that Mr. Banks clearly gave him the impression that repatriation was intended and not deportation, is entirely unconvincing. We must accept Mr. Banks' version, and reject Sir Baron's."

"Unacceptable"

"We hold that the letter to Mrs. Sirmanc (Sir Baron's niece) particularly when construed with reference to P100, is completely inconsistent with his version that repatriation was discussed, and moreover it is consistent with a discussion about deportation. Sir Baron's explanation as to what he meant by that letter is completely unacceptable."

The Commissioners add: "We are compelled to say that we must accept Mr. Banks' version. It is not for us to canvass Sir Baron's motive."

Inaugurate Statements

With regard to the Chief Secretary, Mr. M. M. Wedderburn, the Commissioners state: "It is distinctly unfortunate, to say the least of it, that Mr. Wedderburn did not examine Mr. Ferguson's memorandum before setting out to face the State Council, otherwise he would not only have seen the difference between the procedure adopted by the Police in the Arab case, and the procedure which Mr. Banks says he adopted in this instance

"We must repeat that it is extremely unfortunate that he should have relied on his memory when he proposed to inform the State Council that everything was in order and done according to precedent. Mr. Wedderburn unfortunately has made a number of seriously inaccurate statements."

The Commission's Report which is unanimous was published

What Will Sir Baron Do?

Notice of Confidence Motion in Council

THE findings of the Bracegirdle Commission have placed Sir Baron Jayatilaka in an awkward situation. Sir Baron had charged the Inspector-General of Police with lying and fabricating a letter and the Board of Ministers had recommended Mr. Bank's dismissal. Sir Baron had also declared that he could not possibly work in future with Mr. Banks.

According to Sir Baron's declaration and in view of the finding of the Commission who have disbelieved his version, Sir Baron, it is expected, would resign his Ministership.

But there is a move by members of the State Council to prevent Sir Baron from taking such a step.

At several conferences held among the members of Council it was decided to move a vote of confidence in Sir Baron Jayatilaka, the Leader of the State Council.

Mr. E. R. Tambimuttu has accordingly given notice of the following motion to be moved when the State Council meets next Tuesday:

This House desires to record its full confidence in the Hon. Sir D. B. Jayatilaka, Minister of Home Affairs and Leader of the State Council.

It is understood the European and Muslim members have expressed their willingness to support the motion, while the three Jaffna members have not yet decided upon the course of action to be followed.

Councillors to Confer

Colombo, Wednesday.

An urgent message has been sent to the members of the State Council

yesterday and its findings fill seventy-three pages.

The Commission consisting of Sir Sydney S. Abrahams (Chairman), Sir Stewart Schneider and Mr. Stanley Obeyesekere, was appointed by H. E. the Governor on November 24 last year, to inquire all the circumstances which led to the making of an order for the deportation of Bracegirdle, as well as to inquire into the circumstances in which the Inspector-General, Mr. Banks, made the application for such order to the Chief Secretary, Mr. M. M. Wedderburn.

Arabs Favour Treaty With Britain

Demand for Stoppage of Jewish Immigration

London, Nov. 1.

An Arab Moslem delegation headed by Allouba Pasha, a former Minister of the Egyptian Government, has arrived in London to submit to the British Government the resolution on Palestine, passed at the World Arab Moslem Congress at Cairo.

According to Allouba, the Congress demands the immediate stoppage of Jewish immigration, the establishment of a National constitutional Government, with full safeguards for the minorities, and a Treaty of Alliance with Britain.

It is expected that the delegation will meet Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

The other delegates include Messrs. Abdur-Rahman Siddiqui and Abdul Khalik Zaman, Members of the Indian Congress.

JOBS FOR EXILED CZECH JEWS

Four Scientists for Bihar

Ranchi Oct. 31.

The United Press learns that the Bihar Government have decided to employ on Rs. 250. to Rs. 500 per mensem each four expelled Czechoslovakian Jews in the Industries Department of the Government in response to the request of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru.

One of the Jews will be in charge of the scheme for controlling floods and rivers in Bihar. The second will be an expert in electricity or agriculture. The third will be an industrial organiser while the fourth will be an industrial chemist.

by Mr. D. Susanta de Fonseka, Deputy Speaker, asking them to attend a conference at 9 o'clock to night to discuss what line of action the members of the State Council should take in connection with the report of the Bracegirdle Commission.

It is not likely that the Ministers will attend this conference.

The conference proposes to have a stringent talk on the whole question.

They propose to decide, whether they should support the Board of Ministers in any action the Board may take.

They will also discuss the question of going to the country on this issue.

The confidence motion in Sir Baron Jayatilaka will also be discussed.

Ministers' Attitude

The Ministers, it is understood, have already discussed the attitude they should adopt on the present issue.

The Ministers have also considered the question of resignation, which may eventually mean the dissolution of the State Council.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka is out of Colombo just now, but he is expected to return this evening.

A NEW CHINESE FEDERAL GOVT

JAPAN'S INTENTIONS IN CHINA

RECOGNITION BY GERMANY AND ITALY

London, Nov. 1.

THE "Daily Herald" Diplomatic Correspondent states that in the next few days Japan will establish a new Chinese Federal Government at Nanking, which will be immediately recognised by Germany, Italy and Manchukuo.

Its programme will be based in an appeal to Chinese nationalism and the old struggle against western imperialism and will adopt the old slogans of the Kuomintang—abolition of unequal treaties, withdrawal of European troops, abolition of foreign settlements and extra territorial rights.

The correspondent says that the real purpose of Japanese policy in China will be to drive out all western influence political, economic and financial.

A big effort will be made to enlist the support of the Chinese themselves for a policy of "East Asia for East Asiatics."

He adds that it is expected that the Japanese Government will in the near future declare the Washington treaty null and void.

Success in the Ceylon Civil Service

Great credit attaches to the success of Mr. Benedict Ponniah who has passed out the Ceylon Civil Service Examination, first in order of merit. The second son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Ponniah of Naranthanai, now resident in Seremban, he is a nephew of Mr. B. P. Nicholas, Banker, Kuala Lumpur, of the Revd. Bro. S. Philip s. s. j. and of the late Mr. Charles I. Eumanuel C. C. S. and a brother-in-law of Mr. S. P. Innasimuttu of St. Patrick's College.

On the scholastic side as much as in sports, Mr. Ponniah's career has been marked by a series of brilliant attainments. For five years successfully he claimed the proud distinction of having secured and retained the first place in the District Religious Examination for Malayan Catholic Schools. He gained an Honours Certificate in the Cambridge Senior. He was awarded the Queen's Scholarship, on a special Examination tenable for six years. Last June, he graduated with Honours and was successful in the Law Tripos, from St. John's College Cambridge, at the same time annexing a cash prize for topping the list. Immediately after, he sat for the C. C. S. examination, again heading the list of candidates—an achievement which derives special importance from the fact that all this has been accomplished within a bare minimum of three years.

An Old School Cricket Captain a Hockey, Badminton and Soccer enthusiast, Benedict, even as a sportsman, swept the boards in school.

Insurance Bill for Ceylon

Draft to be Considered by Committee

A BILL to make provision for the regulation and supervision of insurance in Ceylon has been drafted for the consideration of the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry, and Commerce. The bill deals with insurance companies, provident associations and mutual insurance companies and co-operative life assurance societies.

The appointment of a Registrar of Insurance by the Governor is suggested.

Every insurer registered under the ordinance will according to the draft, deposit with the Registrar copies of all standard forms of policy contracts issued by him in Ceylon.

Exemptions

The provisions of the bill will not apply to trade unions registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance or to any insurance business carried on by the Government of Ceylon, or, if the Registrar so orders, in any case, and to such extent as he may specify in such order, to

any fund in existence and officially recognised by the Government of Ceylon before the appointed date as a fund maintained by or on behalf of Government servants or Government pensioners for the mutual benefit of contributors to the fund and of their dependents; or

any mutual or provident insurance society composed wholly of Government servants.

The market value on the day securities are deposited will be determined by the Deputy Financial Secretary.

The Executive Committee is to be empowered under the ordinance to make regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Ordinance.

The regulations will deal with the qualifications to be possessed by actuaries the procedure to be followed by the Deputy Financial Secretary in dealing with deposits, etc.

ALL-CEYLON V. C. COMMITTEE

Support for Education Bill

The Executive Committee of the All-Ceylon Village Committees Conference has passed a resolution supporting the Education Bill as it stands.

The Committee also decided to request Government to publish the new V. C. Ordinance in Sinhalese and Tamil as soon as it is enforced.

The Hindu Milk Fountain

A New Milk Bar in Grand Bazaar

The Hindu Milk Fountain, a new business venture, will be opened tomorrow at Grand Bazaar, opposite the Electric Power Station.

Dr. S. Subramaniam, J.P. will formally declare the Fountain open at 6 p.m. tomorrow.

Messrs. A. K. Navaratnam, Proctor S. C. and M. Chellappah, Hony. Supervisor, Co-operative Societies, have had ample encouragement from leading residents for this venture which they are launching tomorrow, for the convenience of the Hindu public. "We have taken all measures necessary," they say in a circular, "to blend this service with the charm of Hindu courtesy and hygiene."

The first sale at the Milk Fountain will take place on the opening day.

TWO DELIVERIES IN ONE YEAR

Sweeper Woman's Five Babies

Lucknow, Oct. 26.

Five children in one year—that sounds incredible. But a sweeper woman of Gonda, it is said, had two deliveries in the course of one year, giving birth to three children in the first and two in the second. Of those babies, three did not live while the other two are progressing satisfactorily.

NO FEDERATION WITH INDIA

Ceylon Congress Head On Independent Ceylon

London, Saturday

Ceylon's cultural debt to India was acknowledged by Mr. H. W. Amarasinghe, President of the Ceylon National Congress, and Mr. E. A. P. Wijeyeratne, speaking under the auspices of the India Swaraj League, London.

Mr. Amarasinghe said that Ceylon's ultimate political aspirations were complete independence on the lines of the Congress programme in India. In that degree at any rate Ceylon had a common cause with India.

Speaking of possible federation with India, Mr. Amarasinghe compared Ceylon to a grown up daughter of Mother India, and it was felt in this democratic age, he said, that Ceylon should be allowed to have her own independence.

Mr. Amarasinghe declared that the Ceylon delegation felt quite pleased with what it had accomplished in London. It had quite good receptions at the Colonial Office and everywhere friends of Ceylon received it with courtesy.

While it was impossible to make any definite statement on the subject of the deputation's talks at the Colonial Office, it could be said that the case for reforms had not gone by default and that it had been presented to the best of the deputation's ability.

POPULATION PROBLEM AND STANDARD OF LIFE

(Continued from page 1)

quately with the means of decent living, the increase in population is rather a complicating circumstance. As regards low standard of life of the people, we have the evidence of a very large number of family budgets collected in different parts of the country. Apart from this, we have abundant evidence pointing to the widespread destitution involving malnutrition of large numbers of the people. Responsible persons in the United States of America and England have stressed the need for raising the standard of living even in those countries where it is already considered to be high. Mr. Seeborn Rowntree has written with reference to England, "We shall never have a really healthy population until we solve the poverty problem—a problem which has baffled humanity throughout the ages. But do not let us despair." In view of such statements, we can understand the amount of leeway that we have to make before our condition can at all be considered anything like satisfactory.

In these circumstances, unless the increase in population in India enables us to organise our material resources better, so that a higher standard of life on that account will become possible, we cannot look with complacency on that numbers of our population being added to in a considerable measure. As matters stand, our death-rate as well as birth-rate is more than twice that of England and our infantile mortality is three times that of that country. According to the report of the Public Health Department, India is the main reservoir of infection for plague and cholera. Indian statesmen should bend their energies towards improving the health of the country so that the main condition for the promotion of economic progress may be fulfilled.

Standard of Life

"Turning our attention to the problem of standard of life in India, we have to reckon with a point of view which is not favourable to laying stress upon an increase in the standard of life. In India till recently there has been a tradition of 'plain living and high thinking'. In the past many a summit on the intellectual plane has been scaled by persons who devoted themselves to the pursuit of truth without paying regard to material emoluments. With such a background in this country there is a tendency on the part of the Congress party, of which Mahatma Gandhi is the foremost exponent, to look askance at the stress that is being laid on a high standard of life. The artificial and expensive standard that has been built up by prosperous members among the educated classes in this country does not fit in well with the depressingly low standard of life of the bulk of the population. The Congress party, however, is very keen on attacking the problem of the very low

Mr. Aryanayakam's Educational Activities

S. Indian Tour to Inaugurate Wardha Scheme

WARDHAGANJ Oct. 3.

Mr. Aryanayakam, Secretary of the Hindustani Tahmi Sangh, is leaving this evening for Mysore to perform the opening ceremony of the Basic National Education School, organised by the Mysore Wardha Education Committee. He will preside over the Wardha Basic Education Conference on November 3, and will discuss with the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan, Education Minister, Madras, on November 5, and 6 plans for introducing the Wardha Scheme in the Madras Presidency. On November 7, Mr. Aryanayakam will visit the newly-started Masulipatnam Basic Education Training School under the auspices of the Andhra Jatheya Kalashalaya and return to Wardha on November 16.

standard of life of the villager.

It is rather sad to contemplate, that capitalism such as has been functioning in this country has not produced results favourable to an increase in the standard of life of the bulk of the people. Whereas in England and the U. S. A. the influence of capitalism was felt in the technique of production being improved and a rise in the standard of life of the bulk of the people being effected, in India we have not had such beneficent results. The so-called high standard of life of the capitalists, money-leaders and big officials of this country is built up on the basis of a teeming population with a miserably low standard of life. Unless energetic measures all along the line are devised, without any delay, for the purpose of raising the standard of life of the villager, the industries that may be developed in the country will not have a flourishing market and the problem of the unemployment of the educated middle classes will not be solved. Leaders of public opinion in India must realise that the fate of the educated classes is bound up with the creation of an effective desire on the part of the villagers for the services of doctors, teachers and engineers. The development is thoroughly lopsided when large numbers of doctors, engineers and teachers are thrown on the market, while energetic action is not taken towards enabling the villagers to make a very much better use of their resources. As things are, an average educated official, whose work takes him into a village, wants to get away from it as early as possible. Such are the conditions that attend life in rural India at present. A co-ordinated and well-directed effort by Government and leaders of public opinion towards enabling the villager to build up a happy and harmonious community life is urgently called for.

German Demand for Colonies

Claiming Nothing that is not Hers

Berlin, Monday.

A Protest against "obviously inspired demonstrations being staged in all parts of the English-speaking world" over the colonial question is made in "Diplomatische Correspondenz," which voices the views of the German Foreign Office.

The newspaper adds that fundamentally speaking this unrest only shows that the circles concerned have themselves a feeling that affairs as they are now cannot be maintained. Only each desires that the other should make sacrifices and be spared.

"Such manoeuvres cannot make any impression upon Germany. The Reich claims nothing that another has the right to possess. This view has frequently been emphasised by Herr Hitler. On the other hand the Reich claims those possessions of which it had been deprived on grounds of slanderous assertions.

"It does not matter into whose trusteeship they were given. This attitude of Germany is known to the world. It needs no further explanation, and forbids any kind of distortion or misinterpretation. The initiative for settling the affair does not lie with Germany."

Paper Urges Re-Distribution

London.

"There is no longer any moral justification for withholding colonies from Germany," declares the "Daily Express" in an editorial examining the British attitude towards the colonial question.

The newspaper points out that the former German colonies cannot be regarded as parts of the British Empire since Germany's former colonies were not formally incorporated in the British Empire.

BAN ON INDIAN CRIMINAL TRIBES

Draft Bill Passed by Committee

The entry into Ceylon of members of Indian criminal tribes will be regulated shortly, according to a draft Bill approved by the Standing Committee B of the State Council. The Bill has been modelled on the Hyderabad Criminal Tribes Act.

No member of a criminal tribe, according to the draft, will be allowed to enter the Island, without a written permit, issued six months earlier.

Any person contravening the provisions of the Bill will be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

Any person abetting a member of a criminal tribe to enter Ceylon in contravention of the provision of this Bill will be liable to a fine of five hundred rupees or to an imprisonment of three months or both.

The Chief Secretary is to be empowered to make regulations,

THE VIRTUES JAFFNA HAS LOST

(Continued from page 3)

of life. Then they would have a regard for law and order and co-operate with the authorities. The ordinary man should feel that the law protected his rights. If he felt that the law safeguarded the life and property of the rich only and that he had no place in the society he would turn against it and become anti social.

It should be remembered that criminals were of ten people with super-abundant energy. Society should find an outlet for the exercise of their faculties. Foot Ball and Boxing might be introduced with advantage as amusements. They should also be encouraged to act dramas and to form clubs for the cultivation of music and the other fine arts. But the superior man should not keep himself aloof from the ignorant poor.

Lack of Understanding

The speaker was of opinion that the headmen were not corrupt but they only failed to understand the people and their ways of thinking. The people also did not understand the headmen. Now and then the headmen should informally consult the representatives of the people and redress their grievances. The people had a keen sense of justice. If justice was not done by the headmen in the ordinary transactions of everyday life there will be revolt.

Continuing, Mr. Matukumar said, that even great rulers like Mussolini and Hitler found it difficult to bring about adjustments in the new conditions that had arisen as a result of social and economic changes. It was not an easy task for the members of the society to control the new situation. They should work patiently and with the right understanding.

The speaker did not agree with those who said that the introduction of the Tree-tax was one of the causes of the increase of crime in Jaffna. The man who drank tried to get justice in a turbulent manner when he felt that he did not receive justice from the authorities or from society. Therefore the social evil should be removed. The Tree-tax system was better than the Tavern system but it should be considerably modified. If consumers were licensed and the number of trees to be tapped be fixed according to the demand from consumers, the system would work satisfactorily. He was of opinion that licences should be issued at the rate of a tree for three consumers. The quantity of arrack and foreign liquor imported should be limited, the consumers being licensed.

Why Public Fight Shy of Police & Headmen

The lecturer thought that the public did not readily come forward to co-operate with the headmen and the police in the detection of crime for two reasons. First, there was a fear among people that if they gave information about a crime they themselves would be charged with the crime. This idea is perhaps based on their experience. Prudent people won't be overhasty in giving information to the police or to the headmen or will they come

forward to give evidence. Another reason that makes educated people keep out of the precincts of police courts is the law's delay coupled with the scanty respect with which they are treated in the courts. There is hardly any seating accommodation in our police courts. Suitors and witnesses keep standing a whole day under a margosa tree or a tamarind tree and tired of waiting, they go away in disgust to pass their time chewing or smoking. There was a regular tug of war between the police constables and the public in our courts.

If better seating accommodation were given to the public in our courts and trials were speedier the public will more readily co-operate with the authorities. Accommodation should not be given to lawyers in the matter of date when the clients were ready. The speaker concluded by saying that it was time that the Government also understood that new freedom and introduced changes in the forms of judicial administration.

The Root Cause

Mr. V Veerasingham, Principal, Manipal Hindu College, speaking said:—

The main feature of Jaffna news in the Ceylon Daily appears to be crime. Many Jaffnese read it with disgust and shame. What has brought about this social degradation is a question that is not easily answered. People generally blame the system of education; some attribute it to the system of Legal Administration; others make unemployment the scape goat of all evils. The majority decry the inefficiency of the police and the Headmen. The root cause of all these social evils appears to me fear and lack of moral courage.

When a crime is committed in broad day light on the open highway, few people think of preventing crime. The few whom fear has not made to sneak away from the scene appear to take a delight in glutting their eyes with bloodshed. Even such people conveniently forget all about the crime when police authorities try to make investigation. I wonder when and how such cowardice and fear began to hold sway over the hearts of the race which can boast of men of a sterner stuff as their ancestors.

Fear and Lack of Courage

All the causes that are usually enumerated as factors contributing to the increase of crime can ultimately be traced to fear and lack of moral courage. Even unemployment is traceable to lack of moral courage. A young man with a Matriculation Certificate thinks it below his dignity to offer his services as a farm labourer. Young men with a small capital are afraid to become pioneers in reclamation of the Vanni forests. Their fathers have been the pioneers in opening up the worst malaria ridden areas in the F. M. S. They are fast losing the virtues which once made the Jaffna man the master wherever he went. Circumstances no doubt cripple him. Courage and faith can still make him worthy of his ancestors.

Steadfast faith in God removes all fear and fills one with courage

to suffer in the cause of righteousness. Implicit faith in God made the Jaffnese of the nineteenth century to tremble even if a suggestion is made to give false evidence. Now the saying that there is no case without lies is never disputed. Formerly one thought it a religious injunction to give true evidence when called for. Jaffna had its Hamdens and Martyrs for Truth. They were prepared to suffer, for they counted on God's help. It is this lack of faith that has dried up the fountain of courage, and crime has found Jaffna a safe resort.

Duty of Anti-Crime Societies

The wave of crime has a purpose behind it. The crimes will go on increasing till courage is restored to the people. The Anti-Crime Societies should take steps to encourage bravery. If one suffers in the cause of righteousness he should be publicly honoured and rewarded. No man commits the first crime unless he is driven to it. The habituals only make it a profession for they find in it an easier way of satisfying their desires. The gaol life has lost all its terror for them. There are some habituals who get tired of life outside the gaol and welcome incarceration. The criminals deserve our sympathy. The Anti-Crime Societies should make it a point to bring people with criminal tendencies under the sane influence of a cultural and spiritual life. Let us not blame the delinquents for their offence. Let us blame ourselves for having given an occasion for the delinquent to commit crime. When a crime happens to be repeatedly committed in a village every villager should feel that he is equally responsible with the culprits for the disgraceful state of his village. A sage once said that the world is wrong because he is wrong. What a truth!

Mudaliyar N. Veluppillai, Manager, Valigamam North and East, and Brahma Sri Muttusamy kurukkal also addressed the meeting.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 650. In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Thamotharampillai Kaudiah of Tellippalai late of Colombo

Deceased.

1. Thamar Kailasapillai and wife
2. Ponnammah both of Tellippalai East

Vs. Petitioners.

1. Vallippillai widow of Murugesu of Tellippalai East
2. Kasippillai Krishnapillai and wife
3. Sellamuttu both of Tellippalai East

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 14th day of October 1938 in the presence of Mr. S. Nayatambi, Proctor on the part of the petitioners and the affidavit and petition of the petitioners, dated 2nd and 22nd day of July 1938 having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the abovenamed petitioners as brother-in-law and sister of the said deceased, unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 25th day of November 1938 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 14th day of October 1938.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

No. 657 Testamentary

In the matter of the intestate estate
of the late Kuppaimuttu alias
Kuppaithambo Murugesu of
Chulipuram Deceased.
Yo' amma widow of Kuppaimuttu alias
Kuppaithambo Murugesu of Chuli-
puram

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Murugesu Saraswathy
2. Murugesu Pakiam
3. Kuppaimuttu alias Kuppaithambo Vythilingam all of Chulipuram Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal
before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire,
District Judge, Jaffna on the 8th day
of October 1938 in the presence of
Mr. W. Muttukumalaswamy, Proctor

on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated 27th September 1938 having been read:-

It is ordered that the 3rd respondent 1e and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st and 2nd 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 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 21st day of November 1938 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 17th day of October, 1938.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge,

[O. 53. 27-10 & 3-11-38.]

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