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NO. 58.

"BE YOUR OWN EMPLOYER"

University Should Help One Discover His Place and Function in Society

AIMS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

By K. Natarajan

(Editor, Indian Social Reformer, in his Convocation Address at the Annamalai University)

I BELIEVE, and have often stated that the present generation of our educated class, is in several respects superior to us of the older generations. This is as it should be. The young men and women of to-day have many advantages which we did not have. For one thing, we were nearly all of us married and had children when we took our degrees. This was, no doubt, a handicap from which most of you, I believe, are free. Speaking from my own experience, I think that it had also a sustaining and stimulating influence on our lives. But if competition is greater today, the field for educated men is also much larger. But I am not arguing the case for University education on the basis of employment or unemployment. There is always plenty of work to do. And the motto for the University man and woman should be, "Whatever thy hand findeth to do that do with all thy might." Do not wait for someone to come round to employ you. Make your own work. Be your own employer.

The Present System

"I am not maintaining that our educational system is perfect. In no country is it free from defects and, owing to historical causes it has some defects here from which education in other countries is free. A distinguished Indian friend who is a graduate of both Madras and Bombay Universities, once remarked that the difference between the Madras and the Bombay graduate was that while the former was thorough in what he did, the latter was better at getting things done. This may be said to be the chief difference between Indian education and education in Great Britain and the United

States. This lack of initiative, reluctance to take responsibility unless forced to do so, has no doubt something to do with our long political subjection. And it is distressing to observe that the movement which has for its declared object the removal of our political subjection demands as a preliminary the subjection of individual judgment and the renunciation of all initiative on the part, not only of the rank and file, but even of men in whom is vested the responsibility for direction. And what is worse, some of the schemes of educational reform which have been put forward and are sought partially to be given effect to in parts of the country make no provision for promoting initiative in the student generation. India wants more freedom for her growth and for the fulfilment of her destiny in the world economy. Political independence, unless it brings with it greater civil and intellectual freedom, will not be of much use in this task. A people who have tasted the reign of law even partially and fitfully will not, except under compulsion, revert to personal rule even with the bait of independence.

Dangers To Be Avoided

*One of the worst dangers of the time which it is especially the duty of University men to guard against, is the infection of the narrow fanatical nationalism which has made a bell of Europe. Under its baneful influence the distinction between right and wrong, just and unjust, true and false, is subordinated to the one distinction of national and foreign. We need not go into mourning for democracy as events have proved that the only kind of it so far develop-

(Continued on Page 7)

Food Control Scheme

Finishing Touches

Deputy Food Controller on Islandwide Tour

MR. E. H. R. TENISON, Deputy Food Controller, is on circuit to put the finishing touches to the food control scheme in Ceylon.

He will visit Kurunegala, Matale and some other centres, before he returns to Colombo.

A conference was held on Wednesday between the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce and the Government Agents of Ceylon, to include all boutique-keepers in the scheme, irrespective of their capabilities. This has been necessitated, it is understood, owing to a number of complaints received by the Minister.

Subsidiary schemes have been drawn up for the various districts of Ceylon, based on the main scheme and these will be put into operation within twenty-four hours of an emergency.

Estates will be granted licenses to draw their supplies from firms now supplying their requirements, provided the estates authorised those firms to draw what was required on their behalf.

Specimen ration cards have been prepared and the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been requested to submit samples of ration cards that may be used in England.

It has not yet been decided whether Ceylon should adopt the type already suggested by the Department or should adopt the type that may be used in England.

Special Paper

Security paper will be used for the printing of ration cards as approved recently by the Food Control Advisory Committee.

Each adult and child above four years of age will have in times of emergency two measures of rice, provided this is available.

The Executive Committee of Communications and Works will consider, at its next meet-

CEYLON'S PUBLIC DEBT

RS. 131,401,133 NET

INCREASE OF ABOUT 28 MILLIONS IN 1937

At the close of the financial year on September 30, 1937, the gross public debt of Ceylon amounted to Rs. 194,025,333 and the accumulated value of the sinking funds formed for the purpose of redeeming this debt was Rs. 62,624,200. The net public debt is, thus, Rs. 131,401,133. This figure represents less than Rs. 25 per head of Ceylon's population, says the Administration Report of the General Treasury for 1937.

There was an increase of Rs. 27,775,000 in the gross public debt as compared with the debt of Rs. 166,250,333 outstanding on September 30, 1936. The increase was due to the raising locally by the Public Debt branch of the Treasury of the first instalment of the loan authorized by the Public Works Loan Ordinance, No. 5 of 1937, as amended by the Public Works Loan (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 6 of 1937, which empowered the raising of a loan of Rs. 100 million to meet the cost of construction or acquisition of certain public works in Ceylon.

Local Loan

The loan was opened for subscription on April 14, 1937, and was due to close at 3 p.m. on April 19, 1937, or earlier, if it was fully subscribed. The list, however, was closed at 3 p.m. on April 15, 1937, within two days of the opening of the list. The applications then in hand amounted to Rs. 28,075,000, of which it was decided to accept Rs. 27,775,000 in full, the additional stock of Rs. 275,000 being required to

(Continued on Page 7)

ing, a letter from the Clerk to the Executive Committee of Labour Industry and Commerce applying for supplementary provision of Rs. 5,420 for additions to Chambers Granary Buildings to provide office accommodation for food control work in times of emergency.

ANCIENT HINDU MARRIAGE

VIII. Child Marriage

By S. R. Muttukumar

(Continued from our issue of 31-10-38)

THE system of marriage amongst the ancient Thamilian Hindus was Gandharva, according to which youths and maidens brought about their own union. There could not, therefore, be any child marriage in their community. This is apparent from the Thamil word for marriage, which is மணம் (manam). The primary meaning of மணம் is fragrance. Fragrance is found in fully blossomed flowers, and not in buds. Thavumnavar, therefore says: "தன்பருவ மலருக்கு மணமுண்டு வண்டுண்டு தண்முனைக தனக்கு முண்டேடா." This fragrance attracts the humming bees which then approach the flowers to suck the honey in them. In this process they carry the male pollens of one flower to the female pollens of another, and fertilization is the result. Hence, when girls attain puberty, people say: மலர்ந்தாள், பூக்காள், புன்பவரியானாள், திரண்டாள், சமைந்தாள், and so on. The fragrance of blooming virginity then attracts the amorous males. The girl is here compared to a sweet-smelling flower and the boy to a humming bee. This is the reason why marriage is called மணம் in Thamil. What we may conclude from this is that the ancient Thamilian girls married when they were of proper age.

It is extremely difficult, however, to say anything that cannot be immediately contradicted about the age in which other Hindu boys and girls were usually married. In every district, in every sub caste, nay even in every family, the customary age varied; and this again would be affected by famine and pestilence, good harvests, or a rise in prices. As a rule, the bridegroom was five, or better still, ten years older than the bride who was usually about eleven or twelve years of age, but who might be married as early as nine, if there was war or unrest in the country. In normal times, however, the ancient Hindus did not like their daughters to marry before the age of twelve, and they were allowed to keep their daughters unmarried till they were fifteen.

Marriage after Attaining Puberty

There is every reason to believe that in the Vedic times girls were married after they attained the age of puberty. The Rig Veda says:

"O Visvavasu! (God of marriage), arise from this, for the marriage of this girl is over. We extol Visvavasu with hymns and prostrations. Go to some other maiden who is still in her father's house, and has attained the sign of the age of marriage. She will be your share, know of her!" (1)

"O Visvavasu! arise from this place. We worship thee, bending in adoration. Go to an unmarried maiden whose person is well developed, make her a wife and unite her to a husband." (2)

The above two verses clearly

show that the unnatural custom of child marriage was unknown in Vedic times, and that girls were married after they had attained their youth.

R. C. Dutt writes that "early marriage and child marriage were still unknown in the Epic Period (1400-1000 B. C.), and that there are numerous allusions in the Epics and elsewhere to the marriage of girls at a proper age." (3)

Early marriage was not prevalent even in the Rationalistic Period (1000-300 B. C.). Vasishtha says: "A maiden who has attained puberty shall wait for three years. After three years she may take a husband of equal caste." (4)

Manu says: "Three years let a damsel wait, though she be marriageable, but after that term let her choose for herself a bridegroom of equal rank" (5)

Kautiliya, the Brahman minister of Chandragupta, the Mauryan Emperor, writes: "Any person who has given a girl in marriage without announcing her guilt of having lain with another shall not only be punished with a fine of 96 panas, but also be made to return the sulka and stridhana" (6)

Boudhayana also specially prescribes an expiatory ceremony in the case of a bride passing her menses on the occasion of her marriage (7)

The above are clear proofs as to the prevalence in the 4th century B. C. of the custom of marrying women after puberty.

This is more or less confirmed by the fact that there was no religious obligation that every girl must be married. On the contrary, we find allusions to unmarried women who remained in the houses of their fathers, and naturally claimed and obtained a share of the paternal property (8)

Manu also refers to this practice, when he says: "It is better that the damsel, though marriageable, should stay at home till her death than that she should be given in marriage to a bridegroom wanting in good qualities" (9)

Marriage before Attaining Puberty

In later times, daughters came to be disposed of in marriage before they attained the age of puberty. Among the Brahmans it was considered a very heinous sin to allow their daughters to remain in a state of celibacy after they had completed their twelfth year. However, in every case where the girl married under age, she lived with her parents, and was given away to the husband when she became fit to fulfil the duties of conjugal life.

It appears that, at the time of Manu, the Brahmanical custom

(Continued on page 6)

- (3) Civilization in Ancient India I. 171
- (4) Dharma Sutra, XVIII. 67.68
- (5) Dharma Shastra, IX. 90.
- (6) Arthashastra, Psk. iii Chap. xv. p. 238 Bangalore Ed 1915.
- (7) Girihya Sutra I. 7. 22.
- (8) Rig Veda, ii. 17.7.
- (9) Dharma Shastrea, ix. 89.

Jubilee Home for the Aged

Need for a Permanent Home

General Meeting of the Society

THE need for a permanent home for the King George V Jubilee Memorial Home for the Aged and Blind in Jaffa was emphasised at the Annual General meeting of the King George V Jubilee Memorial Society held on Saturday, and a building sub-committee was appointed to take the necessary steps for the construction of the permanent Home.

A general meeting of the King George V Jubilee Memorial Society Limited was held at 3 p. m. on Saturday the 29th October 1938 with Mr. C. Coomaraswamy C. C. S., the President, in the chair. About 25 members were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed. The Secretary read his report for the year ended 31st August 1938 which was adopted by the house.

The Statement of Accounts upto end of August 1938 duly audited and submitted by the Hon. Treasurer was also accepted by the house.

The president then vacated the chair and Mr. R. B. Naish was elected Chairman pro tem.

The election of office-bearers and the managing Committee was then preceded with.

Mr. C. Coomaraswamy was re-elected President unanimously on the motion of Mr. R. B. Naish which was duly seconded by Mr. R. Subramaniam.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah proposed and Mr. K. Somasundaram seconded that Mudlr. C. Canapathipillai be re-elected Secretary. Mr. F. J. R. Vickramasingham was re-elected Assistant Secretary on the motion of Muhandiram S. Somasundaram Aiyar seconded by Mr. P. T. Sambanthar.

Managing Committee

On the motion of Mudlr. C. Canapathipillai duly seconded by Mr. R. R. Nalliah the following gentlemen were elected members of the Managing Committee:—Messrs. S. Kanagasabai, R. R. Nalliah, W. T. Ratnagopal, R. Subramaniam, K. Somasundaram, R. N. Chinniyah, S. Aiyampillai, S. F. X. Annasampillai, S. Appadurai, R. Sanmugam, K. C. Ragunathar, P. T. Sambandar, K. T. Appathurai, I. S. M. E. Kathiravelu, C. Thandaathapany, M. Vararajasingham, C. S. Arumugamchetty and S. M. Abubucker, Dr. S. Subramaniam, Gate Mudlr. P. J. Rajah, Muhandiram P. Rajagopal, Muhandiram N. Muttiah, Mudlr. V. Ponnampalam, Mudlr. S. M. Visuvalingam, Muhandiram J. N. Kulanthavelu, Muhandiram S. Somasundaram Aiyar, Rev. James Mather, Muhandiram S. K. Swaminathar, Dr. S. Thuraiappah, and Rev. A. J. R. Naxaratnam.

A building sub-committee was appointed to take the necessary steps for the construction of the permanent Home. They are: Messrs. R. R. Nalliah, C. S. Arumugam Chetty, W. T. Ratnagopal, C. Thandaathapany, P. T. Sambandar, Gate Mudlr. P. T. Rajah, Mudlr. V. Ponnampalam, Mudlr. S. Visuvalingam and the Secretary.

Flag Day

Announcement was also made of

the proposal to have the flag day on the 27th February. For the collection of funds and the maintenance of the Home the following were appointed as a Committee: Mudlr. V. Ponnampalam, Messrs. R. R. Nalliah, P. T. Sambandar, T. Appadurai, R. Sivagurunathar, S. Appathurai, Rev. James Mather, and the Assistant Secretary.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting came to a close.

The Report

Following are extracts from the Report of the Society for the year ending 30th September 1938:—

Inmates

There are at present 20 inmates in the Home. They are admitted into the Home without any distinction of caste or creed and are looked after as comfortably as possible. Dr. S. Thuraiappah, Muhandiram Rajagopal and Mr. E. Kathiravelu who visit the Home almost daily have rendered invaluable services at great personal sacrifice and the Society owes them a deep debt of gratitude.

The President has been kind enough in the midst of his strenuous official duties to visit the Home often and look into its wants. The Secretary and the members of the Committee too had visited the Home and seen the inmates as often as possible and noted they were happy and contented. The average cost of maintenance per head during the year was Rs. 9/- per mensem, and this figure is quite an economical one when one takes into consideration rent of Rs. 50/- per mensem paid for the building. There is a growing demand for admission to this Home. It is therefore very essential that the monthly contributions collected for the maintenance should be increased considerably and early steps taken to have a permanent building for the Home.

Finance

The accounts submitted by the Honorary Treasurer which had been audited and found correct and attached to this report discloses the present financial position which is satisfactory. It will be noted that the monthly contributions have gone down as most of the original contributors say that they undertook to contribute monthly for a couple of years only during the initial stages of the maintenance of the Home. Though this statement is correct, we feel it is the duty of all interested in this Home to devise ways and means for improving the collection of the contributions and subscriptions for the maintenance of the Home. Special contributions received from the Proprietor of the "Madava Meenalochana Sabai" and from the "Governor's Reception Committee" early this year have helped us to tide over the difficulty temporarily and it is hoped that the "Flag Day" which is proposed to be held in February next will bring in the necessary funds to supplement what is required for maintaining the Home.

The Committee's thanks are due to all the donors both in and out-

(Continued on page 7)

"DOES NOT DO JUSTICE TO THE INDIAN CASE"

The Amended V. C. Ordinance

MR. SATYAMURTI ASKS INDIANS TO PROTEST

Madras Nov. 2nd

"THE Ceylon Village Ordinance, even as amended, does not do justice to the Indian case", says Mr. S. Satyamurti, M. L. A. (Central)

"I am glad to learn", says Mr. Satyamurti, "that the Governor of Ceylon has reserved even the amended ordinance for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure."

"The objection of Ceylon Indians to the original Village Communities Ordinance was that it discriminated against Indian estate labourers as such. And they claimed franchise on solid grounds. The amended Bill does not meet their demands at all."

"The amended Bill seeks to disfranchise Sinhalese estate labourers also. One injustice cannot cure another."

"Our claim is that all estate labourers, whether Indian or Sinhalese, should be given the franchise if they are qualified under any of the ordinary qualifications and should have a voice in the Government of the village."

"Again, the Sinhalese estate labourers are much smaller in number than Indian estate labourers. Therefore, the injustice is much greater in the case of Indian labourers."

"Again it must not be forgotten that the disfranchisement of Sinhalese estate labourers may not amount to their actual disfranchisement."

"Most of the Sinhalese estate labourers do not live on the estates and may get their franchise under other qualifications."

"Under these circumstances, I trust the Ceylon Indians will carry on a strong agitation for the disallowance of this Ordinance by His Majesty."

"They should send a deputation immediately to Delhi to press on the Government of India to advise His Majesty's Government to withhold the Royal Assent to the Bill."

"They should also, if possible, send a representative to London to press their case before His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies."

HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION

Two More Schools Registered for Grant

Two more schools under the management of the Hindu Board of Education have been registered for grant as from October 1st.

The new schools registered are: Thattavakoddi Kannaki Amman Vidyasalai and the Thumpalai Siva Perasa Vidyasalai.

Amended Constitution Before Next Elections

Congress Delegates' Hopes

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya, President of the Ceylon National Congress, and Mr. E. A. P. Wijeyaratne, a fellow delegate spoke yesterday at a Press Conference at the Savoy Hotel regarding the results of their representation to the Secretary of State for a more complete measure of self government for Ceylon.

The following statement was issued: "No official information has yet been received from the Colonial Office as to the Government's final decisions on the matters which have been raised, and the Delegation cannot obviously give any information respecting a fait accompli. The members, however, from conversations and exchanges, gather that there is a disposition on the Government's part to follow the lines which will be indicated at the Press Conference this afternoon."

Confident of Developments

Briefly, the lines indicated were that the members of the Delegation were confident that many of their demands would be met and that, before the next general elections, due in 1940, the present Constitution would be amended so as to bring Ceylon substantially nearer to full responsible Government.

Other points emphasised by the speakers were that, though Ceylon was proud to be a part of the British Empire, its people felt that they had not been accorded justice and fairness.

"If British politicians wish to keep the Empire together," Mr. Amarasuriya said, "it is up to them to keep the Colonies contented."

Mr. Wijeyaratna also emphasised the same point. It was from, he said, that Ceylon's hundred years of absolute loyalty were rewarded.

Personal

Mr. V. Visuwalingam has been appointed Additional Office Assistant to the Government Agent, Western Province, with effect from November 1, 1938.

Mr. J. Homer-Vanniasinkam, Advocate, has been appointed to act as an Assistant Legal Draftsman, with effect from October 1, 1938.

Art and Music Scholarships

Governor Approves Scheme

The conditions of qualification for a number of scholarships, tenable outside the Island, for Music, Art Research, appear in last Friday's Gazette.

The scheme has been approved by the Governor.

These scholarships will be awarded in accordance with regulations framed by the Executive Committee of Education.

The scholarships for Music, art and Research Work will not be awarded annually, but only when the Executive Committee of Education is satisfied that the necessity for an award has arisen.

Two scholarships of the annual value of Rs. 400 if held at the Annamalai University or a similar institution in South India, Rs. 600 if held at the Visvalharati University or similar institution in North India, and tenable for two years with the possibility of extension for another year, will be awarded, one to enable a student to pursue a course in Carnatic Music in India and the other to enable a student to pursue a course in North Indian Music respectively.

Research in Tamil

Other scholarships approved of are as follows:—

One scholarship to enable a student to pursue a course in Western Music, one scholarship to enable a student to study Art outside Ceylon; one scholarship, open to all students irrespective of age, for research work; and one scholarship for a research course in Tamil at the Annamalai University.

The selection of candidates for these scholarships will be made by the Governor on the recommendation of Boards constituted as follows for the different classes of scholarships:—

Music and Art: The Minister for Education, the Director of Education, and three competent persons nominated by the Governor.

Research Work:—The Minister for Education, the Principal, University College, and the Director of Education.

FORGED NOTES AND COUNTERFEIT COINS

More Cases Detected Last Year

Five hundred and thirty-nine forged notes and 1952 counterfeit coins were detected during the year, states Mr. C. H. Collins, in the Administration Report of the General Treasury for 1937.

In the previous year the forged notes discovered were 178 and the counterfeit coins 1,885. During the five years preceding that, in respect of which the report is published, there were no fewer than sixty prosecutions of persons charged with forgery of currency notes, of which 27 resulted in conviction. During the same period there were 43 prosecutions for the counterfeiting of coins with 31 convictions.

"SIR BARON SHOULD RESIGN"

SINHALA MAHA SABHA'S DECISION

TOMORROW'S CONFERENCE OF M. S. C.'s

Colombo, Nov. 5

THE Conference of the members of the State Council called for Tuesday morning for the purpose of considering the Bracegirdle Report, is expected definitely to come to a decision on the line of action to be taken.

The Sinhala Maha Sabha which met at 9 o'clock this morning continued their deliberations this afternoon.

The main decisions of the previous conference of State Councillors were to the effect:—

(1) That Sir Baron Jayatilaka should resign;

(2) That he should go to the country and be returned to Council uncontested;

(3) That Mr. E. R. Tambimuttu's motion of confidence in Sir Baron Jayatilaka be moved only after such re-election;

(4) That Sir Baron be re-elected Leader of the State Council on his return to Council.

It is understood that A. E. Goonesinha and Dr. N. M. Perera, on behalf of their respective parties, assured the conference that if Sir Baron Jayatilaka accepted these decisions and went to the country their parties would not only prevent any member contesting Sir Baron, but that their parties would wholeheartedly support Sir Baron and work actively for him.

It is understood that these decisions were conveyed to Sir Baron yesterday by Mr. G. C. S. Corea, who was asked to do so by the conference.

Last night further discussions were stated to have taken place regarding the motion of confidence in Sir Baron.

Mr. Tambimuttu and a few other members are stated to have participated in the discussions.

This morning Mr. E. A. Nugawala, who was present at the last conference, conveyed to the Sinhala Maha Sabha the decisions reached by the last conference.

Food Control Officers

Last Friday's Gazette announces that the Government Agent, Western Province, has been appointed, in addition to his own duties, Deputy Food Controller for the Colombo District exclusive of the area within the limits of the Colombo Municipality.

The Municipal Commissioner, Colombo, will be Deputy Food Controller for the Colombo Municipal limits. Mr. E. H. R. Tennison has been appointed an Assistant Food Controller.

The Deputy Controller of Labour and the Assistant Controller of Labour are appointed to be, in addition to their own duties, Assistant Food Controllers (Estates).

Mr. S. F. Amarasinghe has been attached to the office of the Food Controller with effect from October 27.

Auction Sale

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 552
In the matter of the estate of the
late Kalliapar Kandasamy
of Vannarponnai East.

Deceased
Kanagasabai Muthuthambiyar Chol-
lappah of Jaffna, Chief Clerk of
the District Court of Jaffna,
Administrator.

Under and by virtue of the com-
mission issued to me in the above
case I shall sell by public auction
the undermentioned property on
Saturday the 26th day of November
1938 commencing at 4 p. m. at the
spot.

PROPERTY REFERRED TO:

All that allotment of land situated
at Vannarponnai East called Than-
kulam in extent 25 Lms. V. C. with
well and its appurtenances and
bounded on the East by the property
of Mooththambiy Velauthapillai, on
the North by road on the West by the
property of Visuvanathar Ponn-
thurai and shareholders and on the
South by the property of Siuajah
Valupillai and Sappiah Kandiah.

V. A. DURAIYAPPAH,
Commissioner.

Jaffna, 20.10.38

For further particulars
apply to:—

K. M. Chellappah Esq.,
Chief Clerk.

District Court, Jaffna.
(M. 190. 7-11 38.)



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1938.

THE CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS

THE CEYLON NATIONAL CON-
gress, we are glad to learn, is
attempting to make itself popu-
lar in the country. SIR BARON
JAYATILAKA has been elected
President of the next sessions
of the Congress. Under his
leadership, the Congress, we
understand, proposes to re-esta-
blish itself as a truly national
organisation, representative of
the whole country. It also
proposes to counteract and
fight the Sinhala Maha Sabha
which has been fast spreading
its communal gospel in the
Sinhalese districts, under the
inspiration and guidance of
MR. S. W. R. D. BANDARA-
NAIKE threatening to
undermine the Congress. As
at present constituted there
is little difference between the
two rival organisations. While
the Sinhala Maha Sabha is
outspoken in its avowedly
communal ambitions and ob-
jectives, the other masquerades
itself under a false colour of
nationalism, remaining never-
theless a truly communal orga-
nisation confined to only one
community and may, there-
fore, be considered the proto-
type of the communal Sabha.
The country has thus been

made the battle-field of commu-
nal organisations with not one
popular body or institution that
might call itself truly national.
This has been the bane of our
political life since the Congress
fell from the pedestal it was
placed upon by its founders.
The influence, prestige and
power the Congress once enjoy-
ed should remind the present-
day leaders of the need for
an all-Ceylon organisation that
could claim the allegiance of
all-Ceylon. The present move
on the part of the Congress to
re-establish itself on a truly
representative basis is therefore
to be welcomed.

The Congress has done well
in electing SIR BARON JAYA-
TILAKA as its President to
accomplish this great task of
unifying the country. We
can think of no other Sinha-
lese leader who is equal to this
task. He may have his fail-
ings, but there is no other
Sinhalese leader who com-
mands such a vast and loyal
following as he. As the un-
questioned leader of the ma-
jority community his Presi-
dentship is pregnant with
possibilities of lasting benefit
to the country. We know how
he failed the country on many
an occasion. It lay in him to
have led the whole country in
its fight for self-government.
It is best that chapter of his
and that of the Congress history
is forgotten and he be given
the chance now to do this great
work of welding the conflicting
elements in the country into a
united whole and continuing
the struggle for freedom. It
is never too late to mend, and
we hope SIR BARON will take
up the work in right earnest
and earn the gratitude of all
Ceylon.

The Ceylon National Con-
gress thus restored to its premier
place in the political life of the
country could be a power that
would be irresistible. Every-
thing depends on strengthening
this organisation so as to make
it command the allegiance of
the whole country and to com-
pel the respect of the powers-
that-be. The secret of making
it a power in the land is well
expressed by MR. SUBHAS
CHANDRA BOSE, the President of
the Indian National Congress in
an article recently contributed
by him. He says: "In analysing
the secret of the influence and
strength of the Indian Nation-
al Congress, we come to three
factors: (1) the large member-
ship of the Congress; (2) the
organisation and discipline of
the Congress and (3) the spirit
of service and sacrifice demon-
strated by Congressmen during
the last fifty years."

We make a present of MR.
BOSE'S analysis to our Con-
gressmen here in the knowledge
that it would help them in re-
constructing the Congress, so as
to make it the premier national
organisation in the country.

Subsidy to Fr. Gnanapragasar's Lexicon

We are surprised to find that
the "Ceylon Daily News" in
its issue of 3rd instant is seek-
ing to condemn the Executive
Committee of Education for
having favourably considered a
subsidy to Fr. Gnanapragasar
to enable him to complete his
Tamil Lexicon. The criticism
is based entirely on the delu-
sion that Fr. Gnanapragasar's
Dictionary is a "second Tamil
Lexicon", "a task already per-
formed in India". We are un-
able to understand how this
esteemed journal could labour
under such a palpable misappre-
hension, particularly after giving
great prominence in its columns
to the glowing tribute paid by
Fr. S. G. Perera to Fr. Gnan-
apragasar's Lexicon, which he
described as the "first scholarly
attempt" and "a valuable con-
tribution to scientific philo-
logy" of the Dravidian langu-
ages. Fr. Gnanapragasar's
Lexicon is not a mere diction-
ary, but a piece of original
research in Dravidian Philology
and etymology. In the pioneer
attempt the author has
searched and discovered in the
world languages the roots of
Tamil and other Dravidian
dialects. It is a work of
tremendous value not only to
the students of Tamil
but also to scholars in-
terested in comparative Philo-
logy. Even as a dictionary,
competent scholars have ex-
pressed the opinion that it far
excels the Madras Lexicon.
In this land where there are no
research institutes maintained
by public munificence or State
aid, it is the bounden duty of
the Government to subsidise
the researches of individual
scholars who have dedicated
their talents for the further-
ance of the culture of their
country. Even the "Ceylon
Daily News" concedes that
"the researches of scholars
should be subsidised" if "the
Executive Committee is con-
vinced that a publication of
these researches would serve
some useful purpose."

AMALGAMATION OF TWO DEPARTMENTS

Retrenchment Commis- sion's Recommendation

It is understood that the Re-
trenchment Commission has recom-
mended the amalgamation of the
Marketing Department with the
Department of Commerce and In-
dustries.

This, it is stated, will effect a
considerable saving in salaries and
in personnel.

PALESTINE SITUATION

Improvement After Army Control

Jerusalem, Saturday

The improvement in the Pales-
tine situation which has taken
place since the army resumed vir-
tual control is already so evident
that the measure is regarded here
as justified.

It is still too early to predict
the complete crushing of the re-
bellion, but the occupation of the
main towns and the picketing of
villages are preventing gangs con-
centrating. At the same time the
institution of travel permits has
interfered with the lines of com-
munication of recalcitrant Arabs.

Today's incidents include a
bomb thrown at Gaza station. An
Arab was shot dead when cutting
telephone wires near Jenin.

A quantity of material for the
manufacture of land mines was
discovered in villages near Nablus.

The Arab general strike ended
today with the opening of shops.

The transport stoppage con-
tinues as Arab drivers are boycot-
ting the military permits and
identity cards necessary for travel.

Statement this Week

London, Saturday.

It is expected that Mr. Malcolm
Mac Donald will make a state-
ment on Government policy re-
garding Palestine, in the House of
Commons either on Wednesday
or Thursday.

It is anticipated that the report
of the Woodhead Commission will
be available to members of the
House at the same time.

NOT GOING TO ALLOW CONVERSIONS

Education Minister's Determination

Paradara, Thursday.

"So long as I am Minister, I
am not going to allow conversion
to take place from one religion to
another," remarked Mr. C. W. W.
Kannangara, Minister for Educa-
tion, at a meeting held at the
Buddhist School, Kehelwatta in
support of the Education Bill.

Mr. Arthur V. Dias was voted
to the chair in the absence of Mr.
Susanta de Fonseka, M. S. C., who
was to have presided.

Mr. Kannangara referred to a
secret memorial which, he said,
had been sent to the Secretary of
State against him and some of the
other Ministers.

The other speakers were Messrs
J. N. Jeneendrasa, B. P. Rana-
singha, G. H. Perera, Mr. Richard
Wijeratne and Mr. W. R. Wij-
manne.

A resolution approving of the
Education Bill was proposed by
Mr. D. W. J. Fernando and car-
ried unanimously.

The New Coconut Board

A gazette notification announ-
ces the personnel of the new Coco-
nut Board. These names were
exclusively given in the "Daily
News" last week:—Col. T. G.
Jayawardene (Chairman), Mr. B.
H. de Mel, Mr. S. R. de Silva, Sir
Wilfred de Soysa, Mr. W. P. H.
Dias, Mr. R. Dorasamy, Mr. W.
M. Fernando, Mr. R. J. Hartley,
Mr. Neil Hewavitarne, Mr. Gra-
ham Panditteseketa, Mr. S. Para-
rajasinham, Mr. J. Tyagaraja.

UNITED STATES REJECTS TOKYO CLAIM

Japan's new Position in Far East

TREATIES MUST BE HONOURED

Washington, Friday.

THE United States does not accept Japan's claim to a new position in the Far East.

That is the interpretation which well-informed circles here attribute to the comment made by Mr. Cordell Hall, Secretary of State, at today's Press conference.

Asked to comment on Japan's announced intention of trying to link together Japan, China and Manchukuo, Mr. Hull said that America would be guided by the generally-accepted principles of international law and the principles of fair-dealing and fair-play among the nations.

The attitude of the United States concerning Japan's claims in the Far East was, he declared, based on the existing treaties and remained unchanged.

The visit of Sir Francis Lindsay the British Ambassador, to the State Department today has intensified rumours that consultations are proceeding between the signatories of the Nine Power Pact with a view to the adoption of a common attitude against Japan's efforts to close the open door in China.

Mr. Hull himself, however, said that he thought the visit of Sir Francis concerned the Anglo-American trade negotiations which, Mr. Hull added, were in the final stages, "whatever may be the outcome."

"Changed Circumstances In East Asia"

Tokyo, Friday.

It is understood that the Japanese reply to the American Note, accusing Japan of discrimination against American citizens and their legitimate interests in China, will be delivered about Thursday.

It is believed in well-informed circles here that it refers to the "changed circumstances in East Asia". These circles think that, "so far as Japan is concerned, the Nine-Power Pact is dead".

The newspapers are strongly demanding its abrogation and it is pointed out that Japan can withdraw from the pact at any time without consulting its co-signatories. Strong opinion is voiced in Japanese official circles, says the Domei (Official News) Agency, that the open door and equal opportunity principles should be applied not to Asia only, but to the whole world.

It is believed the Government will shortly issue a statement clarifying its attitude toward the Nine-Power Pact.

Juvenile Offenders Bill

Scheme to be Presented to Council

A Capital Expenditure of Rs. 640,000 and a total Recurrent Expenditure of Rs. 205,116 are envisaged in the event of the State Council approving a scheme which has been prepared for the establishment of Juvenile courts, for the supervision of Juvenile offenders, for the protection of children and young persons, and for other connected purposes.

The first reading of a Bill to provide for the above scheme will be moved in the State Council by the Legal Secretary, when the Council reassembles on Tuesday.

The financial implications of this scheme, as explained in the report of the Board of Ministers, are connected with subjects assigned to both the Legal Secretary and the Executive Committee of Home Affairs.

RAILWAY DISPENSARIES TO BE CLOSED

A Retrenchment Measure

The Dispensaries run by the Railway Department for the use of the railway staff, are to be closed shortly as a retrenchment measure.

With the extension of the medical facilities provided for the public by the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services, the Retrenchment Commission has considered it unnecessary for the Railway to maintain separate Dispensaries as the medical needs of the Railway staff can be met at the Government hospitals and dispensaries.

The Railway has about six dispensaries of its own attached to Booking Sheds.

The Railway authorities have agreed to the closing of all the dispensaries except the one at Aurangabad, which they consider essential in the interests of the efficiency of the Railway staff stationed in this area and for the smooth working of the railway service in these parts.

ABOLITION OF BOMBERS

Why Germany will Favour It

London, Thursday.

In the course of the debate in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grigg (U. Chester, Altrin-

Companies Ordinance Ready

Stricter Control Contemplated

THE Companies Ordinance, it is understood will be proclaimed in February and not in January.

Draft regulations under the Companies Ordinance are now ready.

The amendments, as suggested by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, incorporated in a bill, will be introduced in the State Council after they have been approved by the Executive Committee.

The new Bill will also embody amendments suggested by the Registrar-General.

If the new bill becomes law all companies, whether incorporated under the existing law or under the new law, will be required to register with the Registrar of Companies all charges they have incurred on the assets of the company.

There are, besides, numerous other statutory duties, which company promoters and managers of existing companies will be expected to be acquainted with, and to facilitate the discharge of these obligations a number of forms will be prescribed for the convenience of companies.

It is proposed to make colour distinctions in the forms to save confusion between limited liability companies and others.

Sixty Forms

There are sixty different forms to be used by companies in making returns and these will have to be attended to immediately after the ordinance is proclaimed.

The Managers of companies will be required to give notice of the situation of the registered office or of any changes made therein; particulars of directors and of any changes; notice of increase in the nominal capital number of members; notice of consolidation, division or conversion of stock into shares, or of redemption of redeemable preference share; notice of office where dominion register is kept etc.

Each subject has to be dealt separately in forms prescribed for the purpose. The forms have been modelled on the English Board of Trade forms prescribed under the English Companies Act

chancellor, declared that there were many reasons for believing that, in the next few weeks, Germany, in her own interest, would renew her offer to abolish bombing aeroplanes.

He said that we should welcome the offer enthusiastically, but should recognise it as not being made in our interests, but in Germany's, because Germany, as a Central European Power, has great interest in securing the abolition of the only weapon which could be used to attack her on her own soil.

It is one instrument that collective security may be held out to possess. If there were such a limitation or abolition, it must be on conditions far more and to the small nations of Europe who will have much to say on the point.

INCOME TAX ORDINANCE

AMENDMENT TO REMOVE DIFFICULTIES

INCOMES FROM INTEREST

THE Income Tax Ordinance is to be amended so as to remove certain difficulties which have arisen in the course of its administration.

The draft amendments which appear in Friday's Gazette specify that the employment of a person does not cease by reason only of his absence from such employment on leave, whether the leave is granted preparatory to retirement or otherwise, and that his pay during the period of such leave continues to be profits from his employment for the purposes of the Ordinance.

Other amendments effected in the principal Ordinance deal with income arising from interest. These amendments provide a scheme whereby interest not actually received by the creditor will be excluded from his assessment, and will be taxed only when it has actually been received, even though more than three years have passed since the interest fell due.

Similarly the debtor will not be allowed a deduction in respect of unpaid interest. If the interest is subsequently paid, the debtor may apply to have his assessment amended on furnishing proof that he has paid the interest, and the amount paid will then be deducted from his assessment.

Deceaseds' Estates

Amendments are also introduced to deal with the profits and income of the estates of deceased persons and are designed to clarify the liability to tax of executors or administrators and of beneficiaries in respect of such profits and income.

The amendments provide a scheme whereby a beneficiary will be taxed in any year of assessment on that part of the income of the estate which was paid to or received by him in the year preceding that year of assessment, and the executor will be allowed to deduct from the amount of the profits and income of the estate all amounts paid or distributed to beneficiaries.

TURKEY TO EXPAND HER NAVY

Kemal Ataturk Announces Program

ISTANBUL, Thursday.

Kemal Ataturk, in a Presidential Message to the National Assembly at Ankara, announces that a vast programme of reinforcement for the Turkish navy has been prepared.

It is understood that Turkey has ordered from British yards three destroyers and four submarines and that another order will follow shortly through the medium of the £16,000,000 British Government credits to Turkey.

Two submarines are expected shortly from Germany and two more will be completed in March next in Turkish shipyards under German supervision.

STRANGLED TO DEATH

TAMIL CLERK'S WIFE

HUSBAND AND HIS FATHER IN CUSTODY

Colombo, Nov. 4.

Mrs. Mahamani Candiah, 26, wife of Mr. K. Candiah, a clerk in the Colombo Municipality, was found strangled to death in her bed-room yesterday evening.

Inspector J. R. Sheddin of the Crime Police, and Inspector N. Schokman of Wellawatte, had the body removed to the Wellawatte Police Mortuary from the deceased's residence at No. 35, Lawrence Road, Wellawatte.

An inquest was held this morning.

Inspector Schokman in the course of his evidence said that he went to the house at 8.35 p. m. yesterday and found the body of the deceased lying on her bed. She was dressed in a blue sari and jacket. The room which had been locked from outside was in disorder, while all the windows and even the fan lights were shut. The key of the door was found in an adjoining room.

There were bruises and strangulation marks on the neck, while a piece of stick was found behind the husband's bed. The Inspector further discovered a stout rope in the store-room. There were several hairs on this rope.

Father-in-Law's Story

The father-in-law of the deceased, Mr. S. Kanapathipillai, stated that his son had gone to Kandy suddenly two days ago. He returned yesterday evening and witness saw husband and wife going into the room together. Mr. Kanapathipillai stated that he was seated in the front verandah at the time.

Later in the evening his son went out. The servant girl told him that the bed-room door was locked and there was no response from Mrs. Candiah. He pushed open the door and found his daughter-in-law lying unconscious on her bed. He raised an alarm and the neighbours came in. His son also came rushing in having heard the news from his brother-in-law who in turn had been informed of it by Mr. Candiah's father.

Medical Opinion

The J. M. O., Dr. N. Sinnadurai, stated that he found a constriction mark round the neck, appearing like parchment. He was of opinion that death was due to asphyxia caused by strangulation by means of a rope. He said he had seen the rope produced by the Police and felt that it could have caused her death.

The City Coroner, Mr. R. L. Benfiamenz, held that it was a case of homicide by a person or persons unknown.

The J. M. O. in answer to a question by the Coroner stated that the presence of the constriction mark negates the possibility that she had strangled herself in one room and gone into the store room to leave the rope.

The husband, Mr. K. Candiah, who reserved his statement was taken into custody. Mr. S. Kanapathipillai, the father-in-law, has also been placed under arrest.

LETTER

The New Education Bill

Sir,—Meetings have been held in almost all parts of the Island for and against the New Education Bill—mostly for the Bill. The Buddhists and Hindus are in support of the bill and the Christians are against it.

As rightly pointed out by eminent Buddhist and Hindu leaders, there is no question that those who are responsible for the Government of this country should be vested with the right of directing its educational policy. After the dawn of the new era in Ceylon in 1931, i.e., after the new constitution came into force, the Board of Education cannot reasonably expect them to be in charge of the educational policy when there is the Minister of Education and his Education Committee to function. Properly speaking the Minister of Education should have brought this new bill as soon as the State Council came into force. The Board of Education should be thankful to the Minister for having allowed them to have their own hand in making rules and regulations for such a long time—nearly 7 years. The chief contention of the critics against the bill is that the members of the Education Committee of the State Council are not competent enough to handle the subject as they are not men of education. This argument is not sound. Apart from the fact that the members of the said Committee are eminent graduates and stand out men, can it be argued that the members of other Executive Committees also are not competent enough to carry out their policy pertaining to their Committees? For instance, the Minister of Communications and Works and members of the Executive Committee are not Engineers. Can it be said that there must be a Board of Engineers to direct the Minister and his Committee?

The reason why the Christians are against the bill is that their proselytising propaganda will be very much diminished as the new bill requires the manager of a denominational school to get the consent of the parent in writing to teach religion to a child if it belongs to a denomination other than that of the manager. Why should the Christians object to this? The Christians very much like that their children should not be taught in Buddhist or Hindu schools. How can they then desire the Buddhist and Hindu children to be taught in the Christian school?

From the proceedings in the State Council, it is gathered that the bill will be passed by a large majority perhaps with some modifications. One of the new features of the bill is that religion can be taught in a Government school by teachers on non-school days if the child belongs to the teacher's denomination. This is rather funny. If the child does not belong to the teacher's denomination, is he not to be taught his religion in a school. I have not seen this important point raised in any meeting held or in any correspondence in papers. This point should be seriously considered by the Minister of Education. Another thing is why should religion be taught on non-school days? Why cannot a period of say half-an-hour be allotted daily on school days? If religion is taught on non-school days, the pupils will most probably not attend

MARKET RENTS

Special Meeting of Jaffna U. D. C.

The Minutes of proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council held at the Office of the Council on Tuesday the 1st day of November 1938 at 5 p. m.:

Present:—Messrs. Sam. A. Sribath, Chairman; K. V. Sinnathurai, Vice-Chairman; R. A. M. Thuraiappa, Provincial Engineer, N. P.; C. R. Thambiah; R. R. Nalliah; M. Jacob; V. A. Durayappah; C. Ponnambalam; K. Aiyadurai and the Secretary.

1. The Minutes of Proceedings of a General meeting of the Council held on the 8th day of October 1938 copies of which had been previously furnished to each member of the Council were taken as read and confirmed.

2. Considered tenders for Markets, Gala and Bus Stand Rents for the year 1939.

It was decided to call for fresh tenders for the Grand Bazaar Vegetable Market, Grand Bazaar Gala and Bus Stand, Grand Bazaar Fish Market, Small Bazaar Market and Sengunthar and Muthirai Chantai Markets together, and if found necessary to auction among the tenderers.

It was further decided to auction the Rent for Chiyateru Market at the Market premises.

It was also decided to make arrangements with the authorities of Navanturai Church as regards Rent of Navanturai Market.

It was decided to accept the tender of Ponniah Nadarajah for Rs. 54/- for the Colombuturai Market.

It was decided to accept the tender of Chellappa Rasiah for Rs. 56/- for the Thattatheru Market.

It was decided to insert short advertisements in the "Hindu Organ" (Tamil) and Catholic Guardian (Tamil) re fresh tenders for the markets and issue handbills and proclims by beat of tom-tom that the tenders for the markets will be accepted till noon on the 11th day of November 1938.

Obituary

G. ARUMUGAM MUDALIYAR

The death of G. Arumugam Mudaliyar, J.P., U.P.M., retired District Mudaliyar, Mullaitivu, took place on the 31st ultimo. He leaves behind his widow, Mr. C. Chellaiya, Mudaliyar, Retd. President, V. T., Dr. C. Sivasithamparan Retd. Provincial Surgeon (brothers), Messrs. A. M. Kanagasabapathy, District Mudaliyar, Mullaitivu, A. M. Sivasubramanian of the General Treasury, A. M. Retnasabapathy of the Mullaitivu Kachcheri. (sons), Mrs. M. Ramalingam, Mrs. Vallipuram, Misses A. M. Akilandeswary and A. M. Kanagasabapathy, (daughters.)

The funeral was well attended. Mudaliyar was a member of the Sanitary Board, District Road Committee, Excise Advisory Committee, Education District Committee and District Agriculture Committee.

regularly as they will have some work or other to do at home on non-school days.

Yours truly,
K. Sivaprasadam
Sivaprasadam Road,
Jaffna, 4th November 1938

Ancient Hindu Marriage

(Continued from page 2)

of marrying girls before they were of proper age had penetrated the Aryan homes. This may be inferred from the contradictory rules laid down by him. In one place he states: "To an excellent and handsome youth of the same caste, let every man give his daughter in marriage, according to law, even though she has not attained the proper age."⁽¹⁰⁾ This is apparently laid down as an exception, and what we may infer from it is that, though girls were sometimes married before they reached their puberty, this was by no means obligatory; and that the usual rule, therefore was to give away girls at the proper age.

These contradictory statements may be explained by the fact that Manu, while trying to pay reverence to the old Vedic custom, was constrained to take notice of the practice followed in his own time.

It is interesting to note here that Abbe Dubois remarks that "the Jews also married their daughters at an early date. A youth who was not married before he was eighteen was considered by them to be sinning against the command of the 'Creator', which says, 'Increase and multiply'. He was free to marry as soon as he had attained the age of thirteen. Their daughters were married as soon as they had arrived at a suitable age, which was usually fixed by them at twelve"⁽¹¹⁾

Reasons for Early Marriage

One of the reasons why girls are even now given away in marriage before they attain physical puberty is the belief that, with every step an unmarried girl takes after puberty, sin accrues to her father and mother. Another reason is that, if after a girl is physically capable of bearing a child, she does not do so, her parents are guilty of, as it were, destroying the life that might have been born. A third reason in favour of early marriage is that, after attaining puberty, an unmarried girl would have, to make atonement by offering ghee to the sacrificial fire and by making gifts to Brahmans.

But, the most important factor that makes a careful mother to get her daughter married early is the abominable way in which the enemies of the family will spread reports about the unchastity of the unmarried girl without having one iota of evidence to prove the story. The most conclusive reply that the injured family can urge is that the girl has not attained puberty.

It is, however, pleasing to note that at the present day enlightened opinion and the desire for education are steadily raising the marriageable age of girls, and thus guarding for them their sacred right of an innocent childhood, and protecting them and the community against the harm caused by immature mothers bringing forth sickly infants.

(To be Continued.)

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(10) Dharmashastra ix, 88.

(11) Hindu Manners, etc. p. 212, note.

INTER-COLLEGIATE FOOTBALL

Three more matches were worked off this week end and all proved decisive. On Friday St. John's College beat Skardavarodaya College three—nil.

Mr. G. Mack refereed Messrs. V. Sundararajah and M. Sinnatambiy were linesmen.

The two matches on Saturday were fast and interesting. In the first Jaffna College beat Manipay Hindu College three—one. If Manipay Hindu learnt the salutary lesson that going for the man or his limbs is not the only way of playing this game, they should not count this match as lost. There were a number of fouls, and two of the free kicks resulted in clean goals. Jaffna College played a clean game and should be congratulated for not attempting to retaliate when repeatedly fouled by their opponents. Mr. A. J. Casipillai refereed Messrs. G. Mack and I. S. Ponnambalam were linesmen.

In the second match Jaffna Hindu College beat St. Henry's College three—one. This match too provided fast and keen soccer but was none too clean. Charging the goal-keeper a few seconds after he had cleared the ball was a feature. If sports-masters in the different colleges put their foot down on towards who are inclined to do this this ugly feature will soon disappear.

Rev. J. Cartman refereed. Messrs. S. S. Selvadurai and S. Sundaram were linesmen.

Ceylon's Public Debt

(Continued from Page 1.)

cover the 1 per cent. discount in the price of issue. The over subscription of Rs.300,000 was deducted from the application of the Loan Board, whose allotment was reduced by that amount, on the understanding that additional stock required to cover the expenses of raising the loan would be issued to the Loan Board.

The total expenses of raising the loan, including the 1 per cent. discount on price of issue and the discount allowed on prepayments in full, amounted to Rs. 441,016.16.

The net proceeds of the loan was Rs. 27,499,983.84 against debt of Rs. 27,941,000 or 98.42 per cent. The true interest on the loan therefore works out at 3.6 per cent.

The total of loan expenditure during 1936-37, including amounts restored to revenue in respect of expenditure on loan works met from revenue pending reimbursement, was Rs. 17,273,716.37 leaving a sum slightly over Rs. 10 million for further loan expenditure during 1937-38.

The local loan was raised under the provisions of the Registered Stock and Securities Ordinance, No. 7 of 1937. This Ordinance provides for the issue of loans locally in any one or more of three ways, i. e., by the creation and issue of registered stock, by the issue of promissory notes or by the issue of bearer bonds. The local loan raised in April, 1936, was issued at the option of the applicant in the form of registered stock and promissory notes.

"BE YOUR OWN EMPLOYER"

(Continued from page 1)

ed, is without vision and without conscience; unless we can visualise a future democracy renouncing, like Asoka, war and conquest and bending all its strength to the moral and spiritual advancement of humanity.

Another and even worse danger which Indian Universities have to combat is that of a narrow, bigoted provincialism. The creation of autonomous provinces under the scheme of constitutional reform has undone the unifying effect of a century and half of Unitary rule. Some sort of Federation was necessary if only as a half-way house to the unification of the Country, which is the true goal of Indian history. British India, as the largest and most politically evolved unit, would have exerted a progressive and beneficent influence on the Indian States in the Federation. It is, however, too late now to lament the breaking up of British India. The cry now is, for the process to be carried farther. I feel that the demand will have to be conceded. It behoves Universities as intellectual power-houses to range themselves in uncompromising protest against the narrow provincial spirit, which, in some of its ugliest forms, is already raising its head. It is significant that this tendency is most evident in the so-called linguistic provinces.

Communalism

I now come to the much-discussed question of communalism. Compared to nationalism and provincialism, I regard communalism as a less evil. Nationalism and provincialism are determined by rigid geographical lines which can only be overthrown by violent political convulsions. Communalism, on the other hand, rests on beliefs which education, especially higher education, seldom fails to broaden. I firmly believe that inter-communal understanding can be brought about only by extending higher education among all classes and communities, and not by mass contacts.

The Hindu-Muslim dispute has only a remote interest in South India. The commonsense of the two communities in the South led to the adjustment of their relations to each other as friends and neighbours many centuries ago. Even in Northern India there had been a steady movement of cultural fusion between the two communities, as Ranade pointed out in his last address to the National Social Conference at Lucknow. This movement has suffered interruption owing to various causes. Its resumption, to which we all look forward and which we should do everything in our power to accel-

rate, will be the final and permanent solution of the Hindu-Muslim question. I have always felt that our Universities can and should do more than they have been doing to place before the country well-considered plans for promoting mutual understanding and goodwill among our communities. It has sometimes occurred to me that a course of studies may be offered by our Universities in which Sanskrit and Arabic shall have the same basic value as Greek and Latin in the Public Schools and older Universities of England.

Social-Reform

Forty years ago, when I left Madras, there was no Brahmin-non-Brahmin problem in this part of the country. There had arisen one in Maharashtra, but that was due to totally different causes and had aims totally different from those of the movement which subsequently developed here. In the Madras Hindu Social Reform Association Brahmins and non-Brahmins worked together like brothers. The non-Brahmin movement as it subsequently developed here, however, was a historical necessity which has now happily passed away and has left the field prepared for concerted action between all sections of the community. This University itself is a conspicuously auspicious symbol of what can be achieved in co-operation. It is high time, however, that the reform of the caste system was seriously taken in hand by Hindu leaders. The present hereditary basis of caste must go.

Political methods are necessarily empirical. But in social reform empirical methods are not only ineffectual but positively harmful. Society is an organic whole. In trying to correct and strengthen its weaker and worn-out parts the reformer has to be extremely careful not to injure the sound and vital parts. The matter is further complicated by the fact that the originating cause of a social malady is often to be found in some practice or insti-

(Continued on Page 8)

JUBILEE HOME FOR THE AGED

(Continued from page 2)

side Jaffna for the donations made during the year for which proper acknowledgements have been sent to them. Special mention has to be made of a donation of Rs. 1,500/- received from the Chairman of the Ceylon Malarial Epidemic Relief Fund at Kuala Lumpur through the kind efforts of Mudaliyar V. Ponnampalam.

Meetings

Ten meetings were held during the year. They were well attended and presided over by the President. The General meeting of this Society was held on the 18th September, 1937, when the present office-bearers and the members of the managing committee were elected.

Permanent Home

The Home is at present located in a building at Kallundai in the village of Anaicottai. A rent of Rs. 50 is being paid monthly. The Committee have considered very carefully the question of a suitable site for a permanent Home and decided to have it within the Urban District Council area on a Crown land near the Fort. Application has been made for a ninety-nine years' lease of the site and the Government Agent has been good enough to recommend the lease of the site as desired by the Committee. The approximate cost of the permanent Home will be Rs. 25,000. The Committee are quite hopeful that when the construction of the new Home is started, public spirited and philanthropic gentlemen will come forward and contribute generously towards the building fund or have suitable memorial wards erected in Honour of worthy relations or friends and make the noble undertaking a complete success. To popularise this institution and enhance its usefulness members are requested to invite their friends and well-wishers to co-operate and take active interest in its future welfare.

It will not be out of place to mention here that the registration of the Society under Ordinance No. 16 of 1891 is receiving the attention of the Registrar-General.

Deaths

Two of the inmates of this Home—both males—who were well advanced in years passed away in August last.

Statement of Income and Expenditure of King George V Silver Jubilee Memorial Home for the Aged and Blind from 1 June 1937 to 31 August 1938;—

Receipts.	Rs.	Cts.
Balance on 31 5-37—		
on fixed deposit in Bank	8000	00
In Kachcheri deposit	12538	12
Subscriptions	Rs.	Cts.
Endowment Fund	4810	10
Maintenance	1799	17, 6609 27
Interest on Bank Deposit	710	30
	27887	69
Expenditure	Rs.	Cts.
Dieting expenses (exclusive of rice &c obtained free from traders)	830	00
Furniture	55	00
Salary of Staff	337	00
Commission to Collector	47	59
Funeral expenses	16	84
Miscellaneous	32	57
Deposits in Bank—		
Co-operative Bank	18740	30
Ceylon Saving Bank	3000	00
Kachcheri deposit:		
Endowment fund	3073	81
Maintenance fund	1754	58
	27887	69

Travancore National & Quilon Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation)

ADVERTISEMENT FOR CREDITORS

The Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 15th day of November 1938, to send their claims and Addresses and the particulars of their Debts, or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the Liquidator, shall, either in person or by their Attorneys, prove their said Debts or Claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before their debts are proved.

(J. SUBRAMANIAM LEWIS)
Liquidator Jaffna Branch

"Kalyani",
Jaffna,
3-11-38.

[Mis. 186. 7 & 10-11-38]

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(Continued from page 7)

tution which has apparently no connection with it. Empiricism is, therefore, clearly out of place. There must be inquiry, research, exact adaptation of means to ends.

Take another question, the abolition of untouchability in Hindu society. Are we really helping to abolish untouchability by making laws specially applicable to Harijans? Direct action in social reform often defeats its own purpose. I may add here that the Prohibition measures which are steadily being pushed forward in several provinces, are sure to do more for the social and economic regeneration of the depressed classes than any of the other measures specifically intended for their benefit.

I must now bring these rambling remarks to a close. I have set before you my ideas on some of the burning topics of the day. I do not expect or desire that you should adopt my views. But I do wish that you, with your fresher minds more attuned to present day world conditions, should consider them with an open mind.

South India's Destiny

South India in particular, is pre-eminently marked out for this high destiny. Here, too, were the earliest settlements of Jews, Christians and Arabs. It was here that the two great streams of thought—conventionally called Aryan and Dravidian—coalesced into the broad stream now known as Hinduism. Another remarkable peculiarity of South India is the almost complete freedom of racial bitterness with which the political aspirations of the country are sought to be attained. I was talking to a distinguished Indian—a Bombay Muslim—a few months ago, and he too was struck by this feature of the political movement in Southern India. I was inclined to attribute this to the tradition of good understanding between British and Indian—handed down from early administrators like Sir Thomas Munro. My friend thought that the principal factor was the policy of Christian Missionary education followed in South India. Both cause have no doubt contributed to the good result.

And we have, too, the secret of integration, of the link between

thought and act, in a single verse in the Bhagavad Gita, which, translated in English, means: "From Whom all existence proceeds, by Whom all things are pervaded, Him adoring by the devoted performance every one of his duty, man attains perfection." Here, as Professor Deussen put it, you have morals and metaphysics together. The education imparted in Universities should, if it is worth anything, place a man in the way to discover what his duty, his special purpose and function in the society and in the world is. For each of us has a special place and function. By faithfully fulfilling it he attains perfection. Even if he fails, he need not worry. "The prize," as Robert Browning tersely puts it, "is in the process." Finally, bear in mind the promise of the Gita that no one who earnestly and honestly strives for a great and good purpose ever comes to grief.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 650.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Thamotheerampillai Kandiah 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. Ilayatambi, 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.

[O 58 3 & 7-11-38]

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