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JAPAN BEST PLACE FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Facilities Available for Study In Japan

SOME HINTS TO INDIAN STUDENTS

By Rash Behari Bose (Tokyo)

IT is not infrequently that I receive inquiries from Indians about the educational facilities in Japan. As it is difficult for me to give replies to individuals, I enclose herewith general information on the subject. So far as general education is concerned, the Indians could get it anywhere they like. But Japan is the best place for vocational education. To secure efficiency in it, the most indispensable thing is to have some working knowledge of the Japanese language. There are so many Indian controlled educational institutions, and they could start classes for teaching the Japanese language for prospective students for Japan. Once I requested Dr. KaJidas Nag when he was here last time to exert for the realisation of this idea. I do not know what steps he took in this matter. At least the Calcutta, Benares Hindu and Bombay Universities could do a lot in this respect. It is not only from the educational point of view but from the political point of view also Indians should study not only Japanese but the languages of all first class Powers. The Japanese Government School of Foreign Languages in Tokyo and Osaka has Hindusthani classes where the Indian language is taught to the Japanese students. Unfortunately in India there is no special facility for the study of theJapanese language by the Indians. It is high time that our leaders to take measure for the teaching of Japanese language to the Indian students.

How Japanese View India?

It is generally not known among the Indians how the Japanese Government as well as the public offer special facilities to the Indian students, because they think that the Indians and the Japanese have the same Buddhistic culture, and in their eyes India is a holy land for them, as Arabia is for the Muslims and Palestine for the Christians. They have no political axe to grind. It is from the view-point of common culture or brothers-in-faith that the Japanese assist the Indians. Up to this time many Indian students have received help in various ways.

Messrs. Biswarup Bose, son of Mr. Nandalal Bose of Dr. Tagore's Viswa-Bharati, Sen-Gupta, Mukherji, Roy of Viswa-Bharati were helped with free boarding and lodging by the Japanese friends. Mr. Bagchi of the Calcutta Unisity was offered a scholarship of one hundred Yen per month by the Japanese Government. At present Mr. N. Dutt of Viswa-Bharati, Mr. Nanjappa of the Mysore State, Mr. Gangal, Mr. Biswa Nath, Mr. Raha, Mr. Sharma, Mr. Raju and another Indian student are being given scholarships of one hundred Yen each per month. It is possible that other Indian students may secure scholarships if they are properly qualified and approach the proper authorities.

Facilities for Students

1 For students who wish to come and study here technical subjects, a fair working knowledge of the Japanese spoken language is absolutely necessary. In the Universities, lectures and instructions are given in the Japanese language and almost all text-books are in that language.

2 One may acquire some knowledge of the spoken language from the "Japanese Self-taught" series obtainable at Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta. It will be advantageous for the prospective student if he would study those books before leaving India At least about six months' stay in Japan will be necessary to get a working knowledge of the spoken language.

3 In Tokyo, boarding and lodging convenience for such students is available at the "Asia Lodge" dormitory (providing Indian vegetable food generally), situated at No. 401/4, Yodobashi-Ku, Tokyo, at a minimum monthly charge of Twenty-five Yen or about Rupeces Twenty-Two at the present rate of exchange. Other cities or towns in Japan where there are no such facilities will

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POOR RELIEF BILL

Draft Ready

RESPONSIBILITY OF LOCAL BODIES

THE Poor Relief Bill which is now almost ready for introduction in the State Council will be placed this week before the Executive Committee of Local Administration.

The object of the bill is to give legal effect to the scheme for poor relief suggested in Mr. Wedderburn's report on poor relief in Ceylon as modified by a joint conference of the Executive Committees of Labour and Local Administration.

The bill provides for the relief of persons who are unable to maintain themselves owing to physical or mental infirmity or incapacity and in need of relief, and their wives, and children under sixteen dependent on them.

It also provides that relief be given in obtaining educational facilities and industrial training to orphans and children of poor parents in accordance with the memorandum of the Chairman of the Colombo Municipality, of July 30th, 1935.

Provision is made for two classes of local authorities which will be under the duty of providing poor relief.

The Ordinance is intended to apply in the first instance to the three Municipal Councils of Colombo, Kandy and Galle, and it can be later extended to urban district councils and local boards. Their duties will be delegated to a Public Assistance Committee.

The local authority charged with the duty of providing poor relief will, it is proposed be composed of all the sanitary boards and village committees within a chief headman's division acting jointly, and each sanitary board and village committee will be a unit. But this duty will be delegated to a rural local committee.

Women, Too

Public assistance committees are to consist of the number of members prescribed by rules, half the number being nominated by the local authority and the other half by the Governor on the advice of the Executive Committee of Local Administration.

Rural local committees will consist of the chairman of each sanitary board and each village committee and of two members from each village committee and of two members from each such body nominated by such body, with a similar number of persons nominated by the Executive Committee.

The executive Committee will, of course, follow the suggestion in Mr. Wedderburn's report that nominated members should include women members and that they should be persons with experience of work among the poor of the area

In the case of local authorities the cost of the poor relief will be met out of funds furnished and voted by each local authority and any sum that may be made over to the local authority by the Central Government.

Power has been given to each local authority to levy a special rate, to borrow money and to acquire lands. The bill also seeks to give power to the local authority to draw up and prepare a poor relief scheme and the money voted will be spent in carrying out such cheme.

NO LONGER THE "SICK MAN" OF EUROPE

Kemalism Gives New Life to Turkey

By Rom Landen

WHEN confronted with actual achievements of Kemalism one begins to wonder whether future history will not consider the achievements of Ata-Turk more important than those of Fascism and Bolshevism for their respective countries.

Russia is even to-day, 20 years after the revolution, an enigma, and meets her critics with the reply that in the life of a nation 20 years are nothing. The Turkish revolution is far more recent, the country in which it took place was far more backward, more disorganised and less disciplined, and yet the achievements of Kemal's revolution are already definite enough not to require any apologies. Ata-Turk's accomplishment appears to be superior to that of his Italian and German colleague, especially when one remembers that he fought his revolution in rural country with no national unity, with an economic life almost entirely in the hands of foreigners, and with an administration that was both corrupt and a hundred years behind the time. Ata-Turk's creation of an independent, homogeneous Turkey is a great historical feat but more significant is the fact that he is giving the Turkish nation a new soul.

In the Domain of Religion

Nowhere perhaps this is more apparent than in the domain that was once that of religion. For Kemal had the courage to replace a religion that had degenerated into a system of superstition by something entirely new yet without attacking the adherence of individual citizen to religion. And he lacked the type of megalomania which might have made him believe that he had actually created a new religion: the modesty proved him superior to some of the leaders of both the Bolshevik and Nazi revolution who are apt to make claims of a vaguely religious character. Kemalism, which is the foundation of modern Turkey, is not only a political and social system or merely a philosophy of life. It is something more. Kemalism means the opening up of Turkey to modern science and progress, it means rationalism instead of fatalism and intellectual darkness; it also means new industries, new education. But Kemalism also stands for a new attitude towards work, towards destiny (a most important factor in Moslem life) and towards man's own position in the universe around him.

The one thing which Kemalism does not stand for is dictatorship; of course, on one but Kemal Ata-Turk is responsible for modern Turkey as a geographical unit, a nation, a social entity; of course no important decision can be taken in Turkey without his approval. But Ata-Turk loses his temper when foreigners call him dictator Parliament at Ankara does not meet once or twice a year like the Reihstag or the Supreme Fascist Council to approve without debate the policy of the dictator; it meets daily. It debates, it prepares legislation. But the outstanding democratic feature of Kemalism is not embodied in Parliament, but rather in Kemal's own attitude towards rulership. To work out his policies he does not shut himself away in mysterious seclusions but summons his friends or ministers and debates with them the proposed schemes until the early hours of morning, often night after night. Similarly he often visits some little town or village in the country seeking there the unprejudiced opinions of the local peasants, school masters and businessmen. Thus his ideas do not become law without having first been discussed in private and later in Parliament.

Never Orders

Shuktu Kaya, the Home Secretary, told me during a conversation, "I have been in turn minister of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Home Secretary for the last fourteen years, yet Ata-Turk has never given me what you might call an order." He made suggestions, we have discussed them, even argued about them, but he has never ordered me to do this or that, never interfered in my work as minister. The other members of the cabinet will tell you the same with reference to their work."

Practical Religion

To my mind the most important achievement of Kemalism is that Ata-Turk has replaced an absolute creed which had become the refuge of the superstition and ignorance by what might be called practical religion, social service, public welfare, the idea of selfless collaboration; none of these were known in pre-Kemal Turkey, a country ruled by a caste of officials and Sheikhs, both equally mercenary and corrupt. The new rationalism introduce by Ata-Turk has given the Turkish citizens and especially the peasant who forms the vast majority of population a new consciousness of power, an impress of real and dynamic Islam, and his rightful place in a hitherto alien universe. Formerly every failure, a field that did not yield, a tree that bore no fruit, and illness were met without much resistance in the spirit of that defeatism and fatalism to which Islam in Turkey had degenerated.

"In-sha'allah" (If God wills) excused and sanctified any failure, was a hindrance to progress and a god-send to the lazy and unambitious. Ata-Turk created in the centre of Anatolia's wilderness his new capital and established quite close to it his large model farm which is visited regularly by thousands of Turks. Here the amazed peasant can see how perseverance, industry and knowledge, have transformed a desert into fertile land and how man instead of remaining the slave of nature can become its master. This practical discovery has a truly revolutionary effect upon his fatalistic mind. A new conception of God—the one which Islam inculcates in its followers—of man, of life and work, is created.

Nothing during my whole visit to Turkey—none of the Germanic looking hospitals, schools and Government buildings, none of the well planned buildings of Ankara—impressed me so much as the transformation of the tenets of a creed into its living practice. This, however, would not have been possible if Ata-Turk had allowed the Sheikhs and Imams to continue to exercise their influence. But religion is not forbidden as in Russia, nor persecuted as in Germany. The State never interferes with the religious life of the citizens. In fact, the only Field Marshal in Turkey, is a devoted Moslem and Kemal Ata-Turk often teases him about his punctilious religious observances. But Ata Turk has removed the religious influence from those spheres of life to which it did not belong and in which unscrupulous Sheikhs had made it a hindrance to progress. The activities of Sheikhs and Imams are confined to the precincts of the mosque. No longer may they interfere with the educational, professional, and legal life of citizens.

Although a materialist at heart, Kemal possesses an uncanny instinct for the spiritual requirements of his people. His enthusiastic efforts to purify the Turkish language and to discover the roots of Turkish history show that he does not stop at merely rationalizing and westernizing Turkish life. In fact a reconciliation between the religious and non-religious elements of Turkish life will be necessary if Kemalism is to develop into a spiritual force. In a few years when Kemalism, thoroughly transformed into a government system and a social structure, will have lost most of the idealism of the early days, many of the Turks will be on the look-out for some ideal.

Japan Best Place for Vocational Education

(*Continued from Page .*)

cost no less than Thirty-five to Forty Yen a month, food being of Japanese style.

4. Transportation costs within Tokyo are expected to be about Ten Yen per month.

5. One must be prepared to spend about Seventyfive to Eighty Yen per month to maintain oneself and study. Of course, other expenses necessary for students taking special technological subjects are not included in this sum.

6 It is exceedingly difficult and almost impossible for Indian students to be self-supporting in Japan in the face of the severe unemployment problem and the language barrier.

7. Indian students may be advised to take up profitably any one of the vocational or technological training course. A few of the various subjects which can be learnt here follow :

Celluloid, Rubber, Varnish. Wood carving, Painting, Brushmaking, Silk and Cotton textiles, Pottery, Porcelain, Cement, Glass, Soap, Match, Embroidery, Engineering (mechanical and electrical), Dentistry, Engraving, Mounting, Electrical goods manufacturing, Canneries, Marine products industry, Aviation (cost being nearly three to four thousand Yen for the whole course), Umbrella-making, etc.

Some of the above could be learnt in Tokyo, while for others one must go to other centres where the respective factories and industries are located.

8 Informations regarding school terms and prospectus are available only in Japanese and not in any foreign language. They refer to matters about the general, and not technical education and hence are useless for Indian students, who are expected to take up vocational courses.

9 A minimum period of five years will be necessary to acquire a fair knowledge of any of these subjects.

10 No special facilities of any kind are offered to foreign students by the Government or any public organisation here. One must depend entirely on the goodwill of the Professors of the Institutions as well as the proprietors of the factories concerned.

11. Winter being severely cold here, students will have to spend initially about Three to Four hundred Yen for winter clothing and bedding.

12. A passport is necessary for entry into Japan. This can be obtained by application to the Secretariate of the Province and should be visaged by the Japanese Consul in India. No body will be allowed to land on Japanese soil without a properly visaged passport. Madras, Bombay and Calcutta have passport offices which can supply further information on the subject.

13. Third class passage (with diet) from India to any of the ports in Japan would cost at present about Rs. 175, second class about double that sum and first class accomodation three times, in any of the regular liners. Further particulars about passage, etc, may be had on application to the respective shipping concerns or to Thomas, Cook and Son, or American Express Company, which have officers in all the principal port cities of India.

14. In order to secure full benefit, it is advisable that the Indian students desiring to come here should be graduates of Indian Universities or should have some knowledge of chemistry and physics. If possible, they should have training in India within the scope available in the subject which they wish to take up here.

WANTED

Life agents throughout Jaffna and islands also Batticaloa and other parts of Ceylon. Only men of good character with local influence need apply. Good remuneration and permanent future prospects. Apply to.

Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd.,
P O Box. 364. Colombo.

[Mis 192 10-11-38 to 17-11-38)

VOTE OF "FULL CONFIDENCE" IN SIR BARON

Mr. Tambimuttu's Motion Passed by State Council

MOTION CONDEMNING BRACEGIRDLE REPORT POSTPONED

BY 38 votes to 11, with two members declining to vote, the State Council passed a vote of "full confidence" in Sir Baron Jayatilaka, the Minister for Home Affairs.

THE vote of confidence was moved by Mr. E. R. Tambimuttu, Member for Trincomalee.

THE Speaker (Sir W. Duraiswamy) presided when the State Council met at 2-30 p.m. on Tuesday.

Colombo, Tuesday.

Every available seat in the public galleries was filled long before the State Council began its business this afternoon, and there were almost as many people outside, trying in vain to get in.

Extra police had been drafted to the scene.

As soon as Mr. Tambimuttu rose to move the suspension of Standing Orders in order to proceed with the Vote of confidence, Sir Baron rose and left the State Council Chamber

Mr. Tambimuttu's motion was:

"That this House desires to record its full confidence in Sir D. B. Jayatilaka, Minister of Home affairs, and Leader of the State Council."

Mr. D. P. R. Gunewarnene however, wanted priority for his motion condemning and rejecting the Bracegirdle Report as

being a mischievous political document, whitewashing the permanent officials and embodying decisions against the weight of evidence that are designed to undermine the rightful power, position and prestige of popularly elected representatives, and reinforce the efforts of a white bureaucracy, hostile to the people, to entrench itself in power as against a popularly elected Council."

"First Come—"

The Speaker ruled that Mr Tambimuttu's motion should take priority.

Mr. Goonewardene promptly asked for a date for his motion to be discussed

Mr. J. L. Kotalawela: "Immediately after this motion."

Mr. D S. Senanayake, interrupting, said that immediately after Mr. Tambimuttu's motion there was important Government business to be gone through.

The Bracegirdle Report was a very important document, and the House should not rush into hasty conclusions. It was just as well that the members should have sufficient time to study the report, and arrive at a decision after careful consideration.

He suggested a date some time in the next Session.

Mr. D. P. R. Gunewardene inquired whether the Minister could give him an assurance that his motion would be taken up on the first day of the next session.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake said that he had not the power to do that. It rested with the Speaker.

The Speaker promptly said it was a matter for the House.

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike said that Mr. Gunewardene's motion was intimately connected, directly if not indirectly, with the subject matter of Mr. Tambimuttu's motion. Some of them felt that Mr. Gunewardene's motion should have had precedence

He insisted on an assurance as to the date of discussion of Mr. Gunewardene's motion, because it was going to have some effect on their attitude towards Mr. Tambimuttu's motion. He, therefore, wished to have a decision immediately.

"Custom"

Mr. Corea said that it was the practice of the House for a day to be fixed for the discussion of any item. As the Member for Avisawella had indicated, he would be quite satisfied if any day was fixed—namely the first day of the next session.

Mr. Bandaranaike said that a decision had to be made by the House now.

Mr. Parfitt said that he wished to make it clear that if he voted he was voting against it.

"I think it is a motion that should never have come before the House," he added.

Mr. Samarakkody said that the motion of the Member for Avisawella should be taken up immediately after the vote of confidence was finished with.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake said that in the first place they had to decide on the motion before the House, after that the House could take up the other matter

Dr. N. M. Perera suggested that the motion of Mr. Gunewardene might be taken up on Tuesday week.

The Speaker asked the House to vote whether they should take up Mr. Gunewardene's motion on the 22nd of this month.

This was agreed to by 43 votes to seven.

"If H. E. Knew"

Mr. Tambimuttu said that if the Governor knew that the whole country and the Council repudiated the findings of the Commission, he would hesitate before he took any action adverse to the Leader of the House.

There was another question he wished to answer before he went into details. Some of his dearest friends and supporters had asked him why he, a member of the minorities, wished to put forward a motion to vindicate the character of the Leader of the Majority community.

Mr. Tambimuttu said that his reply was that he knew Sir Baron more than most other members, and had known him long before he entered the Council. He had often consulted Sir Baron, and his advice had helped him a great deal in his actions in the past.

There was another reason, he added amid applause. He believed that Sir Baron held a stronger link than that achieved by anybody in the past, binding together the majority community and the minority community.

"Whatever the difference of the Tamils might be, we, people of the East", he said, "feel that our destiny is bound up with the destiny of the Sinhalese"

Mr. Tambimuttu said that he felt that the fears and doubts of the Minority communities were groundless. What was wanted was not a fifty-fifty representation, but cooperation and goodwill between them. That was his reason for proposing that motion

It was not his intention to enter into a discussion of the details of the Commissioners' report, its personnel or methods of investigation.

There was another motion before the Council which would give them ample opportunity of examining the report carefully.

But there were one or two other aspects he wished to touch upon. He did not wish to say anything about the personnel. One member was dead and of the dead they should say nothing, but of their good deeds.

Sir Stewart Schneider had behaved in an exemplary fashion. He hardly uttered a word of inquiry or comment. He patiently listened to the evidence, but unfortunately he was a man who was anxious always to answer a public call. He served on the Commission but he did not realise that his age was advancing, and his health was failing.

Of the other two he would not say

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To Be Forearmed Against Floods

Notice of Motions in Jaffna U. D. C

Mr. K. Aiyadurai, member, U. D. C., Jaffna, has given notice of the following motions to be moved at the next meeting of the Council:—

(1) That in view of heavy rains likely to be in store for us this year I move that a committee of this Council called 'Flood Relief Committee' with power to add to their number from the general public and to command labour necessary for that purpose at their discretion be appointed to take remedial and preventive measures should occasion arise and that a sum of Rs. 300/ be voted for that purpose.

(2) That two name-boards for the 'Navalar Road', one at the junction of the road with Kankesanturai Road and another at the junction of the road with the Kandy Road be fixed on the occasion of the celebration of the 'Navalar Day' which is to take place shortly.

(3) That the Chairman be pleased to issue a statement to the press a) with regard to the delay in the extension of electric lights to roads (b) delay in supplying aerial lights at the junctions of important public lanes with roads (c) and whether it would be feasible to extend the electric lights into lanes and how it is proposed to light the lanes at the earliest opportunity.

DRAGGED OUT AND STABBED

ALLEGED MURDER AT CHANKANAI

BROTHER AND SISTER ABSCONDING

Changanai, Monday.

While being fed by his wife, a man was, it is alleged, dragged by the hair out of his hut and fatally cut on his neck with a knife at Changanai.

On Thursday last a man named Muttan is alleged to have torn a drum belonging to Sinnavan Murugan (the deceased.) The following day the deceased filed a plaint before the village Tribunal, Changanai, charging Muttan with mischief. On Saturday Ponni, the wife of Muttan, abused the deceased for charging her husband before the Tribunal, and threatened to have him (deceased) murdered by her brother, Velan Arumugattan.

Yesterday at 6-30 p.m. while the deceased was being fed by his wife in his hut, Arumugattan, accompanied by his sister, Ponni, went up to the hut and challenged him to come out. The deceased's wife advised her husband not to go out. Thereupon Arumugattan is said to have entered the hut and dragging the deceased out by the hair, slashed his neck with a knife, almost severing it. The knife was handed to the assailant, it is alleged by his sister, Ponni, who was at the spot. The injured man fell dead.

Mr. P. R. Krishnaratne, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jaffna, on receipt of information from sub-Inspector Suriwardene of the Changanai Police motored to the spot and held an inquiry,

This morning Mr. C. J. C. Janz, Police Magistrate, Mallakam, held an inquiry at the scene of the tragedy, after which he issued a warrant against Arumugattan and his sister Ponni, who are both reported to be absconding.

WHY AMERICA IS REARMING

To Keep Western Hemisphere Safe

Washington, Nov. 7.

"America is rearming not only to defend herself against aggression but to help keep the entire Western hemisphere safe from threatened attack", declared the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Wells, broadcasting to South America.

"The forthcoming Pan-American Conference at Lima on December 9 will be of outstanding importance. Our respective freedom, independence and future welfare may depend on our continued solidarity. We in the United States are preparing to join fellow democracies in the new world for preserving the western sphere safe from attack."

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 652
In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnakuddy Sabapathy of Chunnakam Deceased.
Kanapathyar Kandiah of Chunnakam Petitioner.
Vs.
1. Sabapathy Selvanayakam
2. Saraswathy daughter of Sabapathy
3. Nagamany Vallipuram all of Chunnakam

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 30th day of September 1938 in the presence of Mr. T. Kumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st and 2nd respondents for the purpose of representing them and acting on their behalf in this case and that the petitioner be declared entitled to letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that letters be issued to him accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents shall on or before the 16th day of November 1938 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 17th day of October 1938
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

[O 61. 10 & 14-11-38]

Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1938.

THE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

THAT THE STATE COUNCIL would accept by a large majority MR. TAMBIMUTTU'S motion registering its confidence in the leader of the House, SIR BARON JAYATILAKA, was a foregone conclusion. It is one thing for his colleagues to have expressed their confidence in him, and it is another to seek to condemn the Bracegirdle Commission Report on the ground that it has found against their leader. It is true that, as far as the Council is concerned, SIR BARON has done nothing calculated to lower his prestige as its leader. For the Councillors may well ignore the opinion of a body, however impartial and competent it may be, in whose appointment they had no direct and decisive voice. They seem to feel, however, that it is their constitutional right to determine whether or not their leader is worthy of their confidence. The Council has therefore affirmed its faith in SIR BARON, rejecting the opinion of an outside body which was constituted by a third party. The vote of confidence is therefore natural and legitimate, in so far as it is an expression of the Council's verdict for the leader of its choice. The fact must be admitted that SIR BARON has for long been the accredited Sinhalese leader, enjoying alike the confidence and good-will of other communities in the Island. His record of public service is one of which anybody may feel legitimately proud No wonder that, when such a leader has come in for adverse comments at the hands of the Commission, his colleagues and friends appear to fret and fume against what they consider to be an unwarranted judgment.

But the fact remains, however, that the Commission was appointed with the approval of the Board of Ministers who acquiesced in its personnel as worthy of their trust. It is well known that the Governor tried his best to amicably settle the matter, with no damage to either party and with due regard to the canons of justice and fairplay. But the Ministers little realising the limitations of the Constitution, welcomed the Commission in the fond hope that it would but reinforce their decision in the matter. SIR BARON and his colleagues ought to have known the limitations imposed upon them by the Constitution and, therefore, rejected the idea of a Commission. There is no doubt whatever that in this respect the Ministers betrayed a woeful error of judgment and committed a blunder which might prejudice the country's political advance. But having acquiesced in the appointment of the Commission and its personnel, they should have had the good sense at least to silently suffer its findings without attempting to impeach its impartiality and competence. Instead our politicians appear to inflame the passions of the mob by their actions and utterances in a manner which bodes ill for the future of the country. Their speeches on public platforms are a sad but illuminating commentary on their sense of responsibility and justice. To insist upon the dismissal of MR. BANKS, even after the findings of the Commission, is, to say the least, not playing the game. Our Councillors and public men ought to realise that they should do nothing calculated to shake the confidence of the public services in the impartiality and sense of justice of the elected Executive. For on the confidence and security of the public services depend the success and efficiency of the Administration.

Acting Police Magistrate Jaffna

Mr. E. V. R. Samarawickreme, Police Magistrate, Jaffna, has been granted two months' leave and Mr. Julius E. Philips, Advocate, is acting as Police Magistrate, Commissioner of Requests and Additional District Judge.

SPECIAL TRAIN ATTENDANTS

Measure To Help Passengers

To look after the convenience of railway passengers and to see that they travel with the least discomfort, the nucleus of a staff of special train attendants has been formed.

These men are to travel in the trains in close contact with passengers, attending to their needs, and seeing that the seating accommodation in the carriages is kept clean and attractive.

Since last week they have been travelling in the day and night mail trains to and from Up-country under the direction of the Head Guards of the trains.

They have been specially requested to see to the convenience of the women and children.

The men are to be provided with special uniform.

The appointment of special attendants is a new departure in the railway and is in accordance with the new policy of making travelling by train as comfortable as possible.

A similar measure was also suggested by the Transport Commission, who recommended cleaner, brighter and more comfortable carriages, particularly for the third class passengers.

As the special attendants will be in constant contact with the passengers, they have been instructed to see that in the discharge of their duties they do not become a nuisance to them.

EARTHQUAKES IN JAPAN

Three Big Shocks

London, Tuesday,

Earthquakes in Japan during the week-end were recorded in London. Three big shocks were recorded on Saturday, followed by tremors of a more violent nature on Sunday.

The only report so far received from Tokyo states that an earthquake rocked a widespread area in eastern Japan, inculding Tokyo and Yokohama on Saturday, interrupting telephone, electricity, and railway communications.

The damage in Fukushima, 150 miles north of Tokyo, is estimated at £8,000

MOTOR CAR LICENCE

Two Registrations next Year

It is understood that special legislation will shortly be introduced to enable the registration of motor vehicles next year for two separate periods.

The first period for which motor vehicles will be licensed next year will be from January 1 to March 31. The second period will be from April 1 next year to December 31.

This proposal was considered on Monday at the meeting of the Executive Committee of Local Administration.

Alleged Secret Circular by Education Ministry

Minister's Denial

Colombo, Nov. 9

The Secretary to the Minister for Education writes to us:—

Sir,—In the report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Galle Diocesan Union appearing on page 7 of the issue of the November 8, 1938 of the "Times of Ceylon", Mr. A. A. Wickremasinghe, the new President of the Union is reported to have said that "a secret circular had been issued to all Managers and Principals of Buddhist schools by the Ministry of Education to the effect that all State schools would be run as Buddhist schools" I am directed by the Honourable the Minister for Education to state that no such circular as referred to in the statement attributed to Mr. Wickremasinghe has ever been issued by the Ministry of Education or the Department of Education. Besides no such circular can be issued as it would conflict with the provisions of the existing and proposed law relating to Education. The Rule of Law is a fundamental principle of our Constitution and does anyone need to be told that even Ministers and Executive Committees submit to it? Apart from the legal aspect I am to assure Mr. Wickremasinghe, if at all he made the statement attributed to him, that the rule of governmental neutrality in regard to religion has been firmly established in this country and that there can be no question of it being varied at any time, now or in the future.

2. The Honourable the Minister only hopes that such a mischievous and mendacious statement was not made by Mr. Wickremasinghe, and if he did not make it, his duty as a responsible leader of the Catholic community in Ceylon and the newly elected President of the Galle Diocesan Union is clear.

3. I am to request that this letter be published in an early issue of your paper for the information of the public.

SOVIET'S CHALLENGE

Ready to Repel any Aggressor

Moscow, Nov 7.

The "Soviet is ready to answer twofold and threefold any aggressor's blow," declared the Premier M. Molotov at a mass meeting to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Revolution.

He said, 'Let any Western or Eastern enemy doubting our bombing strength try us."

M. Molotov strongly criticised Britain and France for letting down Czechoslovakia whereas the "Soviet was the only Power ready to honour her international obligations. The tense situation created at Munich compels the Soviet to arm more strongly than ever."

MM Stalin, Voroshilov, and other leaders present loudly applauded the speech.

GERMANY TO MOBILISE AGAIN IN JANUARY

Rumours in Well-Informed Circles

RESERVISTS TOLD TO BE IN READINESS

Berlin, Wednesday.

RUMOURS in usually well-informed circles here state that the reservists will be called again in January.

These rumours—which have been emphatically denied to Reuter by a high personage, who explained that the recent mobilisation had entailed enormous expenditure which the Reich Government did not want to see repeated—coincide with Herr Hitler's last two speeches in which he abused certain British politicians and with a Press campaign against the utterances of politicians not in power.

It appears beyond doubt, however, that certain reservists have been told to hold themselves in readiness in January, though this may apply only to men of special positions.

Mr. Banks Due on Christmas Day

Mr. P. N. Banks, Inspector General of Police, will be back in Colombo on Christmas Day.

VOTE OF "FULL CONFIDENCE" IN SIR BARON

(*Continued from page 3*)

much. Their conduct of the proceedings, the various interruptions—

Speaker: Should we go into those?

Mr Tambimuttu: Those showed that they were temperamentally unfit to be Commissioners.

Mr. J. C. Howard: On a point of order, Sir. He started by saying that he was not attacking the Commissioners but now he is proceeding.

Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe and Dr. N. M. Perera: Is that a point of order?

Mr. Tambimuttu: To oblige the Legal Secretary I shall say no more of these two men.

He went on to say that he would deal with only one aspect of the case, the manner of approach of the Commissioners to their findings. The learned Commissioners started with the premise that they were dealing with peculiar circumstances—men whose position could not be called commonplace. No men might occupy positions that were not commonplace, but there were degrees of excellence of any two men.

The Commissioners had not given Sir Baron Jayatilaka credit for his consistent life of usefullness, his great learning and piety and the esteem in which he was held by the masses of the country.

To put him on an equal footing with a Police Officer was an outrage of appreciation of public life in the country.

He did not want to say anything disparaging of Mr. Banks who was an efficient officer.

Mr. Geo. E. de Silva: Question.

Mr. Tambimuttu: Unless he was he could not have risen to this position.

"I have read it said that a Police man cannot be a successful policeman unless he is also a successful liar, but that does not apply to superior Police officers.

"What I say is that the Commission has failed to appreciate that Sir Baron is a recognised leader and patriot, who has suffered for the people."

"What Need"

Some of his friends had asked him what need there was to move that motion, when the integrity, popularity, honesty and uprightness of the Leader of the House had never been in question.

Even a Minister of the Council had asked him what necessity had arisen for the Council to record its confidence in Sir Baron.

The necessity he urged had arisen as a result of the publication of the Bracegirdle report.

It had become necessary for them to assert in emphatic terms the position Sir Baron occupied in their Council and in the country at large.

Mr. Francis de Zoysa seconded the motion.

Of the seventeen members who spoke eight were for the motion.

Motion Passed

The motion was then put to the House and carried by 38 votes to 11, two members declining to vote. The division was as follows:

Ayes: Messrs. C. W. W. Kannangara, D. S. Senanayake, S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, G. C. S. Corea, W. A. de Silva, J. L. Kotalawala, E. W. Abeygunasekere, B. H. Aluwihare, C. Batuwantudawe, D. S. de Fonseka, G. E. de Silva, A. P. de Zoysa, Francis de Zoysa, C. Dharumaretnam, A. E. Goonesinha, D. D. Gunasekere, R. S. S. Gunawardene, D. P. R. Gunawardene, Neil Hewawitarne, Rajah Hewawitarne, J. H. Illangantilleke, D. P. Jayasuriya, A. P. Jayasuriya, R. C. Kannangara, D. H. Kotalawala, J. Kuruppu, E. A. Nugawela, R. Sri Pathmanathan, N. M. Perera, A. Ratnayake, H. Ratwatte, D. M. Rajapakse, S. Samarakkody, Mrs Sarayanamuttu, Messrs. Dudley Senanayake, E. R. Tambimuttu, R. S. Tennekoon and D. Wanigasekere—38.

Noes: Messrs. H. R. Freeman, R. P. Gaddum, F. H. Griffith, T. B. Jayah, A. Mahadeva, S. Natesan, J. W. Oldfield, H. F. Pariitt, I. X. Pereira, A. R. A. Razik, S. P. Vytilingam—11.

Declined to vote: Messrs. C. E. P. de Silva and G. A. Wille—2.

Japanese Atrocities in China

An Indian Eye-Witness's Story

Calcutta.

"THERE is a belief in India that the reports of Japanese atrocities are to some extent exaggerated but believe me, what I have seen in these few days is sufficient to convince me that the reports are fully correct." Thus runs a communication by Dr. Debesh Mukherjee, M.B., who has gone to China as a member of the Indian Ambulance Unit, written from Hankow, immediately before the city was captured by the Japanese, to Mr. Sibnath Bannerjee, M.L.A., Calcutta.

Dr. Mukherjee further says:

"When we started from changsa for Hankow, the sights that we came across were horrible. Even towns and villages of no military importance were bombarded to the last house, hundreds of people killed and hundreds of others injured and maimed and the things buried under wreckage are beyond means to be ascertained.

"It was arranged that we would have our lunch at a place called Chunloying. We reached there about 1-30 p. m., went inside the town and found smokes coming out. Roads were all blocked by the debris of wrecked buildings. At one place we found a young man busy extricating the bodies of his mother and sister.

'On enquiry we came to know that Japanese bombardment had been going on at that place for the last three days and on that day alone more than 200 persons were killed and about 100 injured. All through our journey we found soldiers wounded and tied, sometimes sitting and at others resting on the ground.

"I am now busy completing my diary in which you will find some exciting and wonderful stories. At present we are working at the 64th Divisional Hospital with the Java Unit. Our future working place will be fixed shortly. All of us have attended a number of wounded persons. We are staying in the Lutheran Mission which is in the former British concession. We are getting air alarms every day and are getting used to these."

INDIAN LIVESTOCK FOR CEYLON

Agricultural Department's Proposal

The Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands, has, it is understood, approved of a proposal to send Mr. M. Crawford, Deputy Director (Animal Husbhndry) and Government Veterinary Surgeon, to India to purchase livestock for the Agricultural Department. A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been provided for the purpose.

The cattle which are to be purchased are to form foundation stock for the Departmental herds which are being established at Polonnaruwa, Paranthan and Labuduwa.

CHINESE TROOPS ADVANCE

HEAVYC ASUALITIES AMONG JAPANESE

SEVERE FIGHTING NEAR HANKOW

Chungking, Tuesday.

SEVERE fighting is proceeding north of Punchi, about eight miles South-West of Hankow.

The Japanese are using mechanised units, but, according to Chinese reports, they have hitherto made no progress, and the Chinese have even made a slight advance near Shanhwan.

Desperate fighting continues round Tungshan, where the Japanese are suffering heavy casualties, according to Chinese despatches.

A chinese force is reported to have reached the outskirts of of Yanghsin, and the Japanese are reported to be sending two divisions to check their further advance.

Japanese bombers, estimated to number 46, attempted to raid China's new capital, but thick winter weather caused them to overshoot the mark.

Chungking's air defence organisation has issued a manifesto urging the populace, in the strongest terms, to flee to the country as the capital is now the obvious target for Japanese bombing.

"If you want to escape the only way is to go quickly into the country," the manifesto concludes.

Discrimination in Postal Department

Clerks Protest Against Retrenchment Recommendations

POSTAL clerks are up in arms against alleged discrimination in the recommendations proposed to be made by the Acting P. M. G. to the Retrenchment Commission.

They state that while drastic reductions have been recommended in the minor grades, the salaries and allowances of staff officers are to be left untouched.

Dissatisfied with these recommendations, they demand the right to discuss freely with the Acting P. M. G. his proposals to the Retrenchment Commission.

"Staff representations" they state, "should have exactly equal consideration with those made by others interested, if there is any desire on the part of authorities to derive any degree of benefit"

The Acting P. M. G., it is understood, has already drawn up his scheme of retrenchment, which may be submitted to the Commission in the course of the month.

Hindu Milk Fountain Opened In Jaffna

Milk Drinking Habit as Solvent for Drunkenness

Speaker on Laudable Enterprise

THAT if the milk drinking habit became more popular, the toddy taverns and other places where intoxicants are sold would become very rare, said Dr. S. Subramaniam, retired Provincial Surgeon, Jaffna, in declaring open on Friday the Hindu Milk Fountain at Grand Bazaar—the second Milk Bar to be established in Jaffna.

The Fountain is being run by Mr. A. K. Navaratnam, Proctor, Jaffna. Among the messages received was one from Sir Waithilingam Duraiswamy, Speaker, State Council, who said: "It gives me pleasure to extend my blessing to the new venture you contemplate. I have no doubt that it will prove a great success, for as we know, milk as a drink is becoming more and more popular among all classes of people, and with the present campaign all over the country to educate the masses as regards the nutritive value of milk, it is bound to become still more popular, if it can be made available cheap and clean. Your enterprise is laudable, and should you succeed in reclaiming at least a few of those who now resort to deleterious alcoholic wines &c., you would have achieved a great purpose. I wish you all success in your worthy enterprise."

Room for Many More

Dr. S. Subramaniam, who before declaring the Fountain open was garlanded by the proprietor Mr. A. K. Navaratnam. While cutting the ribbon Dr. Subramaniam said that that was the second milk bar to be opened in Jaffna and it deserved all the encouragement and support of the people. He further said that there was room for many more such milk bars in Jaffna, and emphasised the need of cultivating the milk drinking habit. If this habit became more popular the toddy taverns and other places where intoxicants are sold would become very rare. He was glad to say that milk was an excellent food not merely for the child but for the adults of all ages. There was a wrong impression in the minds of individuals that it was not necessary for grown up persons to take milk. He had great pleasure in declaring the Fountain open and appealed to those present to give their support.

Great Responsibility

Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam, Advocate, speaking next said that they were all met that evening to encourage good food and drink. This undertaking by Mr. Navaratnam was one that called for the support of everybody interested in local enterprise but the promoters of this Hindu Fountain will have to bear in mind that they have a great responsibility in that they have to serve the public with clean and good milk. Cleanliness has rightly been emphasised by the management since it is well-known that milk is the best carrier of dangerous diseases and the disease-carrying bacteria thrive and multiply very fast in milk. The Tamils have for thousands of years been well known as drinkers of milk and milk has been always placed as an indispensable item in the Hindu Sastras and was one of the staple diet of the rich and poor in the Tamil land. But during the past few decades the milk drinking habit has been gradully dying out The Hindu Scriptures clearly laid down that a wholesome diet of vegetable and milk products sustain not merely the body but also the spiritual development. It is perhaps due to the fact that the diet of the nation has been greatly modified by modern civilisation that one hears now-a-days of the ever increasing record of crime. Saivite teachers were of opinion that the man who nourishes himself on a diet of meat will necessarily display the passions of the beast. "I may not be far wrong if I recommend the revival of milk and vegetable diet as a check on the increase of crime.

Mr. C. Rugunathan, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, speaking next said that the educated people in the land should take up to business-understakings of that kind and congratulated Mr. Navaratnam for having started the second Milk Bar in the town. He hoped that the opening of the Milk Bar in Jaffna will in course of time replace the toddy booths.

Mr. J. C. Amerasingham, Principal, Chavakachcheri Training School, speaking said that was a happy sign that the idea of the Milk Bar was gaining popularity in Jaffaa. The true index of a country was the love of the people for diet of Milk and Honey.

Mr. S. Annamalai, Pensioner, Vaddukoddai, cited authority from Tamil books to prove the virtues of Milk, Honey and Fruits and they were the offerings to the Goddess of Learning given by every student of Tamil learning.

The drinker of milk would be rewarded by the Goddess with the knowledge of Tamil literature.

Mr. C. K Tamby, Barrister at-Law, spoke next and said that they should encourage the habit of drinking milk as it would encourage the industry of cattle breeding. He advised the people not to go to the liquor shop or the arrack tavern and said that even coffee and tea were not a wholesome drink as milk. He encouraged the idea of English educated men as Mr. Navaratnam, Proctor, taking to commercial enterprise of this kind as it would not only encourage commerce but also would help the health of those who drink pure milk. He said that he had come from a country flowing with milk and honey namely Burma and wished the country, in which he was born, Jaffna, had abundance of same.

Mr. V. Coomarasamy, Government Pensioner, Vaddukkoddai, spoke next and said that they should all encourage the undertaking as that will eventually help them to improve their own cattle breeding.

"I Shall Continue"

Sir Baron Honours Constituents' Request

Colombo, Monday.

SIR Baron Jayatilaka, speaking last evening to several hundreds of his constituents who flocked to his bungalow from Kelaniya to pledge their "entire confidence" in him, stated that he was not prepared to comment on the Bracegirdle Report at that juncture, but when the appropriate opportunity for it arose he would "state what he had to say on the report."

Sir Baron said:—

"Your demonstration of the confidence you have in me, in this way, is a noteworthy event, indeed. For you, electors and other residents of the Kelaniya District, to have come in procession to me, at so much personal inconvenience to yourself and notwithstanding the burning heat of the day, to assure me of the complete confidence you have in me, is certainly a notable event to me.

"This wonderful exhibition of your faith in me has been prompted by the shock, the wrath and the disappointment experienced by you as a result of the Bracegirdle Commission's Report. It is, therefore, very heartening to me to know that your confidence in me still remains unshaken and undiminished

"I Shall Continue"

"It is you who have elected me as your representative in the State Council, and to have this assurance of your full confidence in me is indeed a great encouragement to me; and your unanimous request that I shall continue to remain your representative in the Council is one that I am bound to honour.

"Since it is you, as I said, who have sent me to the Council, it naturally follows that you have the right to ask me to resign my seat in the State Council" (Applause).

Sir Baron then made the remarks quoted earlier and continued:—

"Even at this moment, however, I think I should say one thing and that is that except, for one single despicable European newspaper, all other newspapers and all fair-minded people in this country have already condemned the Bracegirdle Report. I do not think that any right thinking and fair-minded Englishman in Ceylon will approve the caddish conduct of the newspaper in question.

"I am seventy years old. Out of that, nearly fifty years of my life have been spent in the service of the public. I am a Sinhalese. In every matter concerned with advancing the interests of the Sinhalese people I have always done my duty without flinching. I am also a Buddhist. In every matter concerned with advancing the interests of Buddhism during this period I have done my duty. But I can sincerely assert that I have never done anything at any time that was unjust by others who are neither Buddhists nor Sinhalese.

"As a man of seventy years I can't possibly say how much longer I may live. But whether it be for a few short months or many long years, it shall be my ambition to do my duty by the country, unprejudiced by considerations of colour, caste or creed, and work for the general welfare of the country and its people as a whole" (Applause).

Sir Baron next asked to be excused for not having been able to receive those present in a fitting manner owing to the insufficiency of notice he had had of their arrival there that afternoon.

Greatest Encouragement

Addressing his electors in particular Sir Baron said:

"You, the electors of the Kelaniya district, have demonstrated the fact that you are quite capable of arriving at a considered and balanced judgment on a question of public importance and of giving your independent verdict. The expression of the confidence in me of the people of Kelaniya—a name honoured in history and hallowed by its being the birthplace of King Dutugemunu's mother—is, indeed, the greatest encouragement I can have for continuing my work for the promotion of your interests in particular and of the country as a whole.

"I thank from the bottom of my heart every one of you who have participated in this notable demonstration."

The demonstration at Sir Baron's bungalow was the climax to a largely attended mass meeting held six miles away at Kelaniya, at which resolutions condemning the Bracegirdle Report and expressing the fullest confidence in Sir Baron were passed.

The findings of the Commission. It was resolved, were based on prejudice and contrary to the weight of evidence.

It was also decided to forward the several resolutions passed at the meeting to the Governor, to the Speaker of the State Council and to the Chairman of the Board of Ministers.

LETTER

CASUAL LEAVE OF TEACHERS

Sir,—According to the Departmental regulations, a teacher is entitled to fourteen days casual leave on full pay, and this leave is to be availed of only for purposes of the gravest emergency. But there are certain causes of absence for which the teacher will not be paid any salary for his leave. For instance, if a teacher gets married himself or on the day of his own brother's or sister's marriage, the leave taken will be on no pay. But there are certain causes like dysentery, diarrhoea etc for which if a teacher happens to be absent, he will be on full pay. Absence on account of malaria and some other such ailments will entitle the teacher only for half pay. After a little experience in regard to this matter, the teacher, if he has any common sense, will be able to know what cause he should give the Manager in his leave letter, if he cares to get full pay. It is the Department that makes the Managers and teachers tell any number of lies in connection with this casual leave of teachers. Even for some very urgent reasons, a teacher cannot be on full pay casual leave according to the peculiar interpretation of the Departmental regulations by the Inspecting officers. So the best and most sensible thing the Department can do in regard to this matter is to accept any reasonable excuse within 14 days of casual leave on full pay, so that there may not be any wilful defrauding of the Department due mainly to the arbitrary interpretation of the Departmental regulations.

Justice.

Mallakam,
31-10-1938.

A SHORT STORY

BULL THAT MADE HISTORY

BY DEWAKI

"IT will break Kamala's heart to hear it—" Jagganath gasped as he handed over the money to his wife, "God knows I am selling Virmukh not that I may have the money but that he may not languish and die in this season of terrible fodder famine that has come over the land. The animal does not get anything to set"

"Kamala is even now engaged in gathering grass and anything that may fill the huge stomach of Virmukh"—her mother replied "It is hard to sell the bull. I almost feel as if my own brother is leaving the house."

The house was in gloom: such is the friendliness between animal and man in a Hindu household.

Virmukh suddenly raised his head and erected his ears: far away he had heard the call of your Kamala running with a load on her head.

"I have nice things for you today Vir—" she said as she emptied her cloth near the animal which plunged its mighty head and began to eat, the while the girl gently played with his massive neck.

The girl and the bull—they made a picture of beauty. Jagganath a tear from his eye. Kamala's mother burst into irrepressible tears.

'Mother, what is the matter?—" Kamala asked and then finding a stranger she stopped. "Have you sold Virmukh?' She asked and before she could hear the answer Kamala reeled and fell—at the feet of her own bull.

II

Ten men had arrived to pull the animal which refused to leave the house. They tied ropes to its legs and neck and pulled and pulled—not an inch would Virmukh move.

Mahabir lost his temper. "Beat the beast—" he ordered, "It is mine after all. We cannot spend a day cajoling him."

At the sound of the first lash, Kamala rushed from her room where she had lain in years. "No—please do not beat Virmukh in this house" —she said as she touched the infuriated animal near which none dared to go. Vir bent his neck and laid it gently in the tender arms of the girl.

"Father, I shall go with Vir to his new house—Vir, you will get many things to eat there. Mahabir is a wealthy man, and not poor like us. Come on—".

And the bull followed the girl as a faithful dog No rope, no pulling, no whipping. "Vir, Vir, you are lucky that you have such a fine shed and such well filled fodder hole—God has heard my prayer, Vir. You will be happy. Next year when God gives rain and we have corn and fodder in plenty, I shall come and purchase you and take you, Vir. Be good to Mahabirji who feeds you well."

The girl was prattling as she hovered round to take leave of the animal. The beast was busy eating. For some weeks now,it never had food; famine was in the land from whence he had returned. "Daughter—" Mahabir said as Kamala started to go. "Wait for a day or two, so that Vir may be used to his new surroundings. Or Vir will refuse to eat."

And Kamala stayed—and played with Vir both morning and evening

III

Morning had far advanced—and yet the fodder lay untouched by Virmukh, the bull. He was erecting his ear He was restless in his shed for he had not seen or heard Kamala.

The girl had gone back—weeping in her mind. 'God, why should not you give father enough money to purchase fodder for Virmukh. Oh, how he loved me. Oh, how I loved his smell and his play? I felt strong in his company. Vir Vir, you are really God Shivji's faithful follower. You are God".

Three days—and not a straw nor a drop of water had entered Vir.

"Fast unto death"—Kesav said as he stood before the animal. It stood docile—strength had departed from it.

The fourth day—and it lay down to rest—it could not stand up.

"Father—give Virmukh back—it cannot live without Kamala. It is plain. More than that, father give also fodder to the animal so that it may live there. You have wealth, father. Make the beast and the beauty happy."

"Kesav—" Mahabir was almost angry, 'Have you fallen in love with Kamala? What means this sentiment? Jagganath is poor—he must have already paid back his debts with the proceeds of Vismukh's sale. No—my property has been built up not from sentiment—but by business principles."

The seventh day—and the animal would not touch fodder or water.

"Obstinate—I have never seen or heard of such a case" Mahabir confessed.

The village had assembled to view the sight—a famished bull lying before plenty of fodder and water, and lying unmoved.!

"It is a sin—give it back—Lord Shivji's curse will be on the house if the bull should die." O That is the whisper of the sightseers.

IV

The eighth day—and the usual sightseers were present Fresh fodder and fresh water were kept before the animal—It had closed its eyes.

Suddenly it erects it ears—suddenly it rallies itself to rise

"Hunger has told—" Mahabir says as he orders help to the animal to rise—but it is unable to stand on its legs. But its eyes are open—its ears are erect.

"Vir, Vir—" a feminine voice was audible—and the eyes of the villagers were turned toward a girl that came running with a few bananas in her hands.

Kamala was running alone—and she sat by her Vir and kissed it.

And Vir took the fodder from her hands and drank water

Take away the fodder—if Vir eat more, he will die—he is starving for eight days"—Kesav gave the order. "Eight days—" Kamala exclaimed as she presented the hand and legs and face of the animal.

"Brother—will you help me to give him a bath! I gave Vir a bath every day. He liked it as much as his food'.

"What is this, Kesav? Have you forgotten what I said?"

Mahabir was standing as the boy and girl, their clothes drawn up, were splashing water on the animal. Kamala was cleaning his massive body with a towel, Kesav was pouring water. Their hands often touched—the boy was twenty, the girl was seventeen.

"Father, see, the animal that would not eat has eaten. The animal that would not stand up is on its legs. In two days Vir would be his old person. Father, Shivji's curse on this house has been lifted by the accidental arrival of Kamala".

"Uncle—" Kamala said shyly ignorant of the meaning of Mahabir's menacing scowl, "I heard Vir calling me in my sleep—I ran on, leaving father behind—see, there comes father."

V

The villagers had triumphed Mahabir had to give back the bull and promise to send enough fodder to last it during this famine time:

'Before all of you, and before the sun and the moon, I swear that the bull is yours. Mahabir and you can have it whenever you want—I am only its keeper" Jagganath vowed.

"No—" Kesab advanced, "I am a major now. The bull belongs to Kamala. Father is making it a free gift of it to her—"

Mahabir was taken—He was about to say something harsh and uncontrollable when he felt a touch on his shoulders. He turned back —His guru was standing.

Mahabir immediately prostrated and forgetting everything led him to his house to do him honour. For Mahabir worshipped his Guruji Maharaj with devotion.

"Call Kamala here—" Mahabir was saying to Kesav who also had gone in to do honour to the Guru of the family, leaving Kamala and her father near the bull.

"And you are also invited, sir—" said another voice, addressing Kamala's father.

"I have heard the story of Virmukh with surprise and wonder—' Guruji said, "And I immediately knew that the hand of God was in this—I consulted Kesav's stars, and it is written there that he shall marry and take to this house a girl that will bring wealth and plenty and happiness—all through a bull. Mahabir, Kamala is your daughter-in-law. Jagganath,, Kesa is your son-in-law. It is God's will—Bend to it and be happy'.

The marriage was the talk of the village. But to the credit of Mahabir it must he said that such was his faith in his Guru that none was more enthusiastic during the marriage ceremonies than the man of wealth who would have thrashed his son for loving Kamala.

"Father—' Kesa confessed, "I loved Kamala on the day I saw Virmukh place his neck in her hands—for I thought I saw a Goddess standing by the bull."

"She is a Goddess—Treat her always so—and happiness and prosperity are ever yours"—the Guruji blessed and departed.

'Virmukh,, you have made my father and mother happy—for we are tied to the richest man of the locality'—and Kamala kissed the forehead of the mighty bull.

(Roy's Weekly)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 544.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Moottatamby Sinnappu of Pattaimany Jaffna Deceased.

Sinnappu Nadarajah of Pattaimany Jaffna Petitioner.

Nagamuttu widow of Moottatamby Sinnappu of Pattaimany Jaffna. Respondent.

This matter of the petition of Sinnappu Nadarajah praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Moottatamby Sinnappu coming on for disposal before H. S. Roberts Esquire, District Judge, on the 23rd day of December 1937 in the presence of Mr. Mailvaganam Ehampara Nathan Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 23rd day of December 1937 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the son and heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before the 16th day of February 1938 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 11th day of January 1938.

C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge.

Extended and reissued returnable 16th November 1938.

C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

[O. 60. 10 & 14-11-38]

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]

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 641.

In the mtter of the intestate estate of the late Sinnammah daughter of Sittampalam Sangarappillai of Mallakam

Deceased.

Sittampalam Sangarapillai of Mallakam

Vs. Petitioner.

Sellammah wife of Sittampalam Sangarappillai of Mallakam

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esqr. District Judge Jaffna, on the 25th day of August 1938 in the presence of Mr. S. T. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner as the father of the deceased, unless the abovenamed Respondent shall appear before this Court on the 12th day of October 1938 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 1st day of September 1938.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Time to shew cause extended to 18-11-38.

[O 59. 10 & 14 11-38,]

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[Y. 175. 24-10-38—23-10-39] T.

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[Y. 160. 29-9-38 to 28-9-39.] [T]

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[H. 106. 1-8-38 to 31-1-39.] [T]

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Y. 65. 1-3-38—31-3-39. (T)

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