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CEYLON'S AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM

The Policy of a Self-Supporting Ceylon

POPULATION OF DRY ZONE MUST BE INCREASED

(By The Editor, Tropical Agriculturist)

THE editorial in the August number of this journal dealt with one aspect of our agricultural problem—the water supply. It was stated there that future expansion must take place in the empty spaces of the dry zone, and that the Department of Agriculture proposed to send one of its officers to Australia to study the operation of the large farm on the assumption that the large farm, worked with power-driven implements, would form the unit of development when Government had completed its schemes of reservoir irrigation. This proposal has now been abandoned, and the Department must base future progress on the small peasant farm with which alone the Ceylon agriculturist and his adviser in the Department are familiar. In these circumstances the problem of man power acquires the first place in our agricultural life.

Natural Line of Development

Both political and economic considerations point to food production up to a minimum level of self-sufficiency as the natural line of development in Ceylon. Naturally we turn to rice as our main crop. The annual imports of this grain measured in terms of paddy amount to thirty-seven million bushels. This means that, when the necessary reservation of seed paddy is made, with an average yield of about 40 bushels to the acre, Ceylon can produce its own food only by bringing a million acres of new land under cultivation. A comparison with Java which with its rich volcanic soil has 8½ million acres under paddy to support its population of 37½ millions with an average import of 7 kg. per capita against Ceylon's 8½ kg. per capita

shows that this figure is quite reasonable.

Increase Dry Zone Population

The average size of a holding that can be worked by a family of four persons with the implements that can operate in the small farm, and up to the level of efficiency required to produce 40 bushels per acre on Ceylon soil, is about 2½ acres. In other words to work the additional one million acres the population of the dry zone must be increased by 1,600,000. This increase must be found by a redistribution of the existing population, both because an effort of the Government cannot increase the total population and because the required acreage is based on the present population. The problem of man power therefore resolves itself into a problem of the movement of 1,600,000 persons from the over-populated wet zone to the unpopulated dry zone.

Small Colonization Schemes

The experience of the small colonization schemes hitherto launched by Government has taught the lesson that the present economic pressure—which is not inconsiderable—, combined with the offer of very attractive terms of settlement and subsidy, are inadequate to induce any substantial movement of population. In addition to the inertia of a conservative race, there are two main causes of these disappointing results—the fear of malaria and the paralysing effects of land-ownership. Even if the complete eradication of malaria is impracticable the great effort which is now being made by the Sanitary De-

(Continued on page 7)

THE SOUL-FORCE OF NON-VIOLENCE

“Individuals, Groups & Governments Have Come to Use it”

By Aldous Huxley

PACIFISTS believe—and their belief is based upon individual experience and a study of history past and contemporary—that the most effective, the most equitable, the most economical way of meeting violence is to use non-violence.

If violence is answered by violence, the result is a physical struggle. Now a physical struggle inevitably arouses hatred, fear, rage and resentment. In the heat of passion all scruples are thrown to the winds, all the habits of forbearance and humanity acquired during years of civilized living are forgotten. Nothing matters any more except victory. And when at last victory comes to one or other of the parties, this final outcome of physical struggle bears no relation to the right or wrong of the case, nor in most instances, does it provide any lasting settlement to the dispute at issue. The cases in which victory does provide some kind of lasting settlement may be classified as follows: (1) Victory is final where the vanquished are completely or very nearly exterminated. In the case of war between two populous countries extermination is unlikely; one war tends therefore to beget another (2) Victory may lead to an unquestioned settlement where the fighting forces involved are so small that the mass of population is left unaffected by the struggle. To day the entire population is liable to be affected by war. The relatively harmless wars conducted according to an elaborate code of rules by a small warrior caste are things of the past. (3) Victory may lead to permanent peace where the victors settle down among the vanquished as a ruling minority and are in due course, absorbed by them. This does not apply to contemporary war. (4) Finally victory may be followed by an act of reparation on the part of victors to the vanquished. This will disarm resentment and lead

to a genuine settlement. It was the policy pursued by the English after the Boer wars. Such a policy is in essential an application of the principles of non-violence. The longer and more savage the conflict the more difficult it is to make an act of reparation after victory. It was relatively easy to be just after the Boer war, it was psychologically all but impossible to be just in 1918. That is why the pacifist insists that the principles of non-violence should be applied wherever possible before physical conflict has actually broken out.

Non-violence does not mean doing nothing. It means making the enormous effort required to overcome evil with good. Non-violence does not rely on strong muscles and devilish armaments, it relies on moral courage, self-control and the knowledge unswervingly acted upon, that there is in every human being however brutal, however personally hostile, a fund of kindness, a love of justice a respect for goodness and truth which can be reached by anyone who uses the right means. To use these means is often extraordinarily hard, our history shows that it can be done, and done not only by exceptional individuals, but by large groups of ordinary men and women and even by governments.

In paragraphs which follow a few instances are cited, illustrating the way in which non-violence has been used first by isolated individuals, secondly by groups and thirdly by government.

During the American civil war no consideration was shown to those who objected to war on religious grounds. After being cruelly tortured, Seth Lofiu a Quaker, was offered a gun. In spite of threats and abuse he refused to take it, whereupon he was court-martialled, and condemned to be shot out of hand. In the pre-

Continued on Page 8)

ANCIENT HINDU MARRIAGE

X. Polyandry.

By S. R. Muttakumara

(Continued from our issue
of 14-11-38)

THERE is every reason to believe that Polyandry was common in ancient India. It might have been partly due to the paucity of women, as in the case of the original Aryan settlers in India. At any rate, this is the usual explanation in most countries where it is found. It was no doubt adopted as a means of preventing sub-division of lands, particularly among the Nairs and the Mukkavas, who inherited property through their sisters' children.

Polyandry, however, appears to have been rarely other than fraternal, as in the well-known case of Draupada who married the five Pandava brothers.

Dr. Barnett observes that "the custom of polyandry, in which a woman is taken as the common wife of a number of brothers or similar group, has always prevailed in some parts of India, notably the Dravidian south and certain regions, of the Himalayas and was known to the early legists. A classical instance is given by the *Mahabharata*, of which the heroes, the five Pandava brethren, have a common wife, and assert polyandry to be the rule of their family (Adi-parva, cxvii, 25, 29). The practice was always strongly opposed by the ancient Brahmans; but even now it exists among the Brahmans, Rajputs, and Sudras in Kumaon, not to speak of its prevalence in several districts of the Himalaya and Deccan, and there is no evidence that it was ever limited to the races outside the Aryan pale" (1).

It may be noted here that among the ancient Kandyan Sinhalese of Ceylon polyandry was promiscuous to a certain extent. A husband was not allowed to take an associated husband other than a brother without the consent of his wife and her near relations. Even when such consent was given, the associate must be of equal or superior caste rank and position, and should be a bachelor or a widower without children (2).

Polyandry in Thamilakam

The ancient Thamilian women had the liberty of marrying several husbands, but she could have only one husband at a time. Marriage was practically a contract between woman and man for a life time or a period of it; so that, when the period of contract was over, she could marry another husband. The Epics and the Puranas are full of such instances taken from the annals of reigning families more or less Thamilian. The system of marriage was not exactly polyandry, which has now assumed a meaning totally inapplicable to the ancient Thamil custom, namely the possession of many husbands at the same time. The Thamil women always lived with single husbands. Dr. Oppert writes: "Polyandry, it is true, does not actually prevail

among the Southern Kunnava, but a woman can take in succession so many husbands as she likes though she is allowed only one at a time" (3). It is, therefore, clear that polyandry as applied to the Thamilian system is incorrect, and conveys a wrong meaning. A writer in the *Tamilian Antiquary* suggests the term *Henandry* as Max Muller once proposed the term *Henotherism* for the Vedic religion (4).

Bauchamp says that this form of polyandry still exists in Travancore, or more correctly on the Western coast (5).

Polyandry in Aryavārtha

Though polyandry was allowed amongst the original Aryan settlers in India, the practice seems to have fallen into disuse in later times. Manu in his anxiety to adhere to ancient rules, and also to proclaim a purer custom, seems to flatly contradict himself. He quotes the ancient rule that a wife should wait for a husband eight years, if he went on sacred duty, six years if he went for learning or law, and three years if he went for pleasure (6). One commentator remarks that she was to marry again after that period, and this is the obvious meaning of the old rule.

Manu also says that "on failure of issue by the husband, if he be of the servile class, a wife who has been authorized may obtain the desired offspring by a brother-in-law or some other *sapinda*. The kinsman thus appointed, anointed with ghee, silent in the night, shall beget one son, but never a second. The purpose of the appointment having been fulfilled, these two shall behave towards each other like a father and daughter-in-law" (7).

Manu then qualifies the above by saying: "The wife of an elder brother is considered as mother-in-law by the younger, and the wife of the younger as daughter-in-law to the elder. The elder brother, amorously approaching the wife of the younger, and the younger caressing the wife of the elder, are both degraded, even though authorized by the husband or spiritual guide, except when such wife has no issue" (8).

Finally, Manu becomes rather vehement over this primitive custom when he writes: "By men of twice-born class no widow, or childless wife, must be authorized to conceive by any other than her lord; for they who authorize her to conceive by any other violate the primeval law. Such a commission to a brother or other near kinsman is nowhere mentioned in the nuptial texts of the Veda. This practice, fit only for cattle, is reprehended by learned Brahmans" (9).

This is pretty strong language,
(Continued on Page 7)

(3) *The Original Inhabitants of India*, p. 214.

(4) D. Sivaroyam in Vol. I, p. 64.

(5) *Dubois Hindu Manners* p. 16.

(6) *Dharma Shastra*, ix, 76.

(7) *Dharma Shastra*, ix, 60, 62.

(8) *Dharma Shastra*, ix, 57-58.

(9) *Ibid*, ix, 64-66.

Saiva Maha Sabhai for Kalmunai

Inaugural Meeting

Hindu Indifference Deplored

Kalmunai, Nov. 16.

THE Inaugural Meeting of the Kalmunai Saiva Maha Sabai took place on Sunday last at the Kalmunai Hindu School Hall at 9 a.m. with Mr C. M. Muthuzumarapillai in the chair. The hall was crowded with over 300 delegates from about 20 villages surrounding Kalmunai. The proceedings began with the singing of Thevaram.

Mr. M. Peethambaram, the Secretary pro tem., in reading the minutes of the previous meeting, explained the objects and scope of the Sabhai. He drew the attention of all Hindus of the Eastern Province to the Administration Reports of the Government Agent, and of the Director of Education. The Editorial comments of the Editor of the "Hindu Organ" on the Government Agent's Report had definitely deplored the fewness of Hindu Schools in the Province, while the Director of Education gives figures in his Reports to show that the number of Hindu Children attending Schools while increasing in all other provinces had considerably decreased in this Province. In pages A 77 and A 93 of his reports for 1935 and 1937 respectively the following figures are given.

In 1935 there were 14,216 Hindu children in the Province; while in 1937 the number had decreased to 12,814. In the case of Catholics and the Protestant Christians, the figures in 1935 were 2037 and 622, while in 1937 they had increased to 2364 and 713. One could not help arriving at the conclusion from these facts and figures that a large number of Hindu Children while attending school were converted to Christianity. Mr. Peethambaram did not blame the Christian Missionaries for this, but placed the guilt on the Hindus. He asked them whether their children attending non-Hindu schools were given any religious instruction or training at home. He was well aware of the conditions in the Province, and he could safely say that there were nearly 11,000 Hindu Children who were not only not taught Hindu religion, but who were definitely taught Christian religion in their plastic stage of boyhood and adolescence. Ninety per cent of the Hindu children here could not sing even a single Thevaram, and fifty per cent of the Hindu Teachers knew very very little of their religion.

Mr. K. T. Rajah, on behalf of the select committee appointed to draft the constitution and bye-laws of the Sabai, then submitted the rules, which after a few amendments were passed by the meeting. Then the Patron's and Office Bearers for the current year were elected: Srimate Swami Vipulananda, Messrs P. Vaidhalingam Police Magistrate Kalmunai, and S. Dharmaratnam M. L. C. were elected patron's for the current year.

Anti-Hindu Activities

The Chairman then called upon Pandit Periyathampillai to address the meeting. The Pandit congratu-

lated those responsible for inaugurating the Saiva Maha Sabai, which he said would supply a long felt need of the Hindus of the Province. Mr. Peethambaram had given certain figures and facts culled from the Administration Report of the Director of Education and these should make every Hindu to think seriously of the danger of being indifferent to the anti Hindu activities of the Christian Missionaries. The figures implied that a large number of Hindu Children were converted annually in this province. Unless the Hindus acted unitedly, and immediately, there was the danger of placing thousands of their young people who would normally be Hindus in the position of false Christians. While this state of affairs might not affect the Hindu Religion, it would certainly affect the purity of the Hindu Society. There were several Hindus present at that very meeting who for one or two years were false Christians under the name of George, or Stephens, or Samuel. The lecturer said that he was not opposed to religious conversion, provided it was done after conviction. But in the Eastern Province ninety-nine percent of the conversions were made for reasons of a job or marriage. He then exhorted the Hindus to join the Saiva Maha Sabai and to spread the knowledge of the Hindu religion among the less educated Hindu brethren.

After a few remarks from the Chairman, the meeting ended with the singing of Thevaram. (Cor)

Auction Sale

D. C. J. No. 12898

Ponnampalam Retnam of Urumpiray
Plaintiff.
Sinnappu Eliathamby Rajaratnam
of Kokkuvil East.
Defendant.

PROPERTY

Land situated at Kokkuvil Nallur parish called "Koorthy Oday" in extent 11 Lms. V. C. of this on the western side an extent of 9 Lms. V. C. together with well cultivated and spontaneous plantations and share on the Margosa tree standing on the southern boundary and bounded on the East by the property of Sanmugam Thambiah, North by the property of Ponnampalam Appathurai, West and South by lane the whole land thereof and appurtenances thereof.

(2) Do Land situated as aforesaid called "Mathavay" in extent 12½ Lms. V. C. together with palm-trees and spontaneous plantations and bounded on the East and West by lane North by the property of Sellammah wife of Sinnadurai and Sinnammah wife of Nagalingam and South by the property of Murugamoorthy temple of Kokkuvil. The whole thereof an undivided 7½ Lms. V. C. and appurtenances thereof.

In terms of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in case No. 12898 I shall sell the above properties by public auction on Thursday 22nd December 1938 at above 4 p.m. at the respective spots.

N. KANDIAH,
Commissioner.
Van-West.

(1) *Indian Antiquities*, p. 116.

(2) *Report on Census of Ceylon, 1911*, p. 329.

A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME OF FOOD PRODUCTION

Farming as a Career for Young Men

TOBACCO EXPERT APPOINTED BY SECY. OF STATE

Peradeniya, Thursdays.

THE Minister of Agriculture has under consideration a comprehensive scheme of food production in Ceylon, according to a statement he made at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture in Peradeniya this afternoon.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake said that the Director of Agriculture had prepared a memorandum with a good portion of which he disagreed. Before it saw the light of day he would talk it over with the Director.

Mr. Senanayake suggested that it would be helpful if the Board would appoint a Committee to inquire into the motion introduced by Mr. R. G. Coombe proposing that the Government should lease land in the vicinity of estates for the purpose of supplementing the food supply of labourers.

The meeting, however, resolved to refer this motion to the Executive Committee of the Board.

The meeting also referred to the Executive Committee a motion by Mudaliyar N. Wickremeratne suggesting that the Department of Agriculture should put forward a scheme for making farming a career for young men after leaving school. He himself undertook to submit a scheme for consideration by the Committee.

In the course of the meeting, the Minister of Agriculture announced that the tobacco expert had been appointed by the Secretary of State. He had met him in England, and he would soon arrive in Ceylon.

The meeting, which was very well attended, was presided over by the Governor and lasted three hours.

Welcome to Governor

After the confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. F. Rodrigo, Director of Agriculture and Chairman of the Board, welcoming Sir Andrew Caldecott, said:—"I have no doubt it is your unanimous desire, before I proceed to my business statement, that I should tell His Excellency you are very pleased and proud that he consented to preside over our deliberations again this year."

"Generally, in relation to an organisation like ours the Governor is only a figurehead taking a symbolic rather than a practical interest in its work. He attends the inaugural meeting, gives us his blessing and thereafter leaves us alone. Your Excellency has decided to participate in our activities as a working President, as I respectfully venture to suggest. This is a great source of inspiration to us and we are very grateful to you." (Applause).

Cattle Show

Mr. M. Crawford, Deputy Director (Animal Husbandry), submitted a report on the working of the Cattle Breeders' Association. The All-Ceylon Cattle Show would be held,

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF TRUST LAND

PUNNIANACHY TRUST PROPERTY

PROSECUTION OF KOKUVIL CLAIMANT

THE Attorney-General has sanctioned the prosecution of S. Subramaniam of Kokuvil West under Section 206 of the Penal Code, in connection with a land, belonging to the Punnianachy Trust, which he is alleged to have misappropriated.

It is stated that the accused had produced a deed claiming the land as his own. A portion of this land was dowried to a daughter of his. The accused filed a partition action in the Jaffna District Court. When the case was taken up for hearing, Mr. T. N. Subbiah, Proctor for the Saiva Paripalana Sabha who are now administer the Trusting, pointed out to the Court that the land in question belonged to the Punnianachy Trust.

The Judge then forwarded the file to the Police to take action.

The matter was referred to the Attorney-General who has now sanctioned the prosecution of the accused.

It is understood that a warrant has been issued on the accused.

he said, in Colombo on March 10 and 11, 1938.

On the motion of Col. T. Y. Wright, the following Committee was appointed to consider the organisation annually of an All-Ceylon Agricultural Show under the aegis of the Board on the lines of the Royal Show run by the Royal Agricultural Society:—Messrs. U. B. Unamboowe, Wilmot A. Cerera, Mudaliyar N. Wickremeratne, Mr. S. Armstrong and Major E. C. de Fonseka with the Commissioner of Agricultural Marketing and the Propaganda Officer of the Department of Agriculture.

A memorandum on Composting with special reference to estate agriculture was next submitted.

In the course of the discussion of the report of the Committee on Animal Husbandry, on a motion by him at a previous meeting, Mudaliyar Wickremeratne suggested the insurance of ploughs and cattle by means of a Co-operative Society.

SIDE LIGHTS AND LIGHT SIDES

(By Squint Eye)

The State Council has expressed its "full confidence" in Sir Baron Jayatilaka.

Confidence for what...that's the point!

An Indian paper speaks of the coming Federation of the Liberals in that country.

Disgruntled Congressmen are praying for the Liberation of the Federals.

After the Military aeroplanes' dash from Egypt to Australia other aeronauts are hoping for the flight from England to Australia in two days.

I have an idea, or rather a friend of mine has an idea that will beat all speed-maniacs hollow. His plan is to go up, as the Russians did some years ago, above the stratosphere, stay a while and look for the place on the globe which one wants to reach, and then as the point comes round in its usual revolution, come down same as one went up. You go up, say, in London at six in the morning, and alight in Singapore at a little past noon, for your morning lunch. See the point?

"I have served loyally the government all these years, but I regret to say that Indians are not treating us as their equals," a European officer of the Indian P. W. D. is stated to have written in resigning his office, recently.

In India now the shoe is on the other leg.

According to reports made at the world Missionary Conference in London recently the number of converts to Christianity in India now is 15,000 a month.

It's only a matter of simple arithmetic for you to find when the country will completely belong to Christ.

United States broadcast of H. G. Wells' "The War of the Worlds" caused a terrible panic.

Is that what they mean by the Death-ray?

A woman wrestler in the Punjab has been creating a furore by her defeat of many male opponents. In one town the Muslims held a public meeting and condemned contests between a man and a woman.

If more women begin to take to wrestling Muslim males would do well to don feminine clothes.

For the last two years China's export of crackers to India has outstripped that of Japan.

Japan's fireworks, you know, are in China these two years.

Bangkok, Nov. 10,

A servant of the Minister for Defence, Pibul Singgram, fired a revolver at the Minister twice

The New Education Bill

Teachers Urge Two Advisory Bodies

The recommendation of a sub-committee of the Kandy Teachers Association formed the basis of a discussion on the new Education bill at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers held on the 5th of November.

After a lengthy conference it was decided that a deputation consisting of Rev. Br. Luke, President, Rev. Fr. D. L. Hyde, O. S. B., Mr. G. D. A. Abayaratna, Mr. S. Ambikaipakan, Mr. V. T. Guanasuriyam and Mr. R. H. Phillips, should wait on Standing Committee 'A' of the State Council, to which the Bill was referred by the Council, and urge the adoption of the following amendments among others:—

1. The creation of two advisory bodies rather than one, so that one body composed somewhat on the lines of the Burnham Joint-Committee, with one panel of Teachers' representatives and another panel of Managers' representatives, presided over by an independent public man, may advise the Minister and the Director on matters connected with the salaries and pensions and security of tenure of teachers and other matters on which the collective advice of teachers and managers is desired, and the other body composed of educational experts somewhat on the lines of the English Consultative Committee may advise on matters of education, the teaching profession being adequately represented on this body.

2. That religious teaching not to form part of the instruction to be given at any Government school by any teachers; but any minister or teacher of religion authorized by the Director may give religious instruction to the children of the religious denomination to which the minister or teacher belongs.

while he was dressing, but missed. The servant has been arrested. (Reuter).

He will be punished for bad marksmanship, but wasn't it the Minister of DEFENCE?

The Calcutta University has omitted the "SRI" above the Laus emblem, as the Muslims contended that it indicated worship of the Goddess of Learning and Wealth.

Does it mean that Indian Muslims are averse to Learning?

The Japanese police refused permission for the News Chronicle correspondent in China, the author of "Japan's Feet of Clay," to land in Kobe.

That she may be spared landing in clay!

Wanted

Wanted by Senior Life Office Special Representative on handsome salary and Commission. Apply Y. C/o "Hindu Organ," Jaffna.
[Mis 206. 21-11-38]

Wanted

a Lady Teacher for the Sarawathy Vidyasalai, Badulla.

Apply to
the Manager of Schools,
Hindu Board of Education,
Jaffna.

Wanted

An Assistant Clerk with a fair knowledge of accounts, must be young and energetic.

Apply with copies of testimonials.

To X.
C/o "The Hindu Organ"
Jaffna.

[Mis 202. 21 & 24-11-38].



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1938.

MR. GUNAWARDANA'S MOTION

MR. GUNAWARDANA'S motion seeking to condemn the BRACEGIRDLE Commission's findings will be discussed by the State Council tomorrow. It reads:—

"This House condemns and rejects the report of the Bracegirdle Commission as being a mischievous political document, white-washing 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 to reinforce the efforts of a white bureaucracy, hostile to the people, to entrench itself in power as against a popularly-elected Council."

The thinking section of the public naturally expects that the State Council will acquit itself, in regard to this question, in a manner which will redound to its dignity and sense of responsibility. It must be admitted that the motion, as it stands, is unhappily worded, importing into it unwarranted prejudices and predilections which are irrelevant to the point at issue. It is one thing for the Council to seek to review and revise the findings of a Commission in whose appointment it has had no hand, and it is another thing to impute motives to the Commissioners whose independence and impartiality cannot be questioned. All impartial observers will concede, however, that it is perfectly legitimate and constitutional for the Council to seek to review or reject the findings of the Commission

in so far as they relate to the Leader of the House in whom the Council no less than the country has complete confidence. If the Council is to discuss the matter in a dignified and decorous manner, MR. GUNAWARDANA'S motion needs drastic amendment. It is for the Governor to accept or reject the findings of the Commission in regard to MR. BANKS. But to insist upon his dismissal even after the Commission has completely exonerated him in the matter, is not the part of wisdom or statesmanship. If the Home Minister still refuses to work with him in a spirit of forgiveness, SIR BARON may be depended upon to devise some constitutional means for resolving the deadlock. We believe that SIR BARON himself will not give his approval to the Motion as it stands. If the Motion is adopted by the State Council in its present form, we daresay it will do more harm than good to the country. It is to be hoped that the State Council will give the country a bold, instructed and imaginative lead in the critical times that lie ahead of it.

Conference of Social Workers

It is encouraging to find that the growing menace of crime in Jaffna has stirred the thinking section of the people to give serious thought to the problem that is baffling the whole country. The North Ceylon Social Workers' Conference which is to meet on December 3 to study the present deplorable social conditions of the country is therefore to be welcomed as a step in the right direction. The conference will divide itself into groups which will study the social problems and present their respective findings and recommendations to the general conference. The subjects that will engage the attention of the Conference are poverty, crime, unemployment and drink evil. These, no doubt, are the main ills that afflict the country. But what at present unnerves and throws the people into a panic is the frequency and enormity of the crime wave that threatens to engulf the security of man's life and his belongings. The dastardly and breath-taking crime recently committed at Tellipalai is an ominous warning on the wall which the authorities or the people cannot fail to see. The conditions that make possible the commission of such diabolical crimes and render attempts at detection of the offenders difficult and abortive should be seriously scrutinized and clarified by the Conference. The deliberations of the Conference, we hope, will prove beneficial to the country.

No Jewish Colony In Ceylon

Governor's Recommendation to Secy. of State

THERE is to be no German Jewish Colony in Ceylon. The Governor, Sir Andrew Caldecott, has it is understood, recommended to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that only Jews "of eminence" should be permitted to enter the Island as permanent residents.

It is understood that he consulted the Board of Ministers on the matter which was raised by the Secretary of State in an urgent dispatch recently, and that the general feeling was that the state of trade and the present unemployment problem among educated Ceylonese did not permit of any influx of Jews.

In the House of Commons (according to a British Official Wireless message), the Prime Minister stated that the possibility of the settlement of Jewish refugees from Germany had been taken up with a number of Colonial Governors.

Technical College Council

New regulations defining the constitution and powers of the Ceylon Technical College Council framed by the Executive Committee of Education and approved by the Governor have been gazetted.

The College Council will consist of the Director of Education (Chairman), Deputy Director of Education, Director of Commerce and Industries, Director of Public Works, Chief Engineer and Manager, Electrical Undertakings, Engineer, Way and Works, C. G. R., Mechanical Engineer, C. G. R., Chief Telecommunication Engineer, Surveyor-General, Director of Irrigation, Harbour Engineer, Colombo Port Commission, Principal of the College, and six competent persons not connected with any department of Government, nominated by the Governor.

Passports on Holiday

The Chief Secretary's Office will be open for the issue and endorsement of urgent passports only from 10 to 11 a. m. on Thursday, which is a public holiday.

Nobel Peace Prize

Oslo, Thursday.
The Nobel Peace Prize for 1938 has been awarded to the Nansen Office for Refugees at Geneva.

Mr. Nehru Back in India

Marvellous Reception in Bombay

Bombay, Nov. 18.

"My discussions with Lord Zetland, Lord Linlithgow, Lord Halifax and other authorities, during my stay in London, were merely an exchange of views on the Indian political situation. There were no parleys of any kind, nor did I carry any terms from the British Government to Gandhiji" said Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru to a Press Conference, held at his residence here three hours after his landing from Europe. Mr. Nehru looked much refreshed as a result of his tour, but his daughter Indira is still in the convalescent stage and has not fully recovered from the after-effects of her recent illness. Both were given as marvellous a reception by the public of Bombay at the Mole Station as that given to Gandhiji in 1931 on his return from the Round Table Conference.

3rd Class Certificated Teachers

The Minister of Education has sent the following letter dated the 21st of October in reply to representations made by the Executive Committee of the A-C.U.F. that 3rd class certificated teachers in service before 1925 be placed on the same scale as the present third class certificated teachers, and that science diploma teachers be classified with trained teachers:

"With reference to your letter of 22nd September, 1938, I am directed by the Honourable the Minister for Education to inform you that the question of improving the salary scale of 3rd class certificated teachers who obtained their certificates between 1910 and 1924 was considered by the Executive Committee of Education in 1936 on representations from your Union and the Executive Committee was not prepared to take any action in the matter. The Honourable the Minister sees no reason to review the question. In regard to the question of the salary scales for Science Diploma holders the Honourable the Minister is not satisfied that there is a case for any change.

CIVIL SERVICE PROMOTIONS

The following promotions in the Civil Service are gazetted:—

Mr. E. Rodrigo from Class I., Grade II., to Class I., Grade I., with effect from July 6;

Mr. R. B. Naish from Class II., to Class I., Grade II., with effect from January 14;

Mr. C. E. Jones from Class II., to Class I., Grade II., with effect from July 6.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY

Advantageous to Both Countries

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

London, Nov. 18.

THE Anglo-American treaty which was signed yesterday at White House, is regarded by the British side as eminently fair, dealing drastically and effectively with trade in a manner advantageous to both countries through increased trade.

Its political implications are stressed at the moment when it is considered that, both from the economic and political points of view, it is essential that the two countries should be as close together as possible.

Newspapers of all shades of opinion warmly greet the treaty.

INDIAN TARIFF ON COCONUT PRODUCE

Ceylon Commissioner Urges Reduction

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Dr. Mathai, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, who is now in Bombay, interviewing various interested parties in connection with the revision of tariff valuations for 1939, had a conference with Mr. M. H. Kantawala, Ceylon Trade Commissioner for India, this morning.

Mr. Kantawala pressed for a substantial reduction of the valuation on copra, coconut oil and fresh coconuts for next year. He is also understood to have asked for relief for Ceylon arecanuts from competition from Singapore and Java.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE

Amendment Ordinance

The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Ordinance comes into operation on January 1st, 1939. It is anticipated that on that date there will be pending in various courts non-summary proceedings in which statutory statements of accused persons have been recorded in compliance with the provisions of the old law.

A Bill has now been gazetted to secure that the inquiry in such pending cases should be completed in accordance with the old law under which accused persons will be committed for trial on instructions issued by the Attorney-General.

REFORMS DESPATCH TO GOVERNOR?

Secy of States Awaits Reply

THE London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon", has sent the following message to his paper:

London, Saturday.

I understand that a Ceylon reform scheme has been sent to the Governor.

The Secretary of State is awaiting a reply before publishing a statement as he promised last Wednesday.

The paper adds:

Enquiries were made by the "Sunday Illustrated" last night, but apparently the Governor has not yet communicated the Whitehall despatch to his Ministers.

Sir Andrew Caldecott will of course, be in Nuwara Eliya for a few days, and it is likely he will meet the Board of Ministers on his return about the middle of the week.

NEW RAILWAY POST

Mr. J. G. Smith Recommended

Mr J. G. Smith, Acting Deputy General Manager of Railways (operating), has, it is understood, been recommended for the post of Superintendent of the Line.

This is a new Post created on the recommendation of the Transport Commissioners.

In future there will be no Deputy General Managers of Railway. The General Manager will have two assistants—the Superintendent of the Line and a Chief Commercial Assistant.

The Superintendent of the Line will be in charge of the entire transport department while the accounts branch will be in the sole charge of the other officer.

New Telephone Rates

Minister's Observations

"IN view of the fact that the community as a whole stands to gain from the extension of the Trunk System, as Police and Medical authorities in rural areas are placed on the telephone, it is just the general revenue should bear some portion of the loss on the working of the whole telephone system in consideration of the community use of the system," states the Minister of Communications and Works, Mr. J. L. Kotalawala, in his observation on the new telephone rates recommended by the Executive Committee of Communications and Works.

In the State Council this week, the Minister will move that the rules in this connection made by the Governor be confirmed.

Revised Tariff

The proposed new rates are as follows:—

- (1) Business users, Rs. 140 annual, Rs. 12 monthly.
- (2) Non business users, Rs. 70 annual Rs. 6 monthly.
- (3) Internal extension not connected with a Private Branch Exchange and not exceeding 110 yards in length—
 - (i) In business premises Rs. 27 annual Rs. 2.25 monthly.
 - (ii) In residential premises Rs. 24 annual Rs. 2 monthly.
- (4) Internal extension connected with a Private Branch Manual Exchange and not exceeding 110 yards in length Rs. 30 annual, Rs. 2.50 monthly.
- (5) Internal extension connected with a Private Branch Automatic Exchange (providing internal automatic intercommunication facilities) and not exceeding 110 yards in length Rs. 45 annual, Rs. 3.75 monthly.
- (6) External extension not exceeding one mile in length from business or non-business exchange line telephone Rs. 250 annually and Rs. 20.85 monthly.
- (7) Each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ mile or fraction of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile over 1 mile Rs. 50 annually.
- (8) Private wire connection (with one telephone at each end) not connected with an exchange and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length Rs. 300 annually.
- (9) Each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ mile or fraction of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile over half mile Rs. 50 annually.

Reject Bracegirdle Commission Report

State Council Debate Tomorrow

When the State Council meets tomorrow the first item to be taken up after preliminary business and question time will be the motion of the member for Avissawella for the rejection of the Report of the Bracegirdle Commission.

Radio Intelligence

Owing to delay in the receipt of the programme we regret its omission this week.

NEW COMPANY LAW

TO COME INTO EFFECT IN FEBRUARY

REGULATIONS FOR REGISTRATION

It is understood that the new Companies Ordinance, which received Royal Assent last month, will come into operation by February 1 next.

Regulations are now being drawn up to facilitate the registration of companies. Each class of Company will have a separate colour for its official forms so that no confusion will be possible.

For example, private companies will send in their returns in a set of forms differently coloured from those of limited liability companies.

THE JAFFNA COLLEGE O. B. A.

Annual Meeting of Colombo Branch

The Silver Jubilee Dinner and the Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna College Old Boys' Association (Colombo Branch) will be held on Saturday, 26th November, 1938, at the Central Y.M.C.A., Fort.

The following resolutions will be considered at the meeting:

Mr. C. D. Singaratnam to move:—
"The old boys of Jaffna College, resident in Colombo, in general meeting assembled urge the Board of Directors of Jaffna College to appoint a Ceylonese Vice-Principal without any further delay, in accordance with the policy already accepted.

Mr. S. Ramalingam to move:—
(a) We express our disapproval of, and dissatisfaction with, the express exclusion of the Hindu Old Boys from appointment as teachers in Jaffna College.

(b) We express our disapproval of, and dissatisfaction with, the express exclusion of Hindu Old Boys from appointment as Headmasters in feeder Schools of Jaffna College.

(c) We unanimously request the immediate discontinuance of the two disabilities complained of above.

(d) We are unanimously of opinion that the discontinuance of the practice will benefit the College both by creating a better esprit de corps and affording a wider range for selection of teachers.

France Recognises Italy's Empire

ROME Saturday.

France formally recognised Italy's conquest of Abyssinia today when M. Francois Pontet, the new Ambassador, presented his credentials to the King at the Quirinal.

They had been made out to "The King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia."

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

MR. MACDONALD ON REPRESENTATIONS FROM CEYLON

DESPATCHES TO BE PUBLISHED

London, Nov. 16.

A SERIES of questions on the Government's intentions regarding the Constitution of Ceylon was answered jointly by Mr. Malcolm Mac-Donald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who said that he had received a number of representations from all communities on the subject and that he hoped shortly to publish the Despatches, which passed between the Governor and himself. In the meantime he could not make a statement.

Sir Nairne Stewart-Sandeman (Cons.) declared that some minority members had been told that, if they wanted anything done for internal affairs, they must combine with the Sinhalese members and try to get the powers of the Governor reduced.

Mr. MacDonald said that the Governor had had many conversations with the representatives of the minorities as well as with others and he had borne every relevant consideration in mind.

Royal Commission

Sir Henry Page Croft (Cons.) suggested a re-consideration of the question to appoint a Committee to inquire into the effects of the Constitution.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the whole question was under consideration and the result will appear in the Despatches.

Sir Nairne asked what steps were being taken to allay the widespread fears of large sections in Ceylon that constitutional changes may be contemplated without the previous appointment and advice of a Royal Commission.

Mr. MacDonald said that he had received representations from a small number of individuals and bodies in Ceylon praying for the appointment of a Commission. He was not aware that there was, at present, any wide demand for such an appointment. The whole question was under consideration.

Exclusion of Minorities

Mr. H. A. V. M. Raikes (Cons.) drew attention to a statement by the Leader of the State Council that the exclusion of the minority communities had been deliberately planned by the leaders of the majority community. Mr. MacDonald said that he was aware that such allegations had been made but the Governor had informed him that no Sinhalese leader, with whom he had spoken had expressed himself in favour of the appointment of a pan-Sinhalese Ministry.

Mr. Raikes suggested that there was strong dissatisfaction among domiciled Indians as regards the proposed disfranchisement in Local Government elections of Indian estate workers, possessing residential qualifications.

Mr. MacDonald pointed out that he was unable to advise His Majesty to assent to the Village Communities Bill passed by the State Council and an Amending Bill had now been passed.

LETTERS

Poverty, Unemployment and Crime

Sir,—We are witnessing today poverty, unemployment and crime in Jaffna. I doubt if Anti-Crime Societies, public meetings and the like will help us to get rid of these evils except as a means to give expression to our fears. The school and the home must teach the morals. No civilized country with the most modern type of police officers, headmen and judiciary got rid of crime. The robbery of Thaly is a new feature in crime here, and most of such cases cannot be easily proved in court. Hitlerism is rampant and evidence is suppressed for fear of assault by bullies and rowdies. Rich men are murdered or otherwise dealt with and their wealth removed. Sometimes forced levy is obtained by bullies. Dacoitism (as in Bengal and gangsters as in America) are seen here. The future may have many more such devils.

The remedy is in our own hands. I believe that many of these evils can be avoided if we revert to the life of our forefathers. Joint family system, living in "Natcharam" building and the use of thread Thali will go a great way in improving our misery and helplessness. The landless must be supplied with free lands and engaged in active work. The criminals and bullies in each village and town must be controlled and if necessary must be exiled or kept in camps for that purpose. The law must be changed to allow the police and judges to have greater control of criminals. Foreigners must be questioned and their movements noted. Prison life must be rigorous while reformatory.

Yours truly
'K M C'

South Indian Music

Sir,—It is a healthy sign of the times that there is just now a great revival in the study and cultivation of South Indian Music. Some time ago the chief exponents of this kind of music were musicians from South India chiefly brahmans who were in the habit of coming to Jaffna and making a living by teaching music. It is gratifying to find that there are men and women of Jaffna who have made South Indian music their special study and who can show equal talent and proficiency with the best from India. The study and appreciation of music is one of the finest tokens of culture and the best humanizing influence in society. The people of a country can be divided into two classes: those who are moved by harmony and those who are not. The cultured belong to the former and the criminal and undesirable elements of society belong to the latter according to Shakespeare the great master who understood human nature so thoroughly.

In connection with this subject we are glad that the radio authorities have been requisitioning the services of Miss. Sita Ratanam for a regular series of violin recitals. It is well known that this talented lady is one of the best violinists that

Jaffna ever produced. Though she is quite young her perfect technique, happy nuances and frequent inspirational touches that characterize her playing will compare with favour with the rest from India. The music-loving public of Jaffna enjoyed her violin recitals very much and will be much gratified if the radio authorities give her more opportunities to delight music-lovers by her inspiring and inspiring violin recitals.

I remain,
Yours truly,
T. N. Subbiah

Jaffna,
17th November, 1938

London Inter-Arts and Science Passes Analysed

Sir,—As regards the above, I give below for the information of the readers of your paper the following details:—

180 candidates passed out in the last examination of whom about a dozen were females. It appears that the females have a special liking for Arts as only one appears to have passed the Inter-Science Examination and the rest the Arts Examination.

The number of passes according to the colleges are:—

University College 104, St. Joseph's College 11, Jaffna College, Jaffna, 5, St. Antony's College, 3, Royal College 2, Trinity College 2, St. Patrick's College, Jaffna, 1, Jaffna Hindu College 1, Ananda College 1, Mahinda College 1, and Private Study 55.

The numbers of passes according to nationality are:—

Sinhalese 95, Tamils 62, Burghers 18, Muslims 7, Indian Tamils 2, and European Catholic Clergy 2 (I am not sure of this). The above figures are only approximate as it is difficult to find out from certain names what nationality one belongs to.

K. Sivapragasam,
Sivapragasam Road,
Jaffna 16th Nov. 1938

Ramanathan Day 1938 (Eighth Anniversary)

The 8th Anniversary of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan's guru puja will be celebrated at the Samadhi Temple, Chunnakam, by the Jaffna Saiva Mangayar Sabai on Sunday 27th November. Sri Kartikeya Kirukkall will conduct the religious ceremonies from 10 to 12 noon. The Adiyars will be fed from noon onwards. A musical entertainment by Sangeeta Vidwan Brahma Sri V. S. Rama Bhagavathar accompanied by violin and mirudangam after which a public meeting will be held in the Ramanathan College Hall followed by a Katha Prasangam by Sri Coomaraswami Pillai on the life of Sir Ramanathan.

All are cordially invited

(Continued.)

J. W. Arudpragasam, B. A.
12-30 p.m. Noon Meal.

2-3 p.m. Conference.
Chairman: Rev. E. M. Weaver.
(Presentation of findings of groups and consideration of resolutions if any)

3-4 p.m. Public Meeting.
Chairman: Sir Waithilingam Duraisamy.

Speakers: Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, C. C. S., D. J. and Rev. J. S. Mather.

JAFFNA'S SOCIAL PROBLEMS

A Conference of North Ceylon Social Workers

A Conference of Social Workers of North Ceylon will be held on Sunday 3rd December, 9.30 a. m. to 4 p. m. at the Jaffna Central College Hall.

All public-spirited men and women, who are truly interested in the solution of the problems of Crime, Unemployment of educated youth, Poverty and Drink Evil, Chief Headmen, Minor Headmen, Chairmen and Members of Village Committees, Police and Excise Officers, Lawyers, Doctors, Priests, Teachers and everybody who have contributions to make to improve conditions prevailing at present in North Ceylon are invited to the conference.

The Conference will be opened by Mr. T. B. Naish, Govt. Agent, N. P. and the Public Meeting in the afternoon will be presided over by Sir Waithilingam Duraisamy.

Programme

9.30 a. m. Opening Meeting of Conference.

Chairman: Mr. T. B. Naish, C. C. S., G. A., N. P.

Speakers: Mr. A. Mahadeva, M. S. C.

Mr. C. Kanapathipillai (Town Manager)

10.30-12 The Conference will divide itself into four Groups and discuss, and present the findings, recommendations, and any resolutions to the afternoon Conference at 2 p. m. Members will be free to join any group they like.

Poverty in Jaffna

(What are the causes of Poverty? Is poverty on the increase? If so, why? What should be done for its prevention?)

Chairman: Mr. S. Kanagasabai
Discussion to be opened by:—
Messrs. Sam. A. Sabapathy, A. Coomarasamy M. A. and C. Arulampalam B. A.

Crime in Jaffna

(What are the kinds of crime in Jaffna and what are their causes? Is crime on the increase? If so, why? What should be done for its prevention?)

Chairman: Adigar, A. Naganathar.

Discussion to be opened by:—
Messrs. A. R. Supramaniam, B. A., T. C. Raaretnam, J. P., I. P. Thuraietam, B. A.

Unemployment

(Is there unemployment among (a) Labourers, (b) Artisan Class, (c) Educated? What are the causes? What should be done for its prevention?)

Chairman: Rev. Father Long, O. M. I.

Discussion to be opened by:—
Messrs. V. Veerasingam, B. A., C. Ponnambalam.

Drink Evil

(Is drink responsible for crime, poverty or other social ills? How has tree-tax system affected the welfare of Jaffna? Is total prohibition as in Salem impossible for Jaffna? What is the solution for the Drink Evil?)

Chairman: Mr. J. V. Chelliah, M. A.

Discussion to be opened by:—
Messrs. S. Swaminathan, B. A.,

(Continued on Previous Column)

INTER-COLLEGIATE FOOTBALL

Mammoth Crowd Sees Final Matches

St. Patrick's Gain Championship

Last week end three more matches were played. The weather turned out brilliant. Mr. J. S. Selvaratnam, the Hony. Secretary of the Jaffna Schools Sports Association, deserves all praise for the excellent arrangements to accommodate the mammoth crowd that turned up to witness the finals on Saturday.

On Friday Manipal Hindu College beat Skanda Varodaya College four—nil.

Mr. P. Thiagarajah refereed. Messrs. S. Sabaratnam and J. S. Selvaratnam were linesmen.

The first match on Saturday between Jaffna College and St. Henry's College was very evenly contested. St. Henry's rose to great heights and nearly acted the role of giant-killers only to be beaten by the one goal scored. Jaffna College, the stronger side from all appearances, maintained a vigorous attack and forced a number of corners but the St. Henry's defence kept them at bay for quite a long time. The only goal scored was by a fine bit of head work by the Jaffna right inner off a corner. R. v. J. Curtman refereed. Messrs E. M. Ponnudurai and M. Sinnathamby were linesmen.

The opening stages of the next match, between St. Patrick's College and Jaffna Hindu College proved very interesting. Attack was followed by counter attack, both sides played fast and attractive soccer. Hindu drew first blood but St. Patrick's soon equalised. After the first half-hour's play the Hindu team appeared to have lost their wind or their orientation or both. It was not unusual to see their kit-winger vigorously helping his backs in front of their goal mouth and the ball when cleared go a begging to the St. Patrick's Half-backs who would again place it for another attack. St. Patrick's played a fast game and showed good combination to emerge winners by the odd goal in three.

They have gained the championship this year also. Our congratulations to them for the good standard of football they have maintained.

Mr. I. P. Thuraiatnam refereed. Messrs. J. P. Nagalingam and K. S. C. Thuraiatnam were linesmen.

ROW AMONG GOLDSMITHS

Point Pedro, Nov. 16th.

Before Mr. R. Ramachandran, Police Magistrate, Point Pedro, Police Vidane of Puloly East charged one M. Sellathurai and M. Balakrishnan, goldsmiths of Puloly East, with having cut Ratnam and Nadarajah of the same community with swords.

Mr. N. Sivagnanasundram advocate, instructed by Messrs S. Mailvaganam and M. Esuripatham appeared for the prosecution. While the 1st accused was defended, Mr. V. S. Karthegesu and Mr. S. D. Thampoo, instructed by Mr. K. Muthukumar, appeared for the 2nd accused.

Ratnam the complainant giving evidence stated that the second accused had an altercation earlier with him and the 1st accused came with a sword later, cut Ratnam and his brother and when they tried to ward off the blow received injuries on the palm of their hands.

The defence stated that some unemployed young men congregated in front of a temple and had an altercation. The complainant's party brought out a kris knife to cut the accused party and in the course of a struggle to wrench the knife from the complainant whose brother also interfered and they received injuries. The Medical Officer of Point Pedro gave evidence and stated that the injuries could have been caused in the course of a struggle.

The Magistrate accepted the version of the defence and acquitted and discharged the accused. (Cor.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 642
In the matter of the estate of the late Nagammah wife of Ponnampalam Chinniah of Vaddukodai East, Deceased.
Ponnampalam Chinniah of Vaddukodai East.

- Vs. Petitioner.
1. Chinniah Selvarajah of Vaddukodai East
 2. Chinniah Thiagarajah of do
 3. Chinniah Nadarajah of do
 4. Yogammah daughter of Chinniah of do
 5. Sarojini Devi daughter of Chinniah of do
 6. Chinniah Mutturajah of do
 7. Chinniah Nagarajah of do
 8. Ampalavanar Ponniah of do, presently of Ratnapura.

Respondents.
This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esqr District Judge Jaffna on the 29th day of August 1938 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the said petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the above-named 8th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1-7 respondents and that letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the petitioner unless the above-named respondents shall appear before this Court on the 12th day of October 1938 and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 8th day of September 1938.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Extended to
25-11-38.
[O 66, 21 & 24-11-38]

Ancient Hindu Marriage

(Continued from page 2)

and shows how utterly polyandry was condemned at the time of Manu.

Polyandry in Ceylon

The system of polyandry prevailed to a very great extent in Ceylon, especially amongst the Kandyan Sinhalese. Knox refers to this custom thus: "In this country each Man even the greatest, hath but one wife; but a Woman often has two husbands. For it is lawful and common with them for two Brothers to Keep house together with one Wife and the Children do Acknowledge and call both Fathers"⁽¹⁰⁾

"Their marriage excites laughter", writes Ribeiro. "A girl makes a contract to marry a man of her own caste (for they cannot marry outside it) and if the relatives are agreeable they give a banquet and unite the betrothed couple. The next day the brother of the husband takes his place, and if there are seven brothers she is the wife of all of them. She can refuse herself to none of them; whichever brother it may be that contracts the marriage the woman is the wife of all; only if the youngest marry, none of the other brothers has any right over her; but he can claim access to the wives of all of them whenever he likes. If it chanced that there are more brothers than seven, those who exceed that number have no right over her; but if there are two, up to five, they are satisfied with one woman, and the woman who is married to a husband with a large number of brothers is considered very fortunate, for all toil and cultivate for her and bring whatever they earn to the house and she lives much honoured and well supported, and for this reason the children call all of them their fathers"⁽¹¹⁾

The chief reason for the practice of polyandry in Ceylon was that under the Sinhalese kings a member from nearly every family in the country had to be in attendance at the capital at certain periods. His stay at the capital might be indefinitely prolonged, and it was uncertain whether once in court a man would ever be allowed to return home. To look after the home and the fields during the absence of the owner, his brothers were the natural persons, and a home in common thus became the custom. Fraternal polyandry among the Kandyan Sinhalese is not yet quite extinct.

- (10) *Historical Relation*, p 150.
(11) *History of Ceylon*, trans. by P. E. Pieris, pp. 143, 144.
(To be Continued.)
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Auction Sale

D. C. J. 11220

Eliathamby Asarajah Rajasingam of Colombo Plaintiff.

1. Vallipuram Sathasivam
2. Valliammal widow of Vallipuram and
3. Kathiramali daughter of Kanapathipillai all of Palai

PROPERTY

1. A piece of land situated at Veemankamam in the Parish of Tellipalai called Maupirai in extent 12 Lms. V. C. and 8 Kfs. with cultivated and spontaneous plantations and bounded on the East by the property of Sinnathamby Sangarapillai and Maviddapura Kuricheby, North

Ceylon's Agricultural Problem

(Continued from page 1)

partment must eventually succeed in achieving a measure of control of this disease which would ensure at least the same conditions of health as obtain at present in the southern section of the North-Western Province and the northern section of the Western Province.

Ownership of Land

There remain the problems associated with the ownership of land. Our laws of inheritance secure to every individual a share of his ancestral land. This share may be an undivided one-tenth of one acre of land, or even something much more infinitesimal, which falls far short of an economic unit and is only able to maintain the peasant in a state of semi-starvation. But so strong is the attachment of the Ceylonese to his ancestral land that, except in rare instances, he will not break himself away from it, and the social system based on undivided ownership of land and of equal inheritance is so ingrained in him that he will not easily accept a change of that system. Nevertheless the population that is required for the cultivation of new lands can be found only by a change of this system and by the release of the peasant of the wet zone from the strangle-hold of the non-economic holding and of undivided ownership. If Government wants Ceylon to produce its own food, it must face this problem squarely and find a solution for it. It is common sense that, if six families fritter away their energy in cultivating and quarrelling over a holding which is insufficient to produce food for one family, Ceylon can never realize self-sufficiency. Government must solve this problem or turn its face away from the policy of a self-supporting Ceylon. Does the solution lie in a change of the law of inheritance and in a compulsory re-creation of economic holdings?

by bye lane, West by bye-lane and the land of the heirs of Sivahampillai wife of Arunagum and South by Palai Kuricheby. The whole hereof with share of well standing on the Western boundary land with usual way water-course.

2. And all the right, title and interest in and to the mortgage bond dated 30th Sept. 1931 attested by V. S. Subramaniam Notary under No. 3258 in favour of the 1st and 2nd defendants by Thambiah Kandasamy of Palai whereby the following property has been in mortgage.

An undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ share with its appurtenances of a piece of land situated at Palai called Paruthiadayappu in extent 5 Lms. V. C. with well go-down and other buildings, cultivated and spontaneous plantations and bounded on the East by the land of Kandapillai Thambipillai, North by the land Ponnupillai wife of Kanagasabai and on the West and South by road. In terms of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in case No. 11220 D. C. J. I shall sell the above properties by public auction on 21st Wednesday December 1938 at about 4 p. m. at the respective spots.

N. KANDIAH
Commissioner
Van. West

[O 66, 20, 21-11-38]

THE SOUL-FORCE OF NON-VIOLENCE

(Continued from page 1)

sence of the firing squad Lottin, who was absolutely calm, asked time for prayers, saying "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." The soldiers were so much impressed that they lowered their guns and braving the penalty for disobedience, refused to shoot on such a man.

Dr. Theodore Pennel went to India in 1892 as a medical missionary. His work lay among the wild tribes on the North-West Frontier. Dressed as a Pathan and sharing the Pathan's mode of living he travelled about the country unarmed and unafraid, giving his services to all who needed them. Hearing that a band of warriors had been ordered to take him alive or dead, Pennel made his way directly to the Mullah who had given the order. Astonished and deeply impressed by the doctor's courage the Mulla gave him food, listened to his account of what he was doing and when night came, ordered that his bed should be placed between his own and that of his son, thus indicating that the stranger was under his protection.

It is in the East that we find the most striking example of non-violence practised by large groups. In South Africa and later in India, a Gandhi organized non-violent resistance to the Government. The South Africa experiment was remarkably successful. In India a number of very considerable successes were recorded, and it was shown that very large groups of men and women could be trained to respond to the most brutal treatment with a quiet courage and equanimity that profoundly impressed their opponents, the spectators in the immediate vicinity and through press accounts, the public opinion of the whole civilized world.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 594.
In the Matter of the Estate of the
last Nigamma wife of Velan Sangaran of Sankanai East

Deceased.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA
(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 80/PT
In the matter of the estate of the late
Roopasoundariamah wife of K.
Sanagarajah of Valvettiturai.

Deceased.

Kanapathippillai Sanagarajah of Valvettiturai

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Chinniah Sellathurai and wife
2. Walliammal of Valvettiturai.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. E. A. Samarakkody Esquire Additional District Judge on the 22nd day of October 1938 in the presence of Mr. K. Muttukumar Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the Petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the above estate as the husband of the deceased and that letters of administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed appear and show cause to the contrary on or before the 2nd day of December 1938.

The 24th day of October 1938.

Sgd. C. E. A. Samarakkody
Addl. District Judge.

[O. 64. 17 & 21-11-38.]

Perian Murugan of Sankanai East
Petitioner.

Velan Sangaran of do
—Substituted Petitioner.

Vs.

Sangaran Kanesan of Sangara East
Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 21th day of October 1938 in the presence of Mr. M. Vythialingam, Proctor on the part of the substituted Petitioner and the affidavit of the said Petitioner having been read, it is declared that the said Petitioner is the lawful husband 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 25th day of November 1938 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 24th day of October 1938.
(Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

[O. 65. 21 & 24-11-38.]

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