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PADDY CULTIVATION IN CEYLON

Absence of Statistics to Estimate Production

PADDY GROWERS BECOMING "MANURE MINDED"

THE inadequate rainfall of October and November, 1936, was reflected in the North-East Monsoon harvests of early 1937, but a good South-West Monsoon was favourable to the yala crops in the Wet Zone. No organisation exists for the collection of paddy statistics and no data are available even for a rough estimate of production. But the embarrassingly ready response which the offer of a price of Re. 1.25 per bushel by the Anuradhapura rice mill, received was evidence of production in excess of the immediate requirements of the growers, says Mr. E. Rodrigo, the Acting Director of Agriculture, in his Administration Report for 1937.

The department continued to encourage and popularize the four agricultural practices mentioned in the last report—namely, the use of pareline seed, preliminary tillage, manuring, and transplanting. Again no statistical data from which the success of these attempts may be measured are available, and the belief that the average yield of paddy per acre is ridiculously low in Ceylon is still current. There is reason to believe that the figure usually quoted, viz, 14 bushels per acre, is a gross under statement. Many factors tend to make the figures of yield collected by headman by questioning the peasants unreliable, the two most important being the habit of quoting the yield as a multiple of the seed rate, and of calculating the yield per acre on the basis of a seed rate of two bushels per acre, and the deep rooted superstition which makes the peasant reluctant to give true figures of a good harvest. A very good illustration of the first of these causes of inaccuracy of statement came under

the writer's notice. The field owners in a village called Silogama made representations that their fields were so poor that the yield ranged between "4 fold" and "6 fold". It was assumed that this meant a yield of 8 to 12 bushels per acre till the field owners, on being questioned, said that the seed rate was five and sometimes six bushels per acre.

The only reliable figures are those of the paddy stations maintained by this department. These stations have generally been selected because they are the only lands available and not on account of any special advantage of soil or situation. The form of cultivation adopted is what the small landowner may reasonably be expected to adopt, and many of them do adopt. The average yield of these stations was 27.7 bushels per acre for Maha 1936-37, and 35.1 bushels per acre for Yala 1937. Since some of the fields were cropped in one of the two seasons, and some in both, reduced to the annual average per acre the figure becomes 44.9 bushels.

The department drew up a scheme for demonstrating improved methods of cultivation in the fields of private owners in the belief that this would have a higher propaganda value than demonstration plots maintained by the department. The idea was to secure the co-operation of the owners of an area of about 10 acres in each district and for the department to meet the cost of work which the owners would not have normally done, but agree to do on the instructions of Agricultural Officers. A field day, to which all paddy landowners in the neighbourhood would be invited, was to be held before the harvest was gathered, and their attention drawn to the benefits that ac-

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HINDU IDEALS OF LIFE

By Ram Prasad Pandeya

DR. Bhagavan Das of Benares, a thinker of international reputation, has recently drawn the attention of his Hindu brethren, in feeling terms, to the causes of the decline of the Hindu religion, in his recent contributions to the press. As he generally does he has provoked thought on our great faith. Thinking nearly along the same lines, I find yet another problem which needs clarification. The Hindu race is higher than the Hindu religion. Not only its religion, but the race itself has been declining for the last one thousand years. We are deteriorating, not only numerically, but also physically and morally.

The causes of this deterioration are not far to seek. Man lives more by his ideals than by bread and butter. Whether he will or not prosper, depends more upon his attitude to life than upon anything else. Our ideals are at the very core of being; they sustain everything else, religion not excepted. We have forgotten our ideals, the art of life, and our forefathers' hopeful attitude to life which raised them above, and have adopted a false and despairing view of life instead. So long as we do not get rid of this "curse" all talk of reform is a futility.

Of the two natural tendencies, to accept life joyfully or to refuse it and ever to seek an escape from it, the first marked the course of our ancient history. The Aryans of the Vedas, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana accepted life and all it implies, and strove to live. This is patent from religion, from all their arts and sciences.

They realised the psychological basis of religion and sought to cater for all minds by providing a number of divine names and forms and manners of propitiation thereof. One could meditate upon the Truth that has manifested itself in us; another upon the beautiful forms of Vishnu and Lakshmi, Ram and Sita, Krishna and Radha; yet another upon the ascetic form of Shiva in romantic attachment to his consort Parvati. All pointed to a reality that is both in and beyond us, that is the root and

culmination of all life. In other words, only a metaphysic, not a theology, was cared for. Rooted in that metaphysic, there were various systems and practices.

The thing that marks this grand faith is its extreme nearness to life. God who is the object of our adoration, is in and round us, not altogether beyond us. Our God is immanent, not transcendent only in the sense that He is infinite, never in the sense that we cannot hold direct communion with Him. This view of the Divinity invested our life with sacredness and killed the sense of sin in its very conception. This made life worth living in full confidence, this transformed our whole life into a grand 'Truce of God.' There is no need to steal from life under a false sense of shame. Life is wholly yours and live it fully in grateful joy. Such is the conclusion from the premises of our religious practices. Our activities are not divided into sacred and profane. We know only one element which is sacred. Each and every act is a spark of the Divine flame. There is no such thing as only a certain part of us embracing God; rather, God embraces every inch of our humanity.

In the *Upanishads* there is text which says that the world is a song of God, that it is His sport, that He has created it for His own enjoyment. In the tenth chapter of the *Gita*, God is identified with every sphere of man's life. From the sexual impulse to the spiritual aspiration, everything is his manifestation. Of all the human manifestations of God, or incarnations, Krishna is held to be the only complete, others being considered only partial. This unmistakably shows our conception of life. The Hindu genius has ever believed in the expression of life, not in its suppression. We live that we may live fully, not that we may cease to be. That is the lesson we learn from the life of Bhagwan Krishna, our perfect ideal.

It is of a piece with the whole of this conception of life

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Anti-Crime Society —Manipay Parish

An inaugural meeting was convened by Mr. R. N. Chinniah, Maniagar, Valigamam West, Jaffna, to organise an Anti-Crime Society for Manipay Parish on the 3rd inst. at 3 p.m., at Manipay Hindu College.

Mr. C. Murugesampillai, J. P. Proctor, S. C., Manipay, was unanimously elected chairman and Mr. M. R. M. Jebaratnam, Lecturer, Farm School, Jaffna, was elected as pro-tem Secretary.

Mr. Murugesampillai said that there was no necessity for him to detail out the increase of crime in this Parish within the last ten years and once a peaceful Parish of Jaffna has now become uninhabitable by decent people by the high-handed acts of well organised bands of robbers and rowdies who have struck terror among all classes of the inhabitants of this large Parish of Jaffna. It is the duty of every peace loving inhabitant to rally round and co-operate and organise a powerful Association to drive out the criminal instinct of the people in this area. He urged the people to co-operate with the Police headmen to stamp out crime in this district. It was found that not only a few residents of this Parish who have taken up to thefts of all kinds but also robbers from various parts of the district visit our villages and commit crimes. Therefore all classes of people should rise up to remove the crime from this Parish which was known for centuries as a peaceful and progressive part of the Peninsula.

Mr. R. M. Chinniah detailed out the action the public gathered at Jaffna Central College on the 3rd inst. adopted in the form of well thought out resolutions and the public should put them into practice.

Then the Udayar for Manipay spoke on the increase of crimes in the villages of Manipay Parish.

Mr. V. Veerasingham, Principal, Manipay Hindu College, addressed on the duty of good citizens and urged people to co-operate to drive the common enemy which brought great hardships and losses to both the respectable and leading citizens and poor people alike in this Parish within the last few years.

The following resolutions were then considered and passed unanimously:—

"That an Anti-Crime Society for the Parish of Manipay may be formed."

"That Civil Patrol may be organised for every village until the crimes subside."

"That each village to have a branch society to control and detect civil patrols."

"That branch Associations may be formed on the following dates in the various villages":—

N. V. — 10-12-38 at 3 p.m. at N. V. Government School.

S. M. — 19-12-38 at 5 p.m. at Manipay Hindu English School.

Ch. — 13-12-38 at 5 p.m. at Ch. Government Tamil School.

M. — 14-12-38 at 5 p.m. at S. M. Government Tamil School.

A. — 15-12-38 at 5 p.m. at A. Government Tamil School.

Public Meeting of all residents of Manipay Parish will be held at Manipay Hindu College on the 17th inst. at 3 p.m., when working committees will have the direc-

NORTH CEYLON ORIENTAL MUSIC SOCIETY

The Silver Challenge Cup offered by The Bombay Life Assurance Company Limited through the North Ceylon Oriental Music Society for the best team in Oriental Music was awarded to the girls of Ramanathan College. The students sang in three groups.

Group 1—Elementary
Sivasithamparam Devanayaki, Chelliah Buvanawari, Kartikesu Valliammi, Suppiah Sathibama, Ramalingam Pushpavathy, Subramaniam Saraswathy, Thiagaraja Kaneswary, Chelliahpillai Ponnammal and Murugesu Parvathy.

Group 2—Intermediate
Ramanathan Tiripurasunthari, Pasupathy Buvanawari, Ponniah Leelavathy, Thambu Buvanawari, Chelliah Saraswathi, Ambalavanar Maheswari, Sivasambu Maheswari, Selvadurai Thanaretnam, Thambi Pillai Kamalambikai, Muthucumaraswami Unnamalai, Sithamparapillai Nageswariamma Mylvaganam Sornalakshmi and Rajalingam Katpagaratnam.

Group 3—Junior
Kanapathipillai Vethanayaki, Selvadurai Saraswathi, Ponnudurai Sri Jayadevi, Ponnudurai Mayathiridevi, Ponnampalam Chellamma, Sinnathambay Mahalakshmi, Chelliah Sukirthalakshmi, Ponnampalam Sivapakvam, Kanapathipillai Thangaratnam and Nagalingam Sivakamasundari.

The special prize of a Silver Piano for venba singing which was offered by S. Kanagasabai Esqr, Advocate was won by Miss Chelliah Sukirthalakshmi who has been greatly praised for her correct singing of venba.

SCHOLARSHIP'S at Jaffna Central College

Two Junior tenable for six years from Form I up to the London Matriculation Class.

Two Senior tenable for two years in Prep Matriculation and Matriculation Classes.

Competitive Examination to be held in the College on January 9th and 10th at 9 a.m. each day. Candidates for the Junior Scholarships must have passed the Departmental Fifth Standard (English) Examination, and must have been born before the 1st January 1926. For the Senior Scholarships, they must have passed the J. S. C. English Examination and must have been born before the 1st January 1922.

Present students of the College are ineligible. Applications with Certificates of birth and Certificates of their having passed their qualifying examination must reach the Principal not later than the 31st of December, 1938.

Further particulars may be had on application.

J. W. ARUDPRAGASAM,
Actg. Principal,
Jaffna Central College,
7th December, 1938.
(Sis. 222 12-12-38 & 19-12-38)

and advice by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jaffna. Rev. James S. Mather, Mr. J. M. Singanayagam, B. D., Mr. V. Veerasingham, Mr. M. R. M. Jebaratnam and Mr. R. N. Chinniah will also address the meeting.

Mr. C. Murugesampillai, J. P., was elected President of the Society and Mr. M. R. M. Jebaratnam the Honorary Secretary and 60 members were elected as members of the Society. An Executive Committee will be elected on the 17th inst.

PADDY CULTIVATION IN CEYLON

(Continued from page 1)

erue from the adoption of the department's advice. The required money provision was included in the budget but the budget was passed too late to enable the scheme to be worked. This unfortunate contretemps will recur annually, and a purely adventitious, almost irrelevant, circumstance will interfere with the execution of policy. It may be mentioned in passing that Ceylon's financial year which cuts across the more important Maha season is most inconvenient from the Agricultural Department's point of view. Preliminary work in connexion with this season must begin in July, and the budget is not passed till the end of September. The department is reluctant to use part of the vote on preliminary work for the Maha season of the following year without the assurance that a similar vote will be passed for continuing the work after September.

The most marked success with pure-line paddies was obtained in the Northern and Eastern divisions where Vellai Illankayan as a paddy of the medium period of growth and Pacheperumal as a short aged variety are extensively grown, the latter in particular having lived down its unpopularity of the previous year. The Minneriya Colonization Scheme has been brought exclusively under Vellai Illankayan and about 60 per cent. of the Irramadu Scheme under the same variety. In Batticaloa District the area under the two varieties of pure-line seed was extended by 1,400 acres—but 625 acres under Vakaveri were damaged by unseasonal floods.

The shrinkage of the area under Sudukeeneti in the Hambantota District is progressive, and pending a detailed investigation of the cause of its unpopularity when the proposed hulling mill is established at Ambalantota the Paddy Officer has taken in hand the selection of other promising local types. Batapola dewerodderi is the most popular deep water paddy in both Galle and Kalutara Districts. The uncertainty of the weather conditions makes the general adoption of a pure-line in the North-Western Province difficult. Podiwi which goes under the departmental designation of a-8 is recognized to be very suitable for the semi-wet area of the province, but a month's delay in the arrival of the monsoon involves its replacement by mixed local varieties. No selections of outstanding merit suitable for the other districts have yet been made.

No attempt will be made to introduce transplanting in the large paddy growing areas in the

dry zone until more intensive forms of cultivation are adopted with an increase of population. Transplanting and weeding have always been fairly common in the Kandy and Kegalla Districts. During the year these practices were introduced in Colombo District. The Division Officer held a number of demonstrations by hiring seven women and one man from Kurunegala District to teach the local peasant. In the village of Kumbuloluwa alone about 25 acres were transplanted. In the Raigam korale 30 demonstration plots of transplanted paddy $\frac{1}{4}$ acre each were established. About 15 acres were similarly treated in Siyana korale west and in Nawadum Korale.

There are signs that paddy growers are becoming what may be called in the current jargon "manure minded". Although green manuring has not been adopted on a systematic scale, it was noticed that in all parts of the country more green material was introduced into the fields than ever before. In the village of Sidurupitya demonstrations in the use of compost manure were launched on a large scale. Under the direction of the Agricultural Instructor, the Chairman, Village Committees, opened 20 compost pits, and the results of the application of the manure to his fields were sufficiently striking to rouse the interest of the whole neighbourhood. In the central division 120 tons of a commercial fertilizer were bought by paddy growers during the year.

A locally made mould board light iron plough is gradually replacing the village plough which is nothing more than a one-toothed rake. Whenever it is appropriate, one or two of these ploughs are included in prizes awarded in competitions and the Agricultural Instructors help the villagers to purchase ploughs from recognized blacksmiths. In certain poorer areas in the dry zone ploughs are bought for the paddy growers on terms of long term credit.

A minor development which will acquire increased importance with the erection of mills and the consequent commercialization of the local paddy crop is the use of mats on the threshing floor. In some stations in which the paddy harvest is in excess of local requirements the department makes mats and hires them to the villagers at a rental of 50 cents a day. Generally the whole of the cost with a margin of profit is recovered in the first season.

The mechanical press for baling straw installed at Paranthan on the suggestion of the District Agricultural Committee, Jaffna, has not received sufficient patronage to justify its continuance and it is proposed to sell it.

Experiments were laid down in the Northern Division to determine the most suitable fertilizers for paddy fields and the optimum water duty under artificial irrigation. Only provisional conditions have been recorded on the result of these experiments.

DEFENCE LAWYER MOLESTED BY ANGRY CROWD

Thousands in Court Premises

S. D. TAMPOE PLEADED AGAINST THE ACCUSED

Jaffna, Friday

BY far the biggest crowd that was ever drawn to the local Courts was seen this morning on the esplanade in front of the Police Court of Jaffna and on the road from the Resthouse to the Fort and to the Courts.

This crowd which numbered over three thousand had come to watch proceedings in the case in which Inspector John Attygalle led the evidence against Kandiah Murugesu, Elyathambay Munayah and Karaly Muttiah, who are alleged to have been the occupants of the car containing dangerous weapons that was seized by the volunteer patrol party operating at Nallur on the 28th ultimo at midnight.

Lawyer Pushed About

When Mr. Victor Paul, who appeared for the second suspect (the others were unrepresented) left the Court at the end of the day's proceedings, the crowd pushed him about angrily. Inspector Wijeyasekera and sub-Inspector Bajap with the assistance of some constables, rescued Mr. Paul and brought him inside the Courthouse.

As it was feared that the angry crowd would do bodily harm to the accused on their way on foot to the remand jail, escorted by Fiscal's Officers, Inspector Wijeyasekera drove them in his car to the jail.

Midnight Volunteer Patrol

The first witness called by Inspector Attygalle was Sabapathy Sinnathamby of Nallur, aged 36. He stated that he was a mason. On the day in question at about midnight the witness with some other volunteers was patrolling at Arasadi junction, when a car came in the direction of Kanthermadam towards Nallur. The witness and the others signalled the car to stop.

At this stage the noise from the crowd became so loud, that the Magistrate ordered the Mudaliyar to convey the following warning to the people:—"If I hear any more noise I will clear the whole Court. It is impossible to go on with the work here."

The witness, continuing, said that he and the others raised cries. Volunteers and by-standers coming from the opposite direction threw stones at the car and stopped it.

The witness and his men then ran up towards the car. The witness saw two men alight from the car and run towards the town. He identified them as the second and the third suspects in that case. The two men ran towards Veeravali Amman Kovil followed by the witness and his group. The witness saw them getting into another car, which was halted about a quarter of a mile away from the Arasadi junction, and driving away towards the town. The witness and others then

came back towards the junction where the car with the first suspect had been stopped.

The first suspect, who was the driver of the car, was taken with the car to the Town Magistrate who sent the man and the car along with a police constable to the Police Station. The witness made a statement at once to the police headman, Nallur.

The car (P12) that had been seized was produced in Court. The witness identified the other productions (clubs, swords and stones).

Student's Evidence

Yakobu Gabrielpillai, a 21-year-old student of Karayur, stated that on the night of November 5 there was a burglary at his house, at Cathedral Street, and some rice and other provisions were stolen. That burglary was detected the following morning. There had been wheel tracks of a car from about one foot from the gate. During the subsequent nights the witness and the other inmates of the house kept watch. On the night of November 18, three days after the incident referred to, the witness, hearing the sound of a car, went up to the gate alone and saw a car passing.

He recognised the car as it passed under the electric light of the lamp. It was the same small baby car which he saw on the morning of November 29 at the Police Station. (P12). The car had no tail light and the number plate was covered with paper or cloth.

Girls' College Burglary Recalled

Among the other witnesses was Inspector John Attygalle. He said there had been burglaries reported all over Jaffna. 40 burglaries were reported between December 27, 1937, and November 25, 1938, and all those reports showed that more than one person had taken part in the burglaries.

In December, 1937, Karaly Muttiah was charged, with two others, with house-breaking and theft at the Chundikuh Girls' College. The other accused were Ariacutty and Anthonipillai. At the start of the case the three accused were on remand. During the period of their remand no case of house-breaking was reported.

They were released about December, 18 or 19, 1937. Within three days a case of house-breaking and theft was reported from Grand Bazaar.

The three suspects in the present case were on remand from November 29, 1938, and since then no case of burglary had been reported to the Police.

Pavulu was an excise decoy and has no lawful occupation at present. Ariacutty, Rasacutty and Karaly Muttiah had also no lawful occupation.

The Magistrate then charged the

GOOD NEWS FOR JAFFNA

Non-Brahmin Futility

(By Lanka)

Madras 8 Dec. 1938

THOSE in Ceylon who have been asking for the re-opening of the Northern ports for Indian traffic, though in fits and starts, and perhaps without sustained effort, may gather some hope that the question is getting some attention on this side. The following report of proceedings in the Madras Legislative Assembly this month, in the form of question and answer, will explain matters:

The Minister informed Mr. A. Vedarathnam Pillai that the Government received a representation recently that all parts in the Tanjore district might be opened for foreign trade and travel. The Government had suggested to the Central Government that Point Calimere might be opened to such trade and travel and also that the Mayavaram-Point Calimere railway route be made the main Indo-Ceylon route, the ferry service between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar being transformed into a service between Point Calimere and any of the ports in the northern province of Ceylon. The Government had also stated that they would then be prepared to improve port facilities at Point Calimere. The Central Government's reply was awaited.

SO it would appear that the Madras government have taken up the matter, as affecting the trade of South India, especially of the Tanjore district which was once the granary of the country and exported to Ceylon the bulk of the Island's rice supply. The direct route to Ceylon from India is also mentioned, so that the roundabout foolery of Dhanushkodi-Talaimannar ferry may soon be given up, provided the Central government thinks straight in this matter without being obsessed by Imperial and extraneous considerations. Let us hope that on the Ceylon side the people and legislators will renew their interest in this matter if they wish to get things done.

NONBRAHMINISM, that stran-

accused with belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft or robbery.

The first accused (Kandiah Murugesu), pleading not guilty, said that he took the car on the order of his master (second accused). He took Kumarasutier in the car and after leaving him returned with Kandiah. The car was stopped and Kandiah was asked to get down. The witness assaulted.

The second accused pleaded not guilty. He said that on the day in question Kumarasutier's nephew came and asked him to send the car to Thambiah Kurukkal's house. The second accused asked his driver to take the car to Thambiah Kurukkal. The car did not return till 9 p.m. that day. He (the second accused) went to bed. At 3 a.m. two Inspectors and five constables came to his house in two cars,

gely-coined expression which at one time threatened to create a very serious situation in this land, had, after the demise of its chief initiators, practically gone out of memory, though now and then its embers made a flicker here and there. The Nonbrahmin movement also spread in Bombay and the Central Provinces some years ago, but with all the efforts of its protagonists in these places and in Madras the movement failed to shape well together. In the Central provinces latterly it showed a little activity, but after all their experience the nonbrahmins of Bombay and Central Provinces have now decided to abandon their futility and join the Congress. Mr. A. B. Lathé, the present Congress Minister of Bombay for Finance, was once a stalwart of the Bombay nonbrahmin party. He is now gathering his old associates into the Congress camp. The chief activity of many nonbrahmins has always been the picking of holes in Congress, a negative enterprise that satisfies neither the doers or the people.

MUSLIM activities have been getting undue attention in recent months owing to the loud noise made by some of the irrepressible leaders of the movement, Jinnah downwards. The death of Maulana Shaukat Ali is really a serious handicap to Mr. Jinnah who had depended on the Big Brother to beat the crowd into the fold by his usual bluster and bravado. Though the loss of the Maulana to the country is considerable Shaukat Ali has never been considered a serious politician. No doubt his brother Mahomed was a power to be reckoned with, and his leadership was towering, beside whom the present-day Jinnah was a mere babe. Muslim politics under the present dispensation have descended to pettifoggery of the type that demands privileges for everything, from prayer to places of power in public bodies. If Congress hoists the national flag on public buildings the Muslim League must have its own flag also there; if Mahatma Gandhi's portrait is put up in a public building Mr. Jinnah's must follow suit. In Cotacamund, the other day, the Muslims insisted on their flag being hoisted on the Municipal building for a year because the Congress had hoisted the National flag last year. You see the argument?

THE answer of Babu Rajendra Prasad to the Buddhist deputation from Ceylon in the matter of Gaya must have been disappointing to Buddhists. When some years ago Babu Rajendra Prasad and others with him gave indications of their willingness to obtain Gaya for Buddhists, Hindus here were rather apprehensive, but thanks to recent events in Ceylon in regard to her attitude to Indians, these leaders have come to realise the danger of trucking to the Buddhists of Ceylon. What they want is domination and India now knows it.

(Continued on Page 6.)



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1938

BOOZE AND BE BEREFT

"BOOZE AND BE BEREFT OF Senses" is an old adage that expresses age-old wisdom. Science and common experience have long borne out the truth of it. Yet the growing habit of drink the world over marks a dangerous deviation from the sanction of morals and religion. It is understandable that people of temperate and cold regions of the earth have cultivated rightly or wrongly the habit of artificially warming themselves. There is, perhaps, some justification for their habit, despite the weight of evidence of science, that such artificial means of fortifying the human body against the rigorous climatic conditions does more harm than good; for the structure of the human body is so fashioned as to withstand the conditions of life in the midst of which it finds itself. But there is no reason whatsoever for the man in the tropics to seek any external aid for maintaining the internal economy of his mechanism. It is utter folly for him to imagine that alcohol imparts any benefit to his system. We are no doubt aware of the taunt that may be hurled at us that long before the European habit produced its impact on the East people had had the *g nja* and *opium* habit. We would hold in reply to it that such a habit was confined to a very, very few of hermits and ascetics whose control of their senses made them immune to the damaging properties of the narcotic. By the alchemy of their psychic powers they transformed the narcotic property into an aid for their speculative purpose. The point we emphasise is that any drink habit was rare then. It is the contact between divergent ideals that has given rise to the spread of the drink habit. It has so caught on like a wild fire that certain danger and ruin both physical and economic, not to say moral and spiritual, is the inevitable result.

Our sympathies and active propaganda shall always be ranged on the side of the social reformers who seek to fight the growing danger of drink. The Social Workers' Conference held last week in Jaffna did rightly stress that the State and the people should not ignore the contributory cause of drink to crime. We

do not for a moment say that drink is the sole cause of the phenomenal outbreak of crime in the North. But none will deny that drink plays not a small part by supplying the stimulus to its intensity. Drink drowns the senses and the loftier nature of man who, perhaps driven to desperation by real hardship for a living, which hardship neither his fellow men who are Social Workers nor the State has actively sought to alleviate, commits a violent act or acts to satisfy his need. He may yet commit an act of theft or robbery without drink. But the violence is in proportion to the play of alcohol in the unlawful activity. The unhappy situation of economic frustration is rendered bristling with unsocial and anti-social activities by the demon of drink. We know that there is a body of opinion fashioned on the anvil of European modernism that battles for drink as an aid to "having a good time" and for the theory of the Free Will; that roundly dubs the anti-drink propagandists in Jaffna as blind conservatives. We would rather be called blind conservatives, if fighting the drink evil is an act of conservatism, and congratulate our friends, the Free-will theorists on their modernism which often erupts out in orgies of violence.

There is far more drinking in Jaffna today than it was ever before. There may be many causes. One, plenty of evidence points out, is the easy availability of drink under the tree-tax system. Those who asked for it, did not consider its implications. The system has been put to serious abuse. Drink booths disfigure the roadside. The tavern system, in a way, worked better. The tree-tax system has brought toddy to the very door of the villager; and it has, besides, deprived the Government of revenue, for the tapper holding permit for a tree or two, produces toddy for his unending sales for all the live-long day. It is time that the system was revised or removed. Greater check on the operation of the system should be placed. The Social Workers should not be content with passing resolutions. The problem should be attacked in the field by personal contact with the people. Well organised work, taking an abiding interest in the welfare of those who are poor and out of work, may pave the way for not only removing the drink evil but the more potent cause of crime, the economic destitution. The State has a part to pay in this great work. Dole of help to the unemployed, as they do in England, relief work, vigilant control of drink traffic and preparation by education and compulsion of the ground for total prohibition of drink should be features of Government activity. Short of these evils will continue to hold the field.

The Colonial Question

When the colonial question came up for discussion last week in the House of Commons Mr. Macdonald, speaking on behalf of the Government, assured the House that Britain would not take any unilateral action in regard to Germany's demand for colonies and that she would do nothing in the matter without consulting the wishes of the European settlers and the natives of those colonies. The settlers in the colonies have made it perfectly clear that they are altogether opposed to the transfer of the colonies to Germany. France and even Belgium have stated in unmistakable terms that they will not give back the territories over which they possess mandates to Germany. Notwithstanding these authoritative pronouncements, the Nazi leaders make no secret of their intention in regard to this question, which vitally affects the prestige and prosperity of their State. Whatever may be the attitude and utterances of the Powers concerned, the fact remains, however, that the appeasement of Europe cannot be effected without a satisfactory solution to this knotty problem. It seems that the big Powers do not take into account the well-being of the natives of the German colonies, which should be the primary consideration of the mandataries. Only the Labour Party in Britain appear to be fully alive to this aspect of the question, as will be seen from the speeches of their leaders in the Commons. But one cannot pin one's faith in their words. For we know well enough that Labour in opposition is one thing and Labour in power is another. That has been our experience in the past.

Law Examination Results

The following is the pass list of the Intermediate Examination in Law of the London University held in Colombo this year:—

Jayasekera, Mahadura Lambert Silva Private study.

Kurukulasuriya, Gardiye Panchihewage Jinadasa, Private study.

Nadarasa, Nagenthiram, Private study.

Nakarattenarasa, Sinnathamby Chapathypilly (B. A.), Private study.

Inter-Science Economics

Samuel Jeyaratnam Arasaratnam (by private study) has been successful in the Intermediate Examination in Science (Economics) of the London University held in Colombo this year.

Fighting Round Canton

Thousand Chinese Killed

Tokyo, Dec. 8.

A thousand Chinese troops were killed as the result of the Japanese cleanup campaign to the south of Canton, according to the Japanese press.

It is added that fighting which occurred in the lower reaches of the West and Pearl rivers has been successfully concluded. It is claimed that the Japanese sank six Chinese military transport and over thirty junks, and also captured a steamer, scores of junks and large quantities of arms and ammunition.

Appeal to Help China

Chungking, Dec. 8.

An appeal to the nations sympathetic to China to join her united front to check Japanese aggression and establish world peace is made in a statement by Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council of Kuomintang, published here.

Jap Army Changes

Tokyo, Dec. 9.

General Sugiyama, who recently relinquished the Ministry of War, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in North China.

General Terauchi whom he succeeds is made a member of the Supreme War Council.

Indicted on 13 Counts

On instructions from the Attorney-General, Mr. Julius F. Philips, acting Police Magistrate, Jaffna, on Tuesday, committed five men of Anaicottai, namely, Suppar Muttu, Vythilingam Ratnam, Ponnar Kandiah, Muttucumaru Ratnam and Muttucumaru Sellathurai to stand their trial at the next Northern Assizes of the Supreme Court.

The accused are indicted on 13 counts, including unlawful assembly, the common object of which was to use criminal force on sub-Inspector Siriwardene of Changanai and a Police party, offering resistance to the lawful apprehension of a man named Veerasingham by the Police officers and causing hurt to the Police officers.

N. P. Teachers' Association

The annual General meeting of the Northern Province Teachers' Association will be held at the American Mission Bi-Lingual School, Tellippalai, on Saturday, the 17th inst, at 9-30 a. m. There will be an Art and Hand Work Exhibition organised by the N. P. T. A.

MR. GOONESINHA ON THE WAR-PATH

Criticises "Fifty-Fifty" Party

"MANOEUVRES" AFTER RECENT BRACEGIRDLE DEBATE

"It is necessary to take cognisance of the most unpatriotic conduct of a few individuals, who are not unwittingly attempting to wreck the cause of Reforms by a persistent campaign of misrepresentation and by formulating demands prompted by sordid selfishness," said Mr. A. E. Goonesinha at the All-Ceylon Trade Union Congress and Ceylon Labour Party Conference held at the Town Hall yesterday.

The communal question, he remarked, had been brought to the forefront and an attempt had been made to demonstrate that the minority communities had been treated unfairly by the majority community.

The present agitation was being pursued by a few disgruntled politicians, who could not secure seats in the Board of Ministers. The tactics adopted by those people did not lend credit to themselves, occupying as they did, positions of responsibility in the community at large.

Such a "disgraceful" manoeuvre was made recently during the Bracegirdle debate in the State Council, said Mr. Goonesinha.

Immediately after the voting was taken telegrams were despatched to Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, the leader of the "fifty-fifty" party, inspiring questions in Parliament through capitalist and Conservative diehards. The object of that attempt was to trade on the feelings engendered among Officials in England over the rejection of the Bracegirdle report, and to secure for the minorities their demands to maintain the balance of power.

It was clear then, he said, that the minorities in the State Council voted against the resolution for the rejection of the Commission's findings and grasped the opportunity to indicate to the Government that they could be trusted to stand by in any eventuality.

Could that be the work of honest patriotic men? asked Mr. Goonesinha.

Party System

Mr. Goonesinha said that in the General Elections of 1940, State, Municipal or U. D. C's, the battles would be fought strictly on party lines and the Labour Party would not hesitate to adopt as candidates Muslims, Tamils and Burghers who would join their ranks and seek to establish the brotherhood essential for the peace, happiness and contentment of their common motherland. (Applause)

Mr. J. R. Dharmasena, who presided over the proceedings, referred to the question of wages in Ceylon, and suggested that there should be a mutual understandings between employers and employees and that both should work for the common welfare.

He deprecated the proposal of Municipal monopolisation of

the bus services and suggested that the City Council should devote their attention to such problems as slum clearance and the conferring of other social amenities, instead of trying to cripple an industry which was at the moment in the hands of the Ceylonese.

Obituary

"It is our sad duty to chronicle the death, on the 10th instant at Kaddurai, Manipay, Jaffna, of Nagamuttu, relict of the late Mr. Manivaganam Nallatambay, ayurvedic Physician of Jaffna.

She leaves behind one daughter Mrs. K. Thambo and three sons Messrs N. Sanganther, N. Kanthasamy and N. Shanmugathasan, besides a number of grand children."

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 575
In the matter of the estate of the late Assipillai wife of Saravanamuttu Ponnambalam of Uduvil who died at Malacca in Straits Settlements. Deceased.
Saravanamuttu Ponnambalam of Uduvil Petitioner.

- And
- 1. Ponnambalam Selvarajah of Uduvil
 - 2. Ponnambalam Thambirajah of do
 - 3. Nagaratnam daughter of Ponnambalam of do
 - 4. Arumugam Chellappah of do

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 22nd day of March 1938 in the presence of Mr. P. Nagalingam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit dated 10th March 1938 having been read; it is ordered that the 4th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd minors respondents for the purpose of this action and that the petitioner being the husband of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate and that Letters to be issued to him accordingly, unless the respondent or any other person shall on or before the 30th day of September 1938 show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 22nd day of March 1938
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge.
Extended for 16-12-38.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
D. J.
[O. 72. 12 & 15-12-38]

(Continued.)

landless poor should all work together, in order eventually to bring the country into a more energetic condition than it was in today.

"Let the Government give up their squabbles, and give every possible assistance to afford the confidence that is necessary for both the agricultural and commercial welfare of the people as a whole—and not a little section there. That is not going to do any good. We want to see this country progress"

Sir Thomas Villiers Condemns State Policy

Trend of Modern Policy

Sir Thomas, speaking at the meeting of the European Association held at the Grand Oriental Hotel, Colombo, on Thursday, criticized the State Policy in that it led to apathy on the part of the well-to-do, unemployment amongst the middle classes and inaction on the part of the landless poor.

"Now, what is the trend of modern policy?" asked Sir Thomas. "The policy of the Government would seem to be to nationalise the land—to nationalise industry—and the result is apathy on the part of the well-to-do, unemployment amongst the middle classes and a greater reliance by the landless poor on the good gifts that may fall from the lap of a benevolent Government."

Treating as of little account such government fostered efforts as the coir, plywood and paper-making industries, Sir Thomas went on: "Are we to allow the Government to carry on this policy of nationalising our land and our industry? The duty of the Government is to create conditions under which industry can carry on."

"The duty of the members of the European Association is to tell the people of this country that they must wake up and show their own energy and enterprise, make them demand the right to cultivate their own land, work up their own industries and dispose of their own produce as and how they may like and thus become a self-respecting people; make them insist upon Government providing them with such conditions that they can cultivate their land and trade their stores with confidence and success."

Sir Thomas Villiers referred to and commended Father Le Goc's recently uttered plea for a return to the soil, and declared that if the people of the country were to be deprived of the right to develop their own industry, then "we shall be nothing but an apathetic, useless people, and we may as well at once become a district under the Commissioner of the Province of Madras, where we may get a cheap living, and allow the Government of this country to develop such little industries as it cares to."

Worth More

"Ceylon is worth more than that," he declared. "This country, whether it is ours by birth or adoption, is surely worth some effort on our part. We must explain to the people that undue interference with trade, the removal of all confidence, the monopolisation of both land and industries are going to be detrimental to them, and for the sake of the people of the country, do not let us try to get down to them, but let us try to lift them up."

"Let any man, be he whom he may, who comes forward and wishes to develop the land, let him be given every possible facility, so that he may produce the crops that we know this country is capable of producing."

The Income Tax he said removed from Ceylon a certain amount of ambition, but he hoped the country would get over that. For the future it was necessary that the well-to-do, the middle-classes and the

MINISTERS' LETTER TO GOVERNOR

"Remove Mr. Banks" Repeated

The demand for the removal of Mr. P. N. Banks from his office of Inspector-General of Police was, I understand, reiterated in a letter sent to the Governor by Sir Baron Jayatilaka, acting on behalf of the Ministers, after a consultation he had with his colleagues yesterday evening.

This letter, as a matter of fact, is the belated reply to the Governor's letter to the Board of Ministers, of October 31st. (shortly before the report of the Bracegirdle Commission was issued officially), informing them of the conclusions of the Commission, and stating that he found himself unable to accept their recommendation to remove Mr. Banks from office.

The delay in sending the reply to the Governor was due to the fact that immediately after the publication of the report notice was given in the Council of two motions, first the vote of confidence in the Leader and next the Gunawardene motion to reject the Bracegirdle report.

The Ministers met in the Board room of the Council yesterday afternoon and discussed the matter for about one and a half hours.

The reply to the Governor's letter was agreed upon and further consideration postponed pending receipt of a communication from the Governor.

So far as I have been able to ascertain there is no division in the ranks of the Ministers.

Whatever action will be taken ultimately will be the result of a unanimous decision.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake was absent from yesterday's conference, but I gather he had earlier assented to the reply sent to the Governor, on being advised of its contents.

Curious Position

The Ministers now find themselves in a curious position and their minds are greatly agitated over a statement of Mr. Banks, to which their attention has been drawn forcibly.

Even if the Minister of Home Affairs is prepared to work with him, what will Mr. Banks' position be, for this is what he wrote in a confidential letter to the Chief Secretary on July 17th 1937:—

"The statements made by the Hon. the Minister of Home Affairs and his charge of gross misrepresentation against myself must necessarily result in a rupture of the friendly relations which have existed between us in the past, and they force me to abandon the policy of trust which has formed the basis of my official dealings with him."

It was while stating his position thus that Mr. Banks begged that an inquiry be held at the earliest possible moment into the procedure adopted by him in seeking the order for Mr. Bracegirdle's deportation, in order that he might be given the opportunity of refuting the statements made by Sir Baron Jayatilaka in the State Council,

(Times Cor.)

(Continued on Previous Column)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Crime Wave In Jaffna

The So-called Civil Patrol

Sir.—It is a well known fact that the police and headmen in Jaffna have failed miserably in the matter of suppressing crimes and detecting a number of criminals who are at large being fully aware of the inefficiency of those who are expected to bring them to book. Well meaning gentlemen being alarmed at what is being reported daily in regard to the terrible atrocities perpetrated by the criminals rightly thought that energetic, able-bodied, good charactered and enthusiastic young men might be able to render yeoman service, if they could be persuaded and encouraged to keep awake for a number of hours in the nights in turn, so that they might walk up and down along the roads and lanes in their villages in order to combat the ever-increasing evil of theft and other criminal acts. In certain parts of Jaffna, no doubt, very useful work is reported to be done in this direction by a band of educated young men under the guidance of elderly gentlemen of true knowledge, vast experience and undoubted influence in the country. But there are some other parts of Jaffna where we are credibly informed that certain potential rowdies among young men, both educated and uneducated, manage to get into the band of young men forming the civil patrol with a view to disturbing the noble work these young men are expected to do and with the object of learning something substantial about their movements in order to furnish the criminals with all kinds of information necessary for facilitating their nefarious activities. There is also the great fear of an inordinate increase in the number of young men forming the civil patrol in certain parts of Jaffna, and this may result in unhinging the whole machinery set in motion to do a very noble work. It is also reported that some bands of these young men go to the houses of respectable persons at midnight and shout out with the object of making them get up from their beds in order to get some money from them for some eatables, coffee etc. without which they say that they cannot keep awake. There are certain places where associations are being organised for the formation of the so-called civil patrols, and at the inaugural meeting of some of these associations, it is reported that there was considerable disturbance in the matter of electing the President, the Secretary and other office-bearers and members of the Committee for whose posts there were so many unsuitable persons aspiring.

It is really a great pity that the introduction of a remedy to combat a certain evil is likely to give rise to a greater evil which unfortunately may lead to very serious consequences. No respectable gentleman will like the idea of his son of eighteen or twenty years of age getting into the company of irresponsible young men who are up to all kinds of vices and spending a number of hours in their midst, and that too, in the nights. It is reported that some young men who are never allowed to get out in the nights by their

parents even go to the extent of defying them, if they do not grant them permission to get out in the nights on the plea that they want to do real service to the country. Men of vast experience say that it will not be long before we realise to our great disappointment and dismay that there is bound to be greater restlessness in the country and perfect indifference on the part of certain young men in the matter of attending schools and colleges and pursuing their studies. Above all, there is the great fear of there being created from the ranks of young men a good number of moral wrecks, rowdies and criminals, as the result out of what is going on under the attractive, but misleading name of civil patrolling.

Those who have the best interests of their country and the true welfare of young men at heart should take immediate steps to put a stop to the indiscriminate selection of all kinds of young men for doing this so-called civil patrol work at nights. They have fixed hours for walking up and down the roads and they give wide publicity to this. This will enable the criminals to break into houses at other times more easily than before, because the inmates of the houses will have a false sense of security on account of the big talk there is in the country about the work done by the young men composing the civil patrols.

The authorities should forthwith send all the police officers and constables of a questionable character to the South of Ceylon and get to the north of Ceylon substitutes of undoubted ability and character together with an additional number of them for a certain period, till the present crime wave is suppressed so that bands of these may go fully armed to different parts of Jaffna on patrol duty at all times in the nights for about a month. This is sure to strike terror into the hearts of even the worst of criminals who are sure to stop all their undesirable activities gradually, if not at once.

May we hope that the Home Minister, with the help of his Committee and others concerned, will do at once all that is in his power to suppress effectively the steadily increasing wave of crime in Jaffna without depending much on the efforts of these so-called civil patrols whose enthusiasm is sure to wane gradually and evaporate in course of time?

Pro Bono Publico.

Defence Lawyer Molested by Angry Crowd

(Continued from page 3)

searched his house and took him into custody.

The third accused, who also pleaded not guilty, added "I have made statement to the Police."

Inspector Attygalle moved for a remand.

Bail Refused

Mr. Victor Paul moved that the Court do consider the question of bail for his client. The police were actuated, he submitted, by a spirit of vengeance. He (Counsel) agreed with public opinion which had set itself strongly against robbers and burglars.

His client was an innocent man with no previous conviction. The police had eleven days to complete their investigations. If they had

Broadcasting

AKASHA VANI, MYSORE

This Week's Programme

Wavelength: 70.2 Meters. Frequency: 4265 Kc/S.

CALL SIGN: V. U. 7. M. C.

Monday, the 12th December 1938

6 p.m. Hindusthani Light Music
6-15 p.m. The Week end sports in Mysore by Mr. V. A. Kannan
7 to 8 p.m. European Music
8 p.m. Sociology: "Race and World Order" by M. A. Venkata Rao, Esqr., M. A.

Tuesday, the 13th December 1938

6 p.m. Instrumental Music
6-15 p.m. News & Announcements
6-30 to 8-30 p.m. Vocal Music Performance by Asthana Vidwan Titta Krishna Iyengar, accompanied by Asthana Vidwan Venkataramaniah (Violin) and Vidwan Ramiah (Mridangam)

Wednesday, the 14th December '38

6 p.m. Dance Music
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
6-30 to 8-30 p.m. Voena Recital by Vidwan Srikanta Iyer, accompanied by Vidwan Ramiah (Mridangam)

Thursday, the 15th December 1938

6 p.m. Nadaswaram Music
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
6-30 to 8-30 p.m. Radio Play: "Gaya Charithre" by the Saraswathi Prasadika Nataka Sabha of Mysore, conducted by Mr. C. Basavaraju

Friday, the 16th Dec. 1938

6 p.m. Karnatic Light Music
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
6-45 p.m. Hindusthani Music Readings from "Qirat" Urdu Talk

Saturday, the 17th Dec. 1938.

Orchestral Music
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
6-30 to 8-30 p.m. Vocal Music Performance by Vidwan A. Narayana Rao, accompanied by Asthana Vidwan Venkataramaniah (Violin) and Vidwan Ramiah (Mridangam)

Sunday, the 18th Dec. 1938

No Broadcast

not done so, he submitted, they were inefficient. So far no evidence had been led against the second accused.

Advocate Opposes Application

Mr. S. D. Tampoe, Advocate, addressing the Court said that having listened to the evidence led by the police with regard to certain doings of the accused, he felt that those men were of such character that their being at liberty would be dangerous to public safety.

On being asked by the Magistrate for whom he was appearing, Mr. Tampoe said he was supporting the Police.

Magistrate: I have already made up my mind to remand them.

Mr. Tampoe: Thank you, Sir, I thought you would.

The Magistrate remanded the accused till Dec. 22, and adjourned for lunch.

It was at this stage, on Mr. Paul leaving the Court, that the demonstration by the crowd took place.

"Anti-Crime Society for Myliddy Parish"

A PUBLIC meeting under the auspices of the Palar-Ganothaya-Sangam of Myliddy-south took place on Wednesday the 7th December 1938 at about 7 p.m. at the Sanga-Vithiasalai-hall with Mr. S. Swaminathan B. A. Chairman V. C. Myliddy parish, in the chair to consider what steps should be taken to suppress the increase of crime and to safe-guard the terror stricken residents during night times. Mr. Khao, Sub-Inspector of Police in charge of the Chunnakam Police Station, was also present.

The Chairman and Messrs. P. Eliathamby Proctor S. C. Myliddy, R. T. Seevaratnam, Teacher, K. Arumugampillai Trader, Khan, Inspector of Police and K. Ponnampalam addressed the gathering.

In the course of his speech the Police Inspector emphasised the necessity that people should inform immediately the Police-headmen of the villages or the Police whenever any crime whether big or small occurred. These informations, he said would enable the Police to have a more look out on these areas. He also said that the people must be very cautious about the unemployed people who were doing nothing and leading an expensive life and if they had any suspicion on them information should be given to the Police headmen or Police about these suspects. Another speaker Mr. K. Ponnampalam stressed the fact that the cause of crime specially in the villages of Kadduvan Myliddy-south and Varuthalaivelan was chiefly due to want of daring and efficient Police-Vidhans.

It was resolved at the meeting to form an Anti-Crime Society and a committee of nine viz:—Messrs. S. Swaminathan B. A., Chairman V. C. Myliddy Parish (President) P. Eliathamby Proctor S. C., R. T. Seevaratnam Teacher (Vice-President), K. Ponnampalam Clerk (Secretary), S. Chellappah F. M. S. Pensioner (Treasurer), S. Kandanam, R. Thamothearampillai, N. Nagalingam and E. Iyadurai, vernacular Teachers, was elected with power to add more, if necessary, to take steps to suppress crime and to enroll Volunteers to patrol these areas in night times.

The following resolutions were also passed at the meeting.

(a) "The Government-Agent and the Superintendent of Police Northern Province be requested to recognise the Committee appointed at this meeting to work for the suppression of crime, and to take immediate action on the matters brought to their notice by the committee, and to grant protection and facilities to the committee in the discharge of its duties".

(b) "The Government Agent and the Superintendent of Police be requested to call the Police headmen of the villages of Kadduvan, Varuthalaivelan and Myliddy South to forward them a list of suspects in their areas and do take such action either to bind them over or watch their movements to curtail their activities towards crime". (Cor.)

Saraswathy Tamil School, K. Lumpur

12th Anniversary Celebration

The Saraswathy Tamil School at Scott Road, celebrated the 12th Anniversary and the annual prize giving on Saturday last with great eclat. The function was held at the S. C. T. A. Hall and was very largely attended.

A welcome song was rendered by the students, the song being specially composed for the occasion by Mr. A. Sivanantham.

In welcoming Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Vethavanam, parents, friends and well wishers of the school the President Mr. M. W. Navaratnam said that they knew how much they owed to them all, for without their continuing interest there would not have been any school worth the name. They had arrived at the stage when they were unable to admit more students for want of accommodation and without being pulled up by the Health authorities. It gave him therefore great pleasure, said Mr. Navaratnam amidst deafening applause to announce that their Patron Mr. T. Rajendra (Bar-at-law) had generously offered a piece of land to enable a building to be put up. Let them hope that the next celebration would be held in their own "home". The school supplied a definite need to the residents in and around Scott Road and they aimed at giving a sound elementary Tamil education which was the best dowry parents could give to their children. He concluded by thanking Mr. and Mrs. Vethavanam for their presence and Mrs. Vethavanam for having kindly consented to distribute our prizes.

The Report

Mr. S. Ratnasabapathy, Hon. Secretary in his annual report stated:—

Financial

Thanks to the self-sacrificing support of our well wishers, the school year closed with a credit balance of \$8288

Receipts \$830.92

Expenses \$748.04

The Annual General Meeting was held on 24th July 1938 and there was a large attendance of members.

The strength of the school has steadily increased and the present enrolment is 56. Of these children, 8 are free and 13 half rates. Most of the children attending this school are poor children of the locality who cannot afford to attend other schools owing to distance and transport. The Committee is trying its utmost to do its best for the efficient running of the school. An additional lady teacher was engaged during this year.

The Inspector of Indian Schools S.S. & T.M.S. and the Tamil Assistant Inspector of schools, paid visits during the year.

The annual Examination was held in January, 1938 and the percentage of passes was 90%. Thanks are due to Mr. K. Kanaruk, F.R.G.S., who conducted the Examination. An Examination in Religious Knowledge was held by a Board on 26 December 1937 at Vivekananda

Tamil School. Four students in the higher division and one in the lower division were successful from this school.

The 11th anniversary and Navarathiri were celebrated on 13th October 1937. A variety entertainment was given by the students at which parents and friends were present.

The Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Mary was celebrated on Wednesday the 10th May 1937.

Mr. M. W. Navaratnam referred to the disabilities children attending Tamil Schools had to undergo when they wished to enter an English School. In fact, as at present, there was absolutely no avenues for them to do so. If the children spent two or three years in the vernacular school and then sought admission into an English School they were debarred by age and then again even if they were efficient to be placed in a higher class they were required to start from the very bottom—the primary class. This was not so in the case of children from Malay Schools entering English Schools. He further drew their attention to His Excellency Sir Shenton Thomas's remarks at a Legislative Council Meeting in June this year.

This is what His Excellency said:—

"In my experience in every colony in which I have served, and I believe the acting Director of Education will bear me out, the Government has laid down the policy that education for little children must be in the first instance in the vernacular and that, having received education in the vernacular up to a certain standard, the children go on to English. The results have shown beyond all dispute that children educated in this way are learning English far more quickly than those who begin to learn the language at the outset of their education."

The Committee hoped that Government would redress those disabilities and would afford the same opportunity to children of the other races to have a grounding in their vernacular before entering the English Schools.

The Committee wished to place on record the valuable services rendered by the President Mr. M. W. Navaratnam since its inception in 1926.

Mrs. Vethavanam distributed the prizes.

A short programme of entertainment by the school children then followed—the most important item was the one act play entitled "POWER OF FRIENDSHIP". One fact worthy of note is that the actors were attired in modern costume and thus very successfully gave the play an air of modernity. The play was very interesting, well organised and exceedingly well presented.

Mr. S. Ratnasabapathy called upon three 'Cheers' to Mr. and Mrs. Vethavanam which was lustily responded.

House for Sale

House and premises in extent 4½ Lms. V. C., situated at Main Street, Chandikuli adjoining St. John's College, Jaffna, with plantations, viz. 25 bearing coconut trees, 4 bearing mango trees, limes, oranges etc. The house consists of 2 Rooms, 1 Hall, 1 dining room, Show room, Kitchen and a Bath room.

For further particulars apply to Mr. T. Arumainayagam, Proctor, 1st Cross Street, Jaffna. (Mis. 220. 8—15-12-38.)

Hindu Ideals of Life

(Continued from Page 1.)

that woman has won her recognition as the supreme fact of life. No religious rite may be done except in her company. She is man's inseparable adjunct. Man is hopelessly incomplete without her. She makes him complete by her graceful presence in all that life implies. It is significant that every god of the Hindu pantheon is in unbroken company with his consort. We have no place for the quietism of the recluse. Man and woman make a mingled stream of joy, which is another name for life.

Nothing perhaps is so true an index to the mind of a people as their literature. If anything, it is an embodiment of their 'care and pleasure, hope and pain.' Now, tragedy was never in favour with our authors. Not failure and fall, but hope and cheer were the prevailing conceptions of our poets. Every action culminates in satisfaction. Eventually our heroes and heroines are united, not separated. That the drama was extolled above all other forms of poetry shows further that action was nearer our consideration than mere thought. Hindu rhetoric emphasizes that the hero of a poem should be an ideal active man, embodying all social virtues. Was there ever a race that assigned a higher place to the refined arts of painting, poetry and music than that of the ancient Aryans? While others would despise and banish them from their conception of good life, we insisted upon their being necessarily cultivated. Our very gods delight in these things. All these have acquired a religious sanctity with us.

But it is a sad reflection that we are fast forgetting the ancient message, and with that, life itself. We are embracing an empty life of so-called simplicity and renunciation. All this is our undoing. "The important thing is to be able to say not 'I was' or 'I will be', but 'I am to be'; to savour our life as a vast luxury, nonetheless precious because it is leavened by pain, or because it is finite. To live in the limits of one's being—that would seem to be the supreme and only necessity; therein lies the sole purpose and meaning in life—being. Blessed are they who realise it, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven, which is another name for happiness on earth."

(The Twentieth Century)

Resale of Toddy Taverns for Non-Payment of Instalments

Notice is hereby given that the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaitivu, will receive sealed tenders for the purchase of the exclusive privilege of selling fermented toddy by retail in the undermentioned taverns for the period 1st January, 1939 to 30th June, 1939, on Friday, December 16, 1938, at the old Kacheheri at Mullaitivu. The sale will be conducted at the risk of the original grantees and on the original conditions.

2. Further particulars as to the conditions can be obtained on application at the Vavuniya Kacheheri.

Assistant Government Agent, The Kacheheri, Vavuniya, 6th December, 1938.

LIST OF TAVERNS REFERRED TO:—

- No. Local Area Division.
3. Puthumathalam Maritime Pattus
4. Puthukudruppu, Maritime Pattus. (G. 36 12-12-38)

MAIDEN VOYAGE PROVES EVENTFUL

Steamer Hits Arab Dhow

On its maiden voyage to Ceylon the new British India liner Amra (8,223 tons) figured in a mid-sea drama when in the early hours of the morning of December 5 she struck a drifting Arabian dhow.

The dhow which was not noticed owing to its having no lights on her masts or forecandle, had nine sleeping Arabs and Negroes—her entire crew—on board. Their sudden terrified cries mingled with the shouts of the night watchmen on the Amra soon brought the liner to a halt. Searchlights were immediately focussed on the dhow, and a party of rescuers from the Amra crossed by boat to the distressed dhow and brought the men on board.

The dhow was said to have been engaged in shark fishing off Socotra in the Red Sea, and her crew overcome with fatigue and sleep left their vessel to drift aimlessly with the wind.

At 2 a.m. she had drifted unknowingly right in the path of the oncoming Amra, and it was only by a miracle that the dhow was not completely wrecked.

The Amra swerved from her course in the nick of time and a catastrophe was averted, but the tall mast of the sailing vessel was broken.

The men who could speak nothing else save Arabic were brought by the Amra to Colombo this morning and taken ashore by the ships agents and given in charge of the Harbour Police.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 672. In the matter of the estate of Nagar Sabapathy of Chankanaai Jaffna late of Gopong E. M. S.

Deceased.

Sabapathy Subramaniam of Perak F. M. S. by his attorney Ponnu wife of Velupillai of Kantermadam Jaffna Petitioner.

And

- Minors. {
1. Nagammah daughter of Sabapathy, and,
 2. Parameswaran son of Sabapathy, both of Perak F. M. S. appearing by their guardian-ad-litem
 3. Marimuttamma daughter of Nagar of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st and 2nd minor respondents and that the petitioner be granted letters of administration over the estate of the abovenamed deceased, coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 14th day of November 1938 in the presence of Mr. K. Somasundaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 13th day of November 1938 having been read, it is ordered that the 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st and 2nd minor respondents for all the purposes of this testamentary action and that the petitioner abovenamed be granted letters of administration over the estate of the abovenamed deceased, unless the respondents or any other person, shall on or before the 21st day of December 1938 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 28th day of November 1938
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge
(O. 71. 12 & 15-12-38)

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Y 137 12-8-38—11-8-39) (M)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 669.

In the matter of the intestate estate
of the late K. Visuvalingham Pon-
nampalam of Pungudutive West
Deceased.

Kumaraswamy Visuvalingham of
Pungudutive West Petitioner.

Vs.

Visuvalingham Sellathurai of do
Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal
before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire,
District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day
of November 1938 in the presence of
Messrs Aiyadurai and Thambirajah
Proctors on the part of the petitioner
and the petition and affidavit of the
petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner as
father of the deceased be and he is
hereby declared entitled to take out
Letters of Administration to the
intestate estate and that Letters of
Administration be issued to him ac-
cordingly unless the respondent or
any other person shall on or before
the 14th day of December 1938 show
sufficient cause to the satisfaction of
this Court to the contrary.

The 16th day of November 1938.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O. 70. 8 & 12-12-38.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 637.

In the matter of the intestate estate
of the late Thangammah wife of
C. Nagamattu Eliathamby of Kan-
derodai Deceased.

Nagamattu Eliathamby of Kanderodai
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Maheswary daughter of Eliathamby
2. Eliathamby Sithamparanathan
3. Eliathamby Pathmanathan all of Kanderodai
4. Wallippillai widow of Velupillai of Navakkery in Putturu Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the
abovenamed petitioner coming on for
disposal before C. Coomaraswamy,
Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the
11th day of August 1938 in the pre-
sence of Messrs Aiyadurai and
Thambirajah proctors on the part of
the petitioner and the petition and

affidavit of the petitioner having
been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed
4th respondent be appointed Guar-
dian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st,
2nd and 3rd respondents for the pur-
pose of protecting their interests and
of representing them in this case and
that the petitioner be declared enti-
tled to have Letters of Administra-
tion to the estate of the said intestate
unless the respondents abovenamed
or any other person shall appear
before this Court on the 4th day of
November 1938 and shew cause to the
satisfaction of this Court to the
contrary.

This 29th day of September 1938.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

November 4, 1938.

Time to shew cause is extended for
December 14, 1938.

(Intld.) C. C.
D. J.

(O. 69. 8 & 12-12-38.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 671.

In the matter of the estate of the
late Murugesu Veerasingham of
Urumpiray.

Deceased.

Valliammai widow of Murugesu of
Urumpiray.

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kuddithamby Arulampalam of Urumpiray
2. Sellappah Retnapiragasam of do presently of Daily News Office, Colombo and wife
3. Kathiramalai of Urumpiray.
4. Sianatangam widow of M. Veerasingham of do. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal
before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire,
District Judge, Jaffna, on the 14th
day of November 1938, in the pre-
sence of Mr. R. B. Nalliah, Proctor
on the part of the Petitioner and the
Affidavit of the Petitioner having
been read; It is ordered that Letters
of Administration to the estate of the
abovenamed Deceased be granted to
the Petitioner as the deceased's
Mother's sister and one of the heirs
unless the Respondents appear before
this Court on the 14th day of Decem-
ber 1938 and state objections to the
contrary.

Sd. C. COOMARASWAMY,
District Judge.

Jaffna,

21st day of November 1938.

(O. 68. 8 & 11-12-38)

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