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THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

Editor: M. S. Eliatamby, Advocate.

Estd. Sept. 11, 1839.

VOL. XLV—No. 16

(Registered as a Newspaper.)

JAFFNA. MONDAY, JUNE 5 1933.

Phone 56.

PRICE 5 CTS.

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WHAT STIRRED GANDHIJI TO UNDERTAKE FAST

Storm That Raged Within Him To Wrestle With God

FIRST—HAND INFORMATION.

The events that led Gandhiji to undertake the terrible ordeal of the twenty-one days' fast, the manner in which he reacted to every incident connected with the Harijan movement and the line of reasoning he followed in deciding on the course he adopted, all these are clearly explained by Mr. Mahadeva Desai in an interview with a "Harijan" representative.

Mr. Desai says:

You have read about the Nattar-Harijan trouble in South India? Well, wise after the event I now remember how a report of the way in which the Harijans had been treated by the "Nattars" had stirred him. I can see him writhing in agony as he said: "These troubles are cruel reminders of the events which precipitated the Hindu-Muslim fast of 1924." That was certain indication, but I felt he had decided to store up the agony. There were other indications which I could name but need not.

To a Friend in Europe

Only eight days before he took this decision, he wrote to a friend in Europe, narrating the story of how Prophet Mahomed found his sustenance when fasting. "I remember," he said, "having read somewhere a reply of Prophet Mahomed in answer to a question by one of his devotees. The followers were enjoined not to take more than 21 hours' fast. The latter once asked him 'Why do you not let us take longer fasts?' He said, 'You pull a long face even when you take this little fast, are impatient to break it and wish for it to end as soon as it is taken, whereas, although I go without food for days, I rejoice in the fast, for my God gives me richer food to which you are strangers. I do not feel the deprivation at all whilst I am fasting.' I thought that there was a great truth behind these words."

The Storm Within

Is there not a sufficient shadow in this of the coming event? But I may tell you that all through these months of agonising discussions and correspondence with Pundits and Shastries the storm was raging within himself as to whether no better way could be found to wrestle with God, who seemed to tolerate this monstrous iniquity. "Ravana," he said during one of his talks during this week of privilege and grace, "was not after all so great a monster as this monster of untouchability. He carried away Sita, but did not move his little finger to attack her modesty. Some of us today would not suffer these half-naked Subhumans to hide their shame! And all in the name of Religion."

Sovereign Remedy in Hinduism

"We have heard of negro slavery, but even that pales into insignificance before this indigenous brand, nourished and fostered by religion. That religion stinks in my nostrils." "There is nothing so bad in all the world," he writes in a letter to one of his dearest associates,

"And yet I cannot leave religion, and, therefore, Hinduism. My life would be a burden to me if Hinduism failed me. I love Christianity, Islam and, many other faiths through Hinduism. Take it away and nothing remains for me. But then I cannot tolerate it with untouchability, the high and low belief. Fortunately, Hinduism contains a sovereign remedy for the evil. I have applied the remedy."

Inspiring Confidence

'The Harijan movement is too big for intellectual effort' he cries out in an agony of helplessness. 'How am I to demonstrate to the great ex-judges and ex-advocates-general that this movement is not a political stunt? How am I to strive intellectually with the Shastris? How am I to inspire confidence in Dr. Ambedkar? How can I hopelessly look on whilst poor Harijans are being made shuttle-cocks in the political game? How am I to fight the religious 'groundism' in our own midst? I am amazed that I should not have had the courage to apply this remedy before. It was resorted to in moments of trial as an infallible remedy by our saints and 'rishis.' It was taught me by my mother whose whole life was one course of fasting. Sri Ramachandra sat before the Indian Ocean, fasting in helplessness because the Ocean would give no way to enable him to storm the castle of Ravana. And yet we forget that we have a mightier, uglier, crueler Ravana to fight to day.

The Decision

"And what are the feeble means we are employing? Big organisations. What are they worth without workers who have dedicated themselves to the cause with a conviction that untruth and impurity will damage a holy cause? We are having schools and wells etc. for the Harijans. A Chengiz Khan would, perhaps, have gone about it with more thoroughness. He would have built many more such schools and wells would have swept away plague-spots like the Allahabad and Calcutta bustis and even forced the 'swarna' Hindus to vacate their happy homes for the scavenger and the sweeper. But what would it avail? Would that make the 'swarna' Hindu embrace the untouchable as his brother? Would that fill the Harijan with a sense of freedom and oneness with the 'swarna'? Such measures would, perhaps, sow the seeds of perpetual civil wars. What, then, is our substitute? We have known massacres to have inspired frightfulness. Let us resort to willing self immolation to inspire in those responsible for the wrong a holy frightfulness—a will and a determination to flee from the wrath to come."

THE REFORM BILL

Preparing Ground In England

MR COREA'S APPEAL FOR SUPPORT

In a communication to the press Mr. G. C. S. Corea, M. S. C., President, Ceylon National Congress, says that he has on behalf of the Congress, prepared a Bill for the reform of the Constitution, which, it is hoped will be placed before the Council in the course of the next few weeks, while in the meantime, the ground will be prepared in England for its acceptance by the Secretary of State.

"All this requires money," he adds, "and I confidently appeal to all sections of the people for unstinted support."

No Memorandum From Board of Ministers.

SECRETARY OF STATE ON CEYLON REFORMS.

No Memorandum was received from the Ceylon Board of Ministers on the reform of the Constitution, was the reply given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the House of Commons last week, in reply to a question as to what action was being taken with regard to the Ceylon Board of Ministers' memorandum.

Bishop's wife Prays Against Burglar.

DACQUIT IN TRAIN.

The terrifying experience of finding herself all alone with a dangerous dacoit under her berth in the first class railway compartment and her remarkable presence of mind are related by Mrs. Stevenson, wife of the Rev. S. Stevenson of Allahabad, in an interview to the "Pioneer".

That she was to have been the victim of a brutal attack was admitted by the dacoit after he was sentenced by the Magistrate at Mirzapur.

The incident appears to have occurred at about 3-30 at night. It was the habit of Mrs. Stevenson to first look under all berths and into the lavatory but she did not take this precaution that night before starting journey. But sometime after the train had been in motion she remembered it and to her surprise found a man lying under the berth on the floor facing the wall of the carriage. It was a nasty thrill, she says. She quietly got off the bunk and stayed and prayed for 40 minutes near the alarm signal. She had never prayed so hard in her life, she says. The accused who was not aware that he had been discovered was arrested at Mirzapur and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. A razor and a bundle of chords were found on his person.

Harijan Uplift In India

EFFECT OF GANDHIJI'S FAST

EXCELLENT RESPONSE IN TAMIL-NAD

Half-a-Lakh Donation

Poona, May 30.

Mr. Amritlal Thakkar, Secretary, Servants of Untouchables Society, in an interview reviewing the progress of the movement, observed that some of the districts where very little work was being done formerly, had organised themselves, and had done much constructive work during the twenty-one days of the fast. Better social contact between Caste-Hindus and Harijans had been established, the former freely mixing with the latter.

Mr. Thakkar observed: "Tamil Nadu and Andhra have responded excellently. You cannot say so well of Northern India as of these two provinces." Real uplift work had been done in Alleppey and Quilon centres. No reports of the work done in these twenty-one days had yet been received from British Malabar.

Mr. Thakkar added that many people who had been indifferent political workers had taken up Harijan work very earnestly.

Educational Facilities.

As regards educational facilities for Harijans, Mr. Thakkar stated that the David fund was receiving increasing support from the public. Rules for the grant of scholarship for college-boys would shortly be issued. A small sub-committee had been appointed and they were drafting rules and regulations.

Referring to social service, Mr. Thakkar stated that splendid work was being done in Allahabad, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Karachi and Hyderabad (Sind) where housing schemes had been launched and municipalities had started their own schemes. Bombay had done well in this matter. He wondered what the Madras Corporation had done in this connection. Mr. G. D. Birla, President of the society, was tackling the question in Calcutta.

Mr. Thakkar will again visit all the provincial centres.

(Hindu Correspondent)

SETH RAMGOPAL MOHATTA'S MUNIFICENCE.

HALF-A-LAKH DONATION

Karachi, May 30.

Announcing a donation of half-a-lakh of rupees to the Harijan Industrial School Seth Ramgopal Mohatta says that had a person like the Mahatma entered on such an ordeal in any other country, wonders would have happened.

Mr. Mohatta is of the opinion that the cause of Harijans would be best served by improving their economic condition, since their extreme poverty is the greatest stumbling block to their uplift. Industrial schools, if well established and properly managed, would do a great deal towards achieving that end. Moreover, unlike literary schools, industrial schools, being open to all, would attract students from other communities as well.

In addition to the above donation, Mr. Mohatta has promised a monthly contribution for some years towards the maintenance of the industrial institution, for which trust a managing committee would be shortly formed.—"Hindu."

EDUCATION ABROAD

Better Facilities On Continent

MR. S. C. BOSE'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose writing from Vienna to a friend of his in Calcutta, says that Indian Students (this would apply to Ceylonese also) going abroad for higher education should not blindly rush to England while better facilities and better education can be had in many places in Europe and America. Mr. Bose says:

It is high time that Indian students desirous of going abroad for their education should carefully decide when and where to go. In the first place, one can say emphatically that Indian students should as a rule go abroad only for post-graduate or technical education. It is a serious mistake to come to Europe soon after passing the final school examination in India. The earlier stages of College or University education can easily be completed in India—where the environment is congenial and homely, where the cost of education is much less than in Europe and where the quality of the education imparted is tolerably good. Indian students can make the most of their stay in Europe if they go in for higher studies or for some technical education which is not available in our country.

Blind Rush to England

The next point that I would like to urge is that the place of study in Europe should be carefully selected and the blind rush towards England should stop. There is no doubt that there are many places in Europe and in America where the quality of education imparted is superior to that available in many of the British Universities and where better facilities for practical training are available. Students are sometimes afraid that in France or Germany or Italy or Austria—they will be handicapped because of the language. But such an apprehension is altogether unfounded. Indian students who have come to these countries have picked up a working knowledge of the language (whether French or German or Italian) in six months and after a year or so they are able to speak the language quite well.

Better Facilities on Continent

It can be also said without the slightest exaggeration that Indian students can get better attention and better facilities for practical technical training on the Continent than they do in England. I have myself been to one of the best Universities in England as a student and I can therefore speak with some authority. Further, there are places on the Continent (like Vienna) where English is spoken tolerably well by many of the professors and lecturers. In Vienna, in particular, the American Medical Association organises parallel lectures in English for the benefit of those students who are not familiar with German. I would like to bring this fact to the notice of our doctors and medical students so that they may not feel any hesitation in coming to Vienna. I have been surprised to find in Vienna that a large percentage of the Austrian doctors speak English fairly well.

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1933.

OUT OF TOUCH.

IT IS WELL FOR US TO RECOGNISE that the struggle for a fuller life is often not a duel between good and evil; but a mella of conflicting goods. Just now two parties are contradicting one another with absurd prejudice. One party holds that the problems confronting the community will disappear the moment a few more seats in the State Council are secured for the Tamils and the Governor befriended. Equally confident is the opposite party of the efficacy of the remedy they propose. Dominion Status alone,

say they, will solve all our ills. While both the advisers are carrying on their disputations by the bedside, the country perforce, has to look on helplessly, fervently praying the while, that, even if they might not finally agree among themselves, it should be spared the painful spectacle of two well-meaning sets of individuals doing their worst to convince each other by unorthodox methods. By their enthusiasm, both parties are carried to heights from which they disdain to look down below or if they do, see but dimly and obscurely. Their faith in political devices gathers strength and becomes incurable. They gradually lose touch with realities in the country and their out-look lacks intellectual perspective and spiritual vision. Taking to politics as a means of regenerating their country, these enthusiasts find themselves in the end consumed by politics with no heart for any other form of service. The politician who sometimes strays into the village to secure support for his "nostrum" shuts his eyes and stuffs his ears to the problems crying out to catch his attention.

Be it said to the credit of both schools of political thought that the upliftment of the country was the objective they had in view when they evolved, each its own political plan of helpfulness. But, now absorbed far too much by the desire for success, both parties seem to have ignored the existence of the country. One notes with regret the frequent intrusion of the personal element in the controversy which threatens to drag the question into the ring of a trial of strength between the individuals concerned. Both parties seem averse to doing any constructive work which strengthens the hearts and hands of the people.

It is something more than a charming incident that made a gift of Chequers to the British Nation. The donor realised the ever broadening gulf between the politician in Westminster and the realities in rural areas. He knew that if the British Premier between the weeks of stress in the House should spend days of thoughtful recreation in the deep, deep country, he would become subconsciously subdued to that he dreamed among, rather than that he worked in. Would that our political agitators spend a week-end in the midst of cultivators in Vali North or Vadamaradchi!

Political reforms are necessary and, indeed, without adequate power in the hands of the representatives of the people, the best schemes for the economic and social uplift of the people are doomed to go away. But, while we admit the necessity for more political power as a lever for the regeneration of the country, let us not shut our eyes to the fact that the factors which operate most powerfully in the task are psychological and spiritual. It is necessary to get into touch with the villager by helping him get more profits than he does at present. Village Committees can do much in the way of disseminating information necessary for the cultivator. Our political agitators can materially help by organising markets and eliminating the inevitable middle-men and thus assure the cultivator a fair return for his labour. The cultivator is hopelessly ignorant of the state of the market for his produce. Every information needed to extend or restrict his cultivation should be made available

able to the cultivator. His sense of dignity must be stirred. The cultivator is the producer of wealth and as such he should be made to realise the importance of the duty he is doing for the community.

If our leaders wait to assist the cultivator till they have secured more political power a great opportunity will have been lost. For, the fall in the price of tobacco and the ruinous competition from Bedee and Cigarette which the cigar trader has to face and the closure of the F. M. S. for our educated youngmen as a field for employment and the general financial depression have combined to make the position of the cultivator more burdensome than ever. We have no doubt that political power will come in due course and without much effort, if only the people will help themselves to save the drain on their wealth involved in the dependence of this country on the foreign producer for its food, clothing and curry stuffs.

If the parties now engaged in political controversy in the province will combine, pool their resources and make a supreme effort to break asunder the economic fetters that bind us down, a great service will have been performed. Politics may be reserved for off-days. There are many items in our import list which could be cut down if united and intelligent effort is made. For instance in 1932 we imported Chillies valued at Rs. 1,983,000 Tamarind " " 231,000 Onions " " 1,647,000 These are a few out of a formidable list. Our readers will agree with us that it should be well worth trying to make the country self-supporting with regard to the above items at least.

OFFICE-BUILDING FOR U. D. C.

WE SHOULD BE SORRY IF THE battle of sites now raging in certain quarters should result in shelving the proposal to build a suitable office for the U. D. C. There was much force in the objection to the site originally fixed upon by the members. We are glad that in deference to the views expressed by some ratepayers, the Council is prepared to change the site. But, we feel disappointed to read the flimsy objections raised in a section of the press against the site which the members are just now considering. The appeal is made to the G. A. to refuse his sanction to the alternative site suggested by the members. If the members now decide to move towards the West of Maravelli Thoddam, perhaps, they will meet with opposition from the market-owners and if they move towards the South, the occupiers thereabouts will shake their fists at the U.D.C. It looks as if the opposition is being engineered to defeat the purpose of the U. D. C. to build an office for itself.

The Jaffna U. D. C. administers the civic affairs of the most populous urban area in the Island. It is but right that it should have an office of its own. There are, no doubt, many ways in which the money now set apart for the building could be spent. But, someday in the near future the U.D.C. must provide an office for itself. A time more opportune than now to build an office and let us add a Town Hall, can

never be. For one thing, building materials are cheap; for another, employment could be found for a large number of workmen; for yet another, the plans and specifications have been completed at some cost; for still another, if the building work is postponed, the services of the architect who designed the building might not be available to the Council when the work is taken on hand. There is another consideration which should weigh with the members to decide upon the work without delay. There are many capitalists who are prepared to invest on buildings rather than invest in business or on security which might deteriorate if the present depression continues. A filip could be given towards the growth and expansion of the town if the U.D.C. decide to put up their office building in a spot where building sites are available.

We should think that the site to the West of the Power House should prove to be an excellent one. But, of course, in this matter the opinion of the Superintendent of Works should weigh with the Council more than that of any layman. We trust that the U. D. C. will act with some firmness in the matter and not truckle too easily to feigned opposition.

English or the Vernaculars— which is of greater value to Ceylonese? This has been answered by His Excellency the Governor while speaking at the prize-giving at Royal College.

He advised the students of the College to have only "a thorough colloquial knowledge of the vernaculars.....but make it your primary business to be able to read, write and speak the purest English." It is difficult to believe that, at a time when there is a cry all round for the vernacular medium of instruction, His Excellency should have thought it fit to utter such blatantly reactionary words. One can understand a British Governor advising a subject people to buy British goods in preference to Swadeshi goods. One can also understand if these words were blurted out in a post-prandial speech. His Excellency, perhaps, thought that Ceylonese were all aliens in Ceylon, sojourning in the country to take advantage of opportunities to enrich themselves. If that was his conception, then he was justified in advising his auditors to pick up a knowledge of colloquial Sinhalese and Tamil or "Cooly Sinhalese and Tamil" as the planters know them.

The Jaffna Hindu College

Mr. V. R. Venkataraman M. A. who was Principal of the College for the last five years, having severed his connection and left for India, Mr. A. Coomaraswamy, M. A. (Cantab) Dip. Ed. and Bar-at-Law, has been appointed acting Principal as from the 1st of this month.

We congratulate Mr. Coomaraswamy on his appointment and trust that under his direction, the institution will fulfil the hopes of the Hindu community.

IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH

GOVERNOR'S ADVICE
TO CEYLON STUDENTS

CEYLONISATION OF SERVICES

"I think it highly desirable that you Royalists should have a thorough colloquial knowledge of the vernaculars, but I am convinced that you should make it your primary business to be able to read, write and speak the purest English." Thus did His Excellency the Governor exhort the Students of Royal College, Colombo in the course of his address from the chair at the College prize-giving held on Friday last.

"I should like to take this opportunity" continued the Governor "to remind you that Ceylon is every year taking a greater part in the management of her own affairs. Apart from the large measure of self-Government implied in the present Constitution, recruitment from abroad has, to a very large extent, been abandoned, and the Public Services are being rapidly staffed entirely by Ceylonese. The success of any administration depends largely on the standard of education, the powers of reasoned thought, the character and moral courage, not only of political leaders but, even more so, of the officers and clerks in every branch of the Public Service."

Birthday Honours.

Among the local recipients of the Birthday honours are Mr. T. L. Villiers, who is conferred a Knighthood and Dr. Paul E. Pieris, the Public Trustee, who has been made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The only recipient from the North of the Birthday honours is Mr. G. Subramaniam: Chief Interpreter Jaffna Kachcheri, who is conferred, a Mudaliyarship.

In addressing Mudaliyar Subramaniam, at the investiture on the 3rd instant at the Council chamber the Governor remarked:—"You hold two important posts of chief Interpreter the Kachcheri and Muniagar of Jaffna, and have carried out your dual duties with tact and efficiency. You are eminently fitted for the rank which I confer on you."

Personal

Gate Mudaliyar A. Naganathar left for Kandy on the 1st instant and will be there till the 25th.

Mr. S. Subramaniam has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Pt. Pedro, during the absence of Mr. N. Moonesinghe, from June 2 to 8.

Mr. C. R. Thambiah will act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate Pt. Pedro on June 6, to hear cases at Chavakachcheri.

Information is to hand that Mr. K. G. Menon, Bar-at-Law and brother of Mr. K.P.S. Menon, Agent to the Government of India in Ceylon, has been appointed Puisne Judge, Travancore.

Mr. M. Vadivale, of the office of the General Manager of Railways, who was away on holiday, has returned and resumed duties.

Mr. A. Sinnadurai, of the transportation Superintendent's Office, Maradana, has gone on a short holiday.

EDUCATION IN JAFFNA, 1932

Improvement in Equal - Seating

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ESTABLISHED

Of the 490 schools and colleges in the district 3 are controlled by the Urban Committee, 21 by the Rural Committee, and the rest by religious societies and private individuals assisted by grants from Government, says the Government Agent N. P., in his report for 1932.

In the Urban area, the Government Industrial school, which was completed in 1931, commenced work during the year with a carpentry instructor and a dozen pupils.

The new Government Sinhalese school building which was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,238 50 will be opened for work in 1933.

In the Rural area, the temporary school building at Allarai was replaced by a permanent building at a cost of Rs. 1,854 93.

The Government schools at Puna-kari, Nallur, and Paranthan were provided with wells.

The Abyssinian tube well erected at Allarai in 1931 has not been working well and it is necessary to sink a well there.

The attendance in Government and Assisted schools was satisfactory.

14,286 prosecutions were entered for irregular attendance of children, as against 8,098 in 1931, 9,447 in 1930, 5,376 in 1929.

The sudden increase in prosecutions in 1930 is due to the fiat issued by the Director of Education in 1929 enforcing equal seating and the consequent resentment of the high caste people shown by withdrawing their children and preventing by threats the children of low caste from attending. The abnormal increase in 1932 is due to the prosecution of all children found to be not receiving education, as a result of the census of school going children taken in 1931.

Equal Seating

There has been a noticeable improvement in the matter of equal seating of depressed class children although in some villages opinion has not altogether changed in favour of equal treatment. Puttur is particularly bad in this respect. Definite proof of threats against the low caste children was forthcoming against the management and staff of Sirupiddi school and after an inquiry by the Government Agent and the Divisional Inspector of Schools the registration of the school was cancelled. It is worthy of note that in areas where school cases are heard at the Police Courts, there has been a decrease in the number of prosecutions and increase in the average attendance reaching 80 per cent. or more, whereas in areas within the jurisdiction of most Village Committees, the reverse is the case.

Sanitation

Sanitation in schools and the health of the school children are supervised by a Government Medical officer. The Divisional Inspector of Schools reports that there are still some schools without adequate latrine provision. Except in the case of a very few schools, the right use of latrines has not been realised.

At no time in the past has the usefulness of vocational education been realized as in these days of economic depression. The work of the Agricultural Department and of the Co-operative Societies and the facilities provided by the establishment of an industrial school by Government at Jaffna will be greatly appreciated.

The scheme inaugurated in 1927 for increasing the utility of the Farm School at Tirunelveli Experimental Station by inducing headmen, teachers and sons of farmers to undertake courses of study and practical work was continued. During the year 11 students received training at the Teachers' and Headmen's class.

At the sons of farmers' class, 13 only received training, as it was not possible owing to limited funds, to increase the number. Hence several applications were rejected. During the year 513 boys of the English Schools in Jaffna attended the Agricultural lessons and demonstrations given at Tirunelveli on Saturdays.

A Rift In The Lute

YOUTH CONGRESSES AT VARIANCE?

Jaffna Accused of Backsliding.

Mr. George A. Caldera writes in "Young Ceylon":

Tragedy has overtaken the Youth movement in the Northern Peninsula. In the full light of day, in public session assembled the Youth Congress of Jaffna has proved false to its ideals, has forgotten its main object, has thrown away its position of paramount eminence and has allowed itself to be jockeyed into that caucous of political poltroons, the Liberal League. When the news first arrived that Mr. Balasingham had been nominated President-elect I found that I could not get away from a feeling of anxiety for the safety of the Jaffna Congress. My fears have been bitterly realised.

The back-sliding of Jaffna began on the day when, contrary to the considered opinion of the All-Ceylon Congress, they decided to send a delegation to the so-called National Committee assisted to existence by the Liberal League. In explanation they tendered the suggestion that technically they were not affiliated to the All-Ceylon Congress. That suggestion was Machiavellian in conception and struck at the very roots of their political honesty. The National Committee is to all intents and purposes indecently dead, but the effects of Jaffna's curious explanation has acted on them like a boomerang. It is common knowledge that in pursuance of a resolution adopted in Jaffna about three years ago and by the efforts of the Secretary of the Jaffna Congress the Youth movement was given a start in Colombo. The All-Ceylon Congress was the direct result. In the committees of this Congress the representatives of Jaffna preponderated in numbers and in influence. They shaped the policy of the Congress. They committed the Congress to the Independence resolution. I believe even the very wording of the resolution was theirs:—

"It is the considered opinion of this Congress that Complete Independence should be the nation's immediate objective and call upon the Youth of the Country to strive for its attainment."

In Jaffna year after year the Youth Congress had been adopting a resolution couched in similar terms. The ideal and the objects were firmly fixed. There could be no possible compromise or negotiation on the matter. Yet in 1933, Jaffna unblushingly resiles from this position and unconditionally supports a demand for Dominion Status. Why forsooth? To oblige that timid trimmer, Mr. K. Balasingham!

To save their faces I understand that during the business session of the Jaffna Congress a resolution to seek affiliation to the All-Ceylon Congress was tabled. Whereupon the President who was present but was not presiding promptly informed those who wished to get the resolution through, that the Jaffna Congress must choose between him and that resolution. He was firm and uncompromising in his attitude. The man was shaken to the core at the mere mention of independence. He was not willing to put his precious skin in jeopardy even for the honour of being Jaffna's President. To the members of the Congress, it was unthinkable that Mr. Balasingham should resign! In hot haste they dropped the resolution! The Jaffna men have become adepts in the gentle art of letting their fellows down!

Farm School, Peradeniya

Results of 1931-1933 English course:

(In order of merit.)

Class I: Nil.

Class II: M. Nadarajah, D. Wanasundara, J. M. J. Peiris, G. Peiris, V. Krishnapillai.

Class: I. M. S. Deen, P. G. Hingiliya, N. T. M. L. de Silva, P. M. Jayasinghe.

MAHATMAJI'S HEALTH

Regaining Strength Slowly

PAIR OF BANGLES FOR MRS. KASTURIBAI

Tit-Bits of Interest.

Poona, June 2

Dr. A. S. Erulkar of Bombay examined Mr. Gandhi this afternoon and has issued the following bulletin:

"Mr. Gandhi is regaining his strength slowly. He is free from physical discomfort and sleeps well, and is able to digest the diet on which he has been put. He will need absolute mental and physical rest before he can be said to have returned to his normal condition."

SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE FAST

Poona, June 2.

Writing in the "Harijan," Mr. Mahadev Desai says that little tit-bits of interest were carried to Gandhiji's ears, and although he did not like to mention them, he could not help mentioning one of them, which was prompted by a kind thought.

A Mussalman friend from Bombay sent on the 29th May, a pair of bangles and auspicious kunkum for Mrs. Kasturba, with a letter worded thus: "I send you these humble gifts, with the prayer that you may wear these tokens of good luck for ever." Mrs. Kasturba wore them in gratefulness and Gandhiji was deeply touched when he was told about it.

GANDHIJI'S NOTE TO MIRA BEN

Mr. Mahadev Desai writes in another place: With a few minutes of the breaking of the fast, Gandhiji asked for pen and paper and wrote down with his own shaking hand, words which are to day the proud possession of the devoted daughter who deserved it. It was a little letter to Mira Ben and was the only thing he wrote on Monday and Tuesday under ordinary circumstances, says Mr. Mahadev, he would not have published it, but he was reproducing it to reveal the thought that was uppermost in Gandhiji's mind as soon as the task was over. Gandhiji wrote:

"I have just broken the fast. The next task commences. He will find ways and means."

Swadeshi Motor-Car.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S GRANT FOR MANUFACTURE.

Calcutta, June 1.

By thirty-six against twenty-five votes the Calcutta Corporation sanctioned to day a further sum of Rs. 500 to Mr. Bipin-Bihari Das, who, at the instance of the Corporation, has been engaged since 1931 in manufacturing a swadeshi car for the Corporation's use.

Non-Congress councillors doubted the possibility of the manufacture of swadeshi cars, and observed that their loyalty to the Mayor dictated that he should not be allowed to use the car. The Mayor replied that he would be proud to be the first to drive a swadeshi car, when one member interrupted. "Not unless your life has been heavily insured."

The grant was made.

Review.

S. JOHN'S COLLEGE MAGAZINE (APRIL, 1933.)

This number is a welcome issue. It contains numerous readable bits about the College and should hearten parents and old boys alike. Short notes of the "doings" of the College appear shorn of elaborate verbiage. One very much misses the usual efforts of youthful contributors which are always a source of entertainment and sometimes of instruction. We thank the editor for the copy sent us.

Swadeshi Store At Wellawatta

DIVIDEND TO CUSTOMERS

A Profitable Undertaking

The Co'ombe South Youth League has opened a Store at 58, Galle Road, Wellawatta, to bring within reach of the consumer all Ceylon made goods under one roof with all the conveniences of a modern store. The Swadeshi Store, opened on the 4th April without any of the pomp that usually is the forerunner of failure, is run as a Co-operative. It is however, a Co-operative without a subscription. Three quarters of the nett profit will be distributed quarterly among the customers in the form of a rebate. The only outlay is 5 cents to cover the printing of a numbered ticket that traces each customer's purchases and so calculates the rebate earned. One can now buy "Ceylon-made" and at the same time be certain that one's patriotism is not being exploited. Besides being cheaper than foreign articles the co-operative ensures that actually the cheapest possible price is paid, for that portion above cost of production which usually is the retailer's profit comes back every quarter. Foreign sugar and curry stuffs are at the moment run for the convenience of customers who like to do all their shopping at once but it is hoped soon to stock Ceylon grown curry stuffs that today are being driven out by the ring of Indian tradesmen.

After a month's run on these lines the books show no loss and every promise of a free dividend to the customers in the very first quarter. It is hoped ultimately to hand this Store over as a going concern to the customers themselves to run. It is the first venture in a chain of such co-operatives that the League proposes to establish and will succeed in establishing with the continuing enthusiasm of its members who even take turns at serving at the shop counter in the evening. (Young Ceylon.)

Muttu Mariamman Temple, Araly.

The annual festival at the Muttu Mariamman Temple, Araly, commenced on Friday last.

Assistant Engineer C. G. R.

Mr. Edwin Black B. Sc, A. M. I. C. E., son of Mr. William Black, J. P. of Chakkana, has been appointed Assistant Engineer in the C. G. R., Colombo.

A New Commissioner of Sales for Trincomalee

Mr. C. V. Nagalingam, Commissioner of Sales of the District Court of Jaffna has been recently appointed Commissioner of Sales of the District Court of Trincomalee also. Mr. Nagalingam is one of the Senior Commissioners of Sales of the Jaffna District Court.

Road to Connect Vaddukoddai and Arali.

Under the auspices of the "Maha Ikya Saba," a representative meeting of the residents of Araly North and East was held to discuss ways and means of opening up a road connection the two villages.

After a lengthy discussion the project was unanimously approved and a committee consisting of Messrs S. A. Theagarajah, G. K. Mavaganam, S. Coomarasooriar, R. T. Chelliah, R. Chinniah and S. S. Arulampalam, the Secy. of the Saba, with Mr. J. V. Lambert as leader was appointed to approach the owners of the lands in question and to make all other arrangements to complete the work. -Cor.

FUTURE FARM LABOURERS

Educated Young Men

AN INDIAN EXPERIMENT

The problem of Unemployment among educated young men, has necessitated the invention of many solutions, and the one which finds general favour is the slogan, "back to the land." This remedy is advocated more in India and Ceylon which are mainly agricultural countries. The "Hindu" correspondent at Ootacamund writes to the paper about an experiment that is being carried on by the Agricultural Department there, of giving educated young men practical training in Agriculture. Such an experiment done on a small scale at the Anakapalle Farm, says the report, has yielded promising results. The experiment will, therefore, be extended to all the research farms of the Agricultural Department.

The Experiment.

The correspondent further states: At present five to ten per cent of the labourers in various farms are intended to be filled of the S. S. L. C. standard. It is felt that the opportunities for practical training in farms are not being utilised when coolies to whom the work means no more than mere livelihood are alone employed. At Anakapalle it has been found that educated young men can take to the work as labourers quite satisfactorily. If the same result is obtained in most of the farms it is hoped that ultimately labourers in the farms would be educated young men, who on their training would not only be able to earn their livelihood when they go back to their land, but also act as centres for the spread of information on improved agriculture.

A New Notary Public.

Mr. Krishnapillai Mavaganam has been appointed a Notary Public throughout the judicial division of Pt. Pedro—Chavakachcheri, and to practise as such in the English and Tamil Languages.

Prophet's Birth-day

Thursday, July 6, 1933, which is the birthday of the Prophet Mohammed has been declared both a public and bank holiday.

Land Clerk, Matara Kachcheri

A Government notification states that Applications will be received on or before June 16, 1933 from officers in Class II of the Clerical Service who have passed the Second Efficiency Bar and have had experience of land work in a Kachcheri, for transfer to the post of Land Clerk, Matara Kachcheri.

King's Birthday Celebration.

HINDU ENGLISH SCHOOL, URUMPIRAY.

The King's birthday was celebrated in the school with great enthusiasm. The proceedings began with an invocation to God for the longevity of the king. The Head Master, Mr. K. S. Rajaratnam spoke on the significance of the day.

A volley ball match was then played between the old boys and the present boys of the school. The game ended in a victory for the former. There were also items of sports for the girls. After the distribution of prizes the celebrations ended with three hearty cheers for His Majesty the King. -Cor.

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1923.	Rs. 39,97,000	Rs. 1,98,92,000
1933	Rs. 70,17,000	Rs. 3,96,69,000

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

It is hereby notified for the information of the travelling public in general and of our clients from Malaya and Straits Settlements in particular that we have made arrangements with our shipping Agents in Colombo for the issue of passage tickets in Jaffna **FREE OF ANY COMMISSION** for all class of passengers by any line of steamers sailing from Colombo to Penang, Singapore and to any other ports of the world.

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AUCTION SALE.

Under Testamentary Case
No. 8155 D. C. Jaffna.

Under and by virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case, the postponed sale of the undermentioned property will be held on Thursday the 15th day of June 1933 at the respective spots commencing at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. respectively.

1. An undivided half share out of an undivided 3/4 share of all that piece of land and building situated at Vannarponnai West called "Pillayan Valavu" in extent 6 lms. V. C. and bounded on the East by road, North by the property of Kathiresan Temple, South and West by the property of Sivan Temple at Vannarponnai.

2. All that piece of land situated at "Thanankilappu" in Chavakachcheri, Jaffna District, called "Vadali Seema, Manat-kadu," "Pillayan Seema," "Pandian Seema," "Ilakadi Valavu" and other parcels in extent 403 lms. V. C. and bounded on the East by lane and the property of Paramar Arumugam and others, on the North by a canal, West by the property of Sinnapillai Murugar and others and South by the property of Murugar Sithamparapillai and others. Of this an undivided 1/2 share.

V. SELVADURAI,
Commissioner.

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Printed & published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Ayanarkovilady Van: West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press the Saiva Prakasa Press Vannarponnai, Jaffna