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# The Hindu Organ.

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## Christian Missions In The Orient

### Part Of Imperialistic Scheme Of The West

BY DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE, M.A. Ph. D.

THE Protestant Foreign Missions Commission of investigators sent out from America to India, China and Japan a year ago, has just submitted its report analysing missionary problems in the East. This report is embodied in a stout volume, entitled *Re-Thinking Missions*. The commission was financed by John D. Rockefeller and other heavy contributors to Protestant foreign mission propaganda.

As Bishop Fisher, the author of *That Strange Little Brown Man—Gandhi*, has candidly pointed out, the fifteen members of the commission who sat on judgment on Oriental religions were all Western representatives of a Western country: all white and all professed Christians. There was not a place in the commission for a single Oriental, Pagan or Christian. In that respect it was not unlike the Simon Commission in India, which produced the *Simon Report*.

#### Negation of Love and Morality

Christianity, it is claimed, is based above all upon peace and love. But the church has always given its sanction or support to war, which is the negation of love and denial of morality. Indeed, no Western state has ever gone to war without receiving the blessing of the church. It has always identified itself with war-making activities of the state. How can then the religion of the church have any pretensions to moral leadership?

If the people of the East did not know how the teachings of the author of the Sermon on the Mount are actually carried out, how Christianity is practised in Christian lands, the late War for Civilization (1914-1918) certainly furnished them with ample first-hand material to judge of fruits of two thousand years of Christianity in the Occident. It is true that after the moral debacle of the War, there was great confusion and disintegration in the ecclesiastical circles. Even the rev. clergymen became rather quiet, sober, and decent. But of late the embattled missionaries have put on the "armor of the Lord" and are asserting themselves feverishly. They are ready once more to "save" the tinted peoples of "the dark places of the earth."

#### Narrow Aims

There is in *Re-Thinking Missions* the inevitable Christian bias, but the book on the whole is revealing. It says that the majority of the missionaries are "of limited outlook and capacity." As become Christian zealots and lovers of Christian truth they have narrow proselytizing aims and are too much occupied with Biblical mythology. It declares, however, that the foreign Christian mission is still vitally important and that its work needs to go on. It insists that "there is not alone room for change, there is

necessity for change'. What shall these changes be? What will be the new tactics which will make the pill more attractive?

The members of the commission have been forced to recognize that certain principles within the religions of the East are sound. Having persuaded to abandon somewhat the religion of fear for a religion of beneficence, the commissioners feel that there is less urge to threaten the Hindu, the Mohammedan, or the Confucianist with hell-fire and more urge to direct him to "a better way of living." Moreover, the Eastern people will no longer tolerate the Western assumption of superiority in race and in religion.

#### Will Not Sell Now

The Western brand of culture will not sell now in the East, as it once did. The Great War, it admits, has torn the veil from the eyes of the Orient: the shameless barbarity and the horrible immorality of the War have thoroughly exposed the fallacies in Western culture generally, and Western religion specifically. The commission therefore holds that the only forms of missionary endeavour which will be useful to-day to secure converts are the hospitals, schools, agricultural stations and the recreational establishments. These should be the instruments of aggressive evangelization. Through these institutions the Westerner is urged to lead the East to the baptismal font. In short, if the opportunity to proselytize is not to be scuttled when the Orient is still apparently appreciative of some of the Occidental institutions, the missionary must give up his arbitrary doctrines and a holier-than-thou attitude. More than that, he must use ruse and catch his prospects unaware. Will he succeed better?

Christian missions have been in existence in Asia for many, many years. Even the Protestant foreign missionary enterprise in the Orient is almost two centuries old. Christianity has been established on the Malabar Coast in India for a longer time than in the British Isles. Yet there is to-day not one in 100 of the people of India who has been converted to Protestant Christianity, and not one in 1,000 of the Chinese. As for Japan, where there is complete national independence, Christianity is a dead issue.

#### Decreasing Enthusiasm

It is to be observed that I discreetly refrain from saying anything about Catholic Christianity. Catholicism, all Protestant Christians say, is unethical, unspiritual, anti-God, and socially and politically retrogressive.

Religion is not the passion of life, not a supreme source of living either in America or in Europe; religion is only a minor interest. Mahatma Gandhi said a few years ago that no matter what the Westerners say, their real God is money. Mahatmaji has come nearer telling the truth on the subject than any other man that I can think of now.

As one on the side-lines, I find that modern Americans regard their religion as an extra baggage of outworn theology and superstition, and are reluctant to carry the load much farther. I also

## PURPOSE OF EXHIBITIONS

### CREATING DEMAND FOR THINGS

### EXAMPLE OF "BUY INDIA LEAGUE"

"Any amount of political freedom would be of no use without economic freedom," declared Mr. A. Ranganathan Mudaliar, M. L. C. opening the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition organised by the Buy Indian League last week at Conjeevaram.

To be a true Swadeshi, the Mudaliyar said, one must have regard to all departments of activity. Fundamentally all life was one and the several aspects, political, social and economic, were merely convenient departments for division of labour. The decision of the Buy Indian League not to have any connection with politics was a very wise decision. It was above party labels and racial and communal differences. Hence every one could meet there on common ground.

#### Chief Purpose

The chief purpose of an exhibition was to meet and create a demand for things. As a preliminary to that, surveys should be undertaken in and around the area of the exhibition as to the requirements and needs of that area. There ought to be co-operation between the producers and organisers and merchants should realise the immense debt they owe to the impetus given by the 'Buy Indian' League and the Swadeshi spirit created by it and must make up their minds to contribute at least a portion of their profits for the upkeep of the League. While he was Minister, an extensive survey of cottage industries in the Madras Presidency was undertaken and one of the recommendations made was to establish a Central Museum or Depot at Madras. The 'Buy Indian' League had been able to supply this great want though the Government had not thought fit to do it because of financial or other reasons.

see that missionary administrators are meeting with rapidly decreasing enthusiasm in the United States: they find fewer money givers to missions and still fewer men willing to be recruited for foreign mission. The current is running strongly not only against the church, but against the foreign mission. What does this portend? The question at once arises that if Christianity is dying and is about to be discarded in Christian America, why all such fuss about spreading Christian propaganda in non-Christian Asia?

#### Flag Follows Missionary

After all, this business of sending emissaries to foreign lands as evangelizers is very costly. The Protestant churches of the United States alone spend for foreign mission 40 million dollars annually. (A dollar, in normal times, is worth about three rupees.)

Just how many American missionaries are operating in India and how many dollars they are spending, I am unable to say at present. But I do know that as China offers the greatest Oriental market for American goods, the American missionaries are spending more dollars to convert and baptize the Chinese "heathen" than any other people in the East. Flag follows the missionary. There are no less than 120 varieties of American Protestant sects represented in the Republic of China. Missionaries have spent, so far, the stupendous sum of \$100,000,000. (Continued on Page 5.)

## Teachers' Salaries Scheme

### OPPOSED BY ALL- CEYLON UNION

### Deputation To Press For Rejection

The proposed new scheme of salaries for teachers was condemned at a general meeting of the all-Ceylon Union of teachers held at the Trinity College Kandy on Saturday and a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Minister of Education to press for the rejection of the scheme.

#### Resolutions

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

"This Union is opposed to the proposed code amendments as failing to safeguard adequately the interests of teachers now in service and as calculated to lower the quality of future entrants into the teaching profession, thus jeopardising the best interests of education in Ceylon."

"This Union urges upon the Government the desirability of setting up a Joint Committee, one half of which shall consist of elected representatives of teachers and the other half of representatives of managers and the Department and presided over by an independent public man, to consider any revision of salary regulations and make recommendations to Government, whenever such revision is deemed necessary either by the Government or by the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers."

A resolution to send a deputation to the Minister in the first instance was then adopted and the following were elected as its personnel:—The President and the Hon. Secretary of the Union; Very Rev. Father D. L. Hyde, O. S. B., Messrs. P. de S. Kalaratne, A. W. Dassanaiake, A. M. K. Coomaraswamy and Rev. Father C. Piler, S. J.

## SAIVA TRAINING SCHOOL

### INTRODUCTION OF SPINNING AND WEAVING

We are glad to be in a position to announce that steps are being taken to introduce spinning and weaving in the Training Institute and the Orphanage under the Hindu Board of Education. The classes will be in charge of Mr. S. Kanagasabai of Chundiculy who recently returned to Ceylon after a course of training at the Gandhi Ashram at Tiruchengodu in South India. Friends and well-wishers would do well to contribute in money or material towards equipping the new department. A Charka (spinning wheel) costs only Rs. 8, Carding Bow Rs. 4 and a Hand-loom Rs. 40.

## INSPIRE OF DEPRESSION

### REVENUE INCREASE IN JAFFNA

### DUE TO ARRACK AND IMPORT DUTIES

The total revenue brought to account in the Jaffna Kacheheri during the financial year 1931-32 amounted to Rs. 2,615,864, as against the sum of Rs. 1,527,668 accounted for during the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,118,196, says the Government Agent, Northern Province, in his Report for 1932.

The following heads of revenue show a marked increase when compared with the previous year:—

#### Heads of Revenue

1. Head 1: Customs Import Duties Rs. 950,580—Increase 280,820.
2. Head 2: Port, &c., dues leviable at outports Rs. 67,166—Increase 20,239.
3. Head 3: Licences, &c., arrack, rum, and toddy, and contract supply system Rs. 985,321—Increase 822,230.
4. Head 3: Licences, &c., estate duties Rs. 34,457—Increase 7,413.
5. Head 3: Sundries Rs. 42,941—Increase 28,628.
6. Head 5: Fees of court, &c., hospital, and dispensary receipts Rs. 14,080—Increase 5,515.
7. Head 5: Irrigation dues Rs. 6,957—Increase 3,970.
8. Head 9: Miscellaneous Receipts, temporary levy on salaries, &c. Rs. 19,358—Increase 19,358.
9. Head 10: Land Revenue, receipts, Forest Department Rs. 108,694—Increase 7,551.

#### More Sugar and Grain

The increase under Import Duties was mainly due to the direct importation of large quantities of grain (paddy and rice) and sugar. The increase in Port Dues is of course due to the same cause.

The increase under Excise Revenue was due to (1) three new arrack taverns which worked from October 1, 1932, (2) seven new toddy taverns which worked from July 1, 1932, (3) increased tender bids for arrack and toddy taverns for 1932-33, and (4) greater consumption of arrack during the year.

The increase under Head 3, Sundries, was mainly due to the recovery of Mortar Licence duties by cash in lieu of stamps as in the previous year.

The increase under Head 5, Fees of Court, &c., Sub-head irrigation dues, was mainly due to the increased acreage becoming liable to pay the irrigation rate.

#### 73 per cent Increase

The increase under Head 10, Land Revenue, sub-head Receipts, Forest Department, was due to (1) increased sale of logs and poles at the depot and (2) (a) increased sale of firewood at the depot, and (b) increased sale of firewood by coupe at Mandakallur (Palavi).

The great increase in the revenue collected at Jaffna Kacheheri in 1931-32, a 73 per cent rise on the revenue of the previous year, would seem to indicate that the depression is not seriously felt in Jaffna. So far as the increased Customs revenue goes there is probably a corresponding decrease in the Colombo Customs and in Railway revenue, but the increase under Head 3 is a genuine additional contribution to the finances of the Island.

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## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1933.

### TIMELY EXPOSURE.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN WE PUBLISH today extracts from the masterly address of Mr. K. BALASINGHAM to the Batticaloa Youth League. There is no one in the Island more competent to analyse the political situation and give a lead to his countrymen than Mr. BALASINGHAM. His is a life spent practically in the service of his country. It is no wonder, therefore, that he enjoys the confidence and respect of his countrymen in a measure which is at once the despair of his detractors and the admiration of his friends.

Mr. BALASINGHAM did well in the course of his address to expose the fallacies underlying the campaign of hate launched by a coterie of self-appointed guardians of Tamil interests and who in their ardour would fain out-do the master tailors who had the arrogance to speak "in the name of the nation." It is not to be expected that the communalists would realise the folly of their ways and take a more sober view of the problems before the country. Weak men indulge in the ritual of hate to soothe their conscience. They reckon it to be a sign of weakness to surrender their position and would hug their folly till it is shaken out of them. The brave alone have it in them to own up with grace.

Mr. BALASINGHAM's address will go a great way to clarify public opinion and render it impervious to the mephitic exhalations from

the newly set up poison-gas factory. Reason and expediency should condemn the mischievous propaganda of the communalists who are fomenting and fostering bitterness among Sinhalese and Tamils. No useful purpose can be achieved by such cowardly tactics. Mr. BALASINGHAM points out that the opposition of the communalists "can result only in delaying the progress of the country". Truer words were never spoken. If evidence were needed one has only to point to the example of India where the social and religious differences among Hindus and Muslims have been seized upon to thwart the claims of the nation's servants. The British Premier who when out of office had declared that "officials in India of malice aforethought had sown discord between the Mohammedans and Hindus" was not slow to take ample advantage of the communal distrust between the two communities. In our own Island, it cannot be said, that the bureaucracy have of set purpose done anything to keep the communities divided. The Donoughmore Commissioners have done away with the last vestige of communalism which the Manning Reforms introduced into the constitution as a reward to the Tamils for seceding from the Ceylon National Congress. The author of the blunder did not live to enjoy the fruits of his service. His community has now to answer for his sins. If the Tamils had not been misled by the special pleading of a single individual and continued to cooperate with the National Congress the country would have travelled far in its way towards freedom. Had that leader lived he would certainly have repented, and repaired the wrong. This, however, was not to be. He has bequeathed to his countrymen the legacy of the ideal of vigorous leadership as well as the duty of paying the price for his blunder. While we succeed to the political legacy of the late SIR P. ARUNACHALAM, let us have courage enough to face up and overcome the consequences of his impolitic move in withdrawing from the Congress. Let us recall to our mind the earnest appeal sent to the Jaffna Association by that redoubtable champion of reforms calling upon the Tamils to unite with the Sinhalese. One cannot easily forget the stirring message delivered by Mr. M. A. ARULANANTHAN who was deputed by the late Sir P. ARUNACHALAM to state the case for unity before the Jaffna Association. It would be difficult to drive a wedge between the Tamils and Sinhalese. There are more points of contact and agreement between these two communities in Ceylon than among Hindus and Muslims in India.

We have lived side by side in this country for centuries and our religious and cultural outlook tends in the same direction. Many points of identity may be traced in the social habits and customs of the two communities. There have never been any conflicts between the two communities save here and there among individuals and arising purely from economic pressure or competition. One has only to go down to a village in South Ceylon to see the harmony and good feeling subsisting between Sinhalese and Tamils. The Tamil whose business takes him to the remotest village in the South and often miles away from the seat of any Governmental authority does not come home with tales of racial intolerance on the part of the Sinhalese. There

are many hamlets down South in which Tamils have found a home and live in terms of perfect cordiality with the Sinhalese. Nor is it different in the towns. There is no social exclusiveness either on the part of the Sinhalese or Tamils and the members of the two communities treat each other as blood brothers. Brothers the world over have been known to fight each other for a plot of land, a plantain bush or the right to fish in a pond, but these incidents in life do not keep them divided for ever. Indeed these petty quarrels have often resulted in bringing them closer to each other. Even while litigation is pending the brothers forget their petty, personal interests and join hands to avert a danger to the family. The common danger often acts as a solvent of their personal disputes. In striving together against the common danger they are prepared to forgive and forget and often settle up their differences.

The control of the Government of this country by the Secretary of State cannot but be a disadvantage to those who have made Ceylon their home. The present economic depression and the helplessness of the people to tide over the situation should enable one to gauge the degeneration that had come over a people whose recorded history testifies to a high state of culture and efficiency attained by them before they fell a prey to foreign aggression. It is to enable us to rise to the full stature of our manhood that the National demand for Dominion Status has been formulated. There is no patriot who can oppose the demand. But, opposition often takes the form of conditions to be fulfilled before support is given. The share of the spoils—distribution of seats and services—assumes an importance far in excess of what the intrinsic merit of the question warrants, with the result that the essentials of the national problem are ignored while the circumstantial aspects grip the attention. Perhaps, it is one of the consequences of long subjection to foreign rule that when the question of constitutional Reform is taken up, some grievance is raked up and is given a political colouring to be trotted out as the communal problem; not indeed, by the people, for to them there is no such problem, but by place-seekers and mischief-makers.

Let it be said to the credit of the Tamil Community that they are not likely to be misled by the vapid lucubrations of a certain section of the local press which apparently is out to entertain its readers in these dull days. The people of this province cannot be jockeyed into false positions. They know their own mind and that of their tried leaders to be deceived by the cheap babble of political conjurers.

We trust our readers will find in Mr. BALASINGHAM's address a candid and out-spoken statement of the attitude the Tamils should take with regard to the Reform movement. In this he is in perfect agreement with other leaders of the Tamils like Mr. H. A. P. SANDRASEGARA K. C. and Mr. W. DURAISWAMY. It will not do for the Tamils to split on a question like this, for the bureaucracy might make use of it to delay the reforms. Whatever the result of the reform movement, let not the future historian say that Tamils succumbed to what the late Sir P. RAMANATHAN used to call the "Nalaya" spirit, and joined hands to obstruct the progress of the motherland.

# Jaffna Thombus In The Kachcheri

## Early Steps For Preservation Necessary

Several hundreds of old thombus which speak about the ancestors of Jaffnese, their caste and their lands, are now lying in the Jaffna Kachcheri. These also speak of the system of taxation carried on by the Dutch and of their coinage and land measure in vogue in those days.

These thombus, most of them, are in a state of decay, and early steps will have to be taken for their preservation, says Mudaliyar C. Rasanayagam, a member of the Historical Manuscripts Commission in his report on the Jaffna Thombus, appended to the first report of the Commission, which has been published as a sessional paper.

Mudaliyar C. Rasanayagam reports: "With the permission of the Government Agent, Northern Province, I examined the old thombus now lying in the Record Room of the Jaffna Kachcheri. There are several hundreds of them strung in strings through holes made about the middle of the leaves, protected by wooden boards and tied up with the strings in which they are strung. Several of them are loose and unstrung the cords having been decayed unbroken, and several are strung in disorder.

### Re-copied

"Most of the thombus which approached destruction by constant use have been recopied and they are in a good state of preservation. A special officer called Thombu Kanakkappillai was employed in the Kachcheri to be in charge of the thombus. He took special care for their preservation and caused the Udaiyars to recopy and substitute the decaying or spoilt leaves. Entries are found in the thombus of the different dates on which such operations were renewed. Since the discontinuance of that officer in the second half of the last century, no special care appears to have been taken and most of the older thombus are in a very dilapidated condition.

"The late Mr. P. A. Dyke took great pains to persuade Government to make the thombu system stabilized with the additional precaution of surveys, as was done by the Dutch during the latter part of their regime, and thereby to reduce litigation which was then and is still rampant in Jaffna, to a minimum. The project was not carried through for want of sufficiently qualified Surveyors at the time, but more probably, because the Government did not see eye to eye with Mr. Dyke on the ultimate benefit of the scheme.

### Old Dutch Map

"It is mentioned in certain records that they were prepared with the help of paper thombus made by the Dutch Surveyor, and it is clear from the Memoirs left by certain Dutch Governors of Jaffna that a systematic survey of the peninsula was made and every piece of land appearing in thombus was marked in a large map of Jaffna kept for the purpose. It will be interesting to know whether this map was ever discovered among the Dutch records.

"The thombus are even now made use of by the Jaffna litigants and extracts are often obtained for production before the Civil Courts. These extracts, I am sorry to say, are used more for the preparation and concoction of a false genealogy before initiation of proceedings, than for the proof of a true and stated fact.

### Not Copied After 1875.

"In addition to the knowledge gained from the thombus of the names and castes of persons who were owners of lands more than a hundred years ago, a knowledge of the system of taxation carried on by the Dutch and of their coinage and land measure in vogue in those days, can be sufficiently obtained.

"Early steps will have to be taken for the preservation of a few of the Dutch thombus by treating the undecayed leaves at least against the ravages of time and vermin.

"A single handling will produce the destruction of a number of leaves which are very fragile, and any work on them should be undertaken during wet weather.

"I have not come across any thombu among the hundred examined, in which broken and decayed leaves were copied and supplied after 1875 A. D."

## Jaffna Urban District Council.

### NOTICE OF MOTION 3.

Mr. K. Ayadurai, Member for Ward No. 6 has given notice of the following motions to be moved at next Saturday's meeting of the U.D.C.:

"That as there is much discontent among the traders of Grand Bazaar that the renter is recovering exorbitant rates from them, I move that a sub-committee of this Council be appointed to inquire and report to this Council the complaints and grievances of the traders, with a view to ensure uniformity of the rates and to lay down rules and regulations for the guidance of the renter and the traders."

"That as there are roads through which there is constant motor bus and car traffic I move that the improvements of such of the roads especially the Grand Bazaar end of the Chemma Street, Power House road and the Banksball Street be taken up without any delay as there are more ruts than level spaces in such roads."

"That as the power to appoint and by implication to remove an officer or servant of the Council is specially reserved to the Council by section 47 (a) of Ordinance No. 11 of 1920 and as therefore the action of the Chairman in discontinuing the services of L. O. Coomaraswamy without the sanction of the Council is in my opi-

## Motor Firm Sues Speaker

### JUDGMENT FOR RS. 1,750

The Hon. Mr. A. F. Molamure, Speaker of the State Council, was sued by the Rowlands Garages, Ltd., for the recovery of Rs. 1,750 as balance due on a Humber Snipe saloon car and Rs. 426-45 for goods supplied and repairs effected to defendant's cars.

On the defendant admitting in his answer, his liability to pay Rs. 1,750, judgment was entered for the plaintiff for this amount.

Trial as regards the second cause of action was fixed for August 31st.

## South Indian Music Scholar in Jaffna

Mr. R. Appasamy Othruva Moorthy, a Sivaite music scholar of South India is now in Jaffna. He is a gifted singer and plays with much skill on "Jala thrangam". He is staying with Mr. T. P. Masilamany and is giving a recital at the "Sangeetha Samaj" on Saturday, the 10th instant.

motion not in order, I move that a sub-committee of this Council be appointed to inquire into the charges brought against L. O. Coomaraswamy as contained in the papers under circulation and to report to the council."

# THE NATIONAL DEMAND

## The Position Of Minorities

HELP THE CAUSE

Mr. Balasingham At Batticaloa

*"Your aim is Swaraj. There are those who preach the heresy that economic advancement must precede political advancement. The fact is that we must be free to shape our destiny if we are to advance economically. As long as we are governed by those who do not make Ceylon their home, the economic interests of this country will be sacrificed for promoting outside interests. Economic reform will be greatly facilitated if political reform precedes it to some extent."*

Thus said Mr. K. Balasingham, addressing the inaugural meeting of a Youth League at Batticaloa held on the 2nd instant.

Following are extracts from his speech:

"I want to make a special appeal to minority communities" continued Mr. K. Balasingham "not to keep out of the Reform movement. The Minority Communities have nothing to gain from the present Constitution. All the advantageous which the minorities had under the Manning Constitution are gone. Nothing can be gained by them by opposing the National Demand for Self-Government. The idea that the British Government will show special favours to the minority communities to keep them on its side is born of ignorance. The Government has to use for the minority communities if they do not have a large voting strength.

### Safeguards.

The minority communities can by opposing the National Demand for autonomy delay the progress of the Country, but they can gain nothing whatever by delaying it.

The only hope of getting safeguards for any community is by direct negotiation with the other communities and not by appeal to the Secretary of State. Let them not destroy the chances of success of such negotiation by the reckless statements made against other communities in the hope of making the British Government understand that in the future they can rely on their support. The idea that the minority communities can combine with the Governor and the Officers of State to rule the country in return for special favours to be shown by the Governor is all nonsense. That experiment was tried by the minority communities and found that their interests were not identical with that of the Government.

### The Common Object.

Let the several political associations do their utmost to further the Common object without wasting their energies in fighting each other on details such as Committee System, number of members, mode of elections, definition of electoral areas, second chamber and other safeguards against ill considered or unjust acts of the Council. These are matters for the new Government to settle and not for the Secretary of State. A Self-Governing Dominion has the right if it so desires of even going out of the Empire and becoming an Independent State. If that is the significance of Dominion Status why do we waste our energies in fighting each other over settling questions which can be settled by the Dominion Parliament of Ceylon. Once self-government is granted Britain cannot be expected to enforce the continuance of the provisional Constitution.

She has better things to do than to move armies to give Burghers or Tamils or Muslims certain number of seats or portfolios in an autonomous

# VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

## PRINCIPLES OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

### Tax on All Male Voters

Certain general principles with regard to the amendments still being considered in connection with the Village Communities Ordinance have been decided by the Executive Committee of Local Administration. These deal with questions of taxation within Village Committee areas, monies to be diverted from the Central revenue to Village Committee revenue, financial control by the Central Government, and the nature of the assistance which the Central Government should give Village Committees.

Some of the taxes suggested include an annual tax on all male voters not exceeding Rs. 2 per year, a property tax, an acreage tax, duties on licences, or any other tax approved of by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Committee of Local Administration.

Certain revenues enumerated in Section 5 of the Local Government Ordinance, and stamp duties enumerated in Section 6 of the same Ordinance, are among those to be diverted from the Central revenue to Village committees.

Provision has been made with regard to financial control, for budgets and supplementary votes to be submitted to the Government Agent, whose comments must be placed before the Committee for a resolution on it. A copy of the resolution is to be forwarded to the Government Agent.

## Sir S. Radhakrishnan

Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor, the Andhra University sails from Bombay on June 12 to attend the annual session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations.

Ceylon. It clearly is not England's business to see that any community in Ceylon should have certain proportion of seats in Parliament.

England has nothing to gain by the over representation of any community in the Parliament of Ceylon and it is not therefore to be expected that she will restore the principle rejected by the Donoughmore Commissioners. Things are somewhat different in India where the Muslims are a considerable community and England hopes to gain by keeping the communities divided.

We must guard against the principle of divide et impera being introduced into Ceylon. We must close our ranks and ask for complete autonomy.

All communities should stand together, for their interests are identical. Ceylon cannot get rich without every community in Ceylon growing rich and prosperous at the same time. Wealth is like heat. It must diffuse. All must therefore oppose the exploitation of the country by the foreign capitalist. We need the European in our midst. The presence of the Parsee in India has contributed a great deal to India's progress. Similarly the presence of the British settler here will help Ceylon. But the absentee capitalist share-holder who is draining the country can be of no use to us. The annual drain may be estimated at 20 million rupees per annum. This has during the last 50 years at 12 per cent compound interest amounted to the large sum of 48,000 million rupees. Stop this drain and then every community in Ceylon can grow rich and prosperous. But let us not expect to become prosperous by cutting each other's throats.

# TRAMPLING THE FALLEN

## "Unreasonable Assessment"

### RATE-PAYERS' PROTEST

### Notice Of Motion In U. D. C.

A largely signed petition protesting against the "unreasonable assessment of the properties within the Urban area", has been forwarded to the Jaffa Urban District Council, praying for reconsideration of the matter in Council or to appoint a Sub-committee for the purpose.

Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Member for Ward No. 6, has also given notice of a motion in Council, which he will move on the 10th instant, for appointing a Sub-committee of the Council "to inquire into and report to the Council the complaints and objections of such of the rate-payers who are hard hit by the assessment". Mr. Aiyadurai opines that there is a widespread discontent about the assessment.

### Despite the Resolution

The petitioners point out that a resolution was passed by the Council at its meeting held on 11th June 1932 to assess the properties with due regard to the present market value of lands whose value and income have fallen considerably owing to depression, and that the assessors be directed accordingly.

Though the resolution was passed, the petitioners say, the assessors have disregarded the purport of the resolution and have assessed the properties to suit their fancy without inquiring from owners as to the actual income or the rent payable. The assessment for most of the properties for 1933 has been increased, though there was no addition, improvement or alteration in buildings.

### Trampling the Fallen

The petitioners further state that the rate-payers and more so the traders are suffering a good deal as income is at its low ebb and the business is dwindling from day to day and that the increased assessment is as trampling upon a fallen man.

Though provision was made in the rules to file objections to the assessment, the petitioners state, most rate-payers did not venture to do so as some of them were ignorant of the rules and others merely submitted to all hardships in order to avoid the trouble and expense.

### Notice Of Motion

The following is the motion of which Mr. Aiyadurai has given notice.

"That as there is widespread discontent about the assessment of properties for the year 1933 in spite of the resolution of this Council dated the 11th June, 1932 to assess the properties giving due regard to the depression and the consequent fall of the income, I move that a sub-committee of this Council be appointed to inquire into and report to the Council the complaints and objections of such of the rate-payers who are hard hit by the assessment."

## Obituary.

### MRS. NAGAMMA ARUMUGAM

The death occurred on Monday the 29th ultimo at the age of 82 at Naval, Jaffna, of Nagamma, widow of Mr. V. Arumugam, Sheriff of the Oriental Bank, Jaffna.

She leaves two sons, Messrs A. Canagaratnam, late of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, and Mr. A. Velupillai, retired Sheriff of the Ceylon Government. She has two daughters, and a large number of grandchildren and great grandchildren.

# ARRACK FOR SINGAPORE

## CEYLON RENTER'S VENTURE

### Creating a Market

A consignment of bottled arrack was taken from Colombo last Monday to Singapore with a view to cultivate a taste for the Ceylon drink among Chinese, Malays, and thus create a market for the Island's arrack outside Ceylon. It is understood a further consignment is ready for shipment in the course of the next few weeks.

The Ceylon renter, it is learned, has secured the support of a prominent Chinese liquor merchant there to push the sale of Ceylon arrack in the market.

## Resale of Arrack Rent of Vavuniya Tavern, Mullaitivu District, 1932-33.

Notice is hereby given that the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaitivu, will, up to 3 p. m. on Thursday 15th June, 1933, at Vavuniya Kachcheri, receive sealed tenders for the purchase, subject to the Arrack Rent Sale Conditions published in Government Gazette No. 7931 of June 16th, 1932, and General Conditions applicable to all Excise Licences published in Government Gazette No. 7704 of April 12th, 1929, of the exclusive privilege of selling arrack in the under-mentioned tavern for a period of 3 months, July 1st, 1933 - September 30th, 1933.

2. Every tender should be on the prescribed form (which may be obtained at the Mullaitivu Kachcheri) and should be accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 500/- deposited at a Kachcheri or Treasury Office.

3. Every tender should be placed in a sealed envelope clearly marked in the top left hand corner with the name of the tavern in respect of which the tender is made.

4. All tenders must be present at the Vavuniya Kachcheri at 3 p. m. on June 15th, 1933.

5. (1) The Assistant Government Agent may in his discretion reject any or all the tenders received; and in the event of his so rejecting all tenders, he may put up the privilege for sale by auction.

(2) At such auction only those persons shall be allowed to bid from whom tenders have been received or who produce a Treasury or Kachcheri receipt acknowledging the deposit of Rs. 500/-.

(3) Subject to the proviso that the Assistant Government Agent shall have a discretion to reject any or all the bids, the privilege shall be granted to the highest bidder at such auction.

4) In the event of the rejection of all bids as aforesaid the privilege may be granted to any person who is approved by the Assistant Government Agent and who agrees to pay by way of rent such amount as the Assistant Government Agent may fix.

6. The successful tenderer or bidder on being declared the purchaser shall immediately pay to the Assistant Government Agent, a sum equivalent to two months' rent as a security deposit, and sign the conditions of sale, and shall sign the contract, furnishing necessary stamps therefor.

7. The Conditions of Sale and other required information may be obtained at the Mullaitivu Kachcheri.

### Tavern Above Referred to

No.	Name of Tavern.	Division.	Hour of opening.	Hour of closing.
1.	Vavuniya.	Vavuniya.	A.M. P.M.	South 8.0. 7.0.

R. N. BOND,  
The Kachcheri, Assistant Government Mullaitivu, Agent.  
1st June, 1933. C. G. 8633.

## Christian Missions In The Orient.

(Continued from page 1)

of half a billion dollars in that nation.

—Prabuddha Bharata (To be continued.)

# RELEASE OF POLITICALS

## Leaders' Cable To Premier

### STRONG FEELING IN COUNTRY

### Govt. Non-Co-operation Deprecated

Alahabad, June 5.

The following cablegram has been addressed to the Prime Minister of England, the Lord President of the Council and the Secretary of State for India and a copy sent to the Viceroy:—

"Mahatma Gandhi and the Acting President of the Indian National Congress having suspended Civil Disobedience, we beg to represent the strong feeling, widely prevalent in the country among all classes, that it is time that political prisoners, detained without trial or convicted of offences not involving violence, mostly under the Ordinances or special laws, were released. It will be of the greatest value if the Congress be invited to collaborate in shaping the constitution now under examination, and we urge that this should be done.

"The Government communique following the suspension of Civil Disobedience has produced dismay and resentment among all who desire ordered national development. We appeal to the statesmanship of His Majesty's Government to respond with alacrity to the gesture of goodwill made by the Congress, and thereby restore an atmosphere favourable to the reception of the reforms under consideration. We read to contemplate the unhappy consequences of an attitude of non-co-operation on the part of Government."

The cable is sent by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and a large number of leaders of different parties.

## Order Nisi.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8192 In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnathamby Appapillai of Moolai who died at Kuala Lumpur in F. M. S.

Deceased Sellachy widow of Sinnathamby Appapillai of Moolai.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sittampalam Sithamparappillai
2. and wife Parupathiar of Moolai, presently of Kuala Lipis in F. M. S.
3. Thangamuttu daughter of Sinnathamby Appapillai of Moolai.
4. Nagaretnam daughter of Sinnathamby Appapillai of do
5. Sinnathamby Visuvanathar of Moolai.

Respondents. This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be granted to the petitioner coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 10th day of February 1933 in the presence of Mr. A. Mudr. Velupillai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the above-named petitioner as the widow of the above-named deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, unless the above-named respondents appear before this Court on the 10th day of March 1933 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour, District Judge  
February 18 1933  
Time to show cause extended to 16th June 1933

Sgd. D. H. B. D. J.

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### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8113 In the matter of the estate of late Sinnappu Kandiah of Kokuville

Deceased.

Sellamuttu widow of Sinnappu Kandiah of Kokuville

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kandiah Thiagarajah
2. Kandiah Somasundaram
3. Kandiah Kanagasabai
4. Thangaretnam daughter of Kandiah

Minors 5. Kandiah Sivapiragasam all of Kokuville.

6. Sinnatamby Selvadurai of do  
The 4th and 5th Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 6th Respondent.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esqr: District Judge, on the 23rd day of May 1932 in the presence of Mr. V. Manickavachakan Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 19th day of May 1932 having been read: It is declared that the petitioner is as the lawful widow of the said intestate entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 23rd day of November 1932 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour District Judge

September 29, 1932

Order Nisi is extent to 12th June 1933  
Sgd. S. R. Ag. D. J.

O. 13. 8 & 12.

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