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Town Delivery	Inland India etc.	Foreign P. M. S.	
R. C.	R. C.	R. C.	
Yearly 5-00	8-00	9-00	
6 Months 3-00	4-50	5-00	
3 Months 2-00	2-50	3-00	

The Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus,
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

IT PAYS
TO ADVERTISE
IN THE
HINDU ORGAN
AND
INTHUSATHANAM.

Editor: M. S. Eliatamby, Advocate.

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889.

VOL. XLV—No. 21

(Registered as a Newspaper.)

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JUNE 22 1933.

Phone 56.

PRICE 5 CTS.

AMENDMENTS TO EDUCATION CODE UNDER FIRE

Jaffna Public Meeting's Condemnation

"VICIOUS, UNWISE AND RETROGRADE"

Government Requested to Abandon Proposals

"Objectionable and vicious; preposterous, unreasonable and unwise; retrograde and demoralising"—these were some of the strong words in which the proposed amendments to the Education Code were condemned by the speakers at the public meeting held at the Jaffna Central College on Monday.

The meeting passed a resolution expressing strong disapproval of the proposed amendments as retarding the educational progress of the country and requesting the Government to abandon the proposals.

Iniquities of the Scheme.

THE public meeting was held in the Jaffna Central College Hall on Monday at 5 p.m. to protest against the proposed amendments to the Education Code. There was a large and representative gathering. Mr. Nevins Selvadurai, J. P., M. B. E., presided. Mr. S. R. Kabaganayakam, Advocate, was elected Secretary.

The Chairman called upon Mr. V. Veerasingham, President, North Ceylon Teachers Association to explain the proposed amendments to the meeting.

No Principle

Mr. Veerasingham said that the defects in the proposed amendments were now common knowledge. The amendments were condemned by all Teachers' Associations. The North Ceylon Teachers Association had protested about four times. They had done so, not because the scheme affected the teachers' pockets but that it did a great harm to the country. It was dealing a blow at the very root of education. Primary schools which laid the foundation for education were, according to the proposed scheme, condemned to adopt the C scale and to have only 50 per cent. first class teachers. The speaker explained in detail the three grades of schools contemplated in the scheme and said there was no principle in having different scales for different schools. A school was put under A scale not because of its size, efficiency or value to the community but solely on the consideration of the contribution a manager could make. The Government should give equal opportunities to all children, rich or poor, to receive the best education. After explaining the various iniquities of the scheme the speaker said that they did not see any reason why the amendments should be accepted. Those amendments, he opined, must have been prepared by those who did not want Ceylon boys to receive the best education. They wanted, it seemed, to give a death blow to the English schools.

Three Irreconcilables

Rev. E. M. Weaver, Chairman, North-Ceylon Wesleyan Mission, speaking next said that he was chiefly concerned with the attitude of the Department to education. Managers

of schools were finding it extremely difficult to make both ends meet. The heart of the true educationist was almost broken by the attitude of the Department that hampered at every step those who wished to impart a liberal education with a wide curriculum. When resources were meagre education also would necessarily become meagre. The proposed amendments had passed through a series of modifications before they emerged in their present form. It was quite likely that the proposals in their final form would be rejected by the Government as they did not provide any immediate measure of retrenchment. The Minister of Education in a recent interview made much of the fact that the Board of Education consisting of twenty Members had 9 teachers and 6 Managers of schools. He seemed to think that for this reason, those proposals therefore had the sanction of representative teachers and Managers. This presumptuous idea might be easily dismissed. Papers sent to Members of the Board were marked "confidential" and they never consulted either teachers or Managers. It was an open secret that at an important meeting of the Board only ten members were present and the Directors' casting vote decided important features of the amendments. It seemed to him that the Department was really seeking to reconcile three irreconcilable principles: (1) to preserve and protect the status and salaries of teachers already in service (2) To help the employment of highly qualified men—graduates and trained teachers (3) To effect retrenchment. If the third object was to be achieved, the first two could never be achieved simultaneously. If the first object was to be carried out no immediate saving for Government could be effected.

Conflicting Theories

Mr. C. A. Wicks, who recently visited Jaffna, continued the speaker, argued that the object of the scheme was to make English education cost less for the state and more for the parent, through the manager who was asked to pay more. But now the Director said that the new scheme would make it possible for the manager to reduce the fees. Obviously the managers could not reconcile those conflicting theories. It was no use denying that these amendments would seriously affect the efficiency of the profession by lowering the quality of the new entrants. The new scheme sought to introduce a classification of posts where the qualified teachers got their salary. So

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Medicinal Claims Of Tea

OPPOSED TO SCIENTIFIC FACTS

NO FOOD-VALUE

Impairs Digestive Functions

The claims so boldly and publicly made for Tea as being preventive against Cholera and Malaria, are quite in opposition to scientific facts, so far as the present knowledge about the therapeutic values of the different ingredients in tea is concerned, writes Dr. T. P. Chatterjee. Leaving out the question of adulterated tea, mostly in dust forms, having a ready sale in a country like India, and generally used by the profit-seeking tea-stall owners and which has been found, oftener than not, to contain such obnoxious and unwholesome materials as dried cowdung, coal ash, earth, powdered grass and husk,—the principal ingredients in the decoction of pure Assam and Darjeeling leaves are Tannin and Caffein in varying proportions. Of these two, Tannin only has got a mild antiseptic action over the digestive tract, but, this antiseptic action of Tannin is not potent enough as to be lethal to the "Coma Bacillus of Koch," the causative organism of Cholera. Perhaps the true idea is that, as tea is generally taken hot, and as Cholera Bacillus cannot thrive in heat, in times of Cholera Epidemic, hot tea is a preferable drink to ordinary cold ones but then again plain hot water or plain water cooled after being boiled answer the same purpose equally well.

Its Deleterious Effect

On the other hand Tannin,—when imbibed in large and continuous doses, and especially as the habit is with most of us, Indians, of taking tea alone by itself, in an empty stomach, has a decidedly deleterious effect over the stomach in so far it tans the delicate inner mucous covering of the organ, permanently impairing its digestive functions, and resulting in such incurable or rather difficultly curable diseases like gastritis, gastric ulcer, acidity, indigestion etc. Infection with Cholera is a matter of chance and even supposing, tea as such has a preventive value against Cholera, one finds no sense in contracting a habit which has otherwise such injurious effects on health, for its supposed benefit against a disease of accidental rarity. Tea is neither an antidote to Malarial infections. I know of veteran tea drinkers, living in malarious districts pretty frequently suffering from Malarial fever.

Habit Producing Drink

None takes tea for its Tannin but for its Caffein, which has got a pleasing action over the fatigued nerves. Ordinary marketable tea contains anything from 2.5 to 4.5 per cent of Caffein. The main action of such small doses of Caffein is temporary stimulation of the Psychological functions of the brain and so the mental activity seems to be increased. But it must be clearly understood that this apparently energizing effect of tea is like flogging a tired horse to make it run faster. Where the real thing is required

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SIGNIFICANCE OF MARRIAGE

GANDHIJI BLESSES
NEW COUPLE

Walk In Foot-Steps Of Dharma

After Mr. Devadas Gandhi's marriage with Miss Lakshmi Rajagopalachariar was solemnized according to vedic rites, at 'Parnakuti', the new couple sought the blessings of Gandhiji who while blessing addressed them on the significance of marriage.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, in a statement, on the wedding of Mr. Devadas Gandhi with Miss Lakshmi says:—

Gandhiji addressed a few words to the bride and bridegroom. He took over five minutes to gather sufficient strength to speak. The part addressed to Mr. Devadas was in Gujarathi, and that addressed to the bride was in Hindi. I summarise the substance below:

"You have just heard our familiar hymn of 'The True Vaishnava.' I hope you both will ponder over it, and try to live as the true Vaishnava described by the poet Saint Narasinha Mehta.

"Devadas, you know my expectations about you. May you fulfil them, and I assure that if you do so all the objections raised against the match will melt away. Since I reached the age of discretion I have tried to understand the meaning of Dharma and live up to it as best as I could. I do not think that in celebrating this marriage anything has been done against the dictates of Dharma. Had it been so, you should not have had my blessings and presence at the ceremony.

A Grave Responsibility

"You are taking open yourself a grave responsibility, which is proportionate to the great good fortune that has fallen to your lot. Who knew that your wedding would take place under the roof of the pure souled Lady Thackersey? Who knew that a man of great learning and spotless character like Lakshman Sastri would be found to act as priest? Perhaps, at some future and convenient date, the ceremony would have taken place at the Ashram. But the fact has brought this about. Let the fruit of what was an essentially religious act be also religious. Let the memory of it inspire you to take every step with a full sense of Dharma. You know Dharma is Truth, and if you keep it as your pole star, it is sure to protect you. What a piece of good fortune for you that you should have so many friends and elders to bless you on the occasion! May you prove worthy of all these blessings! You have to-day robbed Rajagopalachari of a cherished gem. May you be worthy of it! May you treasure it! She is real Lakshmi. Guard her, protect her as you would Lakshmi, the goddess of all good and beautiful. May you both live long and walk in the footsteps of Dharma! May you live for Dharma and have the courage to lay down your lives, when the occasion comes for Dharma! Let your life from to-day be a further dedication to service of the country, and may you never give yourselves to idle pleasure. This is my blessing and my cherished hope and desire.

"Devadas, you have always looked upon Rajagopalachari as a respected, elder. From to-day, he is as good as your father. Tender to him the same loyalty and obedient devotion that you have been tendering to him.

A Religious Thing

"To you, Lakshmi, I need not say

Vocational Schools In Ceylon

PART-TIME AND
FULL-TIME

THEIR PURPOSE

Means of Livelihood For Pupils

Writing about vocational schools in Ceylon, the Director of Education in his Report for 1932, says:

Under the heading of vocational schools come those schools which give a specialized form of instruction. These can be divided into part-time schools and full-time schools. Under the heading of part-time instruction is included a variety of home industries which are taught to pupils in certain schools in addition to the ordinary academic course. Under the heading of full-time industrial schools come institutions for the training of teachers, technical schools, agricultural schools, and industrial schools. The course in training schools is usually one of two years. In technical schools it varies according to the subject which is studied.

Agricultural Schools.

In Agricultural schools courses are entirely for adult who intend either to teach agricultural science or to become practical agriculturists. There is a variety of full-time industrial schools. The pupils of such schools are usually drawn from those who have undertaken a part-time course after they have reached an age when they are physically fit to handle the tools required. The full-time industrial schools are conducted upon a profit-sharing principle, so that the pupils benefit by whatever articles they produce. The course is one of two or three years. The subjects in which instruction is given are: Carpentry, Weaving, Basket Work, Printing, Lacquer Work, Blacksmith Work, and a few other minor industries. The purpose of these industrial school is partly to train instructors in industry but mainly to encourage pupils to take up the industry as a means of livelihood and because of this fact, all instruction given in such schools is in the vernacular.

much. I believe that Devadas will prove himself a worthy husband to you. Ever since I have seen and known you, I have felt that you have justified your name. Let your marriage strengthen if possible, the bond of affection that has ever been growing between Rajagopalachari and me. I need not emphasise the unique auspices under which the wedding is being celebrated. It is essentially a religious thing, and may it prove to you both a means for the better performance of your duty!

"It has been a great effort on my part to say these few words. But I thought it was essential for me to bless you, and warn you of the great responsibility you are taking upon yourselves. May God protect you! Only He protects, for He is the father, mother, and friend, everything rolled in one. Let your life be a dedication to the service of the motherland, and of humanity. May you both ever be humble, and may you both walk in fear of God alw y!"

The Jaffna Urban District Council NOTICE.

Applications for the post of Assessors for the Town of Jaffna for the year 1934 will be received by the Chairman, Urban District Council, Jaffna, till 12 noon on Saturday the 1st July 1933.

Applicants should be residents of the Jaffna Urban area and should possess a fair knowledge of English and Tamil and experience in the valuation of properties.

A remuneration of Rs. 180/- will be paid for each Assessor.

R. R. Nalliah,

Chairman, U. D. C.
Office of the Urban District Council,
Jaffna, June 16, 1933.

Mis. 46, 22 6-33.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1933.

HOW MONEY GOES WEST.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY A Resolution of the State Council in June 1932 to consider the Report of the Colonial Auditor for 1929-30 and the Report of the Auditor General for 1930-31 signed their report in February this year. The Report is now published as a Sessional Paper (XII of 1933) and is available to the public at the moderate price of Rs. 1.50 per copy.

We would recommend to our readers to buy a copy of the report and acquaint themselves of the ways in which the revenue of the country is frittered away by Departmental chiefs who are paid sterling salaries for their supposed high qualification and capacity for economical and efficient management of the departments committed to their care. The report is a veritable store-house of curious information regarding the careless, even reckless, manner in which public funds are handled and the readiness shown by superior officers to excuse or condone lapses on the part of their subordinates. The report reveals the existence of a convention of mutual protection among higher officers, not unlike that which subsists among Freemasons. The reader will find in the report convincing evidence of the impotence of the State Council to control or supervise the expenditure of funds voted by it for the various services. Once the budget is passed and the estimates sanctioned, the different Heads of Departments proceed to disburse the votes obtained by them, subject to the control of the Financial Secretary and the Governor or the Colonial Secretary.

Under the present constitution the State Council has been denied control over 51% of the revenue, representing salaries, pensions and allowances payable to the members of the Public Service. Their responsibility for expenditure incurred by the Department ceases with the allocation of the annual and supplementary votes. Even the different committees which are supposed to be in charge of the Departments, over which they preside, would seem to have no effective control over the permanent Heads who carry on the affairs of the several departments. The Auditor-General scrutinises the public accounts and submits his Report to the State Council which, in turn, appoints a committee to consider

the report. The recommendations of the committee may be useful for future guidance if only Government would accept them. The valuable recommendations of the Committee on Accounts (1928-29) have been ignored by Government and the errors of the past have been repeated in the years following.

The new constitution has deprived the people of the "power of the purse" and the control the old "Finance Committee" had over expenditure of public revenue. The Financial Secretary is now vested with the powers of superintendence over finance and his authority alone now suffices to secure absolution for the carelessness, even recklessness, of Departmental Heads and their trusted subordinates. The Auditor General (Mr. O. E. GOONETILLEKE) has, however, drawn the attention of the State Council to the necessity of providing for the appointment of a Standing Committee on Public Accounts, in powers and procedure similar to the Public Accounts Committee of England. The Financial Secretary is opposed to obtaining votes for write-offs in the event of misappropriation of revenue collections and would certainly wish to continue the present procedure of the Treasury according to the necessary sanction. This might do for purposes of audit but the State Council is in complete ignorance of the way revenue is accounted for till many months after the event, when the Public Accounts Committee refers to it.

The reader will find ample material in the Report to decide for himself the evils which flow from the almost uncontrolled authority the Governor's Government exercise in the management of the finances of the country. The Notes of Evidence appended to the Report should prove an interesting study to the average reader as well as the student of public affairs.

The reader will find that without a single exception the Heads of spending Departments have indented stores in excess of visible requirements and in not a few instances, the stores have become obsolete and, therefore, a dead loss to the country. Ever asking for more and more from the State Council, the Heads of Departments have not curbed their passion for extravagance even in years of depression. Indeed, there is no reason for them to want to cut the coat according to the cloth or to make a rupee go farther than it did during the days of abundance. Their pay, allowance and batta are safe in the hands of the Governor. The State Council has no control over their discipline and they are not responsible to it for the performance of their duty. These British "birds of passage and of prey" have only one object in life—to complete a period of service and return to their home country with a handsome pension. They need not pay any heed to the interests of this country so long as their own interests are safe. Within very wide limits they can always indulge their own whims and fancies. The authority of the Chief Secretary or the Governor or the Colonial Secretary could always be relied upon to save them from serious consequences. The doctrine underlying the policy of readiness to wink at, connive and excuse the sins of British officers is that British prestige should not be lowered in the eyes of "native" peoples by punishing officers of British

nationality. There are many ways of getting a peccant British officer out of harm's way. One is to retire him on pension paying him compensation for loss of service. Another and a more convenient way is to hurry him away from the Island on medical advice.

Whatever else he is not, the Britisher (or Briton) is intensely patriotic. Let us see if evidence could be had in the Report on this point. If Ceylon decides upon borrowing money for her national requirements, no one thinks of raising a loan in Ceylon itself. No, that is uneconomical. The loan must be raised by the Crown Agents who will, of course, be entitled to their commission for under-writing. The September 1931 issue of our loan in the English market was sold at 95 and rose by six points in four months, shewing how over favourable the offer was for the investor. Our investments yield interest at 4%, whereas, we pay the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund 6% and a further contribution of 2%. We have to pay interest on loans raised by us at 5% and this Mr. C. W. Bickmore considers a favourable rate.

The Committee recommend that the system of indenting stores through the Crown Agents should be investigated. A report was furnished recently to the State Council that the Crown Agency system could not be displaced by any better arrangement for the present. This report stated that the Crown Agents had a more intimate knowledge of the market of the class of goods needed by Ceylon than it was possible for any individual to acquire. So the Crown Agency system is bound to continue till some day Ceylon secures the freedom to buy her requirements in the cheapest market.

A study of the Report reveals the utter helplessness of the State Council to prevent the reckless waste of public funds. Unless the Governor approves of stern measures to limit the discretion of his officers and subjects them to the discipline of following some definite procedure with regard to indents for stores and their disposal, the country will continue to be "bled white" to find the fuel for the high-powered engine of Government.

We trust the recommendation of the Committee with regard to bringing misappropriation of revenue collections to the notice of the Legislature, the appointment of a Standing Committee on Accounts and the creation of an Indent Board will be accepted by Government in a spirit of relieving the taxpayer of the growing burden of taxation and giving him reasonable service for the money he pays.

Colombo Mail Derailed

8 HOURS LATE ON TUESDAY

Monday's night mail train from Colombo to Kankasanturai was derailed as a result of its running over a buffalo between Galgamuwa and Tambuttegama. The engine and several wagons ran off the rails. A breakdown special had to be despatched to the scene. The blocking of the line many times were held up. The train arrived in Jaffna about 8 hours late.

CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES IN JAFFNA

FIRST CEYLONESE GOVT. AGENT FOR JAFFNA

Judicial Changes

The "Hindu Organ" understands that Mr Edmund Rodrigo, C.C.S., A. G. A. Puttalam, is due in Jaffna on the 28th instant and will assume duties as Government Agent, Northern Province, on the 1st proximo vice Mr. E. T. Dyson, who is going on leave.

It is also understood that Mr. Simon Rodrigo, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, brother of the new Government Agent, is transferred to Batticaloa and Mr. P. C. Villavarayan succeeds him in Jaffna.

Mr. Moonesinghe, Police Magistrate Pt. Pedro, it is understood, will be transferred to Jaffna in place of the late Mr. P. O. S. E. Silva.

Senior School Certificate

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

The following candidates from Jaffna have passed the Senior School Certificate Examination (English) held in April this year—

C. M. Alfred (Chundienu, Jaffna), A. Alphonse (Pandatheirippu), M. Arulandam (St. Henry's College, Uvalai), S. Candiah (Arasady Pillaair Kovil North, Mathagal), M. Emmanuel Mount Carmel Road, Jaffna, S. Gnanapiragasam (Ayatbar lane, Uvalai), K. Gnanasampantir (c/o Mrs. V. S. Kanaisappillai, Valayady, Jaffna), S. Kanagasabai (Subramania Vidyasalai, Vaddukoddi), K. Keugharampillai, Vaddukoddi East), S. Kumaraswamy (Sivan Kovil South Tirunelveli), S. Kurukiripamoorthy, ("Sbed View," Kankasanturai), Sinoappillai Mallaganam (Thoppu, Atechevely), C. S. Rasya ("Poomany Villa", Anaicottai North, Manipay), C. Sadasivam (c/o S. K. Kumaravelu, Government A. V. Muslim School, Thihariya, Veyangoda), V. Seevaratnam (Poiddy, Punnalaikkadduvan), V. Sivasupramaniam, (P. V.'s Office, Kandarimadam, Jaffna), A. Subramaniam (Avaicadu, Atechevely), M. Suppiah Wandier Walau, Uduvil), C. Veerasingham (Pirappankulam, Vannarponnai), V. Chinniah (Mahiarity, Chinnakam), P. Wijayaratham, (c/o M. Ponniah, retired P. M., Alaveddy North).

Lanka Ayur. Medical College

The following students have been declared to have passed in the L. A. M. examination held in March 1933, by the Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College, Jaffna—

3RD YEAR
1 G. B. Antony, 2 N. Annamalai and 3 John Bastianpillai.
2ND YEAR
1 K. F. Thomas and 2 A. Selvarajah
1ST YEAR
1 K. Ponnampalam, 2 T. E. Thambayyah and 3 K. Kumaraswamy.

The students mentioned below have passed in the following subjects.

3RD YEAR
1. S. Arulampalam—Salliam, Salakiam, Agatham, Racam, Jeevaradjamitham, Pararasasegaraw.
1ST YEAR
J. Navaretnam and V. N. Rajah—Anatomy, Hygiene, Zoology, Chemistry.
T. E. Rasiah—Hygiene, Zoology, Botany, Chemistry.

The Late Sir Alexander Wood Renton.

Sir Alexander Wood Renton, former Chief Justice of Ceylon, died in London on the 19th instant. He came to Ceylon in 1904 as Puisne Justice. He acted as Chief Justice in 1913, and a year later was permanently installed in that Office. He retired in 1918.

Ceylon Trade Representative

In Italy

IL DUCE'S COMPLIMENT TO CEYLON GOVT.

More Ceylon Copra To Italy

I understand, writes "Gamma", in the "Times of Ceylon", that Mr. Sri Padmanathan, who left Ceylon in May last, as its accredited Trade Representative, in order to explore the possibilities of extending the Island's trade with such countries as Egypt, Italy, and the Southern European countries, reached Rome on May 31st.

He was met, at Naples, by an official on behalf of the Il Duce, who presented the latter's compliments to the Ceylon Government, and facilitated Mr. Padmanathan's departure to Rome.

I learn that immediately on his arrival in Rome, Mr. Padmanathan got into touch with the British Consul, and the British Commercial Counsellor (Mr. Turner), whose wide experience and knowledge of commercial conditions, in Italy today, proved of great assistance to him.

The other places visited were the Italian National Institute of Exportation, and the Ministry of Corporations, where Mr. Padmanathan was received by the Director-General of Commerce for Italy. The Ministry, I learn, is preparing all the information which would be of value to Mr. Padmanathan, and he will, on receipt of this report, leave for Genoa.

At the Institute of Exportation, Mr. Padmanathan, I gather, was informed that the exports of Ceylon copra to Italy had increased since the beginning of the year and showed signs of further improvement, but the exports of coconut oil have declined sharply.

Solicitude for Proctors

BATTICALOA GOVT. AGENT ON DEPRESSION

Mr. J. R. Walter, Government Agent, Eastern Province, in his Administration Report for 1932, says that the serious shortage of money in the district entailed results both good and bad.

"Among the good results", the report states, "may be classed cheap food, diminished litigation, and decreased expenditure on drink; but these hardly outweigh the bad results, viz., impoverishment of the proctors and educated classes, a lower standard of living all round, great difficulty in recovery of rents, rates, and taxes, the bankruptcy and consequent liquidation of almost all the Co-operative Credit Societies in the district and the cessation of development."

Irrigation Officers

Mr. V. Maruthappa, Sub-Divisional Irrigation Inspector, Vavuniya has been transferred as Assistant Divisional Irrigation Engineer to Kiliachchi where he relieves Mr. Somanathan, who proceeds to Kalmunai.

Visitors From Batticaloa

Mr. S. Balasingham, Superintendent of Excise, Batticaloa, with Dr. T. S. M. Samahim, D. M. O., Batticaloa, Mr. A. Ragnathan, Superintendent of Electric Power House and Mr. K. Thurasingham, Agricultural Officer, arrived here on Friday on a flying visit by car and left last Sunday.

AMENDMENTS TO EDUCATION CODE UNDER FIRE

(Continued from page 1)

According to the present scale only if they got into the limited number of first class posts. It was incorrect to say the present teacher was completely protected. The present teacher was affected only less severely than the new entrant.

Objectionable and Vicious

The amendments, he continued, were generally characterised as objectionable and vicious; objectionable because the teachers in service were not sufficiently protected, and vicious, since it disparaged men and women of high qualifications entering the profession. If the real object of the amendments was to provide a measure of retrenchment to help the Government to tide over the present financial depression the more honourable course would be to appeal to the teaching profession for a temporary sacrifice for an emergency. A salary levy might be justifiable under the circumstances and it would have the desired response. It has been said that the amendments sought to arrest the annually recurring increase in the expenditure of secondary schools. But the real need was to relieve the present revenue difficulties. A period of depression was not the best time to gauge the future. The future was unknown and it would take care of itself. A revision for the future must not be made merely on financial considerations but on sound educational grounds and should aim at safeguarding the best interests of the teaching profession and welfare of the youth of the country.

More Complex.

Rev. J. Bicknell, Principal, Jaffna College said that the correspondence between the Minister and Director of Education on the one hand and others who opposed the amendments on the other, provided interesting reading.

The official reply to most of them was "you don't know what you have been talking about." The old salary scheme was in itself a complex one. The present set of amendments was much more complex. It was said that modern science sought to simplify things. Simplification was a sign of progress. Judged by this standard, the Department of Education was not progressing. It was rather unfortunate that they should have been compelled to protest in this manner against the action of the Director or the Minister or both. Greater co-operation was necessary between the Department and those who were responsible for education in this country. They were entitled to ask the Department and have a right to know why those amendments were sought to be introduced. Whether they were meant for retrenchment or not, whether they were to strike a blow at English education or not—they were entitled to know. Teachers and managers had strongly expressed their feelings on the matter and the Government must necessarily take notice of them. If those amendments were carried, when the general feeling in the country was so strong, their chances of success were not good and would not tend to promote education in days to come.

Public Interest.

Mr. C. Ponnampalam, Advocate said that his first duty was to explain how the Public was interested in the matter. Some people wrongly presumed that this was merely a matter of teacher's salaries and that they were not concerned in the affair. They must realise that the proposed amendments would vitally affect the future of education. Education was the root of all National progress and public must take serious notice of any act of the Government that might do harm to the best interests of education. The phenomenal progress made by Japan in recent years was mainly due to her successfully educating her people. In 1874 only 25 per cent of the Japanese population were literates. But within the next twelve years Japan made a tremendous effort and in 1883 she raised the percentage of literates to 95. But the Ceylon Government wanted to under feed education. During the past Ceylon had been spending very little on education. But the Reformed Council that possessed unofficial majority made strenuous efforts to increase the education vote and from

1928 onwards there had been considerable increase.

Under the New Constitution.

But under the mysterious working of the Donoughmore constitution the attempt was being made to cut down the cost of education. The new constitution embodied the vicious principle of Dyarchy. The Government officials were responsible for some Departments and the elected Ministers were responsible for others. The Government made itself responsible for salaries and emoluments of the public servants. They appropriated the major portion of the revenue—more than 50 per cent—for the public services and gave the Ministers a smaller amount for all the National services. The result was that the expenditure on such nation building departments like education had to be cut down to help the Board of Ministers to balance their Budget.

Invidious Distinction

Before the year 1925, teachers were miserably under-paid. The teaching profession for a long time continued to attract only failures in other walks of life. The 1925 scheme sought to remedy to a certain extent this deplorable state of affairs. It had its own anomalies. The existence of A, B and C scales made it possible for teachers possessing the same qualification to get different salaries. For no fault of their own, teachers in Jaffna were getting lower salaries than their colleagues in Colombo, Kandy, Galle and Batticaloa. The distinction was only comparable to the invidious distinction made between European and Ceylonese Public Servants in the matter of privileges and allowances. The proposed scheme carried the anomalous differentiation still further. The effect of all this will be highly demoralising and will seriously jeopardise the efficiency of schools. If the efficiency of schools was affected there will not be good education imparted and that meant the progress of the country would be hampered.

Top Heavy Department

After referring to the unrepresentative nature of the Board of Education, the speaker said that in England such matters were dealt with on the recommendations of a Joint Committee. Lord Burnham, an impartial man was President of the Committee and it was composed of 20 representatives of the National Union of Teachers and 20 others including Managers and others interested in education. In Ceylon too they wanted a truly representative body like that.

If the Government wanted to effect retrenchment, they might adopt other methods which might prove less harmful to the best interests of education. He felt that there were far too many inspectors of schools for a small country like Ceylon. They might also profitably retrench the top-heavy staff of the Education Department. There were far too many Civil list officers doing the job of senior clerks in the Department who swallowed a considerable portion of the education vote.

Attract Best Intellects

It had been said that Education was in charge of a committee with an elected Minister at the top. The committee contained many members who knew very little of education. The committee system only provided an opportunity for unqualified men to dabble in important questions of public administration. The Committee system had been a great failure. It unnecessarily hampered and delayed administration. The Committee of Education had done nothing of which it could be proud.

The duty of the Public was to see that the best intellects, the more brilliant men of the country were attracted as much into the teaching profession as into other professions. The Director had said that according to the proposed scheme it was cheaper to employ graduates and trained teachers than others. Unless a living wage is paid the quality of teachers will be ill-paid teachers, working half-heartedly, which would produce a generation of semi-educated youths.

Need for Self-Government

The real problems concerning education could not be solved under the present Government. Self-Government was necessary for nationalising

the educational system and removing meaningless anomalies. The distinction between vernacular and English Schools had to go. It was matter of great satisfaction to know the Northern Province Teachers' Association had given the lead in the matter and recommended a scheme for nationalising the system of education. The Minister and Director of Education would do well to evolve a scheme of National Education. The Late Mr. Canagaratnam made a strong plea for national education to the old Legislative Council. A committee was appointed. But very little came out of it.

Breach of Contract

The Government must also remember that in the 1925 Salary Scheme they were party to a contract. The contract will be fulfilled only after the whole lot of teachers in service reached their maximum. By one stroke of pen the Government could not get out of their obligations. The British Government had laid it down that obligations incurred in the past were solemn and irrevocable. In the White Paper on India and in the Donoughmore Constitution they had provided a number of safeguards in order to guarantee the fulfilment of obligations already incurred. If passage allowances to European public servants were a sacrosanct pledge that cannot be violated even at a time of extreme financial depression there was no reason why the Government should break faith and go back on the contract incurred in 1925 in the matter of the salaries of teachers. They must appeal to the Governor and if necessary to the Secretary of State, in the interests of British Justice, not to treat lightly the pledges of the Government and not to go back upon them. He then moved the following resolution.

"This public meeting of the residents of Jaffna express strong disapproval of the proposed amendments to the Education Code as tending to lower the efficiency of schools and thereby retarding the educational progress of the country and requests the Government to abandon the proposed amendments."

Menace to Education

Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Chairman U. D. C. in seconding the resolution said that he was pleased to see such a large gathering of teachers, Managers and parents come together to protest against the proposed scheme. In recent years no other issue had attracted the unanimous attention of the public. Depression no doubt existed and the Ministers might find it difficult to balance the Budget. But he saw no reason why the Teaching Profession should be singled out for this kind of treatment. Like others they had been already paying a salary levy. The proposed scheme was preposterous, unreasonable and unwise. The retrograde educational policy involved in the scheme will prove a menace to educational progress. It was said that those in service were protected. But how could that be when there was no guarantee for the permanency of the existing staff. He hoped that the united disapproval of all-Ceylon might prove an eye opener to the Government.

A Dissent

Mr. D. Savarimuttu, of St. Patrick's College suggested it might be better to make constructive proposals instead of passing such a resolution. He suggested that they might ask the Government to follow the 1925 Scheme in the case of those in service and prepare a more acceptable new scheme for future entrants.

Mr. A. M. Brodie, member U. D. C. commenting on this suggestion said that the speaker was labouring under the same delusion as the Minister himself. It was none of their business to suggest new salary schemes. If the Government proposals were unacceptable their duty was to say so and to ask the Government to abandon the proposals.

The resolution was carried, only Mr. Saverimuttu dissenting.

After the Chairman's concluding remarks, the meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Mr. A. M. K. Kumaraswamy and seconded Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagan.

Kandavana Subramanya Temple

The annual high festival of the Subramanya Temple at Kandavana begins tomorrow and will continue till the 7th proximo.

Burglary And Theft

TINY TOT DEPRIVED OF JEWELS

Thieves Enter House Over Roof

A daring case of burglary and theft was committed on Tuesday night at Neeravadi in the house of the late Mr. A. Mylvaganam, the loss being estimated at Rs. 600. At midnight the burglars effected entrance into the house first by lifting the outer gate which was locked and climbing over the roof into the inner yard. The thieves having opened several doors to make good their escape, removed jewels from a child which was lying asleep with the mother. The thieves then turned their attention on another child lying closely. When they attempted to take away the jewels of the second child, it woke up and raised an alarm. The thieves escaped and no trace of them has been found.

RAIL FREIGHT TO JAFFNA

REDUCED RATES FOR LARGE CONSIGNMENTS

To Attract More Traffic

The Railway authorities have decided immediately to reduce the freight rates for large consignments to and from Jaffna.

This step is taken to attract more traffic to and from the Jaffna peninsula.

The special rates are being introduced for both single and mixed consignments, except explosive goods, and are as follows:—

Rs. 13.50 per ton in consignments of 150 tons.

Rs. 15 per ton in consignments of 100 tons.

Rs. 17 per ton in consignments of 50 tons.

A special rate of Rs. 12.50 is already in force for such consignments in lots of 200 tons.

The present ordinary rate ranges from Rs. 20.03 per tons for goods in the first class, to Rs. 59.39 per ton for goods in the 12th class.

The reduction is being made in order to attract traffic now being carried by the sea route.

The Railway authorities are also considering the reduction of freight on an important commodity. The statistics reveal that the railway carries a small percentage of this commodity compared with other traffic and the present is considered the most opportune time to effect a reduction.

Medicinal Claims Of Tea

(Continued from page 1)

is rest and not stimulation or excitement. Every good action is followed by equally bad reaction. Tea is a habit-producing drink and one who once becomes addicted to it, generally goes on to excess. The opinion of many eminent physicians testify to the fact that over-use of tea acts as a predisposing factor in the etiology of diseases like nervousness, palpitation, tremor of hands, lithiasis etc.

Nothing is further away from truth than the claim made for tea as a food. A food to be worth the name, must possess the two-fold qualities of providing the living body with useful energy and repairing the tissue waste due to daily wear and tear of life. None of these qualities are present in tea. It is a drink, which acts like a drug, and as such, it so modifies the system as to make one apparently feel energetic without yielding up true energy to the body.

Mahatmaji's Health

MILK-DIET FOUND UNSUITABLE

Advised to Take Walks.

Poona, June 17.

It is learnt that the doctors opined that the milk-diet on which Mr. Gandhi was tried for the past few days did not suit him. They have prescribed brown bread, butter and jellies, as also fruits. This, they expect, will give him the required nourishment.

GANDHIJI ADVISED TO TAKE WALKS IN VERANDAH

Poona, June 17.

Doctors have advised Gandhiji to take walks four times a day in the big verandah round the hall where he is now lying. (Hindu.)

Obituary.

MR. V. VALLIPURAM.

The death occurred last Thursday at Urumparai of Mr. V. Vallipuram, retired Apothecary.

The funeral took place the next day and was largely attended. Mr. V. Rajanayagam of the C. G. R., eldest son of the deceased, performed the last rites.

The late Mr. Vallipuram was the founder of the Urumparai Hindu English School, now a branch school of the Jaffna Hindu College.

We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family and to Mr. V. Ponnampalam, the only surviving brother of the deceased.

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Summons to Defendant.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA.

1. Marimuttu Ulaganathar and wife
2. Maruthapuravalli both of Changanai

No. Vs. Plaintiffs
Class. 2882.

1. Sivakampillai widow of Sittampalam Manikkavasagar
2. Manikkavasagar Velautham and
3. Manikkavasagar Sabapathipillai all of Vaddukodai East.

Defendants

To the abovenamed defendants
Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted an action against you in this Court for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 4290/75 being the principals and interests due on the writing obligatorys dated 27th January 1926, 23rd July, 1929 and 20th March, 1930 with legal interest thereon from date of action till payment in full and costs, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court either in person or by Proctor on the 14th day of October 1932 at 10 o'clock on the forenoon to answer the abovenamed plaintiffs, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearing the action will be proceeded with and heard and determined in your absence. You will bring with you or send by your Proctor which the Plaintiffs desire to inspect any document on which you intend to reply in support of your defence.

By order of Court
Sgd. K. Ratnasingham
September 10th, 1933. Secretary
Drawn by
P. Kanapathippillai
Proctor for Plaintiff
Extended to 22 6 1933

Note. 1. Should you apprehend that your witness will not attend of own accord you can have a summons from the Court to compel the attendance of any witness and production of any document you have right to call on any witness to produce by applying to the Court at any reasonable time before trial, and depositing the necessary subsistence money.

Note. 2. If you admit the demand you should pay the money into Court with the costs to this action to avoid the summary execution of the decrees which may be made against your person or property, or both if necessary.

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