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# The Hindu Organ.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE HINDU ORGAN AND INTHUSATHANAM.

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## Earrings for Gandhiji From Germany

### "SPARKS FROM THE SACRED FIRE"

—MAHADEV DESAI

I must ask the readers of the *Harijan* to suffer me to go on with the "Sparks" for some time yet, whilst Gandhiji is still in bed and cannot give anything in writing, writes Mr. Mahadev Desai in the *Harijan*.

Among the blessings that Gandhiji received from abroad were those from a ninety year old lady from America who, writing in her own clear firm hand, said "I am late but will speak a word of courage and hope. But your indomitable will stands waiting and by your side the God of Hosts and the spirit of Mighty Power to see you through the end of your fast, and I hope to see of your safe and happy finish, for the benefit of yourself, country and people."

#### From Switzerland

M. Privat from Switzerland, living in the vicinity of the Sage of Villeneuve, struck a familiar note: "We are thinking of you at all hours during this new ordeal of yours, but I do not know why we are not sad and nervous like the last time in September. We feel more hopeful and confident and although we suffer with you, we also rejoice with you because you asked us to help you by being not depressed but cheerful...Not-violence remains our creed and hope. You are risking your life for it. May India remain faithful to that method in spite of provocation and bad example."

#### Sheep must have a Leader

Among the letters from America is one which I should have taken up last week, but for want of space: "I have felt that your aim is high," says the friend. "You know best your duty, but it seems that sheep must have a leader, and none is better able or worthy to serve than you for your people. Of course, if you feel that your passing on will leave a record, as did Masters before you, in deeds—why, then, from my view point I would agree. But it appears that now would not be the time; especially just now when so many nations are deaf, dumb and blind. It seems living words from a living man would be more powerful than from one who sleeps in the Beyond...It is not an easy task to lay aside earthly tools when they are still sharp, polished, fitted to the hand by life's labors. Your people need you now more than ever, unless, as I have said, your vision consummates your ideal, by the sanctity and purification of passing on to awaken the spirit of your people...You are a good man, still unknown to the world; but remembered for centuries. Still your work is not done, and I am but adding an echo of your own voice between these lines. But do know that I shall add my prayers to yours, even if but one silken strand to strengthen your life-line. I and my people throughout the world shall always revere you and your efforts."

#### "Deaf, Dumb and Blind"

It would be presumptuous to make these beautiful sentiments the subjects of comment. But the writer is too generous not to appreciate certain things that weighed with Gandhiji as he took the Fast. It was taken, it will be remembered, with a desire to live, and to live, if possible, more use-

fully. It was to make the earthly tool of the body more sharp and polished that it was put through the fire. Besides, the Fast was taken for the nearest and dearest who had become "deaf, dumb and blind." "It takes a loud noise to make the deaf hear" said the anarchist Vaillant, and he chose the bomb as his instrument. Gandhiji would perhaps adopt Vaillant's phrase, but his instrument, unlike Vaillant's violent one, was the perfection of non-violence—a purificatory Fast. That it has been heard in the farthest end of the world these letters are sufficient witness. Above all, the fast was taken in a perfect spirit of self-surrender, best expressed by Pascal, "Give it to me or take it away from me; but let me conform my will to Thine."

#### "For One Among Them"

I wish I could share with the reader some of the letters from a German friend, every one of which vibrates with the tenderest emotion. She sent a cable as soon as the fast was announced, and Gandhiji acknowledged the cable with a letter full of sweet banter: "So you could not help yourself. But I forgive that long cable. Poor Harijans! They say your love for them is not as great as it is for one among many of their servants. Is not their complaint just? I shall tell them that you will do better next time."

She has done very much more than better. "I am close to you the whole time," she said in one of her letters, "and I am accompanying you minute after minute. I am waiting upon you with my unflinching Faith and Love and my prayers that are incessantly entrusting you to God." And then a sentence which throws a flood of search light on the heart of every one who would be true to Gandhiji: "God is helping me dispel from me all things that might harm you." The fast has enabled her to realise the spirit of Christ better than ever before.

#### Blessed Thanks-giving

"When at Easter end before your fast I asked you to bring all to Christ, I little thought you would do it thus and so soon; only the other day God revealed to me and made me see all clearly. You are making me love Him. And then comes the reply to that letter asking her "to do better next time": "Please tell the Harijans not to mind my love for 'one among many of their servants', for he and they are one now and my love for him includes them as well! To prove this, I am enclosing for them these earrings of mine. They were valued at about 350 to 400 Swiss francs (300 Rs. - 325 Rs.). They belonged to my grandmother and used to be my pride some years ago! That is the reason I wish you to have them and to dispose of them for the Harijans. You must not fear that this is a fit of enthusiasm or emotion, but it is my love for the holy cause and as a blessed thanksgiving to God to have spared you to us that urges me to send them to you."

These pearl earrings are a gift to treasure. But as we think of the Harijans, we have to think of them in material terms.

Let me tell the readers of the *Harijan*, and through them all lovers of Harijans: that this sacred gift given away to the highest bidder, invite offers in excess of the price.

## UGLY SIDE OF POLITICS

### Communal And Personal Ambitions

#### A WARNING

#### Mrs. Subbaroyan on Women & Politics

"Politics is nowhere in the world an easy matter. It has at all times had its ugly side, and perhaps this side is even more prominent in a country like ours which has not had scope for free development. Our people have had till now no real opportunities of cultivating a sense of national responsibility with the result that the national cause is too often lost sight of in the bitterness of communal differences, in personal ambitions and jealousies, and in intrigues and corruption. Our women must guard themselves against these dangers by keeping the ideal of national service as their constant beacon sinking the personal and the sectarian in that higher ideal."

Thus did Mrs. Radhabhai Subbaroyan warn her audience, in the course of her convocation address at the Indian Women's University, Poona, on Saturday last.

#### Duties in the Home

Speaking on the duties of Indian women she said:

"Indian women have, I think, always enjoyed a degree of respect, freedom, and power in the home, which is perhaps unique in the world, and I also think that they have fully earned such a position. The Indian woman is usually a thoroughly capable household manager, familiar with every branch of household work. Family life as you know from experience, is a very strong feature of our country, and of that family life, the mother is very much the centre and she wields an authority which would surprise the Western world. I believe that this status of the woman in the home is one of the most remarkable traits of our national character, and typifies the very innate and strong respect for women which Indian men have. This unique position of Indian women in the home is not easily intelligible to the Western world as many Indian women still labour under certain old social customs which hamper their freedom and progress and keep them in a backward state with regard to modern education and public activities....."

#### A Warning

"On the other hand, in India, a section of our people are of the view that the spread of modern ideas about women securing equal rights and duties of citizenship will lead to the introduction into our society of some of the unpleasant aspects of social life in western countries and mar the national characteristics of our home life which have survived through all these ages in spite of the turmoil and political upheavals that our country has been through. They, therefore, vehemently oppose any scheme for the advancement of women. These fears are a warning to our educated women to take care to hold on to our country's best traditions and national characteristics, imbibing only what is good and essential for their progress and that of their country in the twentieth century. It is only by a happy blending of the best

## BUDGET TO BE INTRODUCED IN JULY

### Deficit of Six Millions To be Covered by Surplus

The Budget for 1933-34 it is learnt, will be introduced on July 25, and will not be delayed as it was last year.

The Budget, as it stands at present, shows a deficit of Rs. 6,000,000 between estimated revenue and estimated expenditure. This deficit will be covered by a surplus of Rs. 12,000,000, which is being carried over from the current year to the next year.

The deficit, it is said, is due to the anticipated falling off in the revenue from the following sources:

- (1) Income Tax—a decline of Rs. 1,000,000.
- (2) Excise revenue—a decline of over Rs. 1,000,000 and
- (3) Customs Duties—a decline of from one to 2 million rupees.

A decline is also anticipated under certain other heads.

## CIVIL SERVICE EXAM NEXT YEAR

### Age-Limit To Be Raised

It is learnt that the Government has decided to hold an examination in August next year for would-be entrants to the Ceylon Civil Service.

The examination is decided upon, it is learnt, for filling vacancies created by the retirement of a considerable number of Civil Servants during the past three years under the provisions of the Order-in-Council.

The age-limit, it is understood, will be raised by two years, with a view to give opportunities for those who were not able to qualify for entrance to the Civil Service in the past two years, as no examination was held during that period.

## Europe of Today.

### LLOYD GEORGE'S OPTIMISM.

"Nations again are slamming the door in each other's faces, preparing to kill each other, but the younger generation has no reason to be discouraged. We shall blunder through eventually," remarked Mr. Lloyd George speaking at the Midsummer Flower Service of the Welsh Baptist Chapel London.

In the course of his address he professed an ineradicable optimism of outlook, notwithstanding the fact that the world had economically gone back during the last three generations, while politically Europe had reverted to the autocratic ideas of the seventeenth century.

## Habour Engineer Retires

Mr. G. W. Dodds, Harbour Engineer, retires prematurely from Service under the Ceylon Government with effect from the 29th instant.

in the past and the present that women can successfully work for the regeneration of India. Reform is necessary for progress, but it should not be understood to mean the introduction of habits and customs which are totally opposed in spirit and, in form to our ancient civilisation."

## OFFICER PAID FOR NOTHING

### Secretary Of State's Sanction

#### PALPABLY BAD

#### How Island's Money Is Wasted

"Every irregularity seems to be sanctioned by the Secretary of State", remarked Dr. Schokman, a member of the Public Accounts Committee which was appointed to consider the Report of the Colonial Auditor for 1929-30 and the Report of the Auditor-General for 1931.

This remark was occasioned by the observation made by the Colonial Auditor on an allowance of £ 100 paid to the Chief Architect until his retirement, although the particular work—drawing up plans for the University—for which it was intended was over about five years before his retirement.

#### Until Retirement

The Colonial Auditor in his Report stated:

"An allowance of £100 to the Chief Architect, sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1924 in consideration of the extra work entailed in connection with the preparation of the plans, &c, for the proposed Ceylon University, is still being continued. The Director of Public Works was requested by this Department to submit the question of the continuance of the allowance for the orders of Government, and his recommendation that it should continue to be paid to the Chief Architect until he retired was approved. As the circumstances in which the allowance was approved no longer exist Government has agreed to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State."

The Public Accounts Committee consisting of Sir H. L. de Mel (Chairman), D. V. R. Schokman, Messrs Susanta De Fonseka, D. C. Stewart Smith and G. K. W. Perera inquired into this matter.

#### Irregularity Sanctioned

The Auditor General, Mr. O. E. Goonetilleke, said, "This matter is closed. The officer has retired now."

The Chairman: This officer was paid an allowance of £100 for drawing up the plans of the University and although the work was over about five years ago he continued to draw the allowance until he retired. The Secretary of State has sanctioned it.

Dr. Schokman: Every irregularity seems to be sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

The Chairman: It was palpably a bad thing to do. The allowance was given for a specific purpose. Anyhow, the officer has retired now. I do not think the allowance was added to his pension.

Mr. Goonetilleke: No.

Mr. Stewart-Smith: Is it still being paid to somebody?

The Chairman: No. This officer has no successor; we refused to have a Chief Architect.

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## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1933.

DECAY OF ARTS AND  
CRAFTS IN LANKA.

:O:

DR. ANDREAS NELL, AS ONE OF the foremost students of art, enjoys an Island-wide reputation. In the larger republic of art which knows no frontiers and soars above the limitations which the mere historian must needs perpetuate, if only to inspire and sustain his own emotional out-pourings of patriotic fervour, DR. NELL has won an honoured place by his dispassionate studies which bear not the slightest trace of prejudice. It is only natural that a mind so gifted and surging full with the sacred and early impulses of the nation's soul which sought expression in wood and stone, in tradition and custom, should long to communicate a particle of the joy it revels in to those near by. Love that grasps and garners its acquisitions and keeps others out of its treasure is mean, selfish and self-centred and perishes by its very selfishness. Joy that perceives unity increases with the crash of each wall of separation and, welling up in a perennial uprush, grows more plentiful in sharing its wealth with others. As a result we have been enrich-

ed with a series of studies, essays, monographs and addresses on various aspects of the arts and crafts of Lanka by DR. NELL. The learned Doctor has no purpose to achieve. Students of art have no purpose other than obey the secret impulsion or craving of the soul to delve deep and interpret the movements of the national life-breath. This freedom from a pre-conceived object lends a charm of its own to the views of DR. NELL.

In the course of his address to the students at the Government Technical Schools last week, DR. NELL reconstructed with the aid of historical records, a picture of the arts and crafts of Lanka as they flourished centuries before the birth of Christ. Historians tell us that Julius Caesar after two unsuccessful attempts invaded Britain in 55. B. C. and brought under the heels of Imperial Rome the Britons who, though they were called barbarians, and the Romans supposedly the most enlightened nation then on earth, were yet as independent and manly, as vigorous and brave as any they had encountered in their history. In our own Island three centuries before the invasion of Britain by the Romans, history says: "when Vijaya leads an Aryan Colony into Ceylon, the Veddha Princess Kuvini is spinning, the refreshment she provides is rice, even though it be from wrecked ships; vocal and instrumental music, incense, curtain and female ornaments are also mentioned. Vijaya gets court vestments from the Veddha ruler whom he had slain".

Says DR. NELL regarding tank-building: "probably it was one of the Veddha communities which devised these artificial lakes. Irrigation Engineering in Ceylon in course of time acquired such wide repute that 13 centuries later a ruler of Kashmir sends to Lanka for Engineers."

The dignity and importance attached to Agriculture is well illustrated by the romantic story of a princess who was carrying food for her father and the reapers in the paddy-field. The heights to which architecture, painting and sculpture had attained under the patronage of prince and peasant have been most convincingly set forth by the Doctor and he wound up his instructive address with an appeal to the youth of the country to encourage the crafts and arts of Ceylon, for the revival of which there was ample scope in the shape of raw material and talent.

In words breathing earnestness and enthusiasm the learned Doctor exhorted his audience to rescue from total extinction the crafts and industries of the Island and said "I ask myself, I ask you, and I wish you to ask yourselves this vital question: What can be done to revive and improve the rural industries in Ceylon?" We endorse the words in which DR. NELL indicated the direction along which the efforts of the people should lie. Perhaps, DR. NELL reckoned it an abuse of the hospitality extended to him by the authorities of a Government School to probe the deeper causes, and drawing a line for his address, scrupulously kept politics out of his masterly survey of causes and effects. No one will blame him for the limit he set to his address.

The cause of the decay of the arts and crafts must be sought in the loss of the soul of the people.

The native spirit of the people was squeezed out of them as a result of foreign domination. The spirit of the people is dead and the hand that carved the message of the soul is now grown numb with disuse. The spirit which has lost its individuality glories in base imitation. It can do no better than strut about in borrowed plumes. The spark of life is not gone off altogether. Buried in cinders it glows sometimes in a revolt deep down the soul but the hand is paralysed. The blight of foreign rule has poisoned the healthy and free movement of the native soul.

Subjection to Rome had robbed the Britons of their inner strength. The Britons, so heroic and masterful, had become so utterly cowed and weakened by their long subjection that when their foreign masters left they were unable to defend themselves, and at once fell an easy prey to the Jutes, Angles and Saxons, from beyond the North Sea who had never been emasculated by foreign domination. The one and only deep and lasting result of Roman domination seems to have been the degradation of the spirit of the people of the land. If the political domination of one nation over another leads to the degradation and degeneracy of the subject nation, what chance could there be for the revival of the arts and crafts of Ceylon when England holds Ceylon admittedly for commercial exploitation! It is no wonder, then, that we are unable to feed ourselves and clothe ourselves, as our ancestors did many centuries ago. We must needs depend on India for our food and on Lancashire for our clothing. It is not unnatural that we should reckon it a mark of culture to imitate, imperfectly though it be, our political masters in the matter of dress, food, games, amusements, tastes, habits etc. It is deplorable that an ancient and great people like the Ceylonese should so far forget their own individuality and their own possibilities for a glorious future and, like sheep driven to slaughter, meekly bow to what is accepted to be their fate.

There is no other way to emasculate a nation than destroy its spirit, its culture, its freedom. Prof E. A. Ross says "subjection to a foreign yoke is one of the most potent causes of the decay of nations." The duty of every Ceylonese, be he Sinhalese, Tamil or Moslem, is clear. The country must be rid of the octopus of foreign domination which has thrust its tentacles into our culture and has made us aliens in our own land. We trust that this lesson was brought home to the audience which gathered to hear the interesting discourse of DR. NELL, though the Doctor studiously refrained from referring to this most potent cause of national degradation.

## Lady Manning to Wed

MARRIAGE ARRANGED.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in September between Colonel Eric Ommanney Skaffe, and Lady Olga Mary Manning, widow of Brigadier-General Sir William Manning, G. C. M. G., K. B. E., C. B., of Bunce Court, Faversham, Kent, and formerly Governor of Ceylon.

## The Government Agent

Mr. E. T. Dyson, Government Agent, will leave for London on Sunday, July 1st, and Mr. Edmund Rodrigo takes up duties on the 1st proximo.

BRITAIN'S DEPENDENCE ON  
EASTERN POSSESSIONS

:O:

REASON FOR ROTHERMERE  
EFFUSIONS

LORD Rothermere seems to imagine that because he is the principal proprietor of a string of popular newspapers, including the *Daily Mail* and the *Evening News* he is entitled to form British opinion on Indian affairs, writes the London correspondent of the "Servant of India," under date, June 9. He has a colleague named Lord Beaverbrook who claims to be, through the columns of the *Daily Express* and the *Evening Standard* an Empire-builder. Lord Rothermere does not go so far as this. He is apparently content to have himself described as an Empire-holder. He belongs to the gallant band of those whose slogan runs "what I have I hold". It is a watchword of all who depend upon vested interest and are energetic in its defence.

## "British India is Ours"

Lord Rothermere is quite certain that "British India is ours". He says so with emphasis at the very beginning of a special article appearing in to-day's *Daily Mail*. He appeals to young Britain to fight manfully to retain the preserves in India won for them by generations of valiant ancestors. He does not beat about the bush, for excellent reasons. To him it seems an anachronism that Indians should want to sell to their own countrymen cotton goods of Indian manufacture. Do not Portugal and Belgium, whose administration of their Colonial possessions has not been above criticism for many years past, insist upon their Colonial subjects buying cotton goods of Portuguese or Belgian manufacture?

## Of Value to Over-Lords

It happens that most of these colonists are African Negroes, and that for the present they show no signs of industrial organisation of their own. Indeed their great value to their overlords is that they are hardworking producers of tropical products for consumption in temperate countries. It does not occur to Lord Rothermere and the people who think with him, that India is quite a different kind of country from Tropical Africa, and that Indians were engaged in the weaving of fine cotton goods for centuries be-

fore Lancashire knew anything about the art. But what do such things as this matter to our Imperialists, old and young?

## Britain's Dependence on India

The following paragraph is really most precious and should be very carefully considered:

"Britain is the most dangerously overpopulated country in the world. This overpopulation would not have been possible except for our association with India and our other Eastern possessions. They brought great wealth to us to the extent, so it is computed, of more than one fifth of our national income and wealth. When we lose them a crisis of almost unparalleled gravity will occur and the young men and women of the country will know that all that lies ahead for them is a life of searching and immeasurable poverty."

## What it Means

The deduction is therefore drawn, though it is not explicitly stated, that an end should be put to all this talk of political reform, and the British people should resume, with the necessary firmness of purpose and strength of hand, the government of India. It should not be allowed to fall into the hands of the disreputable Indian politicians and agitators (who have contributed nothing to the creation of modern India, which, on the contrary, is "entirely the creation of British enterprise") and of greedy Indian industrialists, in whom the immense agricultural population of India have no confidence and from whom only the worst is to be expected.

## Obsessed

As for the present Government, it is being obsessed by the insensate demands of the Indian politicians and industrialists, whilst the European community in India is intimidated by threats of violence and otherwise into support of the White Paper proposals. Two things alone it is perhaps permitted to say; one is that the Lancashire cotton industry is hardly likely to be encouraged and stimulated by arguments of this kind; the other is that hardly any of the Indian politicians and industrialists has a good word to say for the White Paper proposals as they are.

DEVADAS—LAKSHIMI  
WEDDING

:O:

SIGNIFICANCE OF RELIGIOUS  
CEREMONY

Mr. D. E. Kulekar (Kaka Sahab) writes.—

I confess to having taken a responsible share in fixing up the programme of the religious ceremony for the Lakshmi-Devadas marriage and I therefore feel it my duty to correct a rather serious misapprehension that has arisen in connection with it and based on which some vigorous comment is appearing in the papers.

It has been made to appear that a part of the ceremony that was gone through was intended to make a Brahman of Sjt. Devadas Gandhi. If this were so, both orthodox people and reformers would have good reason to object. I do not know how the misconception started. The ceremony of Vratyas-toma is not intended to change the varana of a Hindu. It is intended as an expiatory ceremony for the lapses of the individual concerned in the performance of rituals and ceremonies enjoined in the scriptures. Most Hindus of to-day whatever be

their varna do not go through the necessary rituals which are enjoined on them according to the ancient shastras. It is therefore necessary as a preliminary, before any Vedic ceremony such as marriage ritual is commenced by any such person, that this purificatory ceremony of Vratyas-toma should be gone through. It is not intended to make a Brahmin of one who is not a Brahmin, but only to restore to every one his own ritualistic competence.

No part of the ceremony that was gone through at his marriage was supposed or intended to change the Varna of Sjt. Devadas Gandhi. Even if Sjt. Devadas Gandhi had happened to be a Brahmin by birth, but had neglected essential ceremonial duties enjoined by the shastras, the priest would have taken him through the same ceremony.

Finally, let me take this opportunity to state that in my view, identity of culture, mode of life and vocation makes the parties to this marriage belong virtually to the same Varna.

# REFORM OF THE CONSTITUTION

## That Famous Memorandum

### READY FOR DESPATCH?

#### Ministers Feeling Not Happy

I understand writes "Ganma", in the "Times", that His Excellency's despatch dealing with the now famous—or should I say notorious?—memorandum of the Ministers for the reform of the Constitution is ready and will be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with the memorandum, very shortly.

The Ministers—some of them at least—are not, I learn, feeling very happy in consequence of the interview they had with His Excellency recently on this matter. I gathered that, not merely was His Excellency not impressed with the case that had been made out for further reforms, that he considered it rather unreasonable to base a demand, for what amounted to full responsible Government, on the fact that there are admittedly certain defects in the Constitution.

The defects, however, which His Excellency had in mind was the method of electing Ministers, and one or two other matters of that kind. The impression left in the mind of the Ministers is that His Excellency is definitely against any radical amendments to the Order in Council as desired by them and the Council.

#### Disconcerted

In the meantime the delay in the despatch of the Memorandum, has apparently disconcerted Mr. Senanayake and upset his plans for pressing the case for reforms with the Secretary of State. Writing under date June 1st to a friend in Colombo, he says: "The people here are more anxious to get something from us and not to give us anything. Lord Rothermere is carrying on his campaign against Ceylon most vigorously. I do not know what has happened to the Memorandum prepared by the Ministers. Has it been sent to the Governor, or is it to be submitted to the State Council. I am greatly handicapped not knowing the attitude of the Ministers. Unless I know that definitely, I will not attempt to do anything here."

I asked Mr. Corea what he expected would be the fate of his Bill, in view of the unfavourable winds which are blowing. He has no illusions on the subject, and is already preparing for what must follow on the inevitable vetoing of the reforms he and his colleagues have set their hearts on obtaining.

#### A Gilbertian Farce

The position is indeed a curious one. There is a reform scheme of the Ministers and there is the scheme as adumbrated in the Bill. The former will be before the Secretary of State, long before the Bill has reached its third reading. It is not at all unlikely that the Secretary of State's reply to the Memorandum will be received while the Bill is still being debated. Should the answer be a "non possumus," what will Mr. Corea's position be? To go on with the Bill will be to enact a farce with a strongly Gilbertian flavour! And yet he will have to go on with it, and wait for the great refusal.

And unlike in the case of the Memorandum, the vetoing of the Bill will leave no room for negotiation. That is why Sir Baron Jayatilaka is against the course adopted by Mr. Corea. I foresee that the time is coming when the country may once again be divided into two great armies. One, led by Sir Baron, will be in favour of "carrying on," and by further negotiations reaching the desired goal. The other—who will be the leader?—will be for a "fight to the finish."

# BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

## ALLEGATION AGAINST COUNCILLORS.

### Questions In State Council.

In the State Council on Tuesday Mr. F. A. Obeyesekere gave notice of the following question:

In view of the allegation made publicly by a King's Counsel and reported in the Ceylon Daily News of April 14th, 1933, as follows:—

"That led him to say something which he wanted to say as publicly as possible.

The public of Ceylon were beginning to feel that corruption and bribery was going on in some of the Executive Committees of the State Council.

That was to say that appointment hunters were out to get hold of Committee Members and a good deal of money was changing hands."

Will the Honourable the Attorney-General be pleased to state what steps he proposes, if any, to take to test the truth or the libel contained in the above allegation?

### Northern Province Maniagarships.

In the State Council on Tuesday last Mr. H. R. Freeman asked:—

"Will the Chief Secretary be pleased to lay on the table the schedules of candidates for the Maniagarships of Tenmarachchi and Vavuniya South Tamil Division, Northern Province to which appointments were recently made?"

The Chief Secretary replied:—

"It is not in the public interest or in the interest of the individuals concerned that the information asked for should be made public."

### Largest University In The World

Rugby, Monday.

With imposing ceremonial and in the presence of a distinguished gathering including representatives of seats of learning in many parts of the world, the King, who was accompanied by the Queen and attended by the Lord Irwin, Minister for Education, laid the foundation stone of the new University of London buildings in Bloomsbury this afternoon.

The vast new building, which will serve as the centre of the largest university in the world, has been designed by Mr. Charles Holden and will take thirty years to be completed.

#### A Good Omen

The King, in acknowledging a loyal address, recalled that the University, which had completed a century of distinguished and honoured life, had waited a long time for its home. He rejoiced to see the beginning of a finely planned group of buildings which would serve as headquarters for her far-reaching work and influence.

"I count it as a good omen," he said, "that in these difficult times we have an opportunity of showing unshaken faith in the inestimable benefits of knowledge and education."

### The Jaffna Health Association.

The adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Health Association will be held at Jaffna Kacheheri at 4.30 p. m. on Friday the 30th instant.

#### Agenda.

1. To confirm the Minutes of the last meeting.
2. Presentation of the Report and the Balance Sheet.
3. To amend Rules Nos. 5, 6 and 9 (a).
4. Election of Office-bearers.
5. Address by Dr. S. C. Thiruvathoor on "Dental Insurance."
6. Any other business.

# MAHATMAJ'S HEALTH

## Steady Improvement This Week

### DOCTORS' STATEMENT

#### No Politics Till Mid-July

Poona, June 25.

Dr. Gilder and Dr. Purshotham Patel of Bombay and Dr. Phatak and Dr. Gnanou of Poona examined Mr. Gandhi, this evening, before he commenced his weekly silence, and issued the following bulletin:

"Mr. Gandhi's health shows steady improvement this week. The gain in weight is satisfactory, and he is able to move about a little. We would however emphasise the need for complete abstinence from exertion, mental and physical, in his present condition."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left for Hyderabad (Deccan) this evening by the Madras Express. She hopes to have complete rest for about two weeks at Hyderabad, and expects to return to Poona about the middle of July.

Mr. M. S. Aney and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari are staying here for a few more days.

In view of the doctors' bulletin to day, it is stated Mr. Gandhi is very unlikely to take his next political step before the middle of July at the earliest.

The Central Board of the Servants of Untouchables Society is meeting here at the Servants of India Society premises on July 1st and 2nd. Mr. G. D. Birla, the President, continues to stay in Poona for this meeting. It is likely that the Board will, after transacting their business, meet Mr. Gandhi at "Parnakuti" on the 2nd or 3rd July.

### Pt. Malaviya Meets Pt. Jawaharlal

#### INTERVIEW IN DEHRA DUN JAIL.

ALLAHABAD, June 24.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had an interview with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for one and a half hours in the Dehra Dun Jail.

A report says that it is strongly believed that the conversation centred largely round the present deadlock and the relations between the Government and the Congress.

### Ceylonese Success in Eugland

Information has been received that Dr. V. Nadarajah, L. R. C. P. and S. (Edin.) D. T. M. and H. (Lond.) has been successful in part I of the examination for the degree of D. P. H. (England). Dr. Nadarajah is the eldest son of Mr. K. S. Veeravagu, Notary Public, Vannarponnai.

### Lectures in Chilaw

Swamijis Asanganandaji and Vipulanandaji of the Ramakrishna Mission were on a lecture tour in Chilaw. They delivered three lectures, two in English and one in Tamil to a crowded audience at the District Court Hall, Chilaw, on the following dates on the following subjects:—

- 20-6-33 Need of Religion
  - 21-6-33 Elevation of the Depressed Classes (in Tamil)
  - 22-6-33 Path of Action.
- Mr. F. T. Proctor presided over the English lectures and Sambasiva Kurukal over the Tamil lecture. (Cor.)

### Ramanatheshvaram Temple

A Sankabhishekam will be performed at Ramanatheshvaram Temple (in the Jambanathan College Grounds) on Sunday the 2nd proximo between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.

# TEACHERS SALARY SCHEME

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO WITHHOLD ADOPTION

### Fuller Consultation With Teachers

It is learnt that the Executive Committee of Education has at its meeting held on Tuesday decided to defer the adoption of the new scheme of graded posts and salaries for teachers in assisted vernacular and bilingual schools.

This decision was made, it is learnt, to withhold the operation of the new scheme for a fuller consultation with the teaching profession.

### Hindu Board of Education.

#### SPECIAL MEETING OF DIRECTORS.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hindu Board of Education was held on Wednesday the 21st June, 1933 at 4.30 p. m. at the Parameswara College, Thirunelveli, with Mr. S. Candiah in the Chair.

There were present, Messrs. S. Candiah, (Vice President) Dr. A. Kandiah, (Secretary), C. K. Swaminathan, B.A., S. Rajaratnam, (General Manager), V. Wijayaratham, S. Sabapathy, V. Pasupathipillai, K. Aiyadurai, (Proctor and Member U.D.C.), V. Ramasamy, S. Natesan, (Principal Parameswara College), S. Sivapadasundaram, A. Coomaraswamy, M. A. (Acting Principal Hindu College, Jaffna) Dr. V. Subramaniam, (Ayurvedic Physician) V. Selvadurai, S. Krishnaswamy Iyer, B. A. (Head-Master Hindu English School Araly), S. Swaminathan, B. A. (Principal Saiva Training Institute) Vidhan Ramalingam and V. Venayagamoorthy.

Mr. Wijayaratham moved that all collections by Local Managers or Local Committees for their schools shall come into the Board in the first instance and be earmarked for the needs of such schools under their respective management, and was seconded by Mr. V. Pasupathipillai. This was carried unanimously.

2. Mr. Wijayaratham then moved that "this Board directs that in future all accounts shall come under the two headings—receipts and expenditure for each school. This was duly seconded and passed unanimously.

3. Mr. Wijayaratham moved and Mr. V. Ramasamy seconded that "the Committee be authorised to execute a mortgage Bond in favour of Mr. K. Aiyadurai for the amounts due by the Board to Messrs K. Aiyadurai and R. M. Velupillai, provided the former pays money to pay off all dues to the latter, and to hypothecate such of the land as decided by the Committee, and accepted by Mr. K. Aiyadurai, and to settle all terms of the loan. The Secretary and Treasurer be authorised to sign all documents necessary to give effect for the said purpose." This was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

The resignation of Dr. A. Kandiah the Secretary was accepted. A vote of appreciation of the work done by Dr. Candiah was proposed by Mr. S. Rajaratnam and was fully endorsed by the president, Mr. S. Candiah. This was carried with acclamation.

Mr. S. Rajaratnam proposed and Mr. V. Ramasamy seconded that Mr. V. Sathasivampillai be elected a Director to fill the existing vacancy in "set C."

Mr. K. Aiyadurai proposed and Mr. W. Wijayaratham seconded that Mr. C. K. Swaminathan be elected Secretary. This was carried unanimously.

Mr. S. Rajaratnam proposed and Mr. V. Pasupathipillai seconded that Mr. Sabapathy be elected a member of the committee in place of Mr. C. K. Swaminathan.

The meeting terminated at 6 p.m.

# DIGNITY OF LABOUR

## Graduate Turns Scavenger

### KARACHI EXAMPLE

#### Principal's Advice To Ceylon Youth

We have graduate Rickshaw-pullers in Calcutta. In Karachi the municipality has appointed a Bengalee, Mr. Amal Goswami, who is a B. A. of the Oxford University as a sweeper for the Municipal office, says the "Patrika" of Calcutta. Mr. Goswami, it is reported, cleaned all the lavatories of the municipal buildings. A crowd collected to see him do it. All this is very well and those who preach in season and out of season the dignity of labour will no doubt be pleased. But what will become of the sweepers, the rickshaw-wallas and others of the same occupation who have from now to face a harder competition? A country that has no room for its highly educated people for occupations suited to their education and ability can only offer one explanation, e.g., that its affairs are not controlled by the people of the country.

### Teach Children Dignity of Labour

"We must teach children the dignity of labour and to be independent. In Ceylon when a person acquires a knowledge of English it is assumed that he should not do any manual work. I beg and implore you teachers to teach our children to be independent". The above remarks were made by Dr. C. Amirthalingam, Principal of the Rahula Vidyalaya, Mataara, during the course of an address delivered under the auspices of the Sri Sumangala Vidyalaya Teachers' Association, at the Vidyalaya Hall, Weligama on Sunday.

Dr. Amirthalingam in an address said boys and girls should be taught to fit themselves for any occupation. The dignity of labour should be taught in our elementary and secondary schools."

Mrs. Amirthalingam deplored the fact that mothers entrusted their children entirely to ayahs. If a hundred children were attending the kindergarten class in a school it was not an uncommon sight to see a hundred ayahs on the school premises.

### Review.

#### JAFFNA COLLEGE MISCELLANY

The April number of the Magazine a copy of which has been kindly sent us, contains valuable information on the progress of the oldest American educational institution in Ceylon. A historical sketch of the Jaffna College, an account of the activities of its various departments afford interesting reading. The College possesses a library of over 5500 volumes. Some of which are rare old books in Tamil literature and on the History of Ceylon. The Magazine contains all what is required to be known of the College. We thank the Editor for the copy sent us.

### Books Received.

"Paraphrase and Substance of SELECTIONS FROM JOHN KEATS with Test Papers and Model Answers" for Cambridge Senior. (50 cents). By S. Subramaniam B.A., Hindu College, Manipay.

"Thiruvathavoorndigal Puranam" (in Tamil) by K. Kurumootchi Iyer. We thank the authors for the copies sent to us.

## Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

The Thirty-Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders was held on 12th April 1933, Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama presiding.

In moving the adoption of the Report, the Chairman said:—

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The new business amounted to Rs. 1,11,55,000—that is an increase of over six lakhs on the previous year. The total number of policies in force is 55,922 for Rs. 10,91,96,000 Sum Assured.

Claims by death and by maturity of Endowment assurances call for little comment except to point out as you have no doubt noticed that as much as Rs. 26,15,000 was paid for Endowment assurances which matured during the lifetime of the assured.

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