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The Challenge Of Tomorrow

Wanted A New Vital Sensibility

By Homer P. Rainey.

If there was ever a time in the history of religion when a vision of a new world was needed, that time is today. This is no time to look backward. An old era is passing and a new one is struggling to be born. This is no time to lie on our beds and dream dreams, and to speak in platitudes and to sound old shibboleths. A whole social order is crumbling before our eyes. Someone has said that "we possess orientation when there does not exist in our minds the least doubt of the positions of north and south, the ultimate goals which serve the purpose of ideal indicative points for the guidances of our faculty of action and of our movements." We possess disorientation when we are not sure of our points of reference, and when our ultimate goals are obscured. We are in a state of disorientation today.

Battle Over Capitalism

If anyone doubts that we are living in an age of utter confusion let him consider some of the conflicts of the present generation. Let us be specific. Consider the battle that is waging over capitalism. Only a short decade ago it was little short of high treason to question the sacredness of the capitalistic system. Today it is being challenged in every quarter and the mass of men are not so sure as they were ten years ago that the traditional system of capitalism is the best type of economic organization. Consider the present upheaval in the governmental system of the world. Fifteen years ago no one believed that the present dictatorships in Russia, Italy, and Germany could be possible. And certainly in the United States no one dared question the eternal rightness of democracy. Think of what we have witnessed in the last two months. We believe what has happened only because we have seen it with our own eyes. Consider again the collapse of moral standards and the present conflict over moral values. Talk with almost anyone you meet who will discuss religion and theology honestly, and observe the vagueness of their religious concepts, and the instability of their faith.

Men, today, have lost confidence in the concepts and institutions of the old order. That old era was characterized by several fundamental concepts.

Need For A New Motive

Today that old order is decaying under the impulse of a new spirit and a process of rejuvenation. There is no doubt that we are now entering a new era. "Humanity," says Mr. Whitehead, "is in one of its rare moods of shifting its outlook." To understand history we must know the changes which take place in the minds of men.

Our world needs a new vital sensibility. The time demands a new concept—a new motive—as vital, dynamic, and revolutionary as that provided by Martin Luther in order that the creative powers of this generation

may be released. The supreme challenge to this generation of youths is to find that new vital sensibility and to interpose it in such definite and concrete terms that it may be understood by the masses of the population. Before we can meet this challenge effectively we must understand what it is. Christ rebuked his disciples severely that they were unable to predict the weather, but they were unable to understand the signs of the times. We lay ourselves open to the same criticism, if we do not diagnose correctly the factors of contemporary life and make an adequate adaptation of our teachings and our programme to them. It is essential, therefore, that we study some of the most significant factors in this new situation.

In The Lap Of Youth

In the first place, our youths must understand that in ten, fifteen, and twenty years they and their contemporaries will be in full control, and will have full responsibility for the leadership of our society. It is going to be their world, and whatever of good or ill there will be in it will be of their own making. This generation of youths is not responsible for the debacle of the World War and for the sorry mess we are in, but they cannot shirk the responsibility of taking the situation that is laid in their laps, and constructing a new and better world out of it. This demand for leadership is staggering in its significance. No generation of youths have ever faced such tremendous responsibility.

If the next generation of the world does not go Communist or Nazi, it will only be because the youths of the world can offer the world a more vital and satisfactory substitute for Communism and Nazism. Let us not be deceived about this matter. Whatever one may think of Communism, it has certainly released a new and powerful impulse into the world's thought, and it can only be defeated by one more vital and powerful than itself. There is no possible escape from these alternatives. The issues are as clear as the noonday sun. A devitalized and prostrate Christianity, a corrupt and morally degenerated capitalism, and a political system operated by the lowest third of intellectual capacity and moral integrity cannot hope to compete successfully with a system so vital and virile as modern Communism. What are we going to do about it? That is a question which the youth must answer.

Back to Human Values

The second factor in the new challenge for youth is to be found in the fact that all the major intellectual professions, such as law, medicine, engineering, and teaching, are saturated with well-trained men. There is a great surplus of candidates for positions in all these fields, and there is an increasing supply coming on through our public school system. All of these professions are now using rather rigid methods of selection and elimination of candidates. This means that competition for places of leadership in all the professions is becoming terrific. Only those most capable are able to survive. This means that if one achieves a place of leadership he must do it on the basis of sheer ability, and that one's training and preparation must be of a high order.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Public Health Of Ceylon

LOWEST DEATH RATE IN SABARAGAMUWA

Anti-Malaria Measures Found Necessary

In his 'general remarks' about the public health of Ceylon in 1932, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services says:

The Western Province experienced a very healthy year and records the exceptionally low death rate of 16.8 per thousand. Malaria did not occur anywhere in epidemic form. There was less dysentery and rather less enteric than in 1931. Chickenpox and measles were, however, much more prevalent than usual though both diseases were mild in type and had an almost negligible death rate. At the end of the year smallpox broke out in epidemic form following the introduction of the infection from India.

In the Central Province there were no severe outbreaks of malaria such as those which occurred in the Dumbara Valley in 1931. The only malaria epidemic which necessitated special medical assistance was at Meemure in Gandeke korale. The disease, as usual, was most prevalent during the last quarter of the year. A serious outbreak of enteric took place at Gonagantenna early in the year and spread to a number of adjoining villages. Measles occurred very extensively but was mild in type. Although there were no cases of smallpox, mass vaccination was undertaken at the end of the year on account of the danger of infection from Colombo.

Introduced from Colombo

The Southern Province suffered from an unusually severe epidemic of malaria in the Hambantota District after the rains of the north east monsoon and special staff was detailed to provide medical relief. There was less dysentery but more typhoid than in 1931 and smallpox was introduced from Colombo late in December.

In the Eastern Province malaria, as usual, was the most prevalent disease and occurred throughout the year. It was very much more frequent than in 1931 and was at its worst during October, November, and December.

In the Province of Sabaragamuwa malaria, mostly benign tertian type, prevailed in epidemic form with its usual seasonal rise in the last quarter. There was a serious outbreak during the early part of the year in the Balangoda District in villages near the Maha-oya river.

Influenza occurred in several parts of the Province, and chickenpox, dysentery, enteric, and measles were all more common than in the preceding year, but the death rate was only 15.8, as against 19.3 in 1931 and was the lowest recorded in any Province.

Severe Malaria

In the Province of Uva malaria is endemic in the low lying flat southern region and is especially prevalent after the rains of the north-east monsoon. Cases of the disease were more frequent than in 1931. Following a drought from May to October the Badulla oya dried up and the pools left in its bed formed suitable Anopheles breeding places. In consequence the neighbouring villages of Dikwella, Halahala, Yakkalamulla, and Ampitigawatta suffered severely from malaria.

(Continued on page 3)

PROGRAMME FOR SOCIAL REFORMER

Mr. Justice Akbar's Address At Chulipuram

"A Programme for the Social Reformer" was the subject of an address delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Akbar at Victoria College, last Saturday. Mr. E. Rodrigo, Government Agent, presided.

Mr. Justice Akbar deplored the absence of ladies from the meeting and said that the time had long passed when men could pursue their activities alone unaided by women. The ladies of Jaffna should come out of the seclusion of their homes and do work among the people just as their Indian neighbours. Speaking on the subject of Social Reform, Mr. Justice Akbar said that the social progress of a country depended vitally on its economic prosperity. Social reconstruction must be preceded by a thorough change in the economic system, which at present meant the abolition of the existing predatory capitalistic system with its self-centred spirit, and the substitution of an economic system based upon socialistic doctrines which would enable the labourer to partake more equitably of the fruits of his labour. This common basis of all varieties of socialistic theory is the nationalization of industries of all kinds.—the substitution of state ownership for individual ownership and of public distribution of profits for private distribution. This principle of nationalization which at present in Ceylon is embodied in the State control and management of the post and Telegraphs, Railways, Electricity etc., should be extended to other industries as well, which are now left in the hands of profiteering capitalists.

Artificial Distinctions

Mr. Akbar then proceeded to condemn the present artificial distinctions of society based on birth, wealth etc. In the new social order men shall stand as man to man. Human values will be primary, and money and other material things will be of no consequence. Every human being will be guaranteed a means of livelihood, as a result of honest creative toil, and will be allowed to develop his individuality, unhampered by any man-made barriers.

The speaker then referred to the Jaffna man's abnormal craze for indulging in litigation with its ruinous waste of expenditure and the consequent demoralization caused to the people of Jaffna. He recommended the formation of committees, to which certain functions of a judicial nature should be delegated, to settle small cases by arbitration and thereby curb this litigious spirit which is so very detrimental to the people morally and financially.

Mr. Akbar concluded his speech by saying that to realize the necessary motive, spirit and goal, social reconstruction must be permitted and vitalized by the spirit of religion, a panacea for all human ills. Only by the spirit of mutual helpfulness, service and sacrifice can a real social reconstruction be realized. Religion must be the mainspring for all activities pertaining to social reform.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the lecturer, Mrs. Rodrigo and the audience by Mr. C. M. Chellappah, the Manager of the College. —(Cor.)

Gandhiji—The 'Drill-Master'

HIS LOVE FOR HARIJAN CHILDREN

An Interesting Incident

Though Gandhiji's visit to Ahmedabad was predominantly to meet the members of the Ashram whom he had not seen for two years, and though most of his time was fully occupied with the work immediately in front of him, he willingly acceded to the request of Harijan friends and of the servants of Harijans to give them some time. Before I come to the talks with them I shall briefly narrate a few minutes with Harijan children who saw him without appointment, and who could not be turned away, no matter how busy he was. In fact it would have pained him had they been turned away, says Mr. Desai.

They were thirteen and as there were other people in the room, they could not all stand or sit in a row. So Gandhiji gave them their first lesson by subjecting them to a little bit of drill.

"Come along, do you know how to count? Start from left to right. Let me see how many you are."

"One-two-three-four-four." The boy looks dazed having never gone through this sort of thing and repeats the same number as his predecessor. The same thing happens with the seventh boy. With difficulty they count thirteen. The process is repeated three or four times, quite correctly the last time.

"Now tell me if you know odd numbers and even numbers."

One or two smart boys shout out "yes", the rest are confused. As soon as they learn the mystery of odd and even numbers, the odd numbers are asked to stand where they are and the even numbers are asked to take a step forward. There is again some confusion which occasions plenty of laughter and mirth. Order is soon restored and there are now two rows of seven and six awaiting further orders.

"Now those of you who smoke—please raise your hands."

Six hands immediately went up. A tiny tot also raised his sympathetically. His elder neighbour immediately corrected him saying, "You must not raise your hand. You never smoke."

This was followed by a little lesson on the evils of smoking.

"But now tell me something about your teacher. Is he a good teacher?"

A chorus of "yes?"

"Does he teach well?"

Again "On yes!"

"Does he beat you?"

"No."

"Never?"

"No, never."

"That's very good. So he has no faults at all."

"No Sir."

"That cannot be. Do you know any one who is without a fault, any one who is perfect?"

A pause for a minute or two.

"You," said the smartest of them, to the pleasant discomfiture of Gandhiji. "No. If I was perfect, would Government send me to jail again and again?"

Every one seemed puzzled and perplexed.

"Well, no one is perfect but God. We have all to be somewhat like Him and the only way is truth. No matter what your faults may be, always speak the truth, and you will never come to grief."

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Manager's Notice.

The Offices of the "Hindu Organ" and Saiyaprakasa Press will be closed on Sunday and in the afternoon on Monday for the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple Ther and Theertham festivals, and there will be no issue of the paper on Monday, the 21st inst.

MANAGER.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1933.

AVANI SURIYA
NAMASKARAM

WITH THE ENTRY OF SUN INTO THE sign Leo in the month of Avani which commenced yesterday, Hindus will begin the fast and worship appropriate to Suriya. The morning bath and worship of the Sun at dawn every day of the year are duties enjoined on all Hindus. Old times have changed and old manners gone and with them the faith in the efficacy of Suriya Namaskaram. There are, however, many ignorant Hindu women who still cling to their old faith and if age or infirmity will not permit them to offer worship to Suriya everyday, they set apart the Sunday in each of the weeks in the month of Avani as sacred to Suriya.

Many "educated" men and women who shrugged their shoulders and raised their brows in silent contempt of the superstition of "the good old dear" at home are beginning to wonder whether the worship offered to the rising sun may not be beneficial to health. Modern medical science has begun to regard the sun as the universal benefactor.

The spiritual aspect of the exercise is still a mystery to students in the West. The advantages of sun-bathing are now widely recognised.

DR. A. E. CLERK M. D. says: Long before man realised the value of sun-light the plants were making use of the sun's rays to build up their structures. It is in only comparatively recent years that science has recognised in sun-light one of man's greatest benefactors.

Today we find that in every civilised country natural and artificial sun-light is being made use of in the practice of medicine and surgery.

Says Ernst Haeckel:—

"Indeed the whole of our bodily and mental life depends, in the last resort, like all other organic life, on the light and heat of the sun. Hence in the light of pure reason, Sun-Worship, as a form of naturalistic monotheism, seems to have a much better foundation than the anthropistic worship of Christians and of other monotheists who conceive their god in human form. As a matter of fact the Sun-Worshippers attained thousands of years ago a higher intellectual and moral standard than most of the other theists. When I was in Bombay in 1881 I watched with the greatest sympathy the elevating rites of the pious Parsees who standing on the sea-shore, or kneeling on their prayer-rugs, offered their devotion to the sun at its rise and setting."

The claim is made that Suriya Namaskaram performed regularly for some time develops the muscles, tones up the nervous system and ensures the proper functioning of the ductless glands in the body. The exercises are simple and do not require any expensive apparatus. They can be easily done by boys and girls alike without having to step out of one's home.

To the Hindu, however, Suriya Namaskaram is a spiritual discipline and generally precedes his morning "Santhiyavantham." The mantras appropriate to the worship are not many and could be easily memorised even by children. We find a strong movement is busy in Central India doing propaganda work to popularise Suriya Namaskaram. The Chief of Aundh in the Bombay Presidency has made this form of exercise compulsory in all state schools. The value of Suriya Namaskaram as a system of physical culture cannot be exaggerated but its appeal to the Hindu will always be found in the spiritual aspect of the exercise. The Hindu never aimed at the development of the muscle to the neglect of the soul. To him the physical body was useful only as a vehicle for the spirit, and if he ministered to the needs of the physical body he did so in order to purify and strengthen the body and make it worthy of the spirit dwelling within it.

We hope that our Hindu friends and non-Hindu readers will realise the benefits to body and soul of morning prayer in open air. It is the duty of Hindus to initiate their young ones in the practice of Suriya Namaskaram and we cannot think of a better opportunity for so doing than the month of Avani which is now on.

INCREASING THE
PADDY YIELD

Results Of Experiments

The results of recent experiments conducted by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the effect of manurial treatment on paddy crops are published in the current issue of the "Tropical Agriculturist." They show, so far as they go, that phosphoric acid is the limiting factor of paddy yields under Ceylon conditions and that considerable amounts of plant food constituents are either taken up by the crop or lost from the soil under the irrigation system of paddy cultivation. The more essential of these constituents need to be replaced.

Mr. J. C. Haigh, Economic Botanist, and Mr. A. W. R. Joachim, Agricultural Chemist, thus discuss the results of their research on this subject in the course of the first of an interesting series of studies in the Peradeniya journal:

It has already been determined by experiment that manuring and transplanting of paddy give statistically significant increases of yield, and that the increases are economic, but it has never been asked how and why the increases take place, or whether the particular processes which in the case of manuring are based on temperate experience) are the best that can be applied. It is the object of the present series of papers to answer some of these questions; to enquire of the plant itself whether the manure it is getting is the best mixture applied at the most favourable time or whether the methods of cultivation are really responsible for increase in yield, and why.

The Method

The method to be adopted is to carry out randomised and replicated field experiments and at the same time to observe, by chemical analysis, what is happening in the plant and in the soil throughout the season. The first of these experiments has just been completed.

The experiment was the comparatively simple one of testing the effect of green manure ("Tithenia diversifolia) at the rate of one ton per acre, superphosphate at the rate of one hundredweight per acre, a broad ratio of ammonium phosphate at ninety six and half pounds per acre, and a mixture of green manure and superphosphate at the above rates, against one another and against a control that received no manure. The experiment was carried out at the Experiment Station, Peradeniya during the "Maha" 1931-32 season, in 1/100 acre plots with borders, randomised and replicated six times. Unfortunately one replication had to be discarded during the course of the experiment. The trial was carried on during the "Yala" season for the observation of residual effects. At the same time crop and soil samples were taken at all stages of growth and analysed, so as to determine the rate of absorption of fertiliser by the plant and the rate of loss from the soil. The absorption of fertiliser by the crop should be accompanied by corresponding soil losses, but it is necessary to take soil analyses to confirm the assumption. Samples of both soil and plants were taken at various stages of the crop, seven such samples being taken during the "Maha" season and five during "Yala." At each sampling analyses were made of nitrogen, dry matter, ash, phosphoric acid, potash, lime and silica in the whole plant and in leaf and stem and panicle or grain separately. By "whole plant" is meant the above-ground portions only; a very small portion of the food stays in the roots, and this is returned to the soil before the next crop is sown—the actual soil losses are in the portions of the plant harvested. The soil samples were analysed for total carbon and nitrogen contents, exchangeable bases (total potash, lime and ammonia), soluble phosphoric acid and hydrogen ion concentration.

Two More Tests

The second experiment is now in progress, having been started during "Maha" 1932-33 and continued during "Maha" 1933-34. It is designed to test the efficiency of transplanting, broadcasting and sowing and broadcasting, in each case with and without manure, giving

SERVANTS AGENCIES
AND ORPHANAGESCouncil Committee
To Inquire

A sub-Committee of the Executive Committee of Home Affairs, consisting of Sir D. B. Jayatilaka (Chairman) and Messrs. Susanta de Fonseka, E. W. Perera and G. K. Stewart, has been appointed:—

(a) to investigate the question of the exploitation of women and children by individuals and others under the guise of Servants Agencies and to make recommendations to prevent the same, and

(b) to make recommendations for the effective control of Orphanages.

Motion In State Council

In the State Council today Mr. P. B. Ranaraja gave notice of the following motion:—

"This Council is of opinion that immediate measures be taken to control by law the traffic in servants by servants agencies whereby the interests of girls and boys taken as servants be specially safeguarded."

six treatments which are randomised and replicated five times. The results will give ten effective replications of systems of sowing and fifteen of the efficiency of manuring. At the same time costs are being taken so that the economics of the various methods can be determined. The third experiment of the series will commence in "Maha" 1933-34, and will be an outcome of the experiment here recorded. It will endeavour to determine the relative efficiencies of different phosphatic fertilisers and the optimum time of application of fertilisers generally.

The Limiting Factor

Phosphoric acid is the limiting factor determining crop yield on Ceylon paddy soils. This is apparent from the results and is in accord with previous findings. When all plots are approximately equivalent in phosphoric acid content, nitrogen (or more correctly available nitrogen in the form of replaceable ammonia) becomes the limiting factor. This is seen from both seasons' results—from the "Maha" crop, where the addition of readily available nitrogen gives a significant increase over the addition of phosphoric acid alone, and in the "Yala," where treatments 1 to 3 started with a small residue of phosphoric acid but with no available nitrogen, and no significant differences were obtained. The higher average yield during "Maha" is probably due to a combination of three factors, the longer period of growth, the higher replaceable ammonia content and the greater available phosphoric acid content of the soil; the influence of variety ("Mawi" was used for "Maha" and "Heenat" for "Yala") must however not be forgotten.

Application of Fertilisers

Previous workers are in conflict over the optimum time of application of fertilisers. Sahasrabudho suggests that manure should be applied in three stages—at transplanting, before flowering and in the milk stage, but he appears to be most concerned with the loss of fertiliser by leaching. If that were the main factor one would agree with him, but the rate of availability of the manure must be taken into account, and late application of manure may result in some being still in a non-assimilable form by the time the crop is harvested. On the other hand Kelley and Thompson advocate the early application of manure on the ground that the greater part of the fertiliser constituents are absorbed during the first two-thirds of the plant's life. The figures do not agree with those obtained in the present experiment, and it is obvious that the problem requires further investigation. It has been stated above that only 20 to 25 per cent. of phosphoric acid reappears in the plant. Of that quantity it is assumed that a small amount becomes available at once and that the rest is locked up in a form which, while not immediately available, becomes so during the life of the plant. The optimum results will be obtained when the immediately-available portion is completely absorbed and the slowly-available portion is made available before harvest; whether those results will be obtained by applying one dose or several doses has yet to be determined and will be the subject of the next experiment.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON
EDUCATIONAL REFORMS.

Sir.—Our education and schools have grown up in unwanted and needless directions and do not answer our needs. They must be reorganised on some simple, rational and sound lines. I would put it that they shall answer to Nature, Necessity, Usefulness and Availability. Basing these as data, there shall be four distinct type of schools in the country:—

1. Vernacular Lower schools, (1st to 7th Standard)
2. Vernacular higher schools for higher education.
3. English High schools for higher education (7th std. to B. A. Class).
4. Agricultural, Industrial and Technical Schools.

In the Vernacular Lower schools, a second language, Sanskrit or English, shall be introduced from the 4th standard. The English High schools shall not provide in tuition for classes—1st to 7th standard. An elementary knowledge of English shall be acquired in the vernacular lower schools. The medium of instruction in the English High schools shall be in English. No child shall be allowed to enter a Vernacular High School or the English High school or the Industrial School unless it shall have passed the Tamil 7th standard. A child that does not enter a Vernacular High School or English High School shall be compelled to attend a year on an agricultural, industrial or technical school. Higher education shall be provided in the Vernacular as much as in English. Higher education is provided now at the University College for about 20 students out of a population of 6 millions and that through the English language and through the English school only. It is possibly thought that higher education or culture cannot be had through the vernacular. One or more foreign or classical languages, English, science, mathematics, Tamil Higher Literature, Music, Ancient History &c. shall be taught in such Higher Vernacular Schools. English High schools shall be a few in the country and shall be of a very high order. Such schools shall be meant for those who wish to proceed with the English higher education and for those who wish to take up law, medicine, teaching &c. and for those who wish to secure higher appointments in the Public Services. Public examinations in the country shall be opened to students both from the Vernacular High schools and English High schools without any restriction. Age restriction in public examinations shall be removed and this has much evil in it.

I must condemn our boys passing the Tamil 3rd standard and entering an English school and receiving instruction through English. They waste their energy and they never make a mark. It is regrettable that most of the English educated men, whether in the professions or outside, are ignorant or rather hopelessly deficient in their own mother tongue. It is also strange that these men control the vernacular education. It is also absurd that we should attempt to introduce the vernacular for the medium of instruction in the English schools. I would very particularly draw the attention of the public with regard to the absence of any provision for the spread of higher education in the vernacular.

Yours etc.,

K. M. CHELLAPPAN

Pattur,
3 8 33.More Exports Than
ImportsCEYLON'S IMPROVING
TRADE BALANCE.

Ceylon's imports last month were valued at Rs. 13,796,112. The total value of re-exports was Rs. 1,637,481, so that the retained imports were valued at Rs. 12,158,631.

Exports of Ceylon produce in the same month were valued at Rs. 15,155,043.

The trade balance in Ceylon's favour was, therefore, Rs. 2,996,412.

The total value of exports during the first seven months of this year ending in July totalled Rs. 109,393,150 and imports Rs. 99,627,514.

During the corresponding period of last year, exports were valued at Rs. 119,414,372.

CAPTURING CEYLON MARKET

S. Indian Merchants' Ambition

INDIAN RICE

Plea For Reduction Of Rly. Freight

That the capturing of the Ceylon rice market has great potentialities to the merchants of South India and the South Indian Railway, in view of the fact that Ceylon consumes as much as 4.5 lakhs tons of imported rice and about 20,000 tons of paddy in a year; and also in view of the fact that there are similarly other articles in the very large trade between India and Ceylon which could be handled on the railway in due course with a view to replace the imported commodities in the Ceylon market, viz., lungies, spices and vegetable etc—

This is the plea put forward by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, to urge on the Agent of the South Indian Railway the desirability of effecting a further reduction in the railway freight on rice exported to Ceylon stations in South Arcot and Tanjore districts

Sea borne Goods Cheaper

They state that it is still possible to sell in Colombo the seaborne goods at least Rs. 3 per ton cheaper than the railborne goods and unless a further reduction of freight is made the increased traffic witnessed since the grant of the concession cannot be sustained. They also have brought to the notice of the S. I. Railway that some other railways had definitely set out to induce traffic by remarkable reductions of freight and suggested that the Government, the Railway and the rice merchants would all stand to gain by the grant of further concessions on the S. I. Railway, jointly with the Ceylon Railways, if possible, and independently otherwise.

In the course of the letter they mention that the traffic had from the commencement of the reduction more than doubled in volume and tended to increase still further. A great deal of traffic was however still moving by the sea route and the landed cost of those goods was reported to be about 4 as. per bag cheaper than the rail-borne goods and the Steamship Companies appeared to be re-doubling their efforts to recover the lost traffic.

Not Possible

As it was still possible to sell in Colombo the sea-borne goods at least Rs. 3 per ton cheaper than the rail-borne goods they state that a situation has arisen in which the increased traffic on the S. I. Railway could not be sustained unless a further reduction of freight were given by them and the Ceylon Railways jointly, and if the latter were not agreeable by the S. I. Railway independently of them. It might not be possible in all cases to carry the Ceylon Railways with them for giving a simultaneous reduction, as there were cases in which it made no difference to them whether Indian goods or other foreign goods were consumed in Ceylon. In those cases the S. I. Railway would, they suggest, be well advised to act independently of the Ceylon Railways.

Two Bodies Washed Ashore

BETWEEN PT. PEDRO AND VALVETTITURAI

It is reported that the bodies of a man and a woman, both said to be Tamils, were found washed ashore on Tuesday evening between Valvettiturai and Point Pedro. The bodies have not been identified. The Police are making inquiries.

THE COMING SOLAR ECLIPSE

On the 21st Instant

VISIBLE IN JAFFNA

Mr. K. S. MahesaSarma, Notary Public, Karainagar, writes:

There will be an annular eclipse of the Sun on Monday, the 21st inst. The path of the annular phase begins in North Africa, passes through Alexandria, Palestine, Iraq, North India, Burma and South Borneo and ends in North Australia. The eclipse will be visible as a partial one over a large part of Europe and Asia, North East Africa and the whole of Australia. The times of phases, magnitude etc of the eclipse for Jaffna, Colombo and Batticaloa in Ceylon, for Rangoon in Burma, and for Penang, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore in Malaya are as follows:—

Place	Magnitude.	Begins.	Greatest Phase.	Ends.	North Point of first Contact	Angle Vertex	North Point of last contact
Jaffna	0.503	9.24 A.M.	10.56 A.M.	12.30 P.M.	338°	67°	106°
Colombo	0.435	9.34 "	11.02 "	12.33 "	348°	77°	102°
Batticaloa	0.439	9.32 "	11.05 "	12.38 "	340°	73°	106°
Rangoon	0.985	10.35 "	12.19 P.M.	1.57 "	313°	29°	136°
Penang	0.857	12.09 P.M.	1.45 "	3.18 "	325°	91°	129°
Kuala Lumpur	0.844	12.11 "	1.53 "	3.24 "	326°	110°	137°
Singapore	0.833	12.20 "	2.01 "	3.30 "	325°	135°	127°

At Rangoon the annular phase begins at 12 hrs. 18 mts. 37 secs. and ends at 12 hrs. 20 mts. 26 secs. All the times are given in Standard mean time. The times for places in Malaya are given in the Malayan Daylight Saving Time which came into force on the 1st January 1933.

Hartley College.

PRIZE-GIVING ON SATURDAY

The Prize-giving function at Hartley College, Pt. Pedro, comes off on Saturday, the 19th instant. The Hon. Mr. Justice M. T. Akbar K. C. will preside and Mrs. W. D. Niles will give away the prizes.

Public Health Of Ceylon

(Continued from page 1)

in November. There was an increase in the number of typhoid cases which came mostly from the town of Badulla.

The North-Western Province suffered rather more heavily from malaria than in 1931, but there was a notable decrease in the number of cases at Kurunegala where anti malaria measures have been in operation for some years.

In the Northern Province the heavy rains at the end of 1931 were followed

MR. DE VALERA'S FIRM HAND

Military Tribunal In Free State

DICTATORIAL POWERS

Death Penalty For Political Offences

Dublin, Tuesday

FOLLOWING a three-hour meeting of the Cabinet, it is understood that Mr. De Valera has decided to establish a military tribunal to deal with political offences. The new tribunal will possess unlimited powers, including the imposition of any punishment from a shilling fine up to the death penalty.

It is possible that Mr. De Valera intends to use the tribunal to suppress the National Guard. Mr. De Valera's decision is taken to indicate that he will allow no more latitude to thousands of people in Southern Ireland to possess firearms and a round-up for weapons began today throughout the Free State.

Wide Powers For Police

Dublin, Tuesday

Additions to the Free State constitution under which the tribunal can be established are announced in the "Irish Gazette."

The Police are empowered to arrest anyone on suspicion, including suspicion of membership of an association deemed unlawful. Public meetings can be proclaimed.

A Deadlock

Dublin, Tuesday

The Free State is virtually under martial law. Mr. De Valera has complete dictatorial powers and there is no doubt that he intends to use them.

Meanwhile, negotiations between Blue Shirts and Cosgraves with the object of forming a united front in view of the possibility of an early General Election are reported to have reached a deadlock as Mr. Cosgrave is opposed to the demand of several of his ex-Ministers, who are prominent Blue Shirts, that General O'Duffy should be given a leading place. It is rumoured that Mr Cosgrave is being urged to resign. —(C. O.)

by an extensive outbreak of malaria in the Mannar District. During most of the year there was a severe drought and dysentery and diarrhoea prevailed during the second quarter which is the hottest season. Two cases of smallpox from Colombo entered the Province at the end of December.

In the North-Central Province there was much more malaria than in 1931. The wet months of April and May and October and November were followed by an increased number of cases in June and December. The death rate for this Province was 38.6.

The Northern Inspectorate reported the largest number of cases of malaria viz., 1,230 cases out of a total of 1,615. The most affected areas are in the Pallai District and other rural areas in the Northern Province and in the jungle areas of the North-Central Province and Eastern Province. In the Western (30) and Southern (68) Provinces there was hardly any malaria reported this year, owing to the absence of the outbreaks noted in 1931. A certain amount of malaria is still reported from the Central Province (227 cases) mainly in the Dumbura and Matale Districts and Wellassa and Bintenna in Uva. The figures given do not in any way indicate the seasonal incidence of malaria among school children of which no statistics are available. These figures are merely those of cases noted by the School Medical Officer on his visits. Systematic efforts are made in the schools to administer prophylactic treatment by the free issue of quinine in tablet form, powders or mixture. During seasonal outbreaks of fever special officers are employed for quinine distribution.

RELIEF FOR UNEMPLOYED IN CEYLON

Crow Island To Be Leased

In the State Council on Monday the Minister of Agriculture and Lands laid on the table a decision of his Executive Committee to grant to the Grove Club, Mutwal, the lease of Crow Island, Mutwal, for vegetable cultivation. Crow Island is about 14 acres in extent.

The object of the Grove Club appears to be to ameliorate the condition of the large number of unemployed in Colombo and the Committee consider that such endeavours deserve encouragement. A rent of Rs. 15 per month will be charged.

The land is to be sub-divided and allotted to not fewer than 15 unemployed, who should be Ceylonese.

Salary Limits.

CIRCULAR TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

The "Ceylon Observer" learns that a circular has been addressed to Heads of Departments by the Chief Secretary, informing them that, in view of alterations in salary scales which have been made and are being made, His Excellency the Governor has decided that until further orders the salary limits for the purposes of the Public Service Regulations regarding appointments and disciplining should be, in respect of each post or grade, the salary of that post or grade prior to October, 1, 1931.

Soviet Forces In The Far East.

WHAT TRAVELLERS SAW

Mukden: Russia has been preparing strong fortifications and trench systems on both the east and west borders of the new State of Manchukuo, according to travellers coming from Eastern Siberia.

An aerodrome has been constructed at Spask, on the eastern side of Manchukuo. It is said to be equipped in the most modern manner and to house a large number of aeroplanes brought to the Far East from Central Russia by railway.

Heavy supplies of food and ammunition are also said to be established at strategic points in Russian territory, and aeroplanes, tanks and artillery of the latest type at the disposal of the Russian armies.

The Russian soldier in the Far East is reported to be not only well equipped but well fed and of good morale.

The Jaffna Business Institute

The first Prize Giving of the above institute comes off on Friday, 18th instant at 6-45 p. m. The Hon. Mr. Justice M. T. Akbar will preside and Mrs. R. R. Nalliah will distribute the prizes.

Personal

Mr. S. K. Subramaniam of the Continental Provident Insurance Society Ltd., Madurai, is expected in Jaffna this week.

Mr. S. Sanders, Assistant Superintendent of Excise, Kalutara, is coming to Jaffna on transfer.

On the Sick List

Mr. S. U. Somasegaram, Inspector of Schools, Kandy, is confined to his room, owing to an attack of broncho-pneumonia.

CAPITALIST ORGANISATIONS IN CEYLON

"Dangerous" Says Mr. E. W. Perera

BUDGET SPEECH

Not Possible To Serve Two Masters

"Born in racialism and bred up in capitalism and continuing in diehardism and imperialism they are always working against the interests of the people of this country. They are the more dangerous because their action is veiled. People in this country have a great many vices but hypocrisy is not their national vice. These associations invite them and say that they are prepared to help the people of this country and guide them through. Their impudence is equal to their arrogance and their arrogance actually exceeds their ignorance.

"For the last century whenever any effort was made with the assistance of friends abroad to win our rights both in this Council and outside, the co-ordinated, coagulated combination of vested interests have opposed it as they are still opposing it."

Thus declared Mr. E. W. Pereira referring to the capitalist organisations in Ceylon, in the course of his speech on the Second Reading of the Budget, which was moved in the State Council on Tuesday.

Teachers' Salaries

On the question of retrenchment, he added, the Board of Ministers had shown inconsistency. They had practically shelved the Pereira Commission's Report and had appointed a Select Committee to sit on it. That Committee was still sitting, and all they had done was to take off snippets at the bottom of the Pereira Commission's Report. The worst of it was, he said, that they had begun to make cuts in the salaries of those who could least afford it—from the poor teachers. Why had they not cut the salaries of those at the top? That was the proper place at which to begin retrenchment.

As regards the Leader of the House's hint of a loan to pay pensions, Mr. Pereira said that they were trying to saddle the country with a liability which they should never incur. That decision to settle pensions payments on a loan basis was, he explained, due to the Board of Ministers running away from an important issue, and because they did not want to face it, they proposed that the country should bear the burden.

In conclusion, he urged the Board of Ministers to tear away the mask from their faces. It was time they faced the fact that it was not possible for them to serve two masters.

Another Everest Expedition.

MR. RUTLEDGE INTERVIEWED

Bombay, Aug. 12.

The fact that an application is being made to the Mount Everest Committee for permission to organise another expedition, was revealed by Mr. Rutledge, leader of the Everest Foot Expedition in the course of a press interview prior to his departure for England this afternoon by the S. S. "Ranpura".

Mr. Rutledge added: "The mountain is a difficult and dangerous one, and I am of the opinion it can never be climbed unless weather conditions are favourable". Proceeding, he remarked that the expedition made two assaults on the peak, but were compelled to return due to wet weather all round, when they were within a thousand feet from the summit.

The Challenge Of Tomorrow

(Continued from page 1)

order. The new era is going to require the utmost of one's ability and application if he is to compete successfully with his fellows.

A third factor in the challenge of tomorrow is that the new dynamic—the new *vital sensibility*, for the generation must be based upon "real values." By real values I mean those that are related to personality—to one's moral and spiritual nature. The centre of gravity of human interest must shift back to human values. The supreme worth of the individual must be placed above every other value.

Narrow Nationalism

How can religion live at peace in a society based on an institution that corrupts and degrades men? And that is exactly what our present industrial and factory system is doing. The Pope recently uttered a severe condemnation of our industrial order when he said, "Dead matter leaves the factory ennobled and transformed, where men are corrupted and degraded."

Our greatest trouble is that we are trying, in the words of Reinhold Niebuhr, to produce a "moral man in immoral society."

A fourth factor in this new challenge is that a narrow nationalism must give way to international understanding and co-operation. At the present time there is very little international machinery around which a world organization can be built. International economic relations have developed far more rapidly than our means of conducting them.

Governments today are international persons, and act as such in relation to each other. The tremendous problem before us is to develop a code of ethics to guide these governmental persons in their dealings one with the other.

Putting X'ian World to Shame

Let me present to you the biting criticism of a prominent American. He said that if one will analyze all the definitions of civilization that the philosophers had given us, and if one will list the virtues which these civilizations extol, he will find that these virtues find their highest expression in the act of war. Mercy! What a condemnation! Is it possible that war is the acme of our civilization? To the degree that this criticism has any merit or truth just so far have we failed to construct a Christian civilization. It certainly cannot be said that Christ's principles of love, meekness, and non-resistance of evil, find their highest expression in the act of war. The answer is that there is no place in modern society where these principles have any general acceptance or application. A little, emaciated Hindu in the heart of India is putting the entire Christian world to shame in his efforts to apply these principles.

A fifth factor in this new challenge, and one which is explicitly implied in all that has been said, is the need for a new concept for religion. If the religion of Jesus is not functioning in contemporary life, there is only one explanation of its failure, and that is that we who profess to be his followers are not functioning in harmony with his ideals. There is no other way for Christianity to function effectively for Christ except for us to stop our petty quibblings—our "mouthings" of lip-service, and seriously and sincerely begin to live as Christ lived. A serious and sincere attempt on our part to live as he lived will turn the world upside down. Such an attempt will provide the greatest *vital sensibility* that any society has ever experienced. It will provide a revolutionary impulse of tremendous proportions.

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