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## Donoughmore Govt. In Ceylon

### ITS USELESSNESS

By Dharmadasa Goonawardhana  
(in the Amrita Bazar Patrika)

TILL the last century Ceylon was never conquered by any foreign nation. The Singhalese fought for about 300 years with the Dutch, the Portuguese and the English; and they were partly successful in driving away the foreigners from the Island. The fall of Ceylon was brought about by a dispute between the Singhalese King and his prime minister. The King joined evil companions, and violated the sacred duties of the sovereign, changed his ways and caused officials to be put to death. Thereupon the Prime Minister sought the help of the English who were waiting for such an opportunity and readily responded to the call. It was partly due to the trickiness of the English that the Singhalese soldiers were able to banish the last Singhalese King of Ceylon on 2nd March in 1815. The Singhalese thought that they would be able to set up with the help of Englishmen a stable government. The leaders exercised their inalienable right to elect a king. But to the personal ambitions and jealousies, the Singhalese could not come to an agreement. An unfortunate thought came to their leaders at that time to invite His Majesty the King of Britain, to assume kingship in Ceylon, reserving to the people the same constitutional rights that they had enjoyed under their own kings. So, a treaty was signed in the year 1815, 2nd March, between the two sovereign states and the parties were free representatives and were of equal status. A booklet, "Rights and Claims of the Kandian people" says, "It was embodied in a written document (one in the English language, and the other in the Singhalese) signed by the Governor on behalf of His Majesty and in his name on the one part and the chiefs on behalf of the nation on the other part, in the presence of each other with all the solemnities attached to such proceedings." Had the Britishers kept the promise and not overstepped, the succeeding Singhalese generations would have blessed their forefathers for the good done to them. But, within a short time the Britishers began to show their true colours. When the Singhalese came to know this, they began to revolt against the new government.

#### First Instalment of Reforms

Hence, on September 20, 1833, the first reforms were introduced in the Legislative Council of Ceylon. The second reforms took place in the year 1910. The third in 1912 and the fourth in 1920. It was in this year that all the non-official members, except one, boycotted the council and created a constitutional dead-lock. To satisfy the boycotters, a fifth instalment of reforms was introduced in 1924. The 1924 reforms worked well in Ceylon because the power of the purse was with the representatives of the people. It was during this time that the members tried to cut short the expenditure of the Governor. The bureaucrats were alarmed and to prevent such things in future, meetings in camera were held in the Government House. So, without consulting

even the representatives of the people a Commission was sent out to Ceylon.

#### Two Commissions

Two white Commissions came out from the west to the east to settle the destinies of Ceylon and India. These two countries have had a better civilization than any on earth. The Simon Commission which landed in India was received with black flags and words like "Simon go back" etc. Wherever they went they had to be carefully guarded by the Police. The Commission which went to her sister Island was however received with all the ceremonies befitting the occasion from the lowest to the highest official. The people instead of black flags waved white flags welcomed them into their midst and gave innumerable parties in honour of the commissioners regarding them as the saviours of the Island. The foolish Singhalese people will take another 100 years to arrive at the political consciousness of their Indian cousins. The Singhalese think that they are the only intelligent and diplomatic nation on earth. But, in truth they are a nation of slaves who can never aspire to march with other advanced nations. The Commission that came out to Ceylon was known as the Donoughmore Commission, because Lord Donoughmore presided over it. It went round the Island taking evidences from the people. And for this uninvited Commission the poor taxpayer had to suffer a great deal owing to additional taxes. The Commissioners left the Island with a happy heart for the welcome they had received at the hands of the Singhalese. But at the same time they laughed at the foolishness of the Ceylon leaders; yet these men think a lot of their leadership! Reaching their native shore, the Commissioners laid the facts before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and within a short time they published their report. No other country in the world ever thought of a constitution of the nature. It was nothing but diarchy in disguise. When the report reached the shores of Ceylon, people in thousands gathered together to protest against it. But our leaders paid no heed to the voice of the poor people and accepted it saying "Let us give a fair trial to it." The Secretary of State for the Colonies also threatened the Islanders saying "If you do not accept this I will withhold all your reforms and will have nothing." So, the people were forced to accept it.

#### Governing by Committees

Now, let us see the contents of the report. The report says that the Legislative Council of Ceylon henceforward shall be known as the "Council of States". Then comes the franchise. Universal franchise has been granted to men and women over 21 years of age. But this universal suffrage has been made use of by the ruling class as an instrument to crush the masses and keep them under their heels. It will serve no purpose for us to repeat the parrot-ery of universal suffrage etc. As regards representation, joint electorate has been granted in place of communal electorate. It was a nail to the coffin of the communal cankers in the Island. These two are the only two important things worth studying in the report. The State Council shall have 51 members.

(Continued on Page 4)

## DIFFICULTIES OF MARKETING

### Less With Exported Product

#### WHITE BURLEY MARKETING SOCIETY

#### Another Scheme For Travancore Market

Marketing is an operation which always sounds delightfully easy. You have only to arrange for all your small producers to collect their produce at a certain place and at a certain time and then, by virtue of the improved bargaining power which you get from handling a large quantity, and reduced costs of transport, proceed to sell it at an increased price, observes the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the course of his Administration Report for May 1932 to April 1933.

Actually, however, it is extremely difficult, as a very little experience soon shows. First the collection breaks down. Some of your producers are cut off by an impassable stream, many others have gone to a wedding and will bring their stuff to-morrow, when your lorry or whatever it is has gone, many more have been beguiled, by the sight of a little hard cash and the promise of more, into selling to the local trader, others are tied to the local boutique keeper, to whom they owe money. If they do not take their produce to him at his price, he will put them in court and sell their lands. But they never told you a word about this when they promised to bring their produce. Usually there is such a complete breakdown at this stage, that the whole scheme collapses. But if you surmount that obstacle, there are plenty more

#### More Obstacles

Your individual member must have cash, and cannot wait for it. You can only afford to pay him a conservative fraction of the anticipated final price, but to do even this, you need a very large sum of money, which you have not got and cannot borrow, because no one will lend, on the security of a lot of produce which has not yet been collected, to a society which will very likely collapse. You can hardly even guarantee that you will collect produce with sufficient certainty to justify Government in putting up a warehouse in which to collect it. If you get that far, you have next got to arrange to get it sold without illicit commissions, work out accounts of all transport and other expenses, and pay the balance due to the producers scattered all over the country. Throughout the whole transaction you will be dogged by the mistrust of the original producer, who has parted with his produce on a partial payment, and strongly suspects that distant people whom he does not know have cheated him or will shortly do so. Needless to say this suspicion and mistrust is actively fostered by the agency which formerly bought these goods, and has no desire to be ousted by your organization. On a co-operative basis all this has to be done by an association formed by the producers themselves, i.e. cultivators.

(Continued on Page 4)

## A Pilgrimage To Parnakuti

### AN ASTROLOGICAL FORECAST OF GANDHIJ'S FUTURE

By K. Ramachandra

(Special to the "HINDU ORGAN")

I pen these few lines with the hope that news about Gandhiji direct from Poona should prove of interest to your readers.

My self and my wife arrived here yesterday (28-8-33) morning at 6-30, and as our one and only purpose in coming all the way to Poona was to have a "Dharsanam" of, and pay our homage to, the world's mightiest and most mysterious personality, we hurriedly went to Parnakuti which has become sacred and a place for pilgrimage owing to the Mahatma's frequent stay there. It was his day of silence and the medical men were also in attendance at the time we called. We were, therefore, requested to call again in the evening.

#### Found Him Cheerful

By 7-15 p.m. we were again at Parnakuti, and Sgt. Triumjee, Gandhiji's nephew, who is acting as his Secretary and controlling the admission of visitors, directed us upstairs. As we reached the upper floor, Rev. Andrews greeted us in real Christ-like manner. Those who went up earlier were waiting in the verandah adjoining Gandhiji's room, and Miss Slade, the devoted nurse of the patient, led us all in at the appointed time. We found Gandhiji seated on an iron cot with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on a chair by the side of his cot. He was full of good cheer and looked quite well and strong. The last time we met him was in November, 1927, and the past six years do not appear to have told on his health or age. In fact, he looks much younger than what he was in 1927. Possibly, as he grows older and older spiritually, he is becoming younger and younger physically. There lies the secret of his repeated fasts which people like us who indulge in daily feasts find difficult to understand.

#### A Slap

Sharp at 7-30 p.m. Gandhiji announced the prayer time, and the happenings during the next 15 or 20 minutes are too sacred for words. Prayer over, the visitors advanced one by one towards the Mahatma to pay their respects and take leave. A lad of 10 received from Gandhiji a slap on his cheek for being cheeky enough to seek his feet which were covered by his Khadder sheet. I expected the boy to turn his left cheek, but he smiled and retreated. Apparently he is still a novice in Gandhism like the writer. By 8 p.m. we left Parnakuti after wishing good bye to Gandhiji, Mrs. Gandhi and Miss Slade. The last named was particularly happy to learn that we were from Ceylon. She remarked to my wife that she had been to Ceylon about 25 years ago and that she loved the beautiful scenery of Lanka.

#### Parnakuti

Sassoon Road leading towards Parnakuti from Poona Railway Station represents the wealth of both Poona and Bombay. On either side of this road, you find palatial buildings, with spacious and well laid gardens in front, belonging to Rajshs, Knights and Millionaires. But Parnakuti occupies a unique position in this cluster of mansions. It is separated from the rest by the Bund Gardens and the artificial waterfalls of Mula Mutha, as if it does not want to be contaminated by the varied pleasures of life that find shelter under the roofs of those palaces. It stands on the top of a hill from which one gets a glorious view of the whole Poona city which is verdantly clothed at this time of the year, and it has a magnificent temple attached to it. No wonder it has become a place for pilgrimage.

#### Richest Man Alive

As you enter its precincts, only high ideas and noble thoughts enter your head and you recall to mind John Bunyan's verses:—

*A man there was, tho' some did  
count him mad  
The more he cast away, the  
more he had.*

You find the truth of this saying so well illustrated in the life of Gandhiji. He gave everything he had in this world so that he may become the poorest of the poor but he is really the richest man alive today. Parnakuti provides him with more than what he actually needs. How baseless and untrue is the common notion that to give away is to lose and to take from others is to save! Money is nothing. It is man that counts. He is everything.

#### A Forecast

Before concluding this letter, I wish to give an astrological forecast of Gandhiji's future. In a brief reading of his horoscope given by me to the Colombo press last year during the three weeks' fast, I made mention of the fact that he was passing through a year of unfavourable period till 21-8-33. This was under Ketu's (Dragon Tail) influence. As Gnana-karaka, Ketu has done well in matters spiritual but in mundane affairs that one year in question has been admittedly a period of depression for Gandhiji. None can honestly deny the fact that the country is now passing through a period of blank despair and inactivity. From 21-8-33, the Mahatma's ruling planet is Venus. He is sure to give him success and influence. He is not a planet that places the subject in conflict with the rulers, and we can therefore confidently look forward that ere long the present dead-lock will end and that Gandhiji and Lord Willingdon will soon meet in a spirit of good-will and co-operation.



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## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, 7, SEPTEMBER 1933.

### HARDSHIPS OF BATTICALOA PADDY GROWERS.

IN A MEMORANDUM RECENTLY PRESENTED to the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture and Lands, the Batticaloa Farmers' Union have drawn the attention of the authorities to some of their pressing hardships which call for urgent relief. It is notorious that Batticaloa is off and on the victim of the fury of wind and rain and these periodical visitations often cost the small-holder all that he may have saved up in money, grains or live-stock. Even in normal years the rapacity of the money-lender makes such heavy

demands on the fruits of his labour that the peasant cultivator may be said to be involved in chronic indebtedness from which he sees no way of redemption. A large number of Co-operative Credit Societies which were organised in the paddy growing districts in Batticaloa had to be wound up for the reason that members defaulted in repaying advances and recoveries had to be made by process of law. The members of these societies were already neck-deep in debt to the village money-lender and rushed to join the society in the hope of getting cheap credit. And they had it alright; but, when the time came for repayment of the loan, they had no money left over after meeting the exactions of the village Shylock and had to borrow from him on unconscionable terms. Co-operative Credit Societies cannot achieve the purpose for which they are established until the small-holder is completely rescued from the attentions of the village vampire. The Co-operative movement cannot succeed in a centre where the depredations of the money-lender have not been curtailed. Lack of facilities for cheap credit is by far the most potent source of the worries which hamper the small-holder in every part in Ceylon. Government contemplate measures to remedy this evil and improvement in this direction is bound to be slow unless educated young men and honest land-lords combine to supplant the professional money-lender with a genuine Credit Society.

The memorandists suggest that in order to capture the Jaffna market for the Batticaloa cultivator, the import duty on paddy should be raised. We can quite understand the necessity which compels the Batticaloa Podis to cast wistful glances on the Jaffna market. We had always held that more extended business relations between the Tamils in the North and the East would result in mutual advantage to both the provinces and deplored the absence of cheap and easy transport facilities for the movement of merchandise throughout the year.

With regard to paddy, however, we regret we are not in a position to support the request for preference. In the first place, let us state frankly that in the present state of unemployment and unsettlement due to the economic depression any addition to the present import duty on paddy will be nothing short of a crime on the poorest of the poor. Moreover, the Jaffna consumer is not likely to take kindly to Batticaloa paddy for the reason that it enjoys a bad reputation "for the large admixture of grit and dirt which it contains. This is due to the careless methods of thrashing employed." There is already a clamour on the part of paddy-growers in this province that Indian paddy is forcing down the price of home grown paddy. These cultivators too would like to see the duty on imported paddy raised. It is not likely that this demand of the local cultivators will receive support from the people or Government at present.

The reason why Batticaloa would like to have a protected market in Jaffna is made clear by the paragraph from the G. A.'s administration report culled in the memorandum. The G. A. says:—

"But it is a great surprise how paddy grown in the North Central Province could be sold in the heart of the paddy growing centres of Batticaloa at cheaper rates than the locally grown paddy."

While we sympathise with the sad plight of the cultivators in Batticaloa, we can only suggest to the Farmers' Union to concentrate their efforts on meeting the demands of the home market by cutting down costs of production. It is futile to expect Government to secure a market for the Union which is unable to keep out the N. C. P. cultivator from annexing Batticaloa for the sale of his produce. Let us assure the Union that as the acreage of cultivation in this province extends and a normal supply is assured the Jaffna cultivator will be only too glad to join his countrymen in the Eastern Province in the demand to regulate the import of Indian paddy.

There can be no doubt that in certain lean years the payment of water rates is a heavy item in the budget of the small-holder and relief in this direction is urgently needed in Batticaloa. The Government themselves are faced with dwindling revenue and cannot afford to be generous in this matter. We, therefore, support the proposal that a light cess be levied on imported high grade milled rice and the fund devoted to relieve hardships among small-holders. If payment of irrigation rates is a hardship with the Batticaloa cultivator, the refusal of the Railway authorities to carry country paddy on terms allowed to the Indian variety is felt to be a handicap on the paddy grower elsewhere.

We are glad Government is considering the question of giving some measure of relief with regard to freight rate and we await with confidence the announcement of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture and Lands on the result of his conference with the Hon. the Minister of Communications on the subject.

### The announcement appearing elsewhere that the Ministry of Industry is investigating "Big Business" Again?

The possibilities of sugarcane cultivation in the Island shows that big business is girding up its loins to exploit the resources of this country. This time the "planters" will be Americans and the "coolies" Ceylonese. We wonder why the State Council cannot conserve the potential wealth of the country in the interests of the people and refuse concessions to foreign companies which wish to operate in this country, unless a fixed percentage of the shares of the company are offered for sale to Ceylonese capitalists and suitable provision is made for giving a certain number of Ceylonese training as apprentices in the technical branch of the industry proposed to be set up. We trust the State Council will not barter away the agricultural wealth of the country for the immediate prospect of relieving unemployment in some measure and reduce the people of this country to economic serfdom. The Ministry of Industry, we should think, would employ its time better if it could induce the Government to set up a model plant to refine palm-jaggery.

### Health Exhibition Pt. Pedro.

The Medical Officer of Health, N. P. writes:

A Health Exhibition will be held at the Hartley College, Pt. Pedro, on the 6th and 7th October, 1933. The Exhibition will be opened by Mr. P. Rodrigo, G. C. S. Government Agent, N. P. Jaffna.

## Four Vacant Seats In The State Council —:O:— CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS.

Mr. V. Coomaraswamy B. A.,  
Proctor, writes:

The vexed question of the State Council entry of Jaffna representatives is once more brought to the forefront of public attention by the matter of fixing a Nomination Day for the four vacant seats of the Northern Constituencies being on the floor of the State Council for the first time, during the discussions of the Third Annual Appropriation Bill.

Two Annual Appropriation Bills had come and gone before, and Jaffna—at least that section of the Jaffna community keen on Council entry—must feel grateful to the good Samaritan that reminded the State Council of the existence of Jaffna, perhaps acting on the principle "Better late than never". Even then the Southern representatives did not take the matter seriously because when they required the people concerned to give their demand for a Nomination Day in writing with their signatures affixed, such an authority was not forthcoming and in the absence of a written demand no private member could render any help in the matter.

The official reply of the Hon'ble Attorney-General was equally evasive. Government must be convinced that a vast majority of the people in the Province desire to send representatives to take part in the deliberations of the State Council. If this condition is satisfied there is a further contingency of taking steps to amend the Order-in-Council for fixing a fresh Nomination Day.

Underlying this reply of the Hon'ble Attorney-General there is a further barrier revealed to us by His Excellency as coming from Downing Street and evidently more insurmountable than the other two mentioned by the Official Spokesman in Council and it is this: the amendment of the Order-in-Council for fixing a fresh nomination day is not a mere technical amendment. It is an amendment involving an important question of principle and might result in creating an undesirable precedent.

It is unnecessary to discuss in this connection the right or wrong of the Jaffna Boycott of the Reformed Constitution. On the one hand it is applauded as a brilliant achievement making history and a gesture worthy to be remembered by all posterity in the whole of Ceylon. On the other hand it is decried as a fatal political blunder of the first magnitude unprecedented in the annals of Jaffna which has in the past earned a name for its shrewd political commonsense.

A correct estimate of the effect of the Jaffna Boycott is not possible for those in the midst of events. But it is clear that the Government on grounds of policy and prestige and the Southern representatives to gain time to feather their own nests before the Northern representatives come in, appear to be strange bed fellows with the Jaffna Boycotters in the matter of keeping the Northern Seats vacant indefinitely and the agitation of the Anti-Boycotters for Council entry is not to fructify at least during the lifetime of the present Council.

The effect of the refusal of the Government to fix a fresh nomination day has to be viewed not as a party question between the Anti-Boycotters and the Boycotters but from the constitutional aspect as between the Government and the people. Such a refusal on the part of the Government involves, to use the words of the Secretary of State, a violation of a fundamental principle and would create an undesirable or, rather I may add, a dangerous precedent as will be explained presently. Besides, the grounds on which the refusal is based are transparently flimsy.

(1) The object of the division of a State into electoral areas electing a representative for each territorial constituency is to see that every component part of a State is represented and that every locality and every community in a locality has its representative and no interest suffers by default

of representation. The Order-in-Council nowhere provides that before fixing a nomination day the authorities should be satisfied that a vast majority in a constituency are desirous of being represented in Council. From the provisions of the Order-in-Council, the mere ability to send a nomination paper signed by two persons, a proposer and a seconder both of whose names are in the electoral register, nominating a third person who is an eligible candidate with his consent in writing appears to be the minimum demand which must be guaranteed for getting a nomination day fixed.

(2) An unconstitutional precedent has already been created by the running of the State Council with four seats remaining vacant for upwards of two years. In defining the composition of the State Council, the Order-in-Council enacts that the State Council shall consist of: (a) Three Officers of State; (b) Fifty persons who shall be elected for 50 territorial seats; (c) not more than eight nominated members. The boycott started in Jaffna and the consequent failure to send representatives to the four Northern Constituencies was perhaps a contingency for which no provision has been made in the Order-in-Council. But the fatal defect in the composition of the State Council should have been remedied at the earliest opportunity, at any rate before the first Annual Appropriation Bill was passed by this constitutionally defective State Council.

That is to say the Executive of a State derives its authority from the Legislature for raising a Revenue for the year by means of taxation and by loans pledging the Credit of the State. The Legislature also authorises the various items of expenditure for which the Revenue is raised and this is done by the Annual Appropriation Bill receiving the sanction and approval of the people through its representatives, and any defect in the composition of the Legislature, caused by a shortage in the number of representatives provided for in the constitution by reason of representatives being not returned by some constituencies is a defect fatal to the validity of an Annual Appropriation Bill.

It may be that there are provisions in our anomalous constitution which may be trotted out to cover or give the semblance of a cure of this defect. The extraordinary reserve powers of certification etc. conferred on H. E. the Governor are sufficient to cover a multitude of sins of omission and omission under this blessed constitution. But what I do pointedly refer is to the ordinary course of procedure by which an annual Budget is introduced in the State Council on the joint responsibility of the Ministers and an annual Appropriation is purported to be made with the sanction of the elected and nominated members of the State Council as representatives of all the various interests of the constituencies and communities. That is why I said that the State Council should have remedied a defect in its own composition and seen to it that no interest went by default through want of representation at the sanction of the first Appropriation Bill if not earlier. But the State Councillors were busy otherwise.

A flagrant violation of the express provision of the Order-in-Council treating "shall consist of 50 members" as if it meant "may consist of a less number", has gone on for two years and more, thereby creating an unconstitutional precedent and yet when a section of the Jaffna people are desirous of filling the vacant seats and the Government instead of encouraging them to cure a fatal defect of the constitution puts obstacles in their way by asking for the guarantee of a majority etc.

That Section of the Order-in-Council which in the opinion of the Hon'ble Attorney-General requires amendment before a fresh nomination day can be fixed is capable of a wider and more liberal interpretation even as it now stands so as to include cases of seats remaining vacant at the time of a General Election. H. E. the Governor would be acting within the four corners of the Constitution if he were to fix a fresh nomination under this section as it stands. Yet it is this section which requires amendment to admit fresh nomination while the State Council may be permitted to function with a fatal defect in its composition. The attitude of the Executive in this matter is clear.

This is now a constitutional issue to be decided by a Judicial Tribunal and unless the matter is carried before a Judicial Tribunal the agitators would be doing more harm and making matters worse than what they were before the agitation. It is the fundamental rights of the people that are at stake,



## CO-OPERATION IN THE NORTH

### Its Lead over the rest of the Island

This was the first year in which this province began to feel the full force of the depression. Previously, decreased revenue from Malaya had had an indirect effect, but this year the tobacco trade, on which the peninsula and the Islands mainly depend began to suffer seriously. The troubles of the tea estates greatly reduced the demand for the chewing tobacco grown in the Islands, which is mainly consumed by estate labourers. There were also considerable difficulties over the sale of tobacco in Travancore to which I have referred earlier. The Boat Service and Malayan Tobacco Sale Societies have both shown commendable determination in the face of delays which have been very disheartening, observes Mr. W. K. H. Campbell in his Administration Report on the working of Co-operative Societies from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933.

#### Half the Total for the Island

The Province has 20 A class societies, half the total for the Island. Vavuniya again has an excellent record: Paddanichechipuliyankulam and Rajendrankulam for the 3rd year. Vavuniya Urban Bank (2nd year), and Nellukulam this year. The Islands have Pungudutivu Perunkadu East (3rd year) Islands Union and Allaipiddy (2nd year) and Pungudutivu Perunkadu North, Paruchidappu West, and Karainagar Valanthalar. These two areas thus have ten, but Jaffna mainland, stuns, no doubt, by the odious comparison which I drew last year, has at least drawn level, with Chunnakam, Pandateruppu New, Tholpuram Ammankovilady, and the Central Bank for the second year, Mahagal East, Nunasai, and Myidilly Centre restored after a period of exile, and Tellippalai West, Karanavai South, and Mahagal North East as new entries.

#### Honouring their Obligations

I have dealt earlier in this report with the two tobacco marketing schemes, the Islands Boat Service Scheme, the Central Bank and the Island Union. Mr. S. Thampu who has done several years excellent work as an Honorary Supervisor resigned that post in order to get more time to work at the tobacco schemes.

In general the Province again maintained its lead over the rest of the Island. Its percentage of default is the lowest of all, and in view of the conditions under which it has been achieved, is a convincing proof that the Northern Province Co-operator can be trusted to honour his obligations.

Total number of societies at the end of the year ..	210
Number of members ..	6,215
Paid up capital ..	Rs.190,014.20
Reserve Fund ..	Rs.46,078.80
Deposits ..	Rs.342,277.72
Percentage of default ....	7.55

## New Train Halt between Madawachchi and Vavuniya

A new train halt between Madawachchi and Vavuniya on the Jaffna line will be opened at Pachchidamane on September 12. Tickets for passengers entraining there will be booked by the guards of the respective trains.

## "Anti-God" Campaign In Russia

### CHURCHES TURNED INTO CLUBS.

Riga, August 5.

During the past six months a further 268 churches have been taken over by the Russian "Anti-God" Society, according to figures published here. The churches have been turned into clubs, cinemas and museums.

## TO ABIDE BY GANDHIJI'S PROGRAMME

### Pt. Jawaharlal to Meet Gandhiji

Allahabad, Sep. 4. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru leaves for Lucknow to-morrow morning. It is understood that, from there, he will proceed to see Mr. Gandhi, and will probably also have a talk with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at Lucknow.

During his two days' stay here Pandit Jawaharlal had conversations with several Congress workers and others. He is reported to have stated that he will abide by Mr. Gandhi's decisions regarding the political programme.

The impression here is that the Pandit, although in sympathy with the Harijan and Swadeshi movements, is understood to have expressed the view that those who are not keen over Congress work should take to them. For the present, he has not yet chalked out his future programme, and probably he may not do so until he sees Mr. Gandhi.

(Hindu)

### Vacancy For Another Ceylonese A. S. P.

#### HOME AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TURNS DOWN OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION

The Executive Committee of Home Affairs has decided that a new Police probationer be recruited locally to fill a vacancy created by the recent death of an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The Executive Committee considered an official recommendation that an officer should be recruited from abroad to fill this vacancy, but decided that the course should not be adopted.

### Headmen System

#### COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO ITS WORKING

The Executive Committee of Home Affairs, it is learned, has decided to recommend to the Governor that a Commission be appointed to inquire into the working of the Headmen system.

The scope of the Commission's inquiries will include methods of appointment of Headmen, the question of their transfer like other members of the Public Service and charges of bribery and corruption.

### Balangoda By-Election

Nomination papers were received on Tuesday for the Balangoda by-election. Col. T. G. Jayewardene and Mr. T. Walloppillai have put in their nomination papers. Polling takes place on October 14.

### Professor of Chemistry.

#### DR. CHANDRASENA'S APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.

Dr. J. P. C. Chandrasena, the acting Professor of Chemistry of the University College, has been, it is understood, confirmed in his appointment as permanent Professor of Chemistry, on the scale of salaries recommended by the Salaries and Cadres Commission.

### Obituary.

MR. K. VELUPPILLAI.

The death occurred on Tuesday morning at Vannarponne of Mr. K. Veluppillai, founder of the Vivekananda School, and organiser and first manager of the Jaffna Mutual Benefit Fund Ltd. The funeral took place in the evening.

MR. W. SAFARATNAM

The death occurred at Chavakachcheri on the 4th instant of Mr. W. Sabaratnam of Messrs. James Finlay & Co. Ltd. and nephew of Mr. S. Candiab, Retired Supervisor of Education. The funeral took place the next day.

## SUGAR INDUSTRY IN CEYLON

### Americans to Form Company

#### WILL CEYLONESE BE PARTNERS?

#### Enquiries From America

There is every possibility of a new sugar industry being established in Ceylon and it is understood that enquiries regarding this subject are now being pursued by the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce, says the "Daily News."

This question arose as the result of enquiries received from America about the manufacture of sugar in this country. Enquiries are being made as regards the industrial side of the project by the Ministry of Labour in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.

#### Company To Be Floated

It is understood that the proposal is to establish a Sugar Refinery and for that purpose a company is to be floated by Americans who are interested in the project. Suitable land for growing sugar cane is being selected and the necessary information in regard to the proper conditions under which such cultivation should be undertaken is being collected by the Department of Agriculture at the instance of the Minister of Agriculture.

#### Government Land

The proposal is that those who desire to engage in the cultivation of sugar cane will be given lands by Government on the lease system. The Department is making enquiries in regard to the districts where land suitable for sugar cane cultivation is available.

The company is expected to finance the cultivators who will sell the cane produced to the company. It is not yet definitely known whether the company is to be solely an American concern or whether the opportunity will be given to local investors to purchase shares.

Ceylon's supply of sugar is imported from abroad, the bulk of it coming from Java. Other countries which export sugar to Ceylon are Japan, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, the United Kingdom and Portuguese East Africa.

### Renter Attacked By His Dog

#### SUSPECTED TO BE RABID

Mr. S. Venasitamby, Renter of Vannarponnai, was attacked in his house late last evening by his own dog which was suspected to be having rabies. Mr. Venasitamby caught the animal by its neck in order to prevent it from rushing into the room where the children were sleeping and was bitten on his fore-arm. After having the injuries dressed at Manipay, Mr. Venasitamby left for Colombo by car. The dog has not been traced yet.

### Post of Inspector-General of Prisons.

#### OFFICER TO BE RECRUITED IN CEYLON.

The Executive Committee of Home Affairs has decided, it is understood, that the vacant post of Inspector General of Prisons should be filled by an officer recruited in Ceylon.

The salary to be attached to the post is in accordance with the recommendation made by the Salaries and Cadres Commission with regard to this post. The post will be advertised exclusively in Ceylon.

#### Book-Review

### 'ROUND THE WORLD ON PUSH BICYCLE"

BY K. KANDIAH

Mr. K. Kandiah of Chulipuram who set out on a world tour from Malaya has issued a book in which he narrates the story of his adventures through Burma and India. It is a thrilling story of the experiences of a young man who ventured out to explore the unbeat tracks in the East. Mr. Kandiah is a Scout and his experiences recorded with a directness and vividness in the book under notice should prove interesting to every young man Scout or no Scout. Mr. Kandiah's tour on a push cycle bespeaks the spirit of adventure which throbs in the heart of youth and it is meet that a son of Jaffna should undertake a hazardous journey even as his forbears many hundreds of years ago set out in their wind-jammers to found colonies in Sumatra and Java or carried the produce of their land to far off Arabia. It is a matter for gratification that the spirit to dare and do is still alive in the youth of the country, despite the devastating influence of alien civilisation. We thank Mr. Kandiah for a copy of his book in which he takes us with him in his wanderings and trust that the second lap of his journey will prove equally successful and exciting as the first. We wish Mr. Kandiah every success and hope that he will receive every support for putting through his bold purpose. The book is priced at a rupee and every purchaser will help forward Mr. Kandiah's attempt to complete his world tour.

### The Jaffna Hindu College O. B. A.

#### THE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

We have pleasure to announce to our Old Boys that the College Magazine is now ready for distribution, and request them to notify their names and addresses to the undersigned who will enroll them as members of the O. B. A. and send copies of the Magazine free.

Annual membership subscription of the O. B. A. is Rs. 2/50.

Vannarponnai A. Kanapathipillai  
4-9-33. Hon'y Secretary.

Mis. 85. 4, 7 & 11.

### Order Nisi

#### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8255.

In the matter of the estate of the late Nagannther Karthikesar Kanapathipillai of Pankudutivu East. Deceased.

Karthikesar Nagalingam of Pankudutivu East. Petitioner.

Minor. 1. K. Thirunavukkarasu and 2. Muttupillai widow of Murukesu, both of Pankudutivu East.

The 1st respondent is a minor appearing by his guardian-ad-litem the 2nd respondent Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 17th day of July 1933 in the presence of Messrs. Sivapiragasam and Kathiresu Proctors on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as the brother of the said deceased, unless the respondents abovenamed appear before this court on the 25th day of August 1933 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour, District Judge.

Extended to 15th September 1933 O. 17. 7-9-33.

## EXODUS TO VILLAGES

### A Solution Of Unemployment Problem

We understand that in America many persons finding it unable to maintain themselves in cities are going back to villages. In 1931-32, two million Americans migrated from the city to the farm where they are sure of their food in place of unemployment in the town, says the "Prabuddha Bharata."

In India also many people have taken to city life and suffer, whereas when they were in their villages, they had happier days. In villages one cannot get many luxuries of the city, but one can be sure of getting the simple necessities of life. The greatest tragedy is that many persons, owning lands in villages, have left them in search of some "services." The middle-class Hindus are the worst culprits, and also the worst sufferers, in this respect. One of the great difficulties which they find to take to agricultural work is that they cannot undergo manual labour and as such they find themselves always dependent on the labouring classes. But the time has come when they should recognize the dignity of manual labour and train themselves to work with their own hands. If this can be done, fifty per cent of the middle-class people will at a stroke solve their problem of livelihood. But as it is, many of them suffer miserably, though they have lands for cultivation.

The country requires pioneers who will lead the way in this respect. Nowadays there is no dearth of young men who have shown wonderful moral courage in many fields of work. Here is a great sphere of work for them. There is no doubt that in the beginning, farm work will mean a great hardship to the people accustomed to a comparatively easy life. But soon they will get habituated and find a great joy in raising their own crops and becoming independent in many other respects. This will give them a better health, a better condition of mind, and also a better tone to the village life.

We do not think that it is altogether impracticable, if a false sense of prestige does not stand in the way. We have seen an institution, conducted by some Christian missionaries, where the members themselves do everything—build their houses, till their fields, cook their food, all without the help of any 'servant.' And they all are very healthy, happy and contented.

### Untouchability Bill

#### MOTION TALKED OUT IN ASSEMBLY

Simla, Tuesday

The Bill to abolish Untouchability was moved for reference to a Select Committee by Mr. M. C. Rajah, member of the Depressed Classes, in the Legislative Assembly today.

Mr. R. S. Sarma moved an amendment to the circulation of the Bill by the middle of next year.

Pandit Sen, Orthodox member, opposed the circulation of the Bill as it meant obtaining the opinion of even those whom the Bill did not affect. As an attempt to have the Bill ruled out on the ground that it was "ultra vires" of the Legislature failed in view of the President's ruling that it was "intra vires", Pandit Sen entered into an elaborate denunciation of the Bill. In view of the luteness of the hour further discussion was postponed and there is no chance of its being taken up this session. (C. O.)



## Donoughmore Govt. in Ceylon

(Continued from page 1)

elected by the people and 8 nominated by the Governor representing various shades, opinions and interests. According to the new constitution the Governor is given more power than what he had. I shall try to discuss this point in another place. The Public administration has been split up into two departments, viz., 'Reserve' and 'Transfer'. The control of the Reserved subjects is exercised by State Ministers and they are not responsible to the legislature but to the Governor. The transferred subjects are under 7 ministers elected by the legislature with the approval of the Governor. They can only be there so long as there is confidence in them. No confidence means dissolution of the Council and a fresh election. The whole house is divided into 7 groups, and each group is presided over by a minister. This is known as governing by means of committees. These ministers are responsible to the Council individually and collectively for their acts. For the last two years this scheme is working in the Island. The people have scarcely gained anything from this constitution. The cost of the new constitution is daily increasing involving an increased taxation of the people. But the Government is neither responsible to the people, the governor would not have dared to use his emergency powers last year over the passage money and the pension money against the united wish of the councillors. The only thing that the Government did was the introduction of a Bill known as the Income Tax Bill. According to the Donoughmore constitution the Governor in addition to his authority and control over the Reserved Subjects shall in times of emergency be armed with special powers and shall pass Acts without the consent of the Ministers or State Councillors. It is plainly said in the constitution that the Governor shall not be responsible either to the Ministers or to the State Councillors in almost all important matters. He receives his authority direct from Parliament and is responsible to His Majesty's Government in England for any action. People 6000 miles away from Ceylon give their judgment over the Governor's acts and not the people on the spot who are immediately concerned with the administration.

### Unworkable

Our muddle-headed leaders fully know that they cannot work the constitution; yet they rush to the council spending lakhs of rupees during an election. Some enter the council expecting to receive honours at the hands of the Government by always supporting the Government. Another class enters the council hoping to get Government service for their relatives. These so called leaders teach the youths to follow their lead and obey what they say. They make the people understand that they are the true sons of Lanka. The ignorant people who do not know what modern science is are easily carried away and accept those theories of the middle ages of Europe. This sort of politics was good in the old days when people had no knowledge of modern science. Owing to these various parties, men who wish to achieve their birth-right fail in their attempt. Several Indian leaders who visited the Island during those days pointed out to the people of Ceylon the blankness of the constitution and asked them not to give their hands in supporting it. The Jaffna youths who advocated the boycott of the constitution did not lose anything and showed unity among them. Still they are unrepresented in the State Council. From this also one can understand the uselessness of the Donoughmore Constitution.

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## Difficulties of Marketing

(Continued from page 1)

pitted against traders, trying to beat them at their own game and oust them from a market which they already held. Officials may help and advice, but if they actually do the work it is not co-operation, and they are going outside their province.

### White Burley Marketing

Considerable attempts have been made to grapple with these difficulties with varying success. The task is always less difficult with an exported article as some of the temptations to disloyalty are thereby removed. We have such a crop in the White Burley Tobacco grown in Jaffna and sold on the London market. A society marketing this has been successfully organized and will handle the next crop. Organization has been facilitated in this case by the fact that the area has had considerable experience of the advantages to be gained by co-operation, and complicated by the facts that the growers are very widely scattered, it is almost impossible to get a decently attended meeting, and it has been necessary to convince them that it is to their advantage to borrow the money to finance the scheme and pay interest on it and do all the work themselves, rather than have it all done for them by Government and the scheme financed with Government funds free of interest as has previously been done.

### Trade With Travancore

Several years' work has been done on another scheme for marketing the tobacco grown in Jaffna for sale in Travancore. The Society has now got control of over half the crop, the annual value of which is not far short of two million rupees. All arrangements have been made for the collection, bulking, grading, weighing, storage, treatment with salt water, insurance, handling, shipping, &c. The only remaining snag is that, in spite of its not inconsiderable value, the whole trade in Travancore is in the hands of small dealers, with whom it is impossible to deal on a cash basis. This breaks the continuity of the security for a loan of about half a million rupees which would be necessary to finance the scheme. In spite of extensive and protracted inquiries, it has not so far proved possible to find any firm over there of sufficient standing and financial strength to handle the business. The only possibility left seems to be the erection of a Government Agency, and in view of the fact that the whole prosperity of Jaffna is bound up with this trade, such a step would appear to be justifiable. Meanwhile, though the obstacle has so far prevented the actual registration of the society, it has not been without its effect. In October last the prices offered by the present traders in Jaffna were very low. The co-operatively organized producers held up their crop with the help of loans from their credit societies, and so large was the proportion of the crop which they controlled, that the traders were obliged to approach the Assistant Registrar in Jaffna to secure its release. This was secured after negotiation at a price Rs. 50 per candy in excess of that which had previously been offered. As soon as the Travancore agency problem can be solved we ought to have a really good Co-operative Sale Society here.

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