TO ADVERTISE

HINDU ORGAN

INTHUSATHANAM

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

Editor: M. S. Eliatamby, Advocate.

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889.

VOL. XLV-No. 47

(Registered as a Newspaper.)

JAFFNA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

Phone 56.

PRICE 5 CTS.

# INDIA'S PROBLEMS

## GANDHI-JAWAHARLAL CORRESPONDENCE

The following is the full text of the correspondence that passed between Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru recently on India's Problems.

ma Gandhi.

My dear Bapu, in our recent conversations you will remember that I laid stress on the roiteration and clearer definition of our national objective. The objective of political independence has been finally laid down by the Congress and there is down by the Congress and there is nothing to add to it or take away from it. We stand for complete independ ence. Sometimes a little confusion arises because of vague phriscology and misleading propaganda, and it is therefore as well to remove this confusion has a little of the confusion to the therefore as well to remove this con-fusion by a reiteration of our political demand. Even the word "independ-ence" is used with a variety of mean-ings. Obviously, it must include, as the Congress has clearly and definitely laid down, full control of the army and of foreign relations as well as financial and economic control.

In regard to economic matters the Karachi Congress, by passing the important resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Changes' gave a lead and pointed out the direction in which we should move. I attach great importance to that resolution, but I would personally like to go much further and to clarify the position still

It seems to me that if we are to improve the condition of the masses to raise them economically and give them freedom, it is inevitable that vested interests in India will have to give up their special position and many of their privileges. It is inconceivable to me how else the masses can rise. Therefore the problem of achieving freedom becomes one of revising vested interests in favour of the masses. To the extent this is done, to that extent, only will freedom come. The biggest vested interest in India is that of the British Government; next come the Therefore the problem of achieving freedom becomes one of revising vested interests in favour of the masses. To the extent this is done, to that extent, only will freedom come. The biggest vested interest in India is, that of the British Government: next come the Indian Princes; and others follow. We do not wish to injure any class or group and the de-vesting should be done as gently as possible and with every effort to avoid injury. But it is obvious that the de-vesting is bound to cause loss to the classes or groups which enjoy special privileges at the expense of the masses. It is also obvious that the process of de-vesting must be as speedy as possible to bring relief to the masses whose condition, as you know, is as bad as it can well be. Indeed, economic forces themselves are acting with amazing rapidity to day and breaking up the old order. The big zamindari and talukadari system in the United Provinces has largely collapsed, thought it may be kept up for some time longer by outside agencies. Even the condition of the zumindars is very bad and the peasantry of course are in far worse position.

'Round Table Conference Utterly Useless'

These wider issues are of great importance, but at present, as you know, the minds of large numbers of our countrymen are greatly exercised over immediate national problems, and eventually the question of carrying on the struggle. The statements that you and Sjt. M. S. Aney issued some contained in them. There is a vague talk, in quarters which ought to know better, that the Congress has been dissolved. It is obvious that nothing of the kind has been done or could be done under the constitution. Your directions contained in them. There is a vague talk, in quarters which ought to know better, that the Congress continues as been dissolved. It is obvious that nothing of the kind has been dissolved. It is obvious that nothing of the kind has been dissolved. It is obvious that nothing of the kind has been dissolved. It is obvious that the Congress continues as before, but it is

# 'Round Table Conference Utterly Useless'

Wo are all agreed that the Rund Table Conference and its various productions are utterly useless to solve even one of India's many problems. As I conceive it, the Rund Table Conference was an effort to consolid te the vasted interests of India behind the British Government so as to face the rising and powerful national and economic movements in the country which threatened these interests. Essentially, in international parlance, it was a Fascist grouping of vested and possessing interests, and Fascist (Continued on page 3) possessing interests, and Fascist

The following is the text of Pandit methods were adopted in India to sup Jawaharlal Nehru's letter to Mahatpress the national movement. And press the national movement. And because the mere preservation of all these vested interests in India cannot possibly solve our economic i.ls, whether those of the masses or even of the middle classes the effort is foredcomed to inevirable filure. Even from the point of view of a democratic nationalism as you yourself stated at the Round Table Conference, democratic national autography of the conference, democratic national autography on ill no tracely autography. cracy and autocracy can ill go together.

Another aspect has to be borne in mind. The problem of Indian freedom cannot be separated from the vital international problems of the world. The present crisis in the world's affers is having its repercus may result in a complete breakd we or in a violant international conflag raor in a violant international conflag ration. E.e. where, there is a conflict and a contest between the forces of progress and betterment of the masses and the forces of reaction and vested interests. We cannot remain silent witnesses to this Titanic struggle for it affects us intimately. Both on the narrower ground of our own interests and the wider ground of international welfare and human progress, we must, I feel, range ourselves with the progressive forces of the world. This ranging ourselves at present can of course be ideological only.

# STUDIES AND TRANSLATIONS FROM TAMIL

# OF PLEASANT THINGS

(By T. B. Krishnasamy Mudaliyar ,M. A., B. L')

கன்மூன் மடையான்றுள் சேர்கல் கடுதினி. தே தொமண்ளன் நேழுய்மாலோ மூன் துதொழுலினி

முக்குறப் பேணி முகாஎன் குடையாளேச் சென்றார்க் தேத்த் விணி த

It is very pleasant to attain to the feet of the three-eyed God (Siva); it is pleasant to worship Vishnu who wears the old-time sacred Tulsi garland; it is pleasant to go forth and propitiate the four-faced god (Brahma.)

சார்களையதுகை சுறந்தை மிக்கிணிதே சந்சகையிற் கைகொடுத்தல் சாவவு முன்னி [ணிதே முக்கேர் முறுவலார் சொல்லினி தாக்கிணிதே தெற்றவு மேலாயார்ச் சேர்வு.

It is pleasant to be educated even if one has to beg for it; it is very pleasant if the learning is helpful to one in an assembly of the learned; it is pleasant to hear the soft words of those who smiling display teeth like pearls; it is also pleasant to befriend

உடையான் வழக்கினி கொட்ப முடிந்தான் மனேவாழ்க்கை முன்னினிது மாளூரா மாயி னிபோமை நோக்கி செடியார் தூற்ச்ச நூல்மாகத் தானினிது நன்கு

The gift of a rich man is plea-sant; if both parties get on agreeably, domestic life is very pleasant; other-wise think of the instability of fortune and without delay turn ascetic; that

எவ.அ மாரு கிளங்கி ஈகைம முன்னினி இத நாளு நகவி புமாகுள் கற்றன் மி வினிதே மேருடையான் வேளான் மைதானினி தாங்கினி தேரிற்கோ ணட்புத் திகைச்ஞ [இத

It is 'pleasant to have children that do one's bidding without demur; it is pleasant to study daily and refrain from evil; pleasant the husbandry of a peasant who owns his own bulls; and if one thinks of it, it is very pleasant to have friends in the direction in which one proceeds.

யூன் திக்கம் கூப்பெருக்காமைமுக்கினிகே சான்யாற் றடைகளை யூரினி தாங்கினிதே மான முடையார் மடிப்பு

It is very pleasant to see a troop of elephants; it is very pleasant not to leed one's flash with other flash; it is pleasant to live in a town on the bank of a forest river; it is pleasant too to be respected by men of honour.

கொல்லாமும் வினி தகோல்கோடிய

செய்யானம் முன்னினி இ செய்கோல் ஒருக செய்யானம் முன்னினி இ செய்கோல் ஒருக செய்தாச் சிறத்கா வினி சென்பையார்மாட்டும் பொல்லாங் குரையாலம் "ன்கு.

Not to kill is pleasant; not to swerve from justice is pleasant to the King; to be a just king is pleasant indeed; not to speak harm or bear tales against anyone is good also.

# Sinnathamby Pulavar Memorial Fund

Amount Received Do not Overlook

Your Duty
—M. S. Eliatamby

**在原在教育教育教育教育教育教育的教育教育所以提供教育教育** 

# A Harijan Story In **Buddhist Times**

### By Rabindranath Tagore

THE problem of untouchabitity is other ghee, and so on, but the dust not new to our country; we does not thereby become any of those articles, so Brahmin &c., are even in some of our oldest literature, In Dr. Rajendralal Metra's "The distinct species. In animals, like

kind between a Brahmin and a person of another caste. A Brahmin is not produced like fire by the friction of dry wood; he descends not from the sky, nor from the wind, nor does he arise, piercing the earth. The Brahmin is brought forth from the womb exactly in the same way as a Chandala When he dies, he causes impurity exactly as other castes do; there is not the least difference in the case. Brahmins, longing for flesh-meat, commit most cruel sacrifices. They say that geats and the like, by being sanctified by "mantras," go to heaven after slaughter. If this be the way to heaven, why don't they send their fathers, mothers, sisters and the rest to heaven by the same expeditious

those articles, so Erahmin &c., are mere names, and do not mptly four districts buddhist Literature of Nepal," there is a very interesting discussion on the subject of Untouchability and "Varea" between a Chaudala and a Brahmin. The Chandala brings forth arguments, which, though spoken hundreds of years ago, hold even today and I can do not better than quote the entire story for the benefit of the readers of the "Harijan".

"In a forest on the banks of the Ganges there dwelt Tria ku, a Chandala, who was chief of ten thousands of his caste men. He had, in a former term of existence, studied the Vedas, the Itihasas, the Sastras and other branches of knowledge and remembered them in his present life. He had a son named Sardalakarna, and to him he taught all that he remembered of his previous learning. The youth thereby became proficient in every accomplishment. Trisanku thought of a Brahmin, named Pushkarnsari, who had an only daughter, thoroughly accomplished and in every way worthy of his sw. Next morning, followed by a large retinue, he proceeded to the abode of this Brahmin and was well received; but when the made his request, his host upbraided him for his presumption in asking the hand of a Brahmin girl for a Chandala youth, and this led to a chandala youth, and this led to

### Registration of Ayurvedic Physicians

AYURVEDIC CONGRESS RESOLUTION

A meeting of the All Parties Ayurvedic Congress was he'd at the Moratuwa Town Hall on the 16th instant. Mr. Susantha de Fonseka M. S. C. presided. The fowllowing tesolution regarding the registration

to heaven by the same expeditious quested to make early arrangements to way? Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaisya register (a) all ayurvedic physicians to way? Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudra are mere names, and imply no specific distinctions. All human beings have feet, thighs, nails, flesh, sides, and backs exactly alike; there is not the slightest difference in any respect, and therefore, there cannot be four different species. Even as boys playing on the highway take a quantity of dust, and dividing it into different parts, call one part water, another milk, and other curds, another flesh-meat another curds, another flesh-meat another institutions and colleges.

# PEARL

Assurance

Company Limited

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND 1864)

Accumulated Funds £ 59.000.000.

> BONUS Rs 23 . per

Rs 1000

ON WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES

### Local Agent: R. VAITHEASPARAN

GNANASTHAN VANNARPONNAL

JAFFNA HARRISO'S & CROSSFIELD

COLOMBO:

LIFE BRANCH MANAGERS FOR CEYLON.

Y 34. 3-11-3-11-33.

### CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY NOTICE

following alterations and cancellations will be made in train and Rail Car Services:—

Services:—
1.15 p. m. train from Anuradhapura which is the continuation of the 6-20 a.m. from Kankesanturai, 6.50 a. m. from Batticaloa and 9.20 a. m. from Trincomalie will be held back at Anuradhapura on arrival and leave at 5.45 p. m., Maho dep. 7.45, Polgawela dep. 10 p. m. and arrive Maradana at 12. 8. a. m. calling at all stations between Anuradhapura and Maradana.

Maradana.

The 6.10. a.m. train from Badulla will call at all stations Polgahawela to Maradana arriving Colombo Fort at 7-15 p. m.

The 4 20 p.m. train from Ch.law will precede the 6-10 a. m. Badulla train Batuna to Maradana

will precede the 6-10 s. m. Badulla train, Ragama to Maradana. The Rail Cars leaving Maho at 6.15 a. m. and Kurnegala at 12 0. noon are cancelled between Maho and

E. W. HEAD. General Manager.

# Auction Sale of Timber & Firewood Jaffna Depot

Lot 3.	One lot common poies	120	X	380	ti ili
Lot 4.	-do-	12	X	15	
Lot 5.	-do-	9:	X	15	
Lot 5.	-do,	91		15"	
Lot 7.	do	21.	X	12	100
Lot 8.	-do-			9"	
Lot 9.	-do-	9,	X	6.0	
	One lot Teak poles				
Lot 11.	One lot Vinnanku Poley	15,	X	TO:	1
	rther particulars and co				
ing the	sale may be obt	ained		nt	the
Divisions	d Forest Office, No.	theri	i L	livis	don
Jaffna.					

Office of the Consr; of Forests, P. O. Box, 500. Colombo, 15th September 1933, G24 25-9-38)

### Manager's Notice

VIJAYA DASAMI

The Saiva Prakasa Press and office will be closed on Thursday, September 28, for the "Vijaya Dasami" festival.

There will be no issue of the "Hindu Organ" and the "Inthu-Sathanam" on that day.

25-9-33.

### "CONTINENTAL"

Business income Rs 1,500,000/-.

Insure Today

Annual premium Rs 25/-Policy matures at death or at tenth year. Maximum claim Rs 500/-. Rich and poor can insure.

Branch offices at Chavakachcheri, Kandy and Batticaloa.

Chief Inspector for Ceylon is Mr. E. P. Buell, Uduvil, Manipay. (H 75, 10-8-33-9-2-34-)



# Kindu Organ.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1933.

THE DAY HAS COME.

-:0:--THE PROUDEST DAY IN THE HISTORY of Ceylon has come. The people with one voice are asking for piration is urging the people to seek larger freedom self-expression. That secret impulsion deep down in the heart of an ancient and cultured people cowed down by fear and external itself in the demand essentially divine in its nature, inspiration and movement. The voice of freedom may be heard only imperfectly and intermittently at first but its steady and compelling call comes to every individual and nation alike stimulated and assisted may be, by external events but certainly sustained and fed by an inward longing which attests to the divinity in man. Many a time and oft in the past, have the people of this Island appealed to their political masters for boons, concessions and privileges. But, it was not possible for their most stalwart leader to ask for freedom on behalf of the people. The mentality of the people, sunk in subjection to alien domination for centuries, could but ill appreciate the value of freedom.

This is our proude

cannot be stifled without destroying the people out-right. After each banishment, it returns with redoubled force to seek expres-

The people of this country have awakened from their lethargy and are addressing themselves to the inevitable and ultimate task of breaking away the fetters that have kept them down. In one mighty sweep the surge of freedom has swept away all differences of caste. away an race, and religion. The people of this country as a whole of this country as a whole demand self-Government. The Ministers' Memorandum is the symbol and seal of the country's earnestness. Never before in the history of Ceylon have the people expressed their with greater unanimi with greater unanimity and never before did leaders speak with the assurance of the solid support of the people behind

recognise that in the separative tendency found favour with the leaders of the different communi-ties in the Island. Such tendency different in the past, like all things Nature, had its justifying and even imperative utility. The communities have now discovered the one common principle and one common power from which all derive their strength and towards which all subconsciously move and in which, therfore, it is possible for all consciously to unite. They realise that their own safety and happiness and freedom are linkup with the safety, happiness and freedom of the whole nation. The honest communalist, however, may feel a slight difficulty self-rule. A new vision has to reconcile the interests of his seized their soul and a new ins-community with the necessities of le to the nation. His problem, for indeed, it were a problem, problem, essentially one of harmony. It arises from the perception of an unsolved discord and the instinct of an undiscovered agreement or unity. This consitutes the spur violence cannot fail to assert to drive him to seek a harmony for and a reconciliation of the higher, economic and political free- and larger interests of his own comdom. This urge for freedom is munity with those of the nation. Indeed, the man who does not strive to discover and discipline himself to an adjustment of the cravings of his body to the higher demands of his spirit is reckoned a brute and a barbarian and his company is shunned by civilised men and women. Even so is the man in public affairs who cannot public affairs who cannot harmonise the interests of his own community with those of the nation. These discords are the conditions of man's existence and the pursuit of accordance and unity is the fundamental law of man's evolution and the very sense of Nature's universal strivings. The communalist mischief-maker who objects to self-Government does not realise the dignity of his very being or if he does, he has not shaken himself free of prejudices and obsessions and other accretions of

# THE MINISTERS' MEMORANDUM

By J. Tyagaraja, M. A., L. L. B., (Cantab)

Ministers' Memorandum collective responsibility.

congratulated.

A strong case has been made out for the severe curtailment of the Governor's powers. The frequent and arbitrary acts of certification which stand to the discredit of the Governor justify a clearer definition of the term "paramount importance" and the amendment if not the abolition, of Article 22 of the Order-in Council. But the Ministers are right in urging the retention of some of the emergency powers. For instance the power of vetoing discriminatory legislation should be retained in order that the apprehensions of the minority communities might be allayed. Besides, in the absence of a second chamber which is an integral part of every democratic constitution in the world, the functions usually dischargeg by such a chamber like the suspension of hasty legislation until public opinion has expressed itself—should be assigned to the Governor. Apart from these reservations there is no necessity for the drastic powers at present vested in the Governor.

The removal of the Officers of State

vested in the Governor.

The removal of the Officers of State and their substitution by Ministers and committees is a measure to which persons of all shools of thought would re dily subscribe. It is anomalous to permit three officials who are responsible only to the Governor to play the role of Ministers in the State Council. They are responsible for the emer gence of a system of dyarchy which has impeded the smooth working of constitution. They constitute what has come to be known as the Governor's government which actually wields all power whilst the Ministers ernor's government which actually wields all power whilst the Ministers and their committees present an ornamental facade. They are also largely responsible for that policy of splendid isolation which the Governor has conisolation which the dovernor has con-sistently pursued via a vis the Minis-ters whom it was his daty to have taken into his confidence and consult-ed frequently and freely.

There seems to be a divergence of opinion amongst the Ministers as to the best methol of electing the Chairman of Executive Committees. The majority are of opinion that the Chief Minister should be elected by the Council and that he should be given the right to nominate his colleagues. The majority favours the retention of the present system on the ground that it affords the best chance for centuries, could but ill appreciate the value of freedom. They had all but lost the zest for life, for freedom. Whenever they bethought themselves of the glorious achievements of their ancestors or turned their eyes to the stirring examples of countries in the East striving to regain their lost soul, the people sighed in impotence. The selfishness and indifference of the educated classes chilled the spirit of the peasantry whose simple heart is warm and whose blood throbs with the echo of a great past. This is our proudest day be cause all Ceylonese have realised that it affords the best chance to the members of minority communities of being elected Ministers. I think that neither view is correct. On the one hand, the selection of Ministers by the Leader of the House ac cording to Cabinat conventions is incompatible with the retention of the majority favours the retention of the majority favours the retention of the truth of the words of Balfour who said, "We are convinced that the selection of Ministers in the rest of the present system on the ground that it affords the best chance to the members of minority communities of being elected Ministers. I where it may be called, namely whose slept the retention of the cause all Ceylonese have realised that it affords the best chance to the members of minority communities of being elected Ministers. I the right to nominate his collegues that affords the best chance to the truth of the words of Balfour who said, "We are convinced that the truth of the words of Balfour the truth of the words of Balfour who said, "We are convinced that the truth of the words of Balfour the truth of the words of Balfour the truth of the words of Balfour the truth of the vords of Balfour that the restriction of the the cale and the truth of the words of Balfour the truth of the words of Balfour the truth of the words of Balfour that there is only one form of Government, what there is only one form of Government, what there is only one form of Government, who said, "We are convinced th

THE Ministers' Memorandum which was shrouded in mystery and withheld from the Council and the public all these months has at last seen the light of day. It certainly does not contain the reactionary proposals with which it was associated in the public mind owing to the secret methods adopted by its authors. It is not merely in keeping with the spirit of Mr. E. W. Perera's resolutions but it seeks to go even further and fills up some gaps untouched by them—like the method of electing Ministers and the Constitution of the Public Service Commission. Its chief merit is that within the restricted scope imposed by Mr. E. W. Perera's motions it has sought to effect a complete transfer of power from the Governor's government to the people's representatives. And whilst endeavouring to achieve this object the Ministers have displayed a degree of independence and outspokeness—particular in regard to their account of the relations between the two they have violated and evolved an unworkable proposal. On the other hand, the minority view in favour of the retention of the status quo is more logical. But unfortunately that view is not due to an appreciatiou of the merits of the communal misgivings. If the request for the continuance of the presentatives continuance on purely communal feature of the committee-system itself, the argument, though not sound, can be appreciated as it relates to a strictly continuance on purely communal misgivings is not by perpetuating a method of electing Ministers which is in the achieve this object the Ministers have displayed a degree of independence and outspokeness—particular in regard to their account of the relations between the Governor and themselves—for which they must be congratulated.

A strong case has been made and the secret work the public and evolved an unworkable proposal. On the other hand, the minorites and evolved an unworkable proposal. On the other hand, the minorites of the committed with an appreciation of the retention of the request of the committed as it relates to a s mor the constitutional issue. The best way of allaying communal misgivings is not by perpetuating a method of electing Ministers which is in the nature of a gamble and results at times in the return of unsuitable men but by solving the problem of representation to the satisfaction of discontented minorities. This, however, is not a matter which should be allowed to obscure the main issue of wresting power from the unwilling hands of the Governor and his Cabal and of vesting that power in an Executive wholly responsible to the Council.

Accordingly a slight variation in the

Accordingly a slight variation in the present method of electing Ministers would have met all difficulties. Assuming that the committee system is would have met all difficulties. Assuming that the committee system is to be continued, the Ministers should be elected by an absolute majority of the votes of committee members. There should be a proposer and seconder for each candidate, and if no candidate gets an absolute majority there should be a second ballot. I fail to see why the Ministers cannot recommend a variation on these lines.

No exception can be taken to the recommendation regarding the Constitution of the Public Service Commistution of the Public Service Commission by even confirmed communalists. It is only fair that this Commission should be composed of men who have no connection whatever either with the Public Service or with politics. The Governor's contention that three such men possessed of integrity and capacity cannot be found in Ceylon is preposterous and is a libel on the Ceylonese.

capacity cannot be found in Ceylonese.

Taken as a whole the Memorandum reflects credit on the courage and statesmanship of the Ministers. It represents the minimum demands which will satisfy public opinion. The Governor has made it clear in his reply to the Ministers that he is totally opposed to the changes recommended by them for reasons which do not bear scrutiny. In fact it is possible that His Excellency who has just left our shores may even attempt to influence Downing Street to curtail some of the powers already possessed by the State Council. Therefore a deputation of five councillors will, it would appear, proceed to England immediately to counteract any retrograde action which His Excellency may contemplate and to support the proposals embodied in the Memorandum. In these circumstances it is obvious that the present is not the right moment for raising minor issues. It is inexpedient, for instance, to press the demand for more seats for the minority communities at this juncture as suggested by the Jaffina Free Press, a scurrilous news-sheet which on the pretence of protecting Tamil interests has really created dissensions amongst the Tamils themselves and has estranged them from the majority community—and to make the satisfaction of that demand a condition precedent to supporting the Ministerial proposals Allecation of seats to areas which are inadequately represented in Council today is a matter of detail which can be amicably settled amongst ourselves. There is no need to make that a major issue when the political destiny of the country is in jeopardy. The only question that matters at the moment is how much power we are able to wrest from the British Government. Some narrow-minded politicians think is how much power we are able wrest from the British Governme. Some narrow minded politicians thi that the minority communities show not countenance such a transfer

Continued on page 3 Col. 1.)

## SECRETARY OF STATE'S 'NO'

Not Willing To **Entertain Proposals** 

### PREMATURE?

-()-

### May Receive Deputation Later

A Communique issued this after-

A Communique issued this after-from the Secretariat states:— Copy of telegram received from the Secretary of State, dated 21st September, 1933. "Your telegram of 17th Septem-ber. I have learned with surprise that State Council wish me to receive a deputation immediately. September, 1933.

"Your telegram of 17th September. I have learned with surprise that State Council wish me to receive a deputation immediately. None of the facts known to me would in my opinion justify an immediate alteration of present Constitution and moreover I have not yet received a considered statement of views of Governor on various and to some extent conflicting proposals contained in memorandum of Board of Ministers and in Bill before State Council. I should be prepared later to receive proposed deputation if State Council consider oral representations are desirable, but I could not receive such a deputation until after I have received a written statement of views of Governor on those proposals.

"To avoid possibility of misunderstanding I should wish to make it clear that I should not be willing at this date to entertain any proposals for reduction or material modifications of powers conferred on Governor and Scoretary of State by Ordering-Council in relation to matters declared to be of paramount importance or in regard to maintenance of efficiency of Public Services."

To avoid possibility of misunderstanding I should wish to make it clear that I should not be willing at this date to entertain any proposals for reduction or material modifications of powers conferred on Governor and Scoretary of State by Ordering-Council in relation to matters declared to be of paramount importance or in regard to maintenance of efficiency of Public Services."

To avoid possibility of misunderstanding I should wish to make it clear that I should not be willing at this date to entertain any proposals for reduction or material modifications of powers conferred on Governor and Scoretary of State by Ordering-Council in relation to matters declared to be of paramount importance or in regard to maintenance of efficiency of Public Services."

in-Council in relation to matters declared to be of paramount impor-tance or in regard to maintenance of

### NAVARATRI AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

The great National Festival is called Navaratri (nine rights) in the Tamil Nadu and Dasara (ten nights) in Mysore, and Dasara (ten nights) in Mysore, and Dasara Puja or simply Puja in North India. The festival begins on A vija Sukla Prathama (first day of the bright fortnight of Amici according to the control of the con

Prathama (first day of the bright fortnight of Arpisi, according to the lunar year) and comes to a close on Vijaya Dasami (tenth day of the same fortnight).

During these ten days, Sakti is worshipped in her various aspects. The last three days, however, mark the climax of the fetival, when Sakti is worshipped under the names of Durga, Lakshmi and Sarasvati—representing respectively the forces of tamas, Rajas and Sattva, governing the Lord's triple work of governing the Lord's triple work of destruction, creation and preserva-tion and illumination. These three Ferces are also known as Kriyasakti,

mentary on the first Sutra of the mentary on the first Sutra of the in-Council in relation to matters declared to be of paramount importance or in regard to maintenance of efficiency of Public Services."

Governor's Cable
Copy of a tslegram from the Governor to the Secretary of State dated 17th September, 1933.

"State Council unanimously decided 16th September, 1933.

"State Council unanimously decided 16th September that a deputation of five members of Council should proceed to London to interview you on question of Constitutional Reform.

"The Leader of the Council requests me to cable this decision to you and to ascertain whether you would be prepared to receive deputation while I am in London. He would appreciate early answer by cable."

Obituary
MR POOTHAPPILLIA AMBALAVANA.

The death occurred on Friday the 50th evening at 6 p m. of Mr. Poothappillai Ambalalavanar. Landed Proprietor, Punnalaikadduwan.

The decaseaed passed away peacefully despite the best medical attention and careful nursing by his children. The remains were cremated the following day at 4 p. m. according to Hindur rites in the presence of a large gathering. (Cor.)

(Continued from page 2 column 5:) power—because it would simply mean a change of task misters so far as they are concerned. Such men must however romember that without being disloyal to their country and if they possess sufficient self-respect and patriotism they would rather hasten the realisation of the ideal of a self-governing Ceylonese, nation than per petuate a foreign dominion which deposesses sufficient self-respect and patriotism they would rather hasten the realisation of the ideal of a self-governing Ceylonese, nation than per petuate a foreign dominion which disposed to their country and if they possess sufficient self-respect and patriotism they would rather hasten the realisation of the ideal of a self-governing Ceylonese, nation than per petuate a foreign dominion which disposed on the presence of the following prayer:

Suravavativa in the reading of the woul

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

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting as dethe Old Boys' Day Celebrations of the above association came off on Saturday, the 16th instant at 3-30 p.m. at the Zahira College.

bright to the lose on of the lusiness meeting was held with Mr. A. Cumaraswamy, M. A., Principal, Jaffna Hindu College, in the chair. After the minutes were read and confirmed, and the report of the Committee was adopted, a motion for the strengthening of the library at the College was passed, and a sub-committee was appointed to take the necessary steps. to take the necessary steps.

### Office bearers

The election of office-bearers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

Vice Presidents: Messrs. C. Coomaraswamy, C. C. S., V. T. S. Sivagurunathan, V. A. Kandiah, C. Sivappraeasam, K. C. Selvadurai and Dr. T. gasam, K. ( Nallanathan

allanathan Secretary: Mr. T. Thiyagarajah, Asst. Secretary: Mr. P. Coor swamy.

Treasurer: Mr. A. Mandalanayagam

Treasurer: Mr. A. Mandalanayagam
Asst. Treasurers: Messrs. R. Pulendran and V. Somasundaram.
Managing Committee: Messrs. E. P.
Chelliah, E. Rasiah. S. Ponnappah, G.
Veeravagu, K. Sivasithamparam. A. M.
A. Azeez, V. Shanmugam, M. C. Nadarsjah, A. Sinnatthamby, V. Suppiah.
C. Senathirajah and S. Thiyagarajah.
Auditor: Mr. M. Kanagasingam.
This was followed by sports and a
well-attended garden party.

Then the public meeting was held with the Principal, Jaffna Hindu College, in the Chair. Addresses were delivered by Swami Vipulananda, Mr. L. H. Mettananda, Principal, Ananda College and Mrs. N. P. Pillai, M. A.

The celebrations came to a close at about 8 p m. with a vote of thanks to the speakers and President, proposed by Mr. S. Ponnappah, the Secretary of the Association.

# Young Men's Hindu Association, Chilaw.

MOVE TO RESUSCITATE IT

At a large gathering of the Hundus at the Muneswarauu Shrine on Friday the 15th September, 1933, at 7 p. m. it was decided to resuscitate the Young Men's Hindu Association that was started in 1925, and which was not functioning some time.

The meeting was convened by the Hony. Secretary of the Association, Mr. Mahalingam.

As the Rules of the Association have As the Hules of the Association have had to be revised, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. Chellaiah, who was also elected Chairman pro tem, was formed draft rules which should be submitted at 7 p.m. on the 22nd September, 1933, for the approval of the members, who will have to again assorbid for the property of the combined for the present of the combined for t semble for the purpose.

The Chairman said that the Hindus should band themselves together in every village of Ceylon, and present a united front against the proselytization of their children, to other

The conversion to other faiths is not so marked in other faiths among Hindus and Buddhists The Hindus, the Chairman added, should work in the same united way as the members of a household will work for their common welfare.

for their common welfare.

He also added that the one cause that was eating into the solidarity of Hinduism today was the idea in the minds of the Hindus that one was low and the other high. That notion should be abandoned forthwith, if they wished that Hinduism should occupy the noble position as the Mother of all religions.—Cor.

### CAR FOR SALE

CHEVROLET Four - Cylinder 1928 in good running condition.
For immediate sale, Rs. 375.
Apply to K. NESIAH,

Nallore South, Jaffna.

(Mis 97, 25-9 & 2-10-33)

India's Problems

(Continued from page 1.) prevent such unreliable persons from exploring the name of the Congress Committee. This, of course, does not prevent Congress workers in any area from co-operating together in an from co-operating together in an organised way for the furtherance of our programme.

Confusion has also arisen in the country about the implications of individual and mass civil disobedience. I appreciate, to some extent the difference, but this difference does not appear to me to be a furdamental one, as, in any event, civil disobedience is essentially an individual affair. Individual civil disobedience can develop into mass civil disobedience. Besides, you told me that if an organisation felt strong enough to undertake the responsibility and the risk, it could, of its own initiative, take upmass civil disobedience. Indeed, you were of opinion that a local organisation could, in this manaer, go ahead in any direction which was not contrary to Congress methods or policy.

Stress was laid in your previous

in any direction which was not contrary to Congress methods or policy.

Stress was laid in your previous statement on the undesirability of secrecy, although you pointed out that there was nothing inherently illegitimate in secret methods. I think that most of us agree and certainly I am of that opinion, that our movement is essentially an open one and secret methods do not fit in with it. Such methods, if indulged in to any large extent, are likely to change the whole character of the movement, as it habeen conceived, and produce a certain amount of demoralisation. Agreeing with this, some of us feel that, to some extent, as for instance in communicating with each other or sending directions or keeping contacts, a neasure of secrecy may be necessary. Perhaps, "secrecy," is hardly the word for these activities and "privacy" would suit them better. Privacy of course is always open to all groups and individuals. Secrecy, or the avoidance of it, as you said, cannot be made into a fetish.

But secrecy is certainly involved in the production of trained.

# GURUVAYUR HERO HELD UP.

Mr. Kelappan Detained At Camp.

Mr. K. Kelappan, President of the Kerala Branch of the All-India-Servants of the Uutouchables Society, who was expected in Colombo vest-riday to take part in organising Anti-Untoucability Campaign has, we understand, been defained by Police at Mandapam Camp.

## Moolai Road Vaddukoddai Reading Room

Young men of Moolai Road, Vaddukoddai thought it most desir-able to have a Public Reading Room to help them to keep abreast of modern world movements and started a Room on a modest scale in a private Bungalow about a year-

in a private Bungalow about a year ago.

Thanks to the enthusiastic support of the residents of Vaddukoddai, both young and old, the organisers have succeeded in housing the Reading Room in a somewhat more permanent home in a land, the use of which is kindly lent to them by Mr. S. Mylvaganam. Pensioner, Vaddukoddai. The Reading Room was formally opened on the 1st of Steenber. 1933. At the Meeting, leading residents have promised substantial support and the organisers we are sure the Vaddukoddai Malayan Association would see before long that the Reading Room owns her permanent land and home and thus makes herself a centre of light and knowledge in Vaddukoddai.—Cor,

be rheaps, "secrecy" is hardly the word for these activities and "privacy" would suit them better. Privacy" occurse is always open to all groups and individuals. Secrecy, or the avoidance of it, as you said, cannot be made into a fettish.

But secrecy is certainly involved in the production of printed or duplicated news sheets and bulletins. These bulletins have often served a useful purpose in the past in keeping contacts between head-quarters and districts and in sonding information or directions. You pointed out to me the difficulties and underirable consequences of running these secret presses and duplicating machines. Many good workers are tied up and have to avoid aggressive action money has be invested in such machines and frequently they are taken away by the police. Even from the practical point of view, this continuous drain and tying up of workers is not desirable for a light of view, this continuous drain and tying up of workers is not desirable for a local or provincial committee or group to issue bulletins of directions etc. secretly. This must not be encouraged, but a certain latitude in written copies of bulletins etc., containing the name of the publisher. General ly, I agree with all this, and appreciate that the best way was to have hand written copies of bulletins etc., containing the name of the publisher. General ly, I agree with all this, and appreciate the force of your argument. But I defel that under certain circumstances might be permitted.

There is one other small matter which seems to me rather ridiculous. It was right and proper, if I may say so, for you to court imprisonment by giving previous intimation of your instances of the world. The feet of the provincial committee or group to issue bulletins of directions etc. secretly. This must not be encouraged, but a certain latitude in continuous drain and tyning up of the provincial committee or group to issue the propose of the world. I can therefore go the whole longth with you, and say that "we should read the provincial that the matters which I had the privilege of discussing with you.

Yours affectionately, (Sd) Jawahar.

The Mahatma's Reply.

The following is the text of Mahatma Gandhi's reply to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:

My dear Jawaharlal,—I am glad you have written so fully and frankly.

When on my return from London at the end of 1931, I found you to have been suddenly snatched away from me, I felt the separation keenly. I was, therefore, most auxious to meet you and exchange views.

On Progress wounds the goal will in exact propertion to the purity of c means. If we can give an occidence with the converted that our statement of to interests which your I there will appear to attack. You know that it prices, the zam'n are, and these wild depend for their exitered upon the exploitation of the massas would cear to fear and distrust us, if we could be easily the following the foll

### India's Problem

(Continued from page 3.)

Mr. Aney's Instructions

Mr. Aney's Instructions

In the main, I agree with your interpretation of Sjt. Aney's instructions and my note upon them. I am quite clear in my mind that had those instructions not been issued, the whole movement of civil resistance would have collapsed through growing internal weakness; for Congressmen were deluding themselves into the belief that there were organisations offective by functioning to which they could look for guidance, when, as a matter of fact, under the organised terrorism which the Ordinance rule means, organised functioning of Congress Committees had become impossible. A false beljof in the functioning of organisations rendered illegal and largely impotent, was fast producing a demoralisation which had to be arrested. There is no such thing as demoralisation in civil resistance, properly applied. You have said rightly that after all 'civil disobedience is essentially an individual affair." I go a step further and say that so long as there is one civil resister offering resistance, the movement cannot die and must succeed in the end. Individual civil resisters do not need the aid of an organisation. After all, an organisation is nothing without the individuals composing it.

Sit. Aney's instructions were, therefore, I hold, an effective answer to the

Sit. Aney's instructions were, therefore, I hold, an effective answer to the Ordinances; and if only men and women belonging to the Congress will appreciate the necessity of those instructions with all their implications. instructions with all their implications, the Ordinances will be rendered nugatory, at least so far as the resisters are concerned. They can form a nucleus around which an army of invincible civil resisters can be built up. Nothing in Sit. Aney's instructions or in my note would warrant the supposition that they preclude organised action by Congressmen in any shape or form.

Congressmen in any shape or form,

I would like to warn you against thinking that there is no fundamental difference between individual civil resistance and mass civil resistance. I think that the fundamental difference is implied in your own admission that "it is essentially an individual affair." The chief distinction between mass civil resistance and individual affair." The chief distinction between mass civil resistance and individual civil resistance is that in the latter everyone is a complete independent unit, and his fall does not affect the others: in mass civil resistance, the fall of one generally adversely affects the rest. Again, in mass civil resistance, leadership is essential, while in individual civil resistance, there is a possibility of failure; in individual civil resistance, failure is an Impossibility. Finally a State may cope with mass civil resistance, but no State has yet been found able to cope with individual civil resistance. idual civil resistance.

Nor may much be made of my statement that an organisation which feels its own strength can at its own risk adopt mass civil resistance. While, as an opinion, it is unexceptionable, I know that at the present moment there is no organisation that can shoulder the burden. I do not want to rise false hopes.

Now about secret methods. I am as firm as ever that they must be tabooed. I am myself unable to make any exceptions. Secreev has caused much mischief and if it is not put down with a firm hand, it may ruin the movement. There may be exceptional circumstances that may warrant secret methods. I would forego that advantage, for the sake of the masses whom we want to educate in fearlessness. I will not confuse their minds by leading them to think that under certain circumstances, they may recort to secret methods. Secreey is inimical to the growth of the spirit of civil resistance. If Congressmen will realise that all property is liable to be confuseated at any moment, they will learn to be utterly independent of it.

### THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918) BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 1,29,777.00
S: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the SHARES: end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 3, 4, 6 and 8 % respectively.

issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and DRAFTS from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 10% per annum when paid monthly: otherwise 12%. (Part payments accepted.)
are also granted against approved securities, such as

LOANS Landed Properities etc. (Part payments accepted.)

For further particulars apply to

> S. SELLAPPAH, Manager.

Q. 78. 21-8-33-20-11-33.

## 'POUND MARK' STANDARD ROOFING TILES.

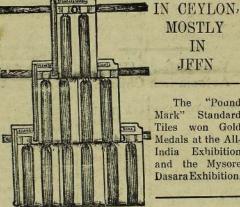
The Cheapest and most durable form of roofing in India.

120 tiles cover 100 Square feet of Roof. Weight about 5 lbs.

**Economical Roofing** The Most Elegant On the Market.



Radiates little Heat and is most Durable. It is rain-proof and never leaks.



"Pound The "Pound Mark" Standard Tiles won Gold Medals at the All-India Exhibition and the Mysore Dasara Exhibition.

MOSTLY

IN

**JFFN** 

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

# Sole Agents:- MESSRS S. VEERAGATHIPILLAI & SONS,

JAFFNA, Pr. PEDRO, VALVETTITURAI, KANKESANTURAI AND KARAINAGAR.

TELE Sphone: No. 93, Jaffna gram: "Ruby", Valvettiturai.
Y 3. 26-4-34

They became an integral part of the Congress programme that was framed after mature deliberations in 1920 With civil resistance as the back ground, we cannot possibly do with out the constructive activities such as communal unity, removal of untouch ability and universalisation of the spinning wheel and khaddar. I am as strong as ever about these. We must recognise that whilst Congressmen can be counted by hundreds of thousands, civil resisters imprisoned have never amounted to more than one lakh at the outside. I feel that there is some thing radically wrong if paralysis has overtaken the remaining lakbs. There I quite agree with you that it is ludicrous for individuals to send notices to the local authorities of their intention to offer a particular form of civil disobedience. We do not want to make a great movement ridiculous Therefore when civil resistance is offered, it should be offered seriously and in an effective manner, in so far as this is possible in furtherance of the Congress programme.

I notice one gap in your letter. Ye the Congress programme.

I notice one gsp in your letter. You make no mention of the various constructive activities of the Congress. tributing their share to the work of

building up the house of independence and realise their own importance, dark as the horizon seems to us, there absolutely no cause for despair or disappointment.

Finally if I can say so without in curring the risk of your accusing to me of egotism. I would like to say that I have no sense of defeat in me and the hope in me that this country of ours is fast marching towards its goal is burning as bright as it did in 1920; for I have an undying faith in the efficacy of civil resistance. But as you are aware, after full and prayerful consideration I have decided not to take the offensive during the not to take the offensive during the unexpired period of the sentence of imprisonment that was pronounced against me on the 4th of August last by the court that met in Yerawada Jail. I need not go into the reasons as I have already issued a separate statement about it. This personal suspension, although it may be misunderstood for a while, will show how and when it may become a duty. And if it is a duty, it cannot possibly injure the cause.

Yours,

Yours, (Sd.) Bapu,

## LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

India's first and best for relief from all aches and pains.

Suaranteed pure and free from

Animal Fat. Y. 18 11-2-33—10-2-34.

### EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1897.

IMPRESSIVE FIGURES

Year ending 28th February.	Yearly Income	Life and Reserve Funds, Rs. 64.09,000		
1913.	Rs. 20,62,000			
1923.	Rs. 39,97,000	Rs. 1,98,92,000		
1933	Rs. 70,17,000	Rs. 3,96,69,000		

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET on application to-

Head Office Empire of India Life Building POMBAY H. 56 31-12-33

F. DADABHOY, Chief Agent for Ceylon, No. 2. Canal Row, Fort, COLOMBO

### A. RAJANAYAGAM'S STORES MEDICAL

HOUSE FOR PURE INDIGENOUS MEDICINES

Medicinal Oils of all Kinds, valuable Household Medicines, preparations of Gold.

Also Patent Ayurvedic and Siddha Medicines and Oils of leading Physicians at Nallur, Nayanmarkaddu, Koddhahapulam, Tinnavely, etc.

Stockists of all Western patent foods—for children and adults

Special Discount To Medical Practitioners.

CONSULTATION FREE-TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, 3-30-5-30 P. M.

Write or call for free Catalogue, with Foreword by K. Balasingham Esq.

# A. RAJANAYAGAM, L. I. M. (MADRAS)

(HOLDER OF GOVT. DIPLOMA IN INDIAN MEDICINE) KANKESANTURAI ROAD,

GRAND BAZAAR. JAFFNA. (51 27-7-33-26.1 34)

# You get the Benefit of Ripe Experience!

Vears of Study Research and Practice AYURVEDA OHYAVANA PRAS: -For all affections of the throat and lungs Tonic in cough, bronchitis, sathma consumption, sore throat etc Box Re 2 V P P S as

VASANTA KUSUMAKARAM:—Surest oure for diabetes melitus; nercons debt lity, excessive thirst, parched tengus burning of hands and feet, fatigue, swoons genorrhoea, difficult nrination. \*permaterhoea 7 doses Rs 5 V P P 8 as

Complete Catalogue on request.

P. Subbaroy,
AYURVEDIO PHARMAOY
Sri Venkatesa Perumal Sannathi, Tanjore, India.
(Y 35, 26-11-83)

Printed & published by S. ADCHALINGAM: residing at Ayanarkovilady Van: West: Jaffna: for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Peripalana Sabhai, Jaffna, at their Press the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai. Jaffna