

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

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THE MINISTERS' MEMORANDUM

WHY IT DESERVES SUPPORT

By K. Shivapatham

THE Ministers' record of achievements during the past two and a half years is not calculated to inspire the public with much confidence in any of their loud pronouncements. On several occasions they have spoken very brave words presumably to impress the public, but subsequently stomach the insults hurled at them by the creatures of a constitution they conspired to saddle on the country.

A Stupid Joke

One is therefore tempted to ask oneself whether the memorandum of the ministers which is undoubtedly a document very courageously worded embodying some progressive political ideas, is but another stupid joke of theirs with a view to retrieve their tattered reputation! But one might pay some attention to their proposals on the assumption that the constant shocks they have received in their attempt to work an unworkable constitution have had the beneficial effect of putting some sense and honesty of purpose into their heads, and that for once they are on the side of those national forces at work to effect the reform of the present constitution. Viewed in this light, the reform proposals made by the Ministers deserve the fullest measure of support from those who wish to see Ceylon regaining its nationhood and evolving itself into a self-governing country. It is quite obvious that the recommendations made by the Ministers do not go far enough on certain important details, for instance, the substitution of another system of executive for the present discredited committee system. But on the whole many of the principal defects of the present constitution could be removed if the Secretary of State for the Colonies would approve of their proposals. Two and a half years ago when the present constitution was introduced a majority of thinking people realised these defects which the Ministers rather belatedly attempt to remedy today. The boycott movement would never have been launched in the North had the constitution begun to operate without these serious defects.

Financial Control

An exclusive and untransferable constitutional right of the people is the control of the public revenue by the Legislature of the country. Any system of Government in which the representatives of the people do not control the finances of the country cannot lay claims to be founded on democratic ideas. Those who opposed the Donoughmore Constitution did so mainly because of this obnoxious principle of an administration based on a divided purse. Their apprehensions were fully justified by the recent happenings. The defunct Legislative Council enjoyed this financial control in such a large measure as to make several of the past Governors to exclaim in desperation, "Well, I am powerless in operating the finances of the Colony." The retrograde nature of the present State Council is clearly brought to light by the absence of sufficient

control over the public revenue by the people's representatives. The Ministers in their memorandum have made certain proposals which will eventually make the Legislature responsible for the country's financial obligations. There is no doubt this proposal will be supported by people of all shades of opinion.

The Officers Of State

Another important defect in the present Constitution to which pointed reference was made by the boycotters is the system of diarchy introduced in the executive machinery by the anomalous position occupied by the three Officers of State who function in the capacity of Ministers managing important departments without at the same time being responsible to the Legislature. Between the Board of Ministers and these three "policemen in plain clothes" there is bound to be constant friction, and consequently the smooth working of administration is almost impossible. When the interests of the State and the people are at variance, as in the case of Colonial Administration, the executive body should consist of members responsible solely to either the administration or the Legislature. But in our novel constitution which is difficult to label as belonging to the Colonial type or the Dominion type, the executive is a mixture of members responsible to the Government and those responsible to the Legislature who are nevertheless expected to assume collective responsibility and work in union. The Ministers admit in their Memorandum that this arrangement is a failure. Hence their recommendation for the removal of these three Officers of State, and the redistribution of their functions among elected Ministers responsible to the Legislature, will be gladly welcomed by the public. Such a step will undoubtedly tend to do away with the present diarchical system, and will enable the Ministers to formulate their policies and carry them out without much interference.

The Special Powers

The Donoughmore Constitution invested the Governor with certain special powers which were primarily intended to ensure the efficient functioning of the administration whenever there is a serious clash between the Legislature and the Government, and to protect the interests of the minorities whenever there is a glaring piece of injustice to any one of them committed by the members of the majority community. In any constitution it is undeniable that the Governor should be vested with certain special powers, but if these are invoked for trivial reasons and for every day use, such an act constitutes a flagrant violation of the spirit in which these powers are intended to be used, and reduces the entire working of the constitution to an egregious farce. The boycotters drew the attention of the public to this defect in the constitution, and their fears were fully justified by the almost reckless acts of certification by the Governor during the past two and a half years of the Council's existence. The proposal to curtail the special powers now enjoyed by the Governor will therefore receive the warmest support from the people of all shades of opinion.

Minority Safe guard

It is unfortunate that a few people belonging to the minority communities

(Continued on Page 4)

INDUSTRIALISING CEYLON

Policy Of State Participation

SUBSTITUTES FOR IMPORTS

Executive Committee's Proposals

The Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce will submit the following proposal for the approval of the State Council this week:—

(a) An officer to be appointed in the first instance as Industrial Chemist for a period of 3 years on an annual salary of Rs. 8,400 and to be attached to the Bureau of Industry and Commerce.

(b) His services to be rendered principally in three ways:—

(i) In encouraging private enterprises by giving necessary technical advice and assistance;

(ii) In pioneer and experimental work with a view to inducing private persons to undertake new industries;

(iii) In co-operating with Technical Officers of other Government Departments and enlisting, as far as possible, their services for the handling of industrial problems which they may be more competent to deal with.

(c) The existing accommodation and equipment in the Technical Schools and the University College Laboratories to be used by this officer.

Industrialisation

The Committee state in the course of their report:—

"A salient feature in the economic history of the present century is the strong tendency towards industrialization of the agricultural countries of the world. The old theory that agricultural countries would gain most by producing raw materials for exchange with manufactured articles has been challenged. Ceylon has not been free from this influence. The development of local industries is a question that has occupied the public mind for many years past, and, as elsewhere, it has taken the form of an agitation for active Government participation in industrial development.

"Ceylon appointed an Industries Commission in 1916 with directions to inquire into and report upon what measures are desirable to encourage such industries (other than agricultural) as exist in this Island, and to promote the establishment of new industries." Their exhaustive investigations and recommendations are contained in Sessional Paper I. of 1922, which has lain forgotten for many years. The Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce has recently summarized this report along with the report of the Committee on the Economic Resources of Ceylon, which dealt with the agricultural aspect, in Bulletin No. 3 of the Bureau of Industry and Commerce.

Need For Technical Adviser

Eleven years have passed since the report of this Commission was issued,

STUDIES AND TRANSLATION FROM TAMIL

The Excellence Of Love

By Tiru-Valluvar

(TRANSLATED BY K. SRINIVASAN)

THE TEXT.

கண்ணோக்கினை நோக்கித் தந்த நயமே புகழ்
மெய்க்கொடி கண்ணோக்கினை.

To each hungering sense,
from eye to touch,
Love is a feast of delight rare.

பிரணிக் குமருத்த பிறமனைவியினை
தன்னோய்க்குத்ததானே மருத்த.

Other ills are by other drugs cured.
But Love is cured by Love itself,

தாமயிழ்வார்மென் றுட்டியிலினினைத் கொ
ருமரைக்கண்ணோக்கினை.

Have the Heavens a greater
joy to give
Than sleep in the arms
of the Beloved?

நீங்கிநெறா உருகுதற்கு நன்றென்ன
தீயாண்டுப்பெற்ற நயமே.

Cool when near, scorching
when far away,
Whence got she this strange fire?

வெட்டபொழிநனைவயவைபோலுமே
தோட்டார்க்குத்தபிணுதோள்.

Rich in the yield of delights
are her arms,
Rich with the joy of each
fabled dream

உறதோறுயிர்நெய்ப்பித்தினை உலாந்
கயிழ்திறியநனைதோள். [பேதைக்

Her arms the quintessence of
nectar bear,
With each new embrace Life
comes to me anew.

தமிழிலிருந்துதமத்தாண்டற்ற
லம்மாவரிவைமுயக்கு.

Soul-touching is the joy of
requited love,
Like wealth enjoyed after every
debt is paid.

விழிதவர்க்கினைத்தவளியினிட
போழ்ப்பாடாழமுயக்கு.

Sweeter than other delights of
heaven or earth,
Is uninterrupted company to the
loving pair.

ஊடலுணர்ந்தவுணர்நிலைவகாமம்
கூடியார்பெற்ற நயமே.

The sulk, the protest, and the
final embrace,
Are but stages in Love's daily rush.

அறிதோறுயிர்நெய்ப்பித்தினை உலாந்
கயிழ்திறியநனைதோள். [பேதைக்

Each new embrace yields
new delights,
As old poems when read and
re-read anew.

and it was only in January last year that the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce, under the new constitution, established a Bureau of Industry and Commerce and appointed, the Registrar General as "Director of Commercial Intelligence" in addition to his own duties. This officer has carried on the duties assigned to him as part time work with the help of a small staff of clerks. Since the establishment of the Bureau with functions as recommended by the Industries Commission, the Executive Committee has strongly felt that this officer should be given the necessary assistance on the administrative as well as the technical side, if the work of the Department was to be carried out efficiently. Appeals for assistance have been addressed by local manufacturers of printers' ink, soap, candles, cordials, preserves, pencils, matches, tea chests, perfumes, distemper, etc., which the Director of Commercial Intelligence has been unable to deal with adequately owing to the lack of a Technical Adviser.

"A fully equipped Industrial Department requires a number of Technical Officers specialized in the particular branches of industry coming within the purview of the Department. In Madras, for example, the Department of Industries has 6 technicians in addition to a number of Assistants. Bombay has 3 Technical Officers working in the Department exclusive of the staff in charge of Technical Education.

Commodities from Abroad

"Ceylon buys from abroad a number of commodities, some of which it ought to be possible for her to manufacture herself, but in the absence of a scientific officer to indicate and carry out

exploratory work it is not possible to say in what direction remunerative industries can be established. The following are a few of the commodities referred to:—

| | Value of Import in 1932 in Rs. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Biscuits | 414,000 |
| Confectionary | 351,000 |
| Bricks | 28,000 |
| Tiles | 253,000 |
| Earthenware and stoneware | 366,000 |
| Cement | 1,168,000 |
| Boots and shoes | 617,000 |
| Soaps | 1,541,000 |
| Matches | 288,000 |
| Varnish | 66,000 |
| Chests | 3,338,000 |
| Leather, dressed | 27,000 |
| Total | 8,453,000 |

This list does not pretend to be exhaustive, nor does it set out the various grades of each of the articles mentioned for which there is a local demand. It is only meant to give an indication as to the wealth and employment that would accrue to Ceylon if she is more self-sufficient in the matter of such articles than at present. Ceylon spends a considerable sum of money on many other commodities for which suitable substitutes may, on investigation, be found. The telegraph and electric poles, and railway sleepers, may be instance. The forests of Ceylon are capable of exploitation with a view to producing acetic acid and the various by-products of wood distillation. Ceylon imports fertilizer and spends over 12 million rupees on fish and fish products when there

(Continued on Page 4.)

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NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general
information that the Education
Office, Jaffna, has been removed
from Chundiculi, Jaffna, to
"Belle Vue", Beach Road, Jaffna,
from 1st October, 1933.W. R. WATSON,
Divisional Inspector of
Schools N. D.Education Office,
Jaffna, 11th October, 1933.
(Mis. 118. 16-10-33)

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1933.

KANTHA SASHTI FAST.

IF THE WORSHIP OF MURUGAN, THE Mountain Child-God, be the earliest form of worship known to Tamil Hindus, then, indeed the Kantha Sashti fast is by far the most ancient and the most important among the fasts held sacred by Tamil-speaking Hindus. The fast is sacred not only because of the hoary traditions connected with it, but also because of the personal appeal it holds to the individual. Indeed, if there is one fact of experience in which all mankind are agreed it is the existence of a struggle between the forces of light and darkness, of good and evil, of the finite and the infinite—a conflict which finds its counterpart in the impulse towards perfection in the midst of change and limitation. The history of the progress of man is only the story of the efforts of the instinct of immortality in man to achieve its fullest realisation in and through vehicles and forms subject to change and death. This secret impulsion towards the realisation of an enduring unity in the midst of multiplicity constitutes at once the purpose and motif of the strivings of the individual and the universe alike. To know, possess and be the Divine in an animal and egoistic consciousness, to convert our obscure mentality into the plenary supra-mental illumination, to build a self-existent peace and delight of Being where there is only a stress of transitory satisfactions, to discover and realise the immortal life in a body subjected to death and constant mutation—this is offered to us as the goal of man's highest purpose in life.

The many triumphs of man in the realm of nature, his relentless pursuit into the heart of the reality of things, his discovery of nature's laws and processes have left man satiated but not satisfied. He turns to his primeval longing, his earliest pre-occupation—the mystery of the Divinity within himself.

True religion provides the discipline necessary for the regeneration, rather transformation, of man. The process has no mystery about it except that its workings are felt in depths which, have not, indeed, could not be, plumbed by the intellect. But the Rishis of India who have had direct, immediate insight have handed down to the soul-hungering ones of the world, their experience which serves as milestones in the path of progress. Our own religious Teachers have, in the light of their own experience, indicated to us the discipline necessary to achieve the highest *Purushartam*.

The Kantha Sashti, unlike many other fasts, lays great stress on the need for spiritual awakening. It may be called the fast of self-consecration. The task cannot be accomplished by the body alone nor by a reaching forth in the mind only. The weight of one's whole being must be thrown into the quest. The heart, the will, the mind and the body must combine to co-operate, otherwise progress is bound to be

slow and they may even falsify the goal. At the outset of his task, the *Sadhakan* will find his lower desire which has been pampered during innumerable births, clamouring for its own interests. This element of desire will naturally enter in all our endeavour upward. This egoistic desire must be accepted only to be transformed. First it has to be taught to renounce all other desires and concentrate itself on the passion for the Divine. Secondly, it has to be taught to desire not for its own sake but for the Divine Itself. Thirdly, it has to be taught not to desire in its own ignorant and egoistic way but in the way of the Divine and wait on Divine guidance. Thus trained, this great troubler and cause of all stumbling becomes a trusted helpmate. It is this self-control and self-purification that the fast is intended to accomplish.

On the sixth day when the root of the ego-sense which manifests in numerous shapes and forms has been destroyed—Sura Samharam—the second movement of the process begins. The first movement is that in which the individual prepares himself by fast, penance and concentration for the reception of the Divine into his lower being and works by means of his lower Nature, aided from above. In the second movement all personal effort ceases and the higher nature descends into the lower and progressively possesses and transforms it. The ego (Sura Patma) thus purged of its dross, becomes a fit vehicle and instrument of the Divine Child and partakes of the Divine Light, Wisdom and Joy.

The Ego cannot transform itself into the Divine but can only fit itself for the transformation and then surrender itself to that which it seeks to become. The Divine must be called in to do its work. The Shasti fast is devoted to invoking the Divine Grace of KandaSwamy for self-perfection. The Kantha Sashti begins on Thursday the 19th instant.

BY THE WAY

—O—

Depression or no depression, the demands of Theepavaly must be faced. Children at any rate cannot be put off. Even with older people excuses will be regarded in the light of an insult unless injury is also added. The entry of Japanese textiles into the market has however lightened the burden of the middle classes. There will be joy and merriment in every household and where the older ones are pensive and absorbed in thought about the future, the rollicking laughter of the young ones will recall the festive days of a plentiful year. Of course Theepavaly is pre-eminently a festival for the young. The older ones rejoice in the rejoicing of the young. Does the reader realise what Theepavaly is going to be like to the inmates in the Saiva Orphanage at Tinnevely? They are not old enough yet to reconcile themselves to the misfortune which has deprived them of the loving caress of a mother and the affectionate care of a father. On Wednesday morning will they not feel disappointed and bitter to find no new *vesty*, not even a *mindu*, 'to be worn to mark the festival.' Who will relieve their disappointment and make them feel that they are as well looked after as any other child who may be able to boast of having his parents alive? It does not cost much to please these little brats. A small donation promptly sent to the Manager will go a great way to bring joy to the Hindu Orphans.

It is my duty to bring to the notice of our readers, at a time when

WHY I CAME TO INDIA

—O—

By W. Loga (OF POLAND)

[Mr. W. Loga is an educationalist and moral reformer of Poland. He is a great lover and follower of the Hindu Philosophy. He is a master of some European languages and read the Russian translation of the Gita about a quarter of a century ago. Then he read Romain Rolland's volumes on Ramakrishna and Vivekananda which, like him, have inspired a legion of the West.]

In the little sketch about Poland I expressed the feelings which moved my soul on landing in India. They explain the innermost desires that led me from the far-off West and brought me after a long journey to this *Punya Bhumi*.

I whispered then on landing here: "Welcome, Eternal India, the blessed land of the great spiritual nation, the sacred land of the great teachers of humanity, the earth of my ancestor Aryans."

"My dream of many years to see with my eyes, what in the inner vision I saw long ago by reading and studying the admirable works of India's Sages, is now realised."

"And like a tired child who comes back to its mother after finishing its games and plays, I come to you, dear brothers, with a view to realise the longing of my forefathers to be back at home, after a long journey of some thousands of years, during which the soul has been vainly searching for God in external things and activities."

"I have come here, then, to find rest for my soul, to find that Himalayan Calmness and Serenity that are characteristic of you."

This is the innermost motive that led me to start on this great travel across lands and seas.

Vivekananda's Words Recalled

Today on reading the great Indian lectures of Swami Vivekananda, do I not find on the first page of his address delivered at Colombo, these words justifying my arrival here?

"Today I stand here to say with conviction, that if there is any land on the earth that can lay claim above all others to be the blessed *Punya Bhumi*, the land to which all must sooner or later come to account for their Karma, the land to which every soul that is wending its

it is convenient to forget those who look up to us for help, the presence of seventy five male and nineteen female patients in the Hendala Asylum. These are Tamil Hindus who, afflicted with leprosy, have perforce to spend their days in isolation from their relatives. These have organised themselves into a Sangam and not unnaturally look up to their fellow men and women to cheer them up with a kindly thought or a timely gift. Cloth or money may be sent to the Medical Superintendent, Hendala Asylum, Wattala.

Theepavaly offers a suitable opportunity to consider the desirability of introducing spinning and weaving into our villages as a cottage industry. Young men on whom will soon devolve the duty of leading the country's footsteps would do well to bear in mind the fact that economic freedom will inevitably lead to political freedom. We cannot hope to achieve political emancipation unless we show our capacity and readiness to feed and clothe ourselves. Our young men would do well to provide a leisure time occupation for our villagers and revive an industry which flourished in times gone by. This is just the month for planting cotton seeds. It will not be a bad idea if some of our young men who are genuinely patriotic decide to celebrate Theepavaly by planting cotton seeds in their village. The plants as they grow will bring home to them and the people the dependence of this country on the foreign manufacturer to cover their nakedness.

way Godward must come to attain perfection, the land where humanity has developed farthest towards gentleness, generosity, purity and calm, the land above all of introspection and spirituality—it is India."

Why Europe Suffers

Brothers, this is all about the goal and plan of my great pilgrimage. What more can I give as supplement to these prophetic words of Swamiji? Only some details: only a few words by way of explanation. Europe suffers today, my country too suffers. We call that "Economic Crisis" without knowing that the real cause of our suffering is rather moral than economic. The West suffers from excessive external activity. We have no time for introspection and spirituality. Disturbed by perpetual movement, and educated in the wrong teaching of the French Philosopher Descartes, "Cogito—er—o—sum" I think—therefore I am which leads at last to the false conclusion that thought is all—the West has lost the Key to true knowledge. Very rarely do the thinkers of Europe, like the contemporary philosopher Bergson, express the value of intuition, and much less so about superconsciousness and the planes above the intellect.

Beginning to Understand

After having destroyed the monasteries and other spiritual centres in many countries, we have now-a-days begun to talk about "psychological laboratories" instead. While passing through France I read an interesting article about the necessity for the building of the "Scientific Institution for Introspection." Is that not the revenge for the destruction of the monasteries? Is that not an indication of the need for building such Maths as yours?

Now-a-days Europe and America are beginning to understand the value of calmness, meditation and prayers. We have recognised that for the formation of regular crystals, we must keep the solution containing them potentially in an undisturbed state; but seldom do we realise that to be calm, quiet and serene are necessary to the crystallisation, the development, of our souls.

Barbarism of Organisation

Look at our educational methods. It is nothing but movement, eternal haste, from early morning to late at night. Every minute of the day is meant for some activity or other. In this connection I like to translate a portion of an article that I read some time back in a French newspaper. "This speed kills us," says M. F. Gregh, its writer. "It is necessary to develop our moral forces in proportion to our material forces lest we should create a new barbarism—the barbarism of organisation"—the barbarism of organisation! The Writer then speaks about a laboratory for moral researches for the regeneration of 'human values' without which science has become Satanical.

India's Message

Brothers, that is a confession of our feebleness. I have therefore come to see the contemplative methods of yours, and going back to Europe I shall tell repeatedly to my countrymen: "Stop, brothers, enough of this Satanic movement. Banish it till our moral forces grow up. Be quiet at first, as our eastern brothers are quiet. Stop this feverish activity which gives us the delusion of creating power and withdraws us from God. Let us learn the power of prayer and meditation, and then we shall find in the depths of our souls the remedy for our 'economic crisis' as well as for our 'moral diseases'. Let us learn that all the particular forms of worshipping God must not prevent us from seeing and feeling unity always and everywhere. Let us understand and spread over the whole world for its regeneration these sacred words expressive of India's synthetic knowledge 'Ekam sat vipra bahudha vadanti'—What exists is one; the sages call that by various names."

"A VERY BAD ARGUMENT"

Pulling Strings For Appointments

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

Tamil League Deputation Before Commission

"That is a very bad argument to adopt for communal representation—to say that there must be communal representation in order that you might be able to pull strings for appointments"—told Mr. M. M. Wedderburn, Chairman of the Delimitation Commission, to Mr. A. Mahadeva, who led the Tamil League deputation which gave evidence before the Commission.

Asked whether he was really in favour of communal representation on the old lines, Mr. Mahadeva explained that they, the Tamil League, had always considered that what was known as communal representation was a term that should strictly be confined to communal electorates. But never had anyone yet said that there were no racial and other prejudices which had to be considered and for which provision should be made by grouping territorial electorates in such a way as to entitle members of minority communities to be returned. Even the Donoughmore Commission, he said, had made a point of that.

No End Of Seats

Mr. Stanley Obeyesekere pointed out that if they aggregated communities in that way, then even 100 seats in the State Council would not be sufficient. The Sinhalese themselves were divided into at least ten different communities. So were the Tamils. Where, he asked, was this differentiation going to stop? Would such a system of communal representation satisfy the Christian Tamils and the Christian Sinhalese?

Mr. Mahadeva pointed out that in the last Legislative Council two Christian Tamils had been returned by Jaffna, while in the present State Council Mr. Ananthan, a Christian, had been elected by Mannar in opposition to a Hindu.

Mr. Stanley Obeyesekere: But do you not think that adult suffrage has made a big difference?

Mr. Mahadeva admitted that that was so. In Sinhalese districts they might see the Buddhist cry being raised.

Mr. Obeyesekere: Would not these communal fears be set at rest by means of communal safeguards rather than by reverting to the old disintegrating system of communal electorates?

Mr. Mahadeva: I think safeguards should be given very careful consideration. But it is a fact, which must be taken into account, that most of the difficulties arise owing to the influence that is wielded by State Council members in the matter of appointments. The same thing happens in England.

A Bad Argument

Mr. Wedderburn: That is a very bad argument to adopt for communal representation—to say that there must be communal representation in order that you might be able to pull strings for appointments.

Mr. Mahadeva: No, it is to prevent the pulling of strings that communal electorates are needed. I have not heard any objections from Sinhalese themselves to constituencies being carved out in such groups as to allow of the return of 18 members from among the minority communities.

Mr. Wedderburn: There is a minority among the majority community who favour such a distribution of seats although I doubt whether they would agree to the creation of as many as 18 such electorates.

In conclusion, Mr. Mahadeva urged the Commission to consider the advisability of providing 18 electorates in such a way that the minority communities would be given a chance of representation.

Harijans Exempted From Exam. Fees

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY'S ACTION

Mahatmaji's Appeal

Mahatma Gandhi, in the current issue of the "Harijan", announces that the Nagpur University and the C. P. High School Board have decided to exempt Harijan students from examination fees for seven and five years respectively. This means, as far as the Central Provinces is concerned, that students of the Harijan and aboriginal classes will have no examination fees from the Matriculation to the M.A. or L.L.B. examinations. Congratulating the Nagpur University, Mr. Gandhi states that the time limit is a token of optimism on the part of the University and the School Board, who evidently feel that by the respective periods laid down, the condition of the Depressed Classes would have so improved as to make the exemption unnecessary. He appeals to other Universities to copy this example.

(Hindu)

Doctor to sue Planters' Association

ACTION FOR ALLEGED DEFAMATION

An action for defamation will be launched against the Kelani Valley Planters' Association by Dr. C. Sabapathy, District Medical Officer of Karawalla, for alleged libellous statements made by certain members of that Association against the doctor at a meeting of the Association held in February last and published in the Press.

The prosecution, it is believed, has been approved by the Government.

It is also learnt that the question was discussed at the annual general meeting of the Government Medical Officers' Association held at Kandy last week-end on a letter addressed to the Association by Dr. Sabapathy asking its support.

The allegations referred to are in connection with a letter addressed to the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, which was read at the meeting of that Planters' Association and in which charges were made against the doctor. The letter was written by Mr. G. Huntly who with his wife had entered the Karawalla Hospital after a serious motor accident. Charges of negligence were made against the doctor in connection with the treatment given them. The letter was discussed by various members and the alleged action of the doctor was condemned and a resolution passed by the Association that representation be made to the head of the Medical Department.

Juvenile Courts for Ceylon

WOMEN UNION'S MOVE

The immediate establishment of Juvenile Courts was urged at the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Women's Political Union of Ceylon held at "Kudsiya," Rockwood Place, Colombo.

Mrs. M. S. Rockwood presided.

The report of the Legal sub-Committee was presented and the following resolution was passed:—"That the Women's Political Union urges the immediate establishment of Juvenile Courts in Ceylon and, pending the establishment of such Courts, it recommends that in all cases of criminal assault on females no statement should be taken from a child except in Chambers, and in the presence of a woman Probation Officer or recognised social worker."

DISARMAMENT CRISIS

Germany Withdraws From Conference

SENSATION IN EUROPE

London, Saturday.

Germany's withdrawal from the League and the Disarmament Conference has created a European sensation of the first order. The announcement was made by Hitler himself at a meeting of pressmen in reply to the powers who refuse to see eye to eye with him on the disarmament question.

The decision was apparently finally reached after hearing the speeches at the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference this morning when, according to a Geneva despatch, the Germans were dumbfounded at the firmness and inflexibility of Sir John Simon's statement despite the moderation of the language in which it was couched.

Not only the Reichstag has been dissolved, but the provincial Parliaments will be discharged. No new elections, however, will be held for them.

(Reuter)

Ceylonese Indian Civil Servant

MR. T. C. S. JAYARATNAM'S PROMOTION

Simla, Friday.

Mr. T. C. S. Jayaratnam, I. C. S. Officiating Deputy Secretary of the Industries Department, Government of India, has been appointed Settlement Commissioner and Settlement Secretary of the Central Provinces Government. He will take up his new duties early in November.

(Associated Press.)

CEYLON-MALDIVE TRADE

Steamship Service To Facilitate Business

"The Government proposes to run a steamship service between Male and Colombo as early as possible in order to facilitate and expedite trade between Ceylon and the Maldives," said Mr. E. A. H. Didi, the Maldivian Ambassador in Colombo, in the course of a press interview.

"In my opinion," he added "Ceylon will stand to gain much more than the Maldivian Islands by this service in every way as we intend supplying almost all the requirements of the Maldivians from Ceylon."

Additional District Judge, Jaffna

MR. RODRIGO'S TERM EXTENDED

Mr. Rodrigo, Additional District Judge Jaffna, has been seconded for service as acting Additional District Judge, Additional Commissioner of Requests and Additional Police Magistrate, Jaffna, for a further period of one year, with effect from October 1, 1933.

World's Oldest Man

STILL HALE AND HEARTY AT 160

Istanbul, Sept. 12

Zaro Agha, "the oldest man in the world," has so far recovered from his recent severe illness that he is able to visit Smyrna for the fair which is taking place there this month.

He is now over 160 years old, but is still hale and hearty. —(Reuter)

Mr. V. J. Patel's Health

CONDITION VERY SERIOUS

Vienna Specialist Examines Mr. Patel

Vienna, Friday.

The condition of Mr. V. J. Patel continues to be very serious. The Viennese specialist, Dr. Schlesinger, who is a friend of Mr. Patel, arrived here by air today and examined the patient.

His verdict, hitherto, is not known.

SLIGHTLY BETTER BUT STILL GRAVE

Geneva, Friday.

Dr. Schlesinger and Dr. Bicker, the Swiss specialist, who is attending on Mr. Patel, found the latter's condition slightly improved but still very grave.

Mr. Patel has received many messages of sympathy from all parts of the world, including a very friendly letter from Lord Irwin.

Mr. Bose is suffering from his old intestinal complaint which defies satisfactory diagnosis. His condition is not serious.

Bombay, Friday.

The following cable has been received by Mr. Govardhandas Patel from Mr. Subash Bose from Vienna: specialist thinks Patel's condition still serious but slightly better. Start immediately provided you can stay some months with Vitalbhai. (A.P.I.)

Buddhism Incorporated In Hinduism

GANDHIJI ON BUDDHA'S MESSAGE

Wardha, Oct. 6.

To the Japanese Buddhist priests who sought Mr. Gandhi's advice regarding the spread and revival of Buddhism in India. Mr. Gandhi has given the following written reply (a summary of which has already been published):—

"I was glad to be able to see you and have interesting conversations. I have carefully gone through your long letter to me.

"I can fully appreciate your desire to see that Buddhism is revived in India; only, I would like to point out to you that whatever Buddhism may mean, the substance of the teaching of Gautama, the Enlightened One, has been incorporated in Hinduism, and in my opinion, comparatively speaking, the purity of the teaching of that great reformer has been best preserved in India. In the countries of its adoption it has, as it seems to me, deteriorated: as for instance, Buddha's teaching essentially was not merely brotherhood of Man but the Brother of all life. Nor, is this to be wondered at. In my opinion, Buddha did not found a new religion. As a Hindu of Hindus, He gave a new orientation to Hinduism. I would, therefore, suggest to you that you should amplify your knowledge of that teaching by studying Sanskrit and Pali. A study of Sanskrit is necessary for knowing the setting in which the teaching was fitted and from which it was derived, and it is obvious that a study of Pali is necessary because the original scriptures are to be found in that language. And, since you have decided to cast in your lot with the Indian people, I would commend to your attention the necessity of learning Hindi or Hindustani.

Lastly, may I suggest to you that whatever religious revival may be necessary, it can only be done not by eloquence, not by learning, but by daily increase in the purity of one's life and a prayerful reliance upon the Great Intelligence, the Living truth that animates, illumines and sustains the Universe." (A. P. I.)

Obituary.

MR. N. SUBBIAH.

The death of Mr. N. Subbiah, pawn-broker of Vannarponne, took place last Monday. He was the father-in-law of the late Dr. E. Coomaraswamy.

FAVOURABLE TRADE BALANCE

Japan's Hold On Ceylon Market

BEST BUYER AND SELLER

Customs Figures For September

The Customs returns for September show a marked decrease in Ceylon's import figures, which have fallen from Rs. 16,352,858 in August to Rs. 12,818,033—a decrease of Rs. 3,534,825.

The excess in value of exports over imports was Rs. 4251,429 in September (compared with Rs. 1,766,859 in August), thus raising the balance in Ceylon's favour for 1933 to Rs. 15,881,424. The figures stand at: exports, Rs. 144,679,829; imports, Rs. 128,798,405.

Japan—Best Buyer

It is interesting to note that Japan is gradually becoming Ceylon's best buyer and seller.

Japan has nearly doubled her Ceylon rubber imports in two months, for whereas in August she bought 40,320 lbs. at Rs. 7,862, in September she took 78,400 lbs. at 14,308.

Japan is also Ceylon's best buyer of plumbago.

Japanese Imports

On the other hand, Japan has strengthened her position as a seller in Ceylon markets. Last month she exported 723 motor tyres, only the U.K. registering bigger figures, 1,223. In cycle tyres Japan sent 2388 out of a total of 7,968. She sent 124 out of a total of 586 bicycles; 293 cwt. of tinned fish out of a total of 377 cwt.; 295 bales and cases of grey cotton out of a total of 412; 1,101 bales of dyed cotton out of 1,409; 482 bales of printed cotton out of 547; 590 bales of white cotton out of 835; and a total of 2,468 bales and cases of cotton goods out of Ceylon's total imports of 3204.

Motor Vehicles in Ceylon

BRITISH CARS LEAD

According to the Registrar of Motor Cars' statement for September, Britain comes first, with U. S. A., a close second in Ceylon's imports of Cars.

There were 105 new motor registrations in September, including 80 from the United Kingdom, 9 from Canada, 9 from the U. S. A., 3 from France, 1 from Germany and 3 from Italy. In August 100 new registrations included 73 from the U. K., and 10 each from Canada and the U. S. A.

The total number of motor vehicles on the books in Ceylon is 23,251, of which 9,663 are from the U. K., 9,463 from the U. S. A., 1,723 from Canada, 1,060 from Italy, 1,049 from France, 193 from Belgium and 107 from Germany.

Five Assistant Irrigation Engineers.

The Director of Irrigation is inviting applications for five posts of Assistant Irrigation Engineers.

Ramanathan Training School

Eight Teacher students were presented for the Training School Final Examination from Ramanathan Training School and all came out successful. The following are the candidates:—

- 1 Chellammah S.
- 2 Janaky K.
- 3 Kulanthair T.
- 4 Ponnamma K.
- 5 Sithamaram K.
- 6 Parimalam T.
- 7 Nallamma M.
- 8 Ponnamma V. L.

Provisional Second Class for 3 years.

IRELAND FORGING AHEAD

—:O:—

Rapid Development Of Home Industries

According to a recent statement of the Irish Free State Minister for Industry and Commerce the import of confectionery, bread and buns, yeast, constructional steel and wire manufactures into the Free State has now ceased owing to the development of home industry. In 1931 these imports, mostly from Great Britain, were valued at £1,090,000. About 80 per cent of the cast-iron required is now produced in the Free State, the imports of this commodity in 1931 being valued at £6000,000. In regard to private motor-cars there are now, according to the Minister, five makes of cars available from Irish works, and the import of commercial vehicles has ceased. Last month the importation of plane-dressed timber, he stated, came to an end, and the linen industry is supplying the home market as well as maintaining an export trade. In the woollen and worsted industry mills are installing additional machinery and have doubled their output during the past year. The importation of men's clothing has ceased. In the boot and shoe industry plans have been approved for the erection of new factories, and in a short time all the requirements of the home market in this respect will be met. A factory for the manufacture of boxes and cartons of cardboard will be completed in three months. The Minister claimed that altogether as a result of the industrial policy of the Government the sum of £5,000,000 had been transferred to Irish factories from English factories and it was hoped to double that amount within the next year.

Industrialising Ceylon

—:O:—

(Continued from page 1)

so plentiful a supply available in the seas around her shores. It is indeed not necessary to over elaborate details to prove that Ceylon can be more self-supporting than she hitherto has been.

A Research Institute

"The best solution for further progress would be the creation of a Research Institute, but this must be regarded as too ambitious a project in the present financial stress. Nevertheless, it is desirable that the nucleus of such an institution should be brought into existence immediately. The question is what Technician will be most useful to the Island at the present stage. The numerous requests that have been received by the Department of Industry and Commerce for assistance, the agricultural activities that are being initiated under the guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture with a view to the increased production of fruit, their preservation and export, all undoubtedly emphasize the necessity for the appointment of an Industrial Chemist.

"The Executive Committee therefore recommends that this appointment be made early and presses for the appointment the more strongly, because the policy of State participation in industrial development has recently found expression in the motions of the Honourable Members for Ratnapura, Balapitiya and Kandy. The Member for Ratnapura has moved for the appointment of an Industrial Research and Development Committee on which the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce has already reported and taken action to appoint a Standing Committee from amongst its members to deal with Industrial Research and Development with powers to co-opt other members temporarily or permanently to assist in its deliberations. The proposals of the Member for Balapitiya are the creation of an Industrial Research Institute and the establishment of model factories for the manufacture of soap, biscuits, paper, pencils, etc. The motion of the Member for Kandy relates to the manufacture of rubber goods. It is evident that these motions illustrate the demand for the creation of the requisite machinery and organization and the active participation of the State in industries."

THE MINISTERS' MEMORANDUM

(Continued from page 1)

should be opposed to the proposals made by the Ministers in their Memorandum under the mistaken impression that any liberalising of the present constitution on the lines suggested by the Ministers will place the Minorities more and more at the mercy of the Sinhalese. It does not strike these people that by perpetuating communalism they are prolonging the foreign rule, as in the division of the people into communities and castes lies the strength of the ruler. The communal bickerings in the neighbouring subcontinent and the resultant injury done to the National cause should have been a sufficient warning to the people of Ceylon. The only way to safeguard the interests of the minorities effectively and adequately is by gaining the good-will of the majority community. All other protection afforded by the Statute Book or by the numerical representation in the State Council will be of no use to the communities concerned. The talk about communal safe-guards is useful only to the aspiring seat hunters and their henchmen, who have no backing in their own community and therefore rake up communal passions to bring discredit on the true leaders of the community. If a body like the Ceylon Tamil League, in spite of the fact that its platform is now captured by political nondescripts and their coat-hangers, had any self-respect and could place the good of the country above personal and sectional considerations, it would never have lent its weight to such a pernicious doctrine as communal representation which was given a decent burial by the Donoughmore Commissioners and which was acclaimed almost universally at that time as the only redeeming feature in their recommendations.

Self-Government

This however is not the time to quarrel amongst ourselves. All political parties in Ceylon who pitch their ambitions within realisable limits would acknowledge that a constitution based on the proposals made by the Ministers would eventually lead the Ceylonese towards full responsible Government. It is therefore incumbent on all who have the welfare of the island at heart to pool their resources for the common good of the country sinking all the differences for the time being at least, and give their fullest measure of support to those who are directly engaged in the fight for reforms.

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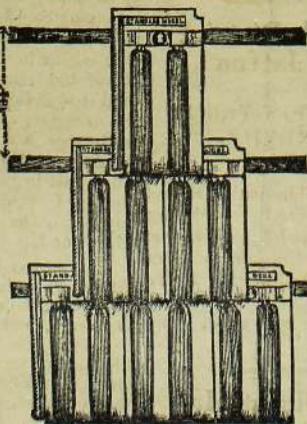
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