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IN THE
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AND
INTHUSATHANAM.

Religion and Politics

TRUE RELIGION IS "SPIRITUAL GOOD MANNERS"

Sir Radhakrishnan On Raja Ram Mohan Roy's Message

"We are to-day entering upon a different political future. We see around us racial and communal feuds which are threatening our future. Attempts are being made to divide the country and not to strengthen it by creating unity. Our social difficulties are exaggerated into national proportions. We require a remedy for this state of affairs, and the message of Raja Ram Mohan Roy is peculiarly appealing at this time", said Sir S. Radhakrishnan speaking at the Centenary Celebration of Raja Ram Mohan Roy at Vizagapatam on the 15th instant.

Essentials And Non Essentials

"We are struggling for development of national self-respect and unity. A juster social order and a more stable unity are necessary for the realisation of our social and political ambitions and achievement of our national progress. It is therefore imperative that all patriots and political and social reformers should find out what is wrong with our nation. We must be able to discern what are the essentials and non-essentials of religion. The Mahabharata has stated: 'Whatever is offensive to your mind, do it not unto others.' It is a gospel of universality, a gospel of inclusiveness. There is to-day a divergence between principles and practice. The message of Raja Ram Mohan Roy should help to bring about a reconciliation between the two and to clear up maladjustments.

Religion And Politics

"There has been a very ordinary criticism in recent times that religion and politics should be kept apart. So long as we interpret both in a narrow sense, the criticism is well deserved; but there is an essential sense in which religion is politics and all politics is the highest kind of religion. If politics means communalism, sectarianism, Job-bunting, etc., then, it is purely selfish and there is no religion in it. Our own great reformer of the present age, Gandhiji, has said that there are many people who are really politicians at heart but put on the grab of religious men, while there are many religious men who deal with politics. Gandhiji's great interest in politics is to establish the essential principles of religion by truth and non-violence. We might criticise his methods, but the fundamentals are there. We shall never be able to establish unity in the country until we understand the fundamental truth underlying society and build up a stabler and juster social order.

The Golden Thread

"Raja Ram Mohan Roy was an ardent patriot and an intensely religious man, and he went to England not so much for the attainment of a religious task as with a political object in view for the furtherance of India's happiness.

He realised that, until the people built up a more equitable social order, no unity could be achieved. It is absolutely imperative that before we are able to work together as a single nation, harmony and unity must be established—not a unity by calculation but one from deeper motives. The motive force of Raja Ram Mohan Roy's religion was a deep faith in the indwelling God. Dogmas might differ, but all religions speak with one voice as far as essentials are concerned. The one golden thread running through all religions is compassion for suffering humanity. The essence of all religions is service to humanity, for there is nothing nobler than humanity.

Religion At The Present Day

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, in bringing the proceedings of the meeting to a successful termination, said that the various speakers had made a comparison between the condition of India a century ago and the condition as it at present existed, and then speculated on the future. "We in India had lived in this holy land for millenniums, and although we had made mistakes, not an age had passed in the history of our country without producing a saint, not a single generation had passed in which types of great religious austerities had not been produced from the great Buddha of the old to the present Mahatma Gandhi. Incessant had been the contribution of India to the cult of spiritual religion. So far as great spiritual ideas are concerned India had kept the lamp alit during all the centuries."

"Spiritual Good Manners"

Referring to a remark made by Dr. T. A. Purushottam that when asked about religion several young men emphatically stated that they considered that 'religion was bunkum,' Dr. Radhakrishnan remarked that he had a great deal of sympathy for those young men. Religion to day consisted of ritual. The so-called anti-religious movement in Russia was not so much directed against religion as such but against an injustice perpetrated by an established body in not improving the condition of the millions committed to its care. The proletariat only wished to establish a social brotherhood in the world. True religion might be defined as "spiritual good manners." Just as we had in society certain good manners, even so had we in matters of religion which it was the duty of every individual who claimed to be cultured to possess. Therefore universality and spiritual good manners were matter of one's own personal experience: They found the cardinal principles of the Upanishads. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was able to achieve what he did, because he knew what was the husk and what was the essence in religion."

THE KARAYUR SCHEME

The Present Position

AN ORDINANCE DRAFTED

Government Communication

The following communication was tabled at the Secretariat on Monday:

U. D. C's. Scheme

As there appears to be some misapprehension on the part of a section of the public with regard to the present position of the Karaiyur Reclamation Scheme, the following are notified for general information: In October, 1931, a deputation from Jaffna waited on the Minister for Agriculture and Lands and was informed that if the Urban Council would put forward a satisfactory proposal and make itself responsible he would take the necessary steps to make the required land available for the scheme.

Against Degeneration

In March, 1932, the Urban District Council put forward a scheme, providing—

- (a) that the building sites should be leased to selected applicants;
- (b) that at the death of a lessee his lease should be transferred to a person nominated by the Chairman of the Urban District Council; and
- (c) that the building sites should not be sub-divided.

In May, 1932, the Executive Committee of Local Administration approved the scheme which was considered and approved by the Executive Committee for Agriculture and Lands also in July, 1932. An extent of 12 acres 3 rods 33 perches was set apart for 22 building sites to be leased to selected applicants. The Land Commissioner was directed to have the necessary leases drawn up.

The Commissioner of Local Government and the Urban District Council, however, considered that it was essential that the building sites should neither be sub-divided or become subject to multiple tenancy, as otherwise the new settlement would soon degenerate into another slum. On the other hand, it was pointed out that the scheme would be rendered more attractive if the leases were to be longer than mere tenancies for life, and it was proposed that they should be made out for a period of 99 years.

Legal Difficulty

This proposal gave rise to a legal difficulty as under the law it was impossible for a lessor to stipulate that at the death of a lessee, the lease should devolve on any person other than the lessee's heirs. To meet this difficulty it was necessary to amend the law and an Ordinance to make the necessary amendment to that law has been drafted, and will be submitted to the State Council for consideration as soon as a decision is reached on the Land Development Ordinance. It is this draft Ordinance and not the Land Development Ordinance that will govern the leases of the reclaimed land.

The object of the new Ordinance is health, and thus will be defeated if ordinary grants or leases are issued.

Leon Trotsky On Hitler's Aims

Designs On Russia: Franco-German Conflict Inevitable

HITLER has been widely regarded as a demagogue, an hysterical person, and a comedian. Such opinions are the reflections of a diplomacy incapable of vision or understanding save in the most ordinary routine matters.

It takes more than hysteria to seize power, and method there must be in the Nazi madness. Woe to those who do not awaken to this fact in time!

The leaders of German labour refused to take Hitler seriously, they dismissed his programme as an impossible blend of reaction and utopia.

To-day, as a result of their ghastly mistake, their organisations have been shattered to bits. What will happen if this mistake is repeated in the field of world politics?

On May 17 Hitler replied to Roosevelt and the Powers in his peace speech to the Reichstag. Up to that time many thought that Hitler would violently attack the Versailles Treaty, attempting to deal with Europe as he had done with the Reichstag building, Marxian literature, and the Jewish department stores.

Nobody really knew where the lightning would come from and where it would strike. What was to be expected now? Then, of a sudden, the cooing of a dove writes Leon Trotsky in *Sunday Chronicle*.

Future Conflicts.

It is not by accident that the pacifist declaration having suddenly and unexpectedly left the ground of the "ideal" separation of the races, warns in a half-threatening tone that the source of future conflicts may arise out of the "over-population of Western Europe."

Hitler indicates only one way out of the over-population of Europe, primarily of Germany and that is the East.

The whole historical philosophy of National-Socialism proceeds from the supposedly fundamental inequality of nations and the right of the "superior" races to trample upon and to extirpate the "inferior" races.

Needless to say, the Germans occupy a pre-eminent place among these superior peoples. Taken as a whole, the Hitler programme for the reconstruction of Europe is a reactionary-utopian medley of racial mysticism and national cannibalism.

It is not hard to submit it to an annihilating criticism. However, the realisation of this programme is not the first aim of the Fascist dictatorship, but rather the re-establishment of the military power of Germany.

Without this it is impossible to talk of any programme whatsoever. It is only from this standpoint that Hitler's disarmament speech offers any interest whatever.

Hitler's programme is the programme of German capitalism, aggressive, but bound hand and foot

by Versailles and the results of the World War.

This combination of potential strength and actual weakness accounts for the exceedingly explosive character of the aims of National-Socialism, and explains the extreme prudence of the most immediate steps towards the attainment of these aims.

Meaning of Revision

Hitler may speak to day of loosening and gradually untying the knots, but not of cutting them asunder.

Any revision of the treaties, especially of the system of armaments, would signify a change in the present relationship of forces: Germany would have to grow stronger, France weaker. Outside of this, the very question of revision has no meaning for Germany.

On the other hand, it is quite clear that the rulers of France will accept no changes that would weaken its position to the benefit of Germany.

That is why the Nazis regard as illusory and fantastic any policy calculated upon an improvement of the international position of Germany through agreement with France.

It is from this conviction which, as will be seen farther on, runs through all the political activity of Hitler, that flows the inevitability of a new conflict between Germany and France. But not to-day, nor yet tomorrow. It is precisely this "correction" with regard to time that Hitler makes, in his declaration and, in this sense, it is not a mere "deception."

In its present state, Germany cannot make war. It is disarmed. This is no phrase; it is a fact.

To be sure, here and there Hitler can partially violate the obligations dealing with armaments.

But he will not resolve upon any open measure on a large scale which would involve him in a direct and flagrant conflict with the proscription of Versailles.

Only some "fortunate" circumstances, in the form of complications between the heavily armed States of Europe, could permit National-Socialism to take drastic steps in foreign policy in the near future.

In their absence Hitler will be forced to confine himself to grand diplomatic combinations abroad and to petty military contraband at home.

Hitler is counting upon the support of Italy and within certain limits, this is assured him, not so much because their internal Governments are similar as because of the parallelism in many of their foreign aspirations.

But with the Italian crutch (on) German Imperialism will not rise to its feet. Only under the condition of support from British can Fascist Germany gain the necessary freedom of movement. Therefore, no adventures and no declarations which smack of adventure!

Drive Towards East

Hitler understands that every blow against the West (a blow against Poland would rebound against the West) would promptly bring closer together England and France and would oblige Italy to show great caution.

However, this is but one part of Hitler's programme, and only the

(Continued on Page 4)

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Sale of Market Rents, 1934.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman, Sanitary Board, Jaffna, at the Jaffna Kachcheri up to 12 noon on Wednesday, the 15th November, 1933, for the purchase of the following rents for the year 1934.

Point Pedro Market (including the fish market, gala and bus stand but excluding the permanent stalls) The extent of the above gala and bus stand is 1½ lachams.

Valvedditurai Market (including fish market, gala and bus stand.)

Kayts Market (including fish market but excluding the shop rooms.)

2. Tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon a deposit of Rs. 10/- for each form at this Office.

3. Separate tenders should be made for the several rents as shown above. Figures should be given separately for vegetable market, fish market, gala and bus stand.

4. Tenders can be handed in personally or sent by post, but no tender received after the day and hour above mentioned will be considered.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit one-fourth of the purchase amount in cash as security within three days of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender.

6. Rents for which satisfactory tenders are not received will be put up to auction after opening of the tenders on the same day for which tenders are called for, and the same conditions as to the deposit of security as in the case of successful tenderer shall apply.

7. The Chairman, Sanitary Board, reserves to himself the right, without question of rejecting any or all of the tenders and any or all of the bids at the auction.

8. The purchaser of the market rents of Point Pedro and Kayts shall pay in advance Rs. 40/- for maintenance of lamps in each of the markets.

9. Tenderers should note that no jute bessen or other screen or awnings or Tagarams or any other kind of coverings will be allowed to be hung from the trees near the roads.

10. The successful tenderer will have to pay notarial fees for executing the lease.

11. For further particulars apply to the Sanitary Board Office.

P. MORTIMER,
for Chairman, S. B., Jaffna.
Sanitary Board Office.
Jaffna, 24th October, 1933.
Mis. 129. 26-10-33.

DENTAL NOTICE

DR. V. SINNETAMBY

Dental Surgeon

Colombo

will be at the Jaffna Rest House
on the 3rd., 4th., 5th. and
6th of November.

(Mis 128. 26th)

Notice

I am no longer the Printer and
Publisher of "The Ceylon Free
Press", Jaffna.

S. PARAMANATHAN.

Mis 127 26 10 33.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1933.

THE GERMAN WALK-OUT

THE STUDENT WHO WOULD GRASP the trend of events in the European political situation has need to exercise caution and scrutinize the sources of his information with regard to the recent debacle at the Disarmament Conference. Germany has withdrawn from the Conference and resigned her membership of the League of Nations. Strenuous efforts are being made by Great Britain, France and Italy to throw the blame for the break-up of the Conference on the shoulders of Germany. It is to the interest of the Debtor Nations of Europe to make it appear to the U. S. A. that the fault is not theirs but that of Germany's who refused to accept the very reasonable proposals put forward by the British Foreign Secretary. The American President has more than hinted that the question of scaling down or wiping off or even postponement of war debts will not be considered unless substantial reductions in armaments are made by debtor countries. The press in the allied countries, particularly in France and England, are doing their utmost to saddle Germany with the responsibility for the break-down of the Disarmament Conference. The "Sunday Times" says "that Germany by her own act which is a defiance to the world has put her colossally in the wrong", while the French press is of opinion that Germany has torn off her mask and trampled under foot 14 years' work for the organisation. On the contrary, the press in Germany and even in America applaud the decision of HERR HITLER. The same difference of opinion exists amongst statesmen of the different countries. While MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON and SIR JOHN SIMON are convinced that Germany had not the slightest justification to do as she did, Baron Von Neurath and Hitler have declared that Germany had no other course open to her in view of the "unwillingness of the highly armed states to fulfill their signed promises to disarm."

Those who have watched with some detachment the farce enacted at Geneva during the past eighteen months by the Great European Powers and America, cannot fail to note that none of

the parties had any pacific intentions and all their peace talks were sheer bunkum. Who can undertake to say that Germany had no reason or justice on her side in deciding to walk out of the Conference? It would have been worse than death for Germany to accept even for a period of four years the humiliating conditions proposed at the Conference. Since the Armistice, the great powers in Europe have systematically endeavoured to humiliate and strangle Germany. The Treaty of Versailles did not disarm Germany for ever; but England, France and Italy and even minor states have taken advantage of the treaty to increase their armaments while they persistently refused Germany the right to re-arm herself. No nation can tolerate for long dictation from outside and least of all, Germany. Under the inspiration of HERR HITLER, the German national feeling has expressed itself impatient of outside interference that savours of dictation. Germany, it must be admitted, was always willing to actively participate in any plan for world disarmament. She even allowed a huge amount of her ammunition and armaments to be destroyed. But, she could not be expected tamely to submit to conditions which relegate her to a position of inferiority, however much she may be anxious to give evidence of her bona fides. She only claims to be accorded equal rights with the other powers in Europe. She claims no special privileges. But the European powers were in no mood to concede even this elementary and fundamental right for Germany. She had, therefore, no alternative left than withdraw herself from the Conference and the League.

The attitude taken up by Germany can by no means be regarded as unreasonable. If a heavily armed Germany is a danger to world-peace, still more so are England, France, and Italy when heavily armed. The talk of enforcement of sanctions under the Treaty of Versailles is only a threat which might lend itself to strengthen the anti-German propaganda now carried on in many Eastern countries.

The death of Mr. V. J. Patel at Vienna removes from the arena of public life in India a sturdy patriot of rare mettle. Mr. Patel had unreservedly dedi-

cated his life for the service of his motherland and always maintained a high tradition of national service. He lived a simple but strenuous life and gave of his best to his country. He never sought any distinction or honour for himself but distinction came to him unsought and he utilised the opportunities of his high position for the good of his own country. There can be no better indication of the noble spirit which dwelt in the frail and aged body of Mr. Patel than that contained in the words uttered by him before he crossed the threshold of the Beyond. He said, "Give my blessing to all my countrymen and all friends in India throughout the world. Before I die, I am praying for the early attainment of India's freedom." These words, we have no doubt, will inspire and sustain many a patriot in the struggle for national freedom. Mr. Vithal-bhai Patel is dead but his spirit will endure for ever.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

"THE TOWN HALL SITE"

Sir,—In your issue of the 21st instant you have very fairly outlined the view-point of the sensible town-planner.

Please allow me the hospitality of your columns to show the signal service the U. D. C. has done to the Hindu College.

It is common knowledge that this part of the country is at present singularly devoid of fore-sight and talent. "We are", as Mr. Gardener says "in the back-wash of the intellectual tide." We no longer have a Ramanathan or a Canagaratnam among us. The smaller fry on whom the mantle of these giants has fallen have to be given time to accustom themselves to it, though we can never hope them to grow to such stature. Therefore, dear Editor, why waste space and labour, let us see the good they have done.

Whatever motives prompted the U. D. C. to select the Esplanade site, one good service has been done to the Hindu College. It is a blessing in disguise. The U. D. C. has made it imperative for the Hindu College to find a playground.

If the Old Boys and the management of the Hindu College make a determined effort they are certain to succeed in getting a suitable playground not far from the College.

The U. D. C. will, I am certain, be only too anxious to lend its aid, as most of its members and the Chairman are directly or otherwise connected with the Hindu College. I even inspect that the city fathers have something ready to give and are shrewdly waiting for someone to ask for it. Thanking You.

J. H. C.

23-10-33.

Yours etc.

N. Ganesalingam,

New Judge Sworn-In

MR. L. M. MAARTENSZ TO
ACT AS PUISNE JUDGE

The new Puisne Judge, Mr. Kenneth Elliston Poyser, D. S. O., K. C., was sworn-in on Monday morning at the Chief Appellate Court.

Mr. L. M. Maartensz was also sworn-in to act as a Puisne Judge during the absence of Mr. Justice T. F. Garvin.

Applications In Advance

FOR A POST UNDER
CONSIDERATION

Before the proposal made by the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce for appointing an Industrial Chemist has received the sanction of the State Council, it is understood, several applications for the post have already been received by the Government. Some of them are from India and include that of a Ceylonese who has been trained in that country and in England.

Clerical Service Examination To Be Held Next Year

It is learnt that a Government Clerical Service Examination will be held early next year—very probably in January.

A feature of this examination will be that it will be made the medium of recruitment not only for the Second Class of the Clerical Service but also the Third Class.

The last Examination was held in 1929, and about 16 successful candidates are understood to be on the waiting list.

Burglary at Grand- Bazaar.

A case of burglary is reported from Grand-bazaar, on Tuesday night. Entrance it seems was effected into the shop through the roof and some goods were stolen.

This shop which belongs to one Kandavanam, is situate on the road north of the Market.

PROSPECTS OF WAR

—O—

How Preparations Are Being Made

"I do not know whether any suggestion of it has yet reached your readers, but there is growing uneasiness here—in deed, all over Europe—concerning the international situation. The disarmament conference at Geneva appears to have been a complete failure. After labouring for months, and calling every now and then for the appearance and intervention of one important personage after another, the Conference has produced nothing of a practical character. Meanwhile armaments are piling up, and the propaganda against peace and for the glorification of war increases daily, while relations between the different countries certainly get no better if they do not definitely grow worse. There is a general feeling that once more Europe is drifting—not to say hastening—towards an upheaval," thus says the London correspondent of the "Madras Hindu" in his last letter.

"Germany under Hitlerism has clearly not improved the situation. One cannot deal with the whole problem of European relationships and the armaments question in a paragraph, but it is obvious that though the Treaty of Versailles required the complete disarmament of Germany, and pledged the disarmament of Europe as a whole, the Treaty is in both those respects a fraud. Germany was once disarmed, but nobody believes that to be her position to day, and as the other condition of the Treaty that Europe should disarm has been treated with contempt by the powers, most people see at least some reason in Germany's claim to arm openly.

Here Woolwich Arsenal is busier than ever, and the armament firms seem quite happy. Our Jingoese are making fresh discoveries every day and raising alarms that the British Navy is obsolete and grossly under strength; that we have no air force worth speaking about, and that the army must be organised. Future Budgets will show a big increase in the votes for the fighting services. France claims to have completely re-built her navy. Italy echoes with the rattling of the sabre, and if Nazi policy means anything it means the rise of Prussian junkerism again. A Belgian friend informs me privately that his country is back in the spirit and atmosphere of 1914, and that France has practically commandeered all available stocks of leather for boots for soldiers. On the other side of Asia, Japan and Soviet Russia are talking sharply to one another. Perhaps the cablegrams have given a clear enough indication of the strained situation and have prepared your readers for the little doses of pessimism about the prospects of war which I am now dispensing. To those with acute memories the symptoms are distinctly bad and depressing. The cult of violence, of thought and action, is only too full of life, though its inevitable consequences are destruction and death. We are being warned, even by the fire-eaters, that the next war means the end of the civilisation of which we profess to be so proud. The unhappy feeling is borne in upon some of us that if a civilisation has not enough sanity in it to avert a second catastrophe within the one generation it has little claim to preservation. The real tragedy, however, is that those who deplore the drift of the moment and believe that any kind of civilisation, even with holes in it, is worth saving, are helpless, or seemingly so, to save Europe from suicide,

PRESIDENT PATEL PASSES AWAY

End Of A Warrior's Career

HIS PARTING MESSAGE TO THE COUNTRY

Glowing Tributes From Far And Wide

GENEVA, OCTOBER 22.
(14-07 hours)

Mr. V. J. Patel has died.

Following nearly a fatal seizure yesternight, it was realised that Mr. Patel would not survive a further seizure to-day.

A bulletin, announcing that he is sinking fast, was followed very soon by death at 13-30 hours local time.

Mr. Patel was conscious to the last, being sustained by oxygen. He conversed with friends, Messrs. Bose, Lotewala, also Bhogilal and Nathalal, who arrived recently from Antwerp.

Shortly before death, Mr. Patel gave the following message:

"Give my blessing to all my countrymen and all friends in India throughout the world. Before I die, I am praying for the early attainment of India's freedom." (Reuter)

CREMATION IN INDIA

London, Oct. 23rd.

Geneva. - According to Mr. Patel's wish his body will be conveyed to India. The body will be embalmed here and sent by train to Geneva for embarkation on the Italian steamship Victoria on October 26th. It is expected to reach Bombay on November 5th.

A large number of telegrams of sympathy have been received at the clinic from all parts of the world. (Reuter via Bombay)

HARTAL IN BOMBAY

Bombay, Oct. 23rd.

As a mark of respect to Mr. V. J. Patel all commercial institutions, including the Stock Exchange, and the bullion, cotton and cloth markets were closed today.

A condolence meeting was held in the evening on Chowpatty Sands, Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding, when it was decided to raise a fitting memorial to commemorate the valuable services of Mr. Patel.

It was mentioned that the body of Mr. Patel would be brought to India for cremation.

Memoir

Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel was one of the most dynamic personalities that were ever engaged in the struggle for India's freedom. In the nationalist movement, he played many prominent parts. It is, however, his work as the first elected Indian President of the Legislative Assembly that stands out in bold relief, displaying his characteristic traits of tenacity of purpose and resourcefulness. As President he was faced with new and complex problems which required skilful and delicate handling, and the manner in which he acquitted himself was as dignified as it was firm.

Vithalbhai Javerbhay Patel, was one of three brothers, the eldest of whom died under distressing circumstances some years ago, but the two younger brothers, Vallabhai and Vithalbhai, have made their mark in history and in Guzerat have been looked up to as men fit to lead their countrymen in strenuous fights and on critical occasions.

Coming of a humble Patidar family of Karansad near Nadiad whose ancestral calling was agriculture, the Patels were the earliest to migrate to Ahmedabad and Bombay. Both the brothers qualified for the Bar in England and were enrolled as Advocates of the Bombay High Court, and practised in Guzerat with great success.

GLOWING TRIBUTES BY LEADERS.

Bombay, Oct. 24th.

Wardha. - Mr. Gandhi, interviewed regarding Mr. V. J. Patel, said "Mr. Patel's death removes one of the most painstaking and ablest politicians. His self-sacrifice and whole-hearted application to the work he undertook were beyond praise. His death is a distinct loss to the country at this juncture."

"I cannot close this tribute without placing on record my deep appreciation of Subhas Chandra Bose's magnificent and devoted nursing of Vithalbhai at much risk to his own health."

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S TRIBUTE

Allahabad, Oct. 24.

In a tribute to the late Mr. V. J. Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says that our thoughts turn to Mr. Vallabhai Patel, who lies in a lonely cell in Nasik jail. He observes "In health and sickness, in India and abroad, Vithalbhai Patel was ever a fighter for the cause, a warrior battling for India's freedom."

He adds: "The great cause of freedom had consumed many brave warriors in its fires and it will consume many more of India's sons and daughters but the cause remains, and the fight continues and shall continue till the goal is reached."

HIS SUBLIME SACRIFICE.

Calcutta Oct. 23.

"Forward" writes of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel: "To Young India, he was a symbol of change from the old order of things and the harbinger of a new era. When he adorned the Chair of the Assembly, he ceased to be a Swarajist without ceasing to be a patriot. From the far distant land where his body lies, we are certain his spirit hovers over his motherland. The sweet harmony of his sublime sacrifice runs through his career like a strain of music."

and growing prosperity. Neither of them, however, became or aspired to become distinguished lawyers although their legal training was found by them to be a most useful adjunct to their native powers.

It was not always that the two brothers agreed; and generally speaking, in the normal current of politics, the tendency was for Vithalbhai to drift further away from and for Vallabhai to march closer to Mahatma Gandhi in the lead that he gave to Guzerat as well as to India in general.

Jaffna Vessel Comes To Grief

BAY OF BENGAL INCIDENT

Barque Sinks: Crew Saved

Calcutta, Tuesday.

How during a recent storm in the Bay of Bengal a 350 tonner barque ran into a cyclone on her way to Akyab from Jaffna (Ceylon) broke back and finally sank without, however, of the loss of the crew, who took to boats and were eventually picked up by the steamer Chandbali, is narrated by "The Statesman" this morning.

The barque "Shunmuganathan" with a crew of nineteen is stated to have been blown 500 miles off the course after a three days' run. The crew were working the pumps for three whole days having hardly time for food as there was every possibility of the barque being engulfed by mountainous waves. It eventually reached the mouth of the Dharna river over the Palmyras shoals and finally on to Kanika sands. The crew took to boats when the barque broke. The survivors who reached Calcutta on Sunday will be sent back to Jaffna shortly.

But there was an under-current of brotherliness and a tacit understanding between them, a common purpose and aim in all national activities that made them march together on all great occasions and enabled them to achieve many a notable victory in the cause of the Motherland.

Arrested and Sentenced

When the course of repression inaugurated in 1930 became more intense after his resignation of the president ship, Vithalbhai Patel deemed it his duty, despite his original intention, to identify himself directly with Congress activities once again and it was as a member of the Working Committee of the Congress, attending its meeting in Dr. Ansari's house in Delhi, that he was arrested and convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

"A Peerage and a pension," said Patel bitterly when judgment was pronounced, "is the reward of Speakers in England when they resign their offices." But in India, the Government of the time seemed to think that the proper way of dealing with past Presidents, especially of the independent variety, was to put them in prison under conditions in which their health was damaged seriously. Mr. Patel grew ill during his incarceration and the Government thought it necessary to shift him from the Punjab to Coimbatore for a diagnosis and treatment of his ailments. Eventually, they decided to release him on grounds of health before the expiry of his term. But Mr. Patel's health was so bad that he was unable to take any part in the later truce negotiations that took place between the Congress and the Government out of which resulted the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Last Days

He had to leave for Vienna where he underwent a serious operation which did him some good, and he went to England again to be of use, if possible, to the Congress representatives at the second Round Table Conference; but his mandate and the instructions and Mahatma Gandhi's own plans did not enable him to do any effective work in this direction, particularly in the state of delicate health in which he found himself. He had again to go to Vienna for treatment and after obtaining again some alleviation of his physical troubles, undertook a tour in America in which he did a good deal of propaganda on behalf of India's national claims. In this strenuous propaganda he again injured his health, this time, as it turned out, beyond repair, to the great grief of his countrymen. He had the best treatment possible in the many sanatoria in Austria and the baths there, and his last communication to one or two friends in India did give hopes of his recovery. Subsequently, however, he had to go to Geneva wherefrom he was looking forward to return to India in November whatever might be his state of health, so that he might at least die in his own country. But Providence had ordained otherwise.

The Hydro-Electric Scheme

EXPERT RECOMMENDS RESUMPTION

Data Quite Sufficient To Start Work

It is understood that Mr. Evan Parry of the firm of Messrs. Preece Cardew and Rider, Consulting Engineers to the Ceylon Government, has recommended the resumption of the construction of the Hydro-Electric Scheme.

Mr. Parry had a prolonged conference with the Executive Committee of Communications and Works when he communicated to it the results of the negotiation carried out by him and Mr. E. B. Cocks, the Civil Engineer of the firm.

Available Data Adequate

It is understood that as regards the Hydro-Electric Scheme, Mr. Parry expressed the opinion that the data now in the possession of the Department of Electrical Undertakings was quite sufficient for the purpose of starting the scheme.

If the Executive Committee decided to adopt the scheme he would prepare the final plans and specifications and the necessary contract documents for calling for tenders for the construction of the scheme.

The Stanley Power Station

In respect of the recommended extension of the Stanley Power Station in Colombo, it is learned, that Mr. Parry has approved the proposal. He has also expressed the opinion that there would be a further increase in the consumption of electricity in Colombo before the Constitution of the Water Power Scheme at Norton.

It is understood that the Executive Committee after further discussions with Mr. Parry will present a report on the subject to the State Council along with Mr. Parry's Report.

The Committee has also to arrive at a decision as regards the constitution of the proposed Board of Control of the Hydro-Electric Scheme before placing its proposals before the State Council, the Financial Secretary having insisted that such a course should be followed.

Personal

Mr. K. Sivapragasam, Chief Clerk of the Batticaloa Kachcheri, has been appointed to act in addition to his duties as Extra Office Assistant to the Government Agent, E. P. with effect from 1st October 1933 and until further orders.

Matrimonial.

KANDIAH-RAJANAYAKY
AMMAL

The marriage took place yesterday at 11 a. m. at "Mangala Giri", Tellipalai, of Mr. S. Kandiah, Assistant to Agricultural Chemist, Peradeniya, with Miss. Rajanayaky Ammal.

Obituary.

MRS. A. KANDIAH.

The death occurred at the Manipal Hospital on Monday morning of Mrs. Chinnachippillai Kandiah, (36) wife of Mr. Ampalavanar Kandiah, F.M.S. Pensioner, Maviddapuram. The funeral took place at her residence the same evening and the remains were cremated at Keerimalai.-(Cor.)

CONTRARY TO PROMISES

The Ordinance And Karayur Slum

Ag. GOVERNOR'S VISIT

Special Meeting Of U. D. C

A Special Meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council was held at the Jaffna Kachcheri on Monday the 23rd instant, at 4 p. m. Mr. R. Nalliah, Chairman, presided.

A letter from the Government Agent, N.P. re visit of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government was considered.

Mr. A. M. Brodie moved that His Excellency may be welcomed by the members at the Railway Station on arrival and presented with an address and that a sum of Rs. 100/- be voted for the purpose.

Mr. R. Rajadurai seconded

—Carried.

Market Rates

Considered the report of the Grand Bazaar Market Committee and the motion of Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy relating to the said market.

It was resolved to mark the rates for the tin sheds and to inform teniers about the new condition imposed regarding the ejection of stall holders; also to warn them that the renter will not be allowed to recover more than the sanctioned rates.

Papers to be referred back to the Committee for a fuller report to be submitted later.

Breach of Promise

Considered the question of Karayur Reclamation Scheme being affected by the proposed new Land Development Ordinance.

Mr. P. Moses moved that since this Council had been repeatedly promised by the Government that the Reclamation Grounds would be vested in the Council to relieve the existing congestion in the Karayur Slum area and such promise was made purely on sanitary grounds and for the relief of existing distress and since the necessary measures for carrying out this object have been practically completed this Council feels that the bringing of the Reclamation Grounds under the new draft Land Development Ordinance is contrary to the original promises held out by Government and is likely to defeat the general object of the scheme and therefore requests Government to make special provision excluding the Reclamation Grounds from the operation of the said Ordinance.

Mr. R. Sivagurunathan seconded—

Carried.

It was decided to communicate with the Local Government Board on the subject forwarding the above resolution.

Myliddy - Centre Co-operative Society

TRAINING CLASS

Under the auspices of the above society a co-operative Training class will be held on Saturday the 28th October 1933 at 4 p.m. in the Palar-Guanthaya-Sanga-Vithalsalai hall at Myliddy-South. Mr. E. Rodrigo Government Agent, N. P. has kindly consented to open the class. On that occasion Messrs. V. Coomaraswamy B. A. Procter S. C., S. Swaminathan B. A. Principal Saiva Training School Tirunelvely, N. A. Subbiah Manager of Schools, Alaveddy, F. A. Sandrasegaram and R. C. S. Crooke, Inspectors Co-Operative Societies, and Dr. S. C. Thuralajah, M. O. H. Jaffna, will address on different subjects of interest such as Rural Upliftment, Our future state in life, Malayalam tobacco sales, Advantages of Co-operation, Health etc. (Cor.)

German Engineers Ordered Out of Russia

London, Oct. 19th. Berlin.—Despite Moscow denials, it is reliably reported here that the Soviet Government ordered all German engineers and qualified workmen to leave the Putiloff, Obuchoff and Alexandroff works in Leningrad, also the Tula and Ausoff works, on October 15th.

The order includes the Essen engineer, Herr Werner Grove, and the Hanover chemical expert, Dr. Reimers.—(Reuter)

Leon Trotsky On Hitler's Aims

(Continued from page 1)

negative part. The declaration of May 17 contains a clear indication on the other, the positive side of the Nazi programme—the struggle against Bolshevism.

In close connection with the programme of the drive towards the East Hitler takes upon himself the protection of European civilisation, of the Christian religion, of the British colonies, and other moral and material values, against Bolshevik barbarism.

By assuming this crusade he hopes to obtain for Germany the right to arm itself.

Hitler is convinced that on the scales of Great Britain the danger of German Fascism to Western Europe weighs less than the danger of the Bolshevik Soviets in the East. This evaluation constitutes the most important key to the whole foreign policy of Hitler.

With the concordance of Italy and Britain, Hitler would acquire the possibility of rearming Germany, not by petty contraband measures, but by big "corrections" in the Versailles Treaty.

Parallel to this would be developed the programme of "defence" against the East. In this process a critical point must inevitably supervene—war.

Against whom? Should the line against the East not prove to be the line of least resistance, the explosion might take place along a different direction.

When is it Possible

Hitler is preparing for war. His policy in the domain of economics is dictated primarily by concern over the maximum economic independence of Germany in case of war.

To the aims of military preparation must also be subordinated the service of obligatory labour. But the very character of these measures indicates that it is not a question of to-morrow.

An attack upon the West in the more or less immediate future could be carried out only on condition of a military alliance between Fascist Germany and the Soviet.

The attack against the East can take place only on condition of the support of one or several powerful States of the West.

This variant is, at all events, the more likely one. But here, too, the preparatory period will not be measured by weeks or by months.

Hitler is prepared for the next ten years not to undertake any military actions against either France or Poland. In the declaration he fixed five years as the term during which genuine equality of rights for Germany in the matter of armed forces must be accomplished.

These terms need not, of course, be invested with a sacred significance. But they outline the bounds in point of time within which the leading circles of Fascism confine their plans of revenge.

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(H. 75, 10-8-33-9-2-34)

Chundiculy Maha Jana Sabha

The Fourth Annual General Meeting of the above Sabha was held in the Sabha Hall on Saturday the 21st inst; at 6 p. m., with the President of the Sabha, Mr. S. Sellappah, the Manager of the Jaffna Mutual Benefit Fund, in the Chair.

Before the agenda was taken up, a vote of condolence on the death of late Governor was passed.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed by the meeting:

1. "The Sabha dissociates itself from the policy of boycott and decides to take part in the next elections".

2. "The Sabha resolves that a commission of inquiry consisting of the various communities in Ceylon be appointed to go into the question of agency controlling the supply of servants in general".

3. "The Public lanes that lead (a) from Kachcheri Road to Colombagam-Chundikuli Road by the side of the Forest Office and Central Co-operative Bank, (b) from Colombagam-Chundikuli Road to Eachamottai Road and (c) from Eachamottai Road to Beach Road through Passayur, should be improved and be supplied with lights".

4. "That as a result of the suppression of the post of Police Vidhane of Chundikuli the residents of Chundikuli have been greatly inconvenienced and request the Government Agent, N. P., to take necessary steps for the early restoration of the post.

The following resolution was submitted to the house. It decided to refer the matter to the Managing Committee for action.

5. "That in view of the fact for the last ten years no substantial vote for the improvement of the Colombagam, Chundikuli, Eachamottai and Passayur areas, has been sanctioned, the members of the Chundikuli Maha Jana Sabha appeal to the Member for Ward No. 3 and to the Chairman and other Members of the U. D. C. to free them from this step motherly supervision and give them an opportunity of forming their own Village Committee and conducting their own affairs".

The following Office bearers were elected for the ensuing year:-

President: Mr. S. Sellappah (re-elected.)

Vice-Presidents: Mr. V. A. Durayapah, Dr. A. Vettivelu and Mr. V. M. Kanagaratnam.

Continued up

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman, Sanitary Board, Jaffna up to 12 noon on 3rd November, 1933, for the removal of rubbish and sweepings by carts within the Sanitary Board Town of Valveditturai for a period of 12 months from 1st January, 1934 to 31st December, 1934.

2. The sweepings of any one day shall be removed before the close of that day. For this purpose the contractor's carts shall attend at such time and at such place, as the Chairman may direct.

3. The rubbish so removed shall be dumped at a spot pointed out by the Sanitary Inspector. If the work is not done to the satisfaction of the supervising officer the contractor shall be fined not exceeding Rs. 2/50 per day. The fine so imposed shall be deducted from his pay.

4. Tenders shall be made on forms supplied by the Office on a deposit of Rs. 10/- for each form.

5. If the accepted tenderer fails to deposit the security within 4 days the tender form fee will be forfeited.

6. Tenders can be handed in personally or sent by post; no tender received after the day and hour specified can claim to be considered.

7. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit one-tenth of the tendered amount as security within three days of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender and thereafter to enter into a contract with the Chairman.

8. All the sweepings collected within the Sanitary Board limits of Valveditturai shall be the property of the Board.

9. The Chairman reserves to himself the right without question of rejecting any or all of the tenders.

10. For further particulars apply to the Sanitary Board Office, Jaffna.

P. MORTIMER,
for Chairman, S.B.
Jaffna

(Mis. 126. 26 10 '33.)

General Secretary: Mr. J. T. Solomons (re-elected.)

Treasurer: Mr. A. Manuelpillai.

Committee: The above Office bearers and Messrs C. T. Solomon, G. S. Chelliah, T. Retnasingham, K. Kandiah, R. Ponnambalam and M. A. Kandiah.

Auditor: Mr. E. T. Hitchcock.

—Cor—

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