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Responsible Govt. "In Spite Of Europeans"

SIR D. B. JAYATILLEKE ON EUROPEAN OPPOSITION

Reforms Motion Passed By Majority Of 19

"I thought that the Great War was fought to make the world safe for Democracy and even British statesmen said so. When the War was going on Democracy was good and so was the self-determination of small nations, but now that the danger has passed, these things have become delusions," remarked Sir D. B. Jayatilleke, mover of the Reforms motion in his reply at the conclusion of the debate on Wednesday last.

The Reforms motion was carried by a majority of 19 votes, 34 members voting for and 15 against.

SIR D. B. JAYATILLEKE'S REPLY

SIR D. B. Jayatilleke made a comprehensive and impassioned reply to the various criticisms and views expressed on the motion, in the course of which he said that they (Ministers) were expected to frame a scheme of reforms based upon certain decisions which the Council had arrived at, decisions which were based upon the resolutions moved by the Member for Horana. When those decisions were examined they found that in every consistent scheme it was absolutely necessary to go beyond the terms of reference to make it a workable scheme. He challenged any Member to frame a scheme based upon those resolutions accepted by the House and leave the Executive Committees intact. It was an absolute impossibility. The House accepted those decisions and the proposals adumbrated were the logical conclusion. That was all. Transfer of responsibility to the Board of Ministers was visualised and accepted by the Council but only responsibility was to be given to the Ministers, not power. Power divorced from responsibility or responsibility divorced from power was perfectly useless. If according to his way of thinking—there might be other ways of arranging things—if more responsibility was given to the Board of Ministers additional power must be given. Otherwise they would supply a set of whipping boys whom the Council might thrash as occasion arose and nothing more.

The Committee System

The Board of Ministers were held responsible for all financial matters and if the House did not accept their financial proposals the elected Ministers would suffer. He did not doubt there were other ways of carrying out these things but to their limited vision the Ministers considered their proposals as satisfactory.

He had worked for the last two years with Committees. The Committee had done exceedingly useful work and if there was any possibility of retaining the Committee under the new scheme of reform he would certainly welcome it. But if that could not be done—he was speaking for himself alone—he would sacrifice the Committees for the sake of Responsible Government. He had explained the reason why they introduced into the scheme of reforms two matters which were not decided by

the House.

Election of Ministers

The other matter was the election of Ministers. Upon that question he need not spend much time. The unsuitability of the present arrangement needed no further demonstration of the spectacle that had been supplied by the House itself upon a question of such importance to the country as the one before the House where the seven Ministers had not been able to present a united front. What stronger condemnation of the present system could be supplied?

When on a question of such importance they could not get the Ministers to agree on a common policy how could they say that the present system of electing Ministers should continue?

The Officers Of State

Continuing, Sir Baron said he would now refer to his communally-minded colleagues in Council. They preferred the present evils to the attainment of something better. They were for the retention of all the features in the present Constitution which were proved to be its defects. Some of these communal advocates spoke in terms of praise of the institution of Officers of State.

The Member for Trincomalee, who had also advocated the retention of the Officers of State, let slip a significant phrase. He said that the Officers of State were the eyes and ears of the Government. That was precisely the complaint of the Board of Ministers.

The Public Service

As regards the Chief Secretary's defence of the Public Services, Sir Baron said that it was regrettable that public officers had been made to believe that they must seek protection only at the hands of the Chief Secretary or the Public Services Commission. That was not a correct attitude, because the Ministers themselves had often defended public officers against unjust treatment.

New Interpretation

Dealing next with the Attorney-General's speech, Sir Baron said that the point of his criticism was that the Secretary of State said that from the provisions of Articles 86, 87 and 89 of the Order-in-Council it was clear that the Governor had the right to decide upon questions of cadre and the efficiency of the Public Service.

The Despatches just laid before the House contained the views of the Ministers on that subject. He would leave it to the judgment of the House or any impartial person to read

(Continued on Page 3.)

HINDU CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE

SCIENCE AND ART OF MEDICINE

By Professor John Phillips

(Continued from our last issue)

It is interesting to know that the science and art of medicine developed in India as well as in Greece. A question troubling the historian, a question probably never soluble, is this. Did Greek anatomy and medicine influence the Hindu or did Hindu anatomy and medicine influence the Greek? Perhaps they were independent. Perhaps they mutually influenced one another.

The Hindu tradition has it that during the age of Buddha there were two great universities in India. Kasi (Benares) in the east where flourished the famous physician Atreya; Takshasila, in the west where worked the famous surgeon Susruta. These were the first medical schools in India.

In this connection it must be remembered that Greek medicine commenced about B. C. 420 with the active career of the brilliant and dignified Hippocrates. The work of this notable Greek, the father of medicine, and the contributions of the great Susruta wherein are discussed surgical operations, anatomical and physiological matters, and about 760 medicinal plants, are considered by some authorities to have much in common regarding lucidity of vision and dignity of exposition. Another important medical contribution was that of Caraka in the second century A.D., a treatise expounding the views of the Atreya school of medicine. A third great Hindu physician was the learned Vagbhata, author of a monumental treatise the name of which in translation was "The Sum or Compendium of the Parts." About 1200 to 1250 A.D., flourished the pioneer worker on the chemical side of Materia Medica, Sarngadhara, who anticipated some of the later chemical reforms heralded in Central Europe many centuries later. But as Sarton points out, it must not be forgotten in this respect that the famous Dioscorides (first century A.D.) actually knew of many chemical preparations, including mercury. In our own time we find Indians in ever increasing numbers qualifying in medicine and surgery, and we are now beginning to note the contribution of original work by some of these.

Biological Science

In biological science of the ancient period and of mediæval time, the activity of Hindu civilisation and culture is not at all marked. While Greece and Rome made outstanding contributions to knowledge in the fields of botany and zoology—notably through the great students Hippocrates, Aristotle and Theophrastus, Galen and Pliny—and while the Persian and Turkish cultures added somewhat to knowledge, Hindu contributions were meagre—or at all events we have no record of them. That work in botany must have been done is evident from the fact that the earlier European botanists who studied botanical phenomena in India during the 18th and 19th centuries found evidences of knowledge regarding the native plants. If India lagged behind in earlier periods, she certainly is not doing so in our own time, as regards making contributions to botanical science. She numbers among her botanists several well-known investigators, perhaps the most famous on account of the attention his work has received from a wide lay public, being Sir Jagadis Chunder Bose, F.R.S.

(Continued on Page 3)

A Short Story.

THE MISDIRECTED LETTER

By Mohan

I
"THE two brothers" were retail merchants. Their business gave them a little more than they actually wanted, and thus made them strangers equally to the pains of penury and the cares of "too-muchness." Shella and Tulsī, "the fair pair," were their only children—the former was the daughter of the elder brother and latter that of the younger.

The "fair pair" was on the threshold of womanhood, considering the age. But to a stranger's eye the inseparable cousins appeared woman-grown. Born of and bred up by parents blessed with the quality of contentment, the children had never inherited anxieties which make physical wrecks. This was more particularly the case with Shella, whose "tee-hee" never knew a full stop. Nobody was unfamiliar to her; and those who came into closer contact with her, always complained of being poked with the fingers, or being laughed at, or, nick-named. Tulsī, in this respect, had taken a "middle-path," because she had realised it full well, that in Shella's presence, the chances of the success of her "oppressive hilarity" were very few.

The remonstrances of the members of the fair sex always fell on deaf ears, because "the two brothers," tired with the daily routine, encouraged the war of words between Shella and Tulsī in the evenings. There was always a conspiracy to divide Shella and Tulsī, and more than often this conspiracy succeeded. Tulsī always tried her best to score against her "opponent," and many a time was the victor; but the silvery speech and ready wit of the vanquished made the victory like defeat. So she had become a bit jealous of Shella and was always scheming to see her beaten in such a way that she would never venture to tease her any more. The patents were enjoying the fun of division quite alright, little knowing that they were fostering mutual ill-will and jealousy.

II

"The two brothers" were very anxious to cultivate "visiting relations" with a broker of the same city, reputed to possess a keen commercial common-sense, and one who could be relied upon in times of economical depression. They already enjoyed a "nodding acquaintance" with him, and making it a basis, they invited him, with his son, to supper one evening. The plan succeeded, because very few people miss meals in the world.

The broker and his son came half an hour earlier than the appointed time. They were given a hearty reception and offered "pan" (betel leaves). The broker had his mouth full of the news of market and kept on talking while all others were compelled to be "bored with restfulness." He did not spare his family affairs even and made a clean breast of the arrangements he had made for the marriage of his only son, Ram Prasad. It was whispered amongst his near relatives that he "seized" a high spirit as the smell of the spices reached his nostrils.

While this barangue was going on, Shella and Tulsī made their appear-

ance at the door of the elder host mentioned there sat near him. Shella's restless eyes travelled from the furrowed face of the broker to that of his son's, which was full, calm and well featured.

Their eyes met and smiled. She lowered hers. For the first time in her life she couldn't look in the face. She owned defeat....she enjoyed defeat! It was love at "first sight"!

She went to her study and put out the light. The moonlight was struggling to reach her—She looked towards the moon—A new world appeared—a world which had "cool breezes" encircling it. The atmosphere of her study was hot, very hot. There was a yearning in her to run out of the room—run with arms open, and to enjoy the luxury of a bath in that "cool breeze."

Tulsī stole in, melancholy and morose. But seeing Shella vanquished! I eady, she said in a feigned triumphant tone, "What is the matter?"

"Have the guests left? was the reply.

III

In comparison with the sea of humanity surging on its opposite banks joined by a bridge, the Mother Ganges looked small. Millions of people had collected to wash away their sins on the blessed day of Garmukteshwari fair. In spite of the laudable arrangements of the scouts, many strong, young men were reported to be "lost."

Shella was near the bank a figure of helplessness. She had trusted herself out of the camp of her family members. This "independent act" had got her involved in a big, shiftless human wave, which had carried her away. She had a way out at last, but where was her camp?

She knew not what to do. A lump got struck in her throat and she couldn't cry. Her eyes were filled with tears—tears which well up in a woman's eyes when she has an emotion. The silver-tongued champion, the witty Shella was cowed down.....

A gentle pat on her shoulder. She turned her head, unconscious of the tears lingering on her eyelashes. There was the broker's son! She bowed down her face which was a compound of shyness, hope and joy.

"Don't mind, fair Shella," said he, "I will conduct thee safely."

She tried to thank him; but the lump was too much for the expression of her sense of gratitude. She approved by her eloquent silence. They ventured through. The throng pressed them together. She felt that she couldn't stand the "joyousness of the touch." The small tent appeared. Tulsī was looking at the approaching pair with lips apart, eyes aghast.....

Ram Prasad begged leave. Shella summoned her courage and stammered "Thank you.....my.....lord!" The cat was out of the bag; she blushed to the white of her eyes.

"Strange way of addressing—why do you call me your.....?" demanded he.

"Because, because I am thine..... wholly."

IV

Ram Prasad was on the horns of a dilemma. His father had made full arrangements for his marriage. He had also talked about it to him (Ram Prasad) and taken his silence for his approval. The marriage was going to be celebrated in the near future.

"But how to cope with the new situation," was the question. Shella's "Because, because I am thine..."

(Continued on page 3)

Change of Name

I, J. M. Thambimuttu, F. M. S. Pensioner of Irupalai, who was known hitherto both by the above name and as M. Thambimuttu, do hereby make it known to all concerned, that I shall hereafter be known as M. Thambimuttu and sign all documents as such.

M. THAMBIMUTTU.

Irupalai, (Mis.146. 20—23.)
17-11-33.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1933.

TAMILS ARE NOT WANTED.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM WOULD NOT be what it is to-day if it did not have altruism on its tongue and aggrandisement at heart. Whenever Imperialism suddenly displays an unwonted solicitude for the welfare of the native population in any of its vast possessions, it may be taken for granted that beneath the altruism apparent on the surface there is a calculated move to consolidate imperialist interests. The concern for minority communities in India and the patronage extended to the depressed classes are instances of imperialist devices to strengthen the position of Imperialism in the face of growing discontent among subject races. The proposal of securing Burma for the Burmans is being blatantly preached in the hope of inducing the Burmans to favour separation from India and form a separate unit in which British interests might enjoy unfettered advantages.

Whatever may be the ultimate object, the Colonial Government has approved of the policy hatched by SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, acting on inspiration from RUDYARD KIPLING, the high priest and poet of British jingoism, to Malayanise the Malaya. It is not possible to say whether the new policy is the result of Japan's ambitions for expansion in the Far East, or Chinese national restlessness, but the fact remains that the Malayan Government will in the future pursue a policy of protecting the interests of the Malays to the exclusion of those of all others. Heretofore the policy adopted was to encourage, even invite, educated lads from India and Ceylon to do the difficult task of opening up the country. Many hundreds of young men from Jaffna flocked to the S. S. and F. M. S. for employment. Many a Governor has bestowed unqualified appreciation of the efficiency of the Tamil officer. Many Tamils, relying on the continued good-will and support of Government, have acquired interests and are permanently settled in the Malaya. Many thousand Indian Tamils have also done likewise. In 1931 there were in the Malaya 515,000 Tamils including Jaffna Tamils and there were 333 schools for Tamil children in which Tamil was taught. Tamils domiciled in the Malay States have done so in the hope that their children would have equal opportunities with the Malays to find employment under Government and if this were not possible that at least their children would be given facilities for elementary education in their mother-tongue. The new policy of Government, however, restricts education in English and provides for free primary education only in the Malay language for all children whose parents are domiciled in the Colony or in the Malay States. His Excellency SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, in laying down the future policy in education observed as follows:-

"We ought to ask ourselves, what kind of school product will be most beneficial to Malaya. I would reply that our basic need is men and women who will live per-

manently in this peninsula and assist in its development. In short, we want a permanent Malayan population. So, the primary educational aim of Government must be to teach boys and girls, whose parents are domiciled here, whether Malays or non-Malays, to live together in amity and to develop such affection for the land in which they live as will decide them to make it their permanent home. If such a purpose is to be attained, a common language is essential; and this in Malaya can only be the Malay language."

It is not likely that the Tamils or the Chinese would countenance the idea of starting their children's education in Malay and willingly allow themselves to be absorbed into the Malay community as some Chinese and Portuguese families have done in Malacca. The rather curt retort of the Chief Secretary to the protest of the Chinese member in the Legislative Council bidding Chinese boys to go to China and Indians to India if they wanted to study their vernacular, leaves no room for doubt that the Government is resolute in putting through their policy. It is well to bear in mind that facilities for higher English education for those seeking to find remunerative employment will be entirely withdrawn. For, His Excellency has such a horror for the "failed B.A.'s" of India and the politically inclined students of China. According to the view of Government, English education would result in political discontent which, in the interests of the Empire, must be avoided at any cost. The Government proposes to offer scholarships to promising children of poor parents to man the services.

The Tamils have now a serious problem to face. The Local Government is powerless to protest. We can hope for sympathy from no quarter. The situation must be solved by the people themselves. The future of the youths of the country can no longer be left undecided. It is certain that even if the misgivings expressed by Sir FRANK SWETTENHAM with regard to the capacity of the Malay officer turn out to be well-founded in practice, the chances of Tamil young men for employment in the S. S. and F. M. S. are thin indeed. The truth is the Tamils are not wanted.

CEYLON'S NEW GOVERNOR

Leaving for Ceylon
On Dec. 8

Nicosia, Friday

Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs will leave Cyprus by the P. and O. Mongolia on December 8 for Ceylon to take up the Governorship of the Island.

The Mongolia is due in Colombo on Saturday, December 23.

Aerodrome For Colombo

PROPOSED CONFERENCE

It is understood that a conference will be held shortly on the question of the establishment of an aerodrome in or near Colombo, when representatives of the Ceylon Aero Club will meet the Government authorities concerned.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"WAYSIDE TEMPLES":
SAMBALTOTAM PULLAIYAR

Sir,
I have the honour to inform you that the statement contained in the leading article in your issue of the 13th November, 1933, that the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaitivu, "had ordered the removal of the Image of Pullaiyar from the site on which it had stood for many years past at Sambaltotam" is not correct. The Assistant Government Agent gave no such order and the Image remains undisturbed where it always was.

2. What happened was this:

With the object of preserving roads from encroachment of a kind which for obvious reasons it would be difficult to dislodge after they acquired the sanctity of usage, the Assistant Government Agent, with my approval, gave instructions to his headmen not to allow the creation of new places of worship on roads and road reservations, or to allow extensions of established places. Shortly afterwards some unknown person attempted to erect a temple over the hitherto unprotected Pillaiyar, and the Assistant Government Agent had this stopped. The image remains exactly as it was and the Assistant Government Agent does not propose to interfere with it, unless the people themselves are prepared to remove it to a place where they can acquire land for extension.

3. I should be obliged if you would give publicity to this statement.
I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
E. RODRIGO,
Government Agent, N P
The Kachecheri,
Jaffna, 16-11-33.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE?

Sir,—In September this year I returned with my family after a pilgrimage to the shrines in North and South India, and had to wait for seven days till 16-10-33, at Rameswaram awaiting over permits, the previous ones having lapsed on 24-9-33. I received a letter from my son that permits had been posted to the care of the Mandapam doctor. As I had to complete my Income Tax returns before 20th October, I left for Mandapam and reached there at 12 noon. The doctor was not there at that time, and he came at 2 p.m. I asked him for the permits that had been posted to his care. He denied any knowledge of them. I thereupon produced the permits that had lapsed on 24-9-33, explained to him that I had to submit my Income Tax returns before 20 10 33, the final date, and requested him to let me go. The doctor would not. At this stage an officer of the camp brought the letter addressed to me to the doctor's care. The permits were in that letter, and so I requested the doctor to pass me. He refused to do so and wanted me to come back the next morning at 8. This took place at about 2.15 p.m. As the Boat M.11 leaves Mandapam at 3.30 p.m. and as there was an hour intervening, and as the next day was Deepavali festival, I pointed out to the Medical Officer these circumstances and told the doctor that I should be at home the next day and requested him to let me go. He persisted in his refusal, and we had to return to Rameswaram. We—my wife, children, brother and cook—returned to Mandapam early next morning, and had our ablutions there. We went to the doctor who turned to me and asked me to wipe off the Holy Ashes on my forehead. I hesitated. He repeated this order again. We were then subjected to disinfection and vaccination and were allowed at last to go.

This is the first time I have had a nasty experience at the hands of the doctor-in-charge of the Mandapam Camp. Never before was I asked by any doctor at the Camp to wipe off the Holy Ashes. In short, we were treated no better than the Indian coolies at the Camp.

A Pilgrim.

OLD GIRLS' DAY AT
RAMANATHAN COLLEGE

Sir,—It is reported in your valuable journal of the 9th instant that the old girls repaired to the newly laid out Tennis Court and played a few sets after the

CASTE SYSTEM

BY S. KATIRESU

The question of caste is a vexed one for countries and will be so till the end of time. So long as there is Egoism or Egoism in man caste system will exist in some form or other. The origin of caste appears to have been from the earliest times. We can trace it even to the time of the Children of Adam the first man of the Christians. It started with a division of labour. It was so right though. But later on it had developed into a social canker.

The development of industries has killed the system to a very large extent, a thing evident in the Western countries and the Far Eastern Japan. There caste system has developed into a system of class. The class system there is as bad as the caste system. We find that clearly in the social clubs of the Europeans even in our midst, though we should have expected the differences to be absent when one is away from his native country where it may be felt the most.

The Harijan work of Gandhiji is sure to soften down the strong feeling of the differences between people of different castes. The industrial development in India and Ceylon would be another great factor which will greatly reduce that feeling. A democratic Government will be another great factor which will minimise the differences. There, intelligence and following will prevail against any caste man. Education in the correct lines will also give us the same effect. Above all, real and genuine religious, and pious life—a life of sincerity—will completely eradicate all the bad systems on earth including that of caste.

In these days of political agitation and universal franchise even under a foreign government which is not a democratic Government, this system is sure to lose its sting. By the way, a foreign government is sure to develop a set of hypocrites among our intelligent folk who would form a class by themselves and, in time, a separate caste including within its fold people of different castes moving with all the freedom of equality. The remedy for this caste of hypocrites is in having a democratic self-government which will do away with hypocrisy which is worse than the present caste system.

No religions encourage caste system. But ritualism in any religion is sure to create a caste system peculiar to that religion. Hinduism, the oldest of all religions, has also developed ritualism side by side, though real Hinduism is not for it. This development of ritualism has emphasised the caste distinction to such an extent that orthodox followers of ritualistic Hinduism find it difficult to throw away the caste system. The free intermingling of different religious people is sure to reduce ritualism in their religions and thus tend to have better feeling between people of different castes.

Caste system without a sting is all what we can strive for immediately.

formal opening of same by Lady Ramanathan. I confess that this part of the report took me by surprise as I had always thought that in Ramanathan College our girls are taught to avoid everything foreign that could be well avoided. Though I had never discussed the merits of the physical exercises provided for the girls with any Ramanathan girl, old or present, I had often thought that they would play "hide and seek" in that beautiful college compound, in among the mango groves, and "Kokkan" with virgin simplicity and take little exercise by chopping firewood by turns and pounding paddy for the College Kitchen.

Tennis! Yes. It is good and modern and expensive too! But, do you seriously think, Sir, that the Grand Old Man would have overlooked to provide a tennis court, if it was a want, during his life? I wonder whether the present College authorities would give it their serious thought if I suggest "Kilikota" which is very much the same but in Eastern setting. Thank you for the space.

Yours etc.
Watawala S. Rajaratnam,
14-11-33.

Notice

I, Saravanamuttu Vythilingam of Tupah, Perak, F. M. S., do hereby inform the public that the Power of Attorney given by me to Mr. Murali S. Vythilingam, has been cancelled on the date of publication.
M. S. Vythilingam,
Tupah, Perak, F. M. S., (27th)

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(H. 75. 10-8-33—9-2-34.)

Auction Sale.

No. 2796. D. C. J.
Ponnampalam Kartikesar of Punnalaikaddan and others
Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Soosaipillai Saverimuttu and his wife of Siruvilan
Defendants.

In terms of the commission issued to us by the District Court of Jaffna in case No. 2796 D. C. J., the following properties will be sold by public auction, at the respective spots, on Monday 11th December, 1933 at 3 p.m.

PROPERTIES.

1. An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ share of a land situated at Siruvilan, Pandaterippu, called "Abaththanai" in extent 40 Lms. V. C. with well, cultivated plantations and share of spontaneous plantations and bounded on the East by Kaithar Soosaipillai, North by Annapillai, wife of Sanakappu and shareholders, and Piranchippillai Soosaipillai, West by Annapillai wife of Manuelpillai and shareholders, and Mariapillai widow of Soosaipillai and Mary Rosaline wife Vaithampillai and South by Piranchaththai wife of Athonipillai.

2. An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ share of all that land situated at Periyavilan called "Sempavayal" and "Irakkai" in extent 27 Lms. P. C. and bounded on the East by Gnanappu wife of Vaithampillai, and Rasammah wife of Chrysostram, North by Soosaipillai Swampillai and Rayappu Swampillai and sister, West by Mariapillai wife of Soosaipillai and Neekilapillai Lucaspillai and wife Annapillai and South by Thillaiampalam Arumugam and Gnanappu widow of Saverimuttu.

3. All that land situated at Periyavilan called "Iramanthavaththai" in extent 16 Lms. V. C. with seven coconut trees, three jack trees, palm-yras and young palm-yras and well and bounded on the East by Soosaipillai Saverimuttu, and front of path, and Mariapillai wife of Vaithampillai, North by Village limit of Siruvilan, West by Swampillai Sebastiapillai and South by charity property belonging to Madam and Soosaipillai Swampillai. Out of this, exclusive of the share of well belonging to the Eastern boundary and the right of way and water-course. The whole within these boundaries together with the right of path to go to and from the said front of path to the lane on the Northern boundary to the Eastern boundary land.

MOSES & PONNAPPAH,
Commissioners.

Jaffna, 15 Nov. 33.
Mis. 145. 20-11-33.

GOVT. CLERICAL EXAMINATION

To Be Held on February 20

QUALIFICATIONS

17 Places in Class II and 20 in Class III

An examination for candidates wishing to enter the Clerical Branch of the Public Service will be held commencing on February 20, 1934, says a notification in the Ceylon Government Gazette of the 17th instant. The earlier notification on this subject, which appeared in the Gazette of 27th October is cancelled.

Applications to this Examination must reach the Director of Education not later than 3 p.m. on December 20, 1933.

Those not already in Government Service, who have been born on or after January 1, 1911 but not later than January 31, 1917 are entitled to sit for the Examination, subject to the following educational qualifications.

Minimum Educational Qualification

The minimum educational qualification required of the candidates is:

- (a) The Cambridge Senior or the London Matriculation or higher examinations of the University of London; or
- (b) The Senior School Certificate Examination (English); or
- (c) The Cambridge Junior or the English School Leaving Certificate Examination, and either (i) the examination for the Commercial Certificates of the Government Technical Schools or of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, or (ii) the examination for the London Chamber of Commerce Junior Certificates in English, Arithmetic, and either Bookkeeping or Shorthand and Typewriting.

The number of places in Class II assigned for general competition will be 17.

Class III Appointments

Appointments in Class III also will be offered, as vacancies occur, to the first 20 of those who are not selected for appointment to Class II. The salary scale for Class III will be Rs. 420 per annum rising by annual increments of Rs. 30 to Rs. 1,020 per annum (less temporary levy).

Another Sanitary Inspector for Jaffna U. D. C.

PROVISION MADE IN 1934 BUDGET

Provision has been made in the 1934 budget of the Jaffna Urban District Council for the appointment of an additional Senior Sanitary Inspector as from next year.

Sir Samuel Hoare's Record

NINETEEN DAYS IN WITNESS CHAIR

London, Nov. 11th.

When Sir Samuel Hoare finished his evidence before the Joint Select Committee for Indian reform, he completed what is believed to be a record task for a Minister of the Crown.

During nineteen days in the witness chair he answered questions on 4,600 specific points on the White Paper proposals. The actual number of questions asked were at least 15,000.

Oxford Union President

FIRST INDIAN TO BE ELECTED

London, Friday

For the first time in history an Indian, Mr. D. F. Karaka of Lincoln College, who is at present Librarian, was today elected President of the Oxford Union Society for the next term.

WHEN ARE INDIANS "CEYLONESE"?

Executive Committee To Define

On a letter from the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon, regarding the definition of the term "Ceylonese" in the Draft Land Development Ordinance, the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands, are considering what length of residence in the Island would entitle an Indian domiciled in Ceylon to be registered as a Ceylonese. A five-year residence is considered inadequate.

Crown Proctor Suspended From Practice

APPROPRIATING CLIENT'S MONEY

Mr. V. S. de S. Wickramanayake, Crown Proctor, Tangalle, and Member for Hambantota in the State Council, has been suspended from practice in the office of Proctor for a period of six months from November 17, by a Bench of three Judges, on the ground of misconduct, "in that he between Sept. 18th 1931 and July 12th, 1932 improperly retained or appropriated to his own use a sum of Rs. 701-95 belonging to Mrs. T. K. Dole, a client of his, and received by him on her behalf." He was further ordered to pay Rs. 300, the costs in the case.

A Minorities Conference

TO CONSIDER POLITICAL SITUATION

It is understood that a preliminary conference of minority communities will be held at Zahira College on Saturday, November 25th, at 4 p.m. to consider the political situation.

Clerical Examination Centre

AN APPEAL TO HAVE MORE CENTRES

An appeal is made through the press to the Government by a Jaffna candidate, to hold the Clerical Examination not only in Colombo, as already gazetted, but also at other important stations.

The correspondent further states that it would not be advisable, especially at a time of depression "when existence itself is a struggle for some of them" to require the candidates to go for the examination to Colombo, all the way from Kandy, Galle, Jaffna etc. The majority of the candidates, he opines, will be from these outstations.

Ramanathan Gurupooja

The Gurupooja of the late Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan will be celebrated by the Shaiva Mangayara Sabha on Thursday the 23rd inst., at the Ramanathesvaran Temple situated in the premises of Ramanathan College, Inuvil, Chunnakam.

News in Brief

Mr. M. S. Thiruvilangam, Acting Assistant Accountant, Colombo Port Commission, has been appointed Assistant Accountant, Port Commission, with effect from November 7, 1933.

Henry Thambiah Forman, has been appointed to act as Registrar of Lands, Mullativu, for two days from November 21, 1933 during the absence of the Registrar Mr. M. Vanniasingham on leave.

A fatal motor accident occurred on Friday near Chundulelu when a man was knocked down by the car belonging to Mr. J. K. Arnold, Proctor.

Mr. R. A. M. Thuraiyappah, has returned after a holiday in England, and has been appointed District Engineer, Katugastota.

Not Going To America

GANDHIJI'S INABILITY

His Vow To Do Harijan Work

Friday.
Mr. Gandhi interviewed by Reuter denied having received any invitation from America. He added that only recently he declared to a correspondent his utter inability to go to America or elsewhere, stating that he would not depart from his vow to devote his energy to the cause of the Untouchables till the end of next July.—(Associated Press.)

Japan To Strengthen Military Force

HUGE BUDGET VOTE

Tokio, Friday.
Appropriation amounting to 2,017,000,000 yen has been approved by the Japanese Minister of Finance for the 1934 budget, the discussion of which opened today.
This huge sum is for the complete equipment of Japanese military forces, the naval replenishment programme, including the re-equipment of capital ships, and the completion of the air force.—(Reuter.)

A Short Story

(Continued from page 1)

wholly," was haunting him day in and day out. He also knew it full well that his "No" to his father would be more than what his father could bear.

He had no patience for these impossible positions. He had always an appreciation for the hero of the Gordian knot, and a bad word for those who quarrel with their "consciences" upon nothing. He decided to come to a conclusion by letting himself know if she was ready to come to him in spite of any obstacles which might be placed in her way. If she was, he would speak to his father; otherwise he was not prepared to pain him for nothing.
He wrote a letter, explaining the whole situation and demanding from Shella a quick reply. This he handed over to the maid servant of the "two cousins," with instructions to hand it over to the elder.

Shella had gone out. The maid servant handed over the covered letter to Tulsii, with "instructions to hand it over" to Shella; and by way of explanation said that the letter was from the broker's son.

"From the broker's son?" cried she, "alright." The next day, the maid-servant swept off the pieces of the torn letter from Tulsii's room!

Ram Prasad felt humiliated. He never said a word to anyone.

The day came at last. The marriage procession started from the broker's house. He had requested his friend to sound the conch with all might when the procession reached near the house of the "two brothers."

Shella was turning sides on her bed. She was just up from her nap. She had dreamt that she had got him at last..... It was so pleasant to think about her dream. Her mother called her, but she remained quiet. She wouldn't leave her bed, her pleasant bed.

A shrill sound of the conch was heard by her, which disturbed her in her pleasant thoughts. The sound was so shrill that she thought it burst her ear-drum.

"A marriage procession—the marriage which gives Ram Prasad to me must be a heaven of joy," thought she. She left her bed, in order to feast her eyes on a marriage procession.

He lifted his eyes towards her—cruel eyes.
She fell in a heap on the floor of her verandah. "Mother, mother, I am still his," murmured she, as the saliva dripped down her semi-open mouth.
(Roy's Weekly)

PRISON LABOUR FOR COLONIZATION

Not Proper: Motion Withdrawn

Mr. G. E. de Silva's motion to utilize Prison Labour for the opening up of lands for colonization purposes was withdrawn by the mover, in view of the ministry's acceptance of the principle of agricultural training for prisoners.

It was felt that it would be a vicious principle and an injustice to compel a prisoner to go to any other place than to prison and to ask him to serve in a material place.

The Minister of Agriculture and Lands said that the motion implied the employment of prison labour for colonization instead of hired labour, which he thought would not be proper and besides it would be difficult so long as they were prisoners.

Responsible Govt. "In Spite of Europeans"

(Continued from page 1)

those Despatches and judge whether that new interpretation was not a violation of the plain meaning of those clauses and a violation of the statement made that this Constitution meant transference of power to the people of this country to manage their own internal affairs.

According to the Order-in-Council the Governor could exercise the powers given to him under Sections 86-87 and 89 upon the advice of the Public Services Commission. If the new interpretation was correct the Governor would exercise the powers upon the advice of the Public Services Commission and the Public Services Commission had right to advise the Governor on cadres, etc. All that advice it became the duty of the Public Services Commission to give.

He submitted that that was a duty which was never contemplated by the Donoughmore Commission. He quoted the relative passage from the Commission's Report as regards the scope of the functions of the Public Services Commission. But according to the new interpretation they became advisers of the Governor even in regard to the cadre and salaries of new entrants.

Governor As A Dictator

The second criticism by the Attorney-General was that he (Sir Baron) had said that the Governor became according to the new interpretation the dictator of policy. He (Sir Baron) based his statement upon a frank admission made by the Secretary of State himself in a Despatch. When the members read the Despatch they would see it.

European Attitude

Referring to the views expressed by European members, Sir Baron said that though he was not surprised, he was disappointed.

A study of the history of the reform movement in this country would show the spokesman of the European community opposing every proposal that was being made.

Continuing Sir Baron said that they had heard several speeches made by the European members on the subject.

The European members' position was that there was nothing established either in this country or any other which mattered excepting commercial power. They represented 60 per cent. of the country's commerce and therefore they had a right to say whether there should be political progress or not.

He (the speaker) thought that the Great War was fought to make the world safe for Democracy and even British statesmen said so. When the war was going on Democracy was good and so was the self-determination of small nations but now that the danger had passed those things had become delusions.

Contrast With India

Referring to the statement that capital was going out of the country presumably on account of the fact that there was a demand for reforms, Sir Baron said that some people would say "so much the better." He did not wish to say that, for if it was a fact it was a pity, but he denied that it was a fact. The agitation for reforms was in a very mild form in this country as compared with other parts of the British Empire where there was violent agitation. In India there was a large section of people who were actually fighting for independence and even having recourse

(Continued on Page 4)

EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Stop Immigration Of Outside Labour

AGAINST ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS

Mr. Bandaranaike's Motion in Council

That the only effective and proper way of dealing with the question of unemployment is to take immediate steps for the restriction and effective control of immigration into Ceylon of workers from other countries, is the view expressed by Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike in the State Council on Thursday last, who moved a resolution to that effect.

He said that from 10,000 Indian labourers employed on Ceylon estates, in 1827, their number had increased to 651,000 last year, while there were thousands of Ceylonese peasants who would be only too willing to take up estate labour if the same opportunities were given to them as were now given to the Indian labourers.

Justice, equity and sheer necessity demanded such a legislation, urged Mr. Bandaranaike.

The Speaker drew attention to the provisions in the Royal Instructions against discriminatory legislation.

Mr. Bandaranaike said that strong representations should be made for the amendment of the principles embodied in the Royal Instructions.

The motion was referred to the Chief Secretary.

Hindu Contribution To Science.

(Continued from page 1)

Bose, from his own resources and as an outcome of his own vision and organising power, has built up in Calcutta the Bose Institute for Botanical Research. At this centre is conducted research in plant life more particularly in plant physiology. Bose is a brilliant inventor of a highly delicate apparatus which he contends registers various responses in plants.

In the applied field Indian botanists are doing good work in both agriculture and forestry, and are commencing to produce interesting results in Indian tea-culture. Agriculture and forestry claiming as they do so much of the attention of peasant India and meaning so much in the economics of the country, naturally form fields of interest to educated Indians. In the State and in the central departments of agriculture and forestry, Indians with the necessary university training, are filling research and administrative posts of importance.

As regards modern zoology, Indian workers are now contributing usefully in the field of practical insect biology and entomology.

Irrigation, being of prime interest to India in many parts, has attracted the attention of Indians trained in engineering and in agriculture, and is beginning to receive from these an attention that should mean solution of many of its problems.

Reviewing the outline of early and modern activities of India in some of the branches of science, we must conclude that taking her history and her religious setting into account, she has made contributions that cannot be ignored. Furthermore, we must admit that modern India has shown a marked tendency for the developing of the scientific attitude on the part of those of her sons who have had the opportunity of being trained in science. That she will make great contributions in the future is strongly indicated.

(The Star)

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. "IN SPIRE OF EUROPEANS"

(Continued from page 3)

to terrorism and assassination of British officials. He was told—he did not know how far it was true—that Europeans could not go about the streets unarmed. It was a grave situation that had arisen in India. Only that morning he saw in the papers that witnesses who appeared before the Select Committee suggested a Special Committee to deal with terrorism in India.

Another startling statement was the admission that there was no anti-British or anti European feeling in the country or in the Council. The Council should be thankful for this, but if a visitor came into the country and read something written in the Press or heard some speech made somewhere he might go away with the idea that there was anti-British feeling in the country. A serious situation had been created for the country. If the member's suggestion was to be accepted they had to do many things to save themselves from that unfortunate situation. If a visitor, especially a Press magnate, came into the country, the Council would have to establish a Press censor so that His Lordship might not read anything anti-British in a corner of the paper. In case the visitor went to different parts of the country they would have to muzzle all village dogs lest they pass disloyal anti-British barks when the great man passed by!

English Writer Quoted

Continuing Sir Baron referred to what a liberty loving Englishman said 50 years ago. This he said, would be interesting to those who had not studied the history of the political development of the country. The first scheme of reform was formulated by an Englishman. In 1877 that Englishman wrote an article in the "Calcutta Review" formulating a scheme of reform for Ceylon.

This writer stated that the Island suffered gravely from the necessity of referring everything to Downing Street, that full justice was not done by denying a proportionate share in the Government to people most acquainted with her ways and that the people of the land had displayed a fitness for self-Government which the English Rulers should recompense.

The Struggle Ahead

Continuing Sir Baron said he knew the overwhelming odds that were against them. He had experience of the opposition which the European community could put up against reforms. In 1923, when a deputation was sent on behalf of the people of the country to London he happened to be a member and also the Secretary of the delegation. The opposition to the reform proposals put up everywhere came from the representative of the European Association in London, Mr. H. J. Temple. That gentleman brought out a memorandum which he submitted to the Secretary of State. He wrote in the London "Times," the "Manchester Guardian," the "Daily News," and every other possible newspaper opposing the granting of anything like substantial reform to this country and it was a task for some of the members of the deputation to refute those statements. He (the speaker) thought that the opposition given expression to in the Council might materialise in other forms and he had counted upon that. The political situation in England was unfavourable. The Council accepted the situation with all its defects because a Governor who sympathised with the people of this country was in power. But at the present day they could not get that amount of sympathy from the powers that be in England and of the local powers that be. To counteract these, he wanted the united support of the Council for their demand. That alone was not enough. They needed the support of the whole country. He felt sure that, in spite of communal croaks in the House and elsewhere, the country was behind him.

He wished the European members to understand that sooner or later Ceylon will have Responsible Government, with their help, and if they denied that help, in spite of them. Even from the point of view of Commerce he did not think it would be advantageous to run counter to the wishes the desires and aspirations of a whole country. He concluded with the statement that the views put forward were not the views of the Councilors only but of the whole country.

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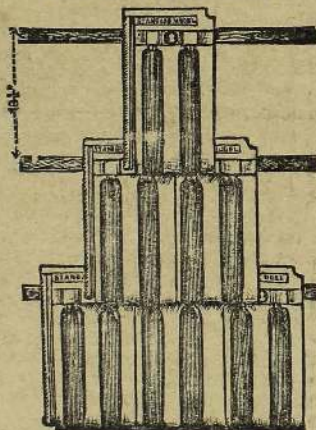
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