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JAFFNA.

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IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE HINDU ORGAN AND INTHUSATHANAM.

IF I WERE TWENTY AGAIN— What Would I Do?

BY J. T. SUNDERLAND

In the course of an outspoken attempt to answer the question at the head of this article the Rev. J. T. Sunderland, the author of "India in Bondage," writes as follows:—

IF I were twenty, with my life to be lived, I would set out to walk through this world on my own feet. My feet may not be very good, but they are better than crutches. My intellect may be inferior in strength and vigour to some other man's, but it is the one that God has given me, and I would trust it. "Self-respect" and "self-reliance" are words to be written on the banner of every life, that proposes to achieve worthy ends.

Weakness Under Another Name

If I were twenty, and knew what I know now, I would dare, I would dare to an extent that few young men do. But I would dare in directions in which daring is worth while, and not in those where it is contemptible. There is a kind of daring popular in some quarters that is simply weakness under another name.

A young fellow is challenged by another to fight. There is no good reason why he should fight. To do so will be silly and brutal. But his companions look on and laugh and shout that he is afraid. He hasn't courage to withstand that laugh, and so fights. It is his cowardice that makes him fight, not his bravery.

Spent as was the heroism of the men who fought the war for the reunion, the anti-slavery reformers were more heroic. It took higher courage to be a Garrison, a Wendell Phillips, or a Theodore Parker, than to be a Grant, a Sherman or Sheridan.

The Moral Sphere

The supreme sphere for bravery in this world is that of the moral. There is no other such heroism as that of duty.

If I were a young man again, I would set out upon life daring to be on the side of what seemed to me true and right, at whatever cost. No matter how unpopular a cause might be, if it commended itself to me as just, and in the interest of humanity, it should have such support as I could give it. Since God has given me but one life, I would try to make it something worth while. And that can't be done by playing the shirk or the coward.

Begin Now

If I were twenty again, and saw things as I do now, I would not live for myself alone. I would begin at once planning for some distinct service of my fellows. Many young people of good intention make a mistake here. They wait; they postpone efforts at service. They say: Now we must give all our time to our studies, or to getting a start in business. When study is passed, or when we are well established in business, then we shall have time to plan for the helping of others. But will they have any more time then than

now? Will they be any less selfish then than now? The very delay will tend to dry up their sympathies. The probabilities are very strong that any of us who allow ourselves to live for ourselves alone now, and to forget others now, will not much improve in any future. Now is the accepted time. Now is the day of salvation. If any of us believe in helpful and unselfish lives, the only safe thing to do is to begin living such lives to-day, no matter where we are, or what our circumstances may be.

My Religion

If I were twenty again, what attitude would I take toward religion? I answer, What attitude could I take except that of interest in it, as something which represents the highest state of human life?

What would my religion be? It could be only one thing, if, going back to twenty, I carried with me the light and experience which I now have. It would have to be that reasonable, that natural, that beautiful religion of the spirit which Jesus taught and which is gathered up into diamond points of flashing light, in the Golden Rule, the blessing craved on enemies, the Lord's Prayer, and the commands to love God and our neighbour. This is the religion which satisfies the reason, the conscience and the heart of man, everywhere. Certainly this is the religion which all that is best within me welcomes, with satisfaction and great joy.

My Church

If I were twenty again, would I be afraid of religious inquiry? A thousand times No. Can we believe that God has made it safer for a man to go through the world with his eyes shut than with them open?

If I were twenty again what church would I interest myself in? I would make myself intelligent concerning all. I would try to study all with an open mind and a sympathetic spirit. And then, whichever one I found the freest, and in line with the best intelligence and soundest conscience of the time; whichever one I found teaching most clearly and exemplifying best the pure, simple, noble religion of Jesus and the human soul, that church should be my church, and to it, with all my heart I would pledge my adhesion, my love, and my life-long loyalty.

Our Need

Here I close. Such then, is my answer, fragmentary and incomplete, but as full as time permits to the question. What would I do if I were twenty again?

I shall not become twenty again. God allows none of us to go back to re-tread the road over which we have once passed. Doubtless it is best that He does not. It is better to go forward than back. Courage for the future rather than regrets for the past, is the need of us all. But if any of us who are a little farther along the path than some of the rest, can call back words of suggestion, or warning, or cheer, surely it is well.

ASST. ENGINEERS FOR P. W. D.

Six Junior Assistants

15 VACANCIES LIKELY

In the State Council tomorrow, the Hon. Mr. Macan Markar, Minister of Communications and Works will present a supplementary estimate of Rs. 10,800, to meet salaries etc. of six Junior Assistant Engineers.

His observations will be:—

The Executive Committee for Communications and Work has considered a proposal put forward by the Director of Public Works that 6 temporary Junior Assistant Engineers should be appointed as early as possible from among qualified Ceylonese outside the Department, now available in the Island, with a view to enabling them to receive the necessary practical experience and training in departmental procedure and accounts to fit them to fill vacancies in this Department in the Assistant Engineer and senior grades when such vacancies occur. The salary off this grade of officers is to be the same as that laid down by the Salaries and Cadres Commission for Inspectors in this Department, viz., Rs. 2,400—2,800—4 of 120. The appointments would be temporary and terminable at three months' notice in writing by either side. The posts are to be advertised in the local papers as soon as possible after sanction of this provision.

15 Vacancies Expected

This step is considered essential in view of the fact that it is anticipated, after making due allowance for suppression of posts that will become superfluous under the proposed Reorganization Scheme of the Department, that at least 15 vacancies in the Assistant Engineer or higher grades are likely to occur during the next 5 years. It is proposed to prepare qualified Ceylonese officers to fill these vacancies as they occur by preliminary service in the appointments now asked for.

The appointment of Junior Assistant Engineers will not adversely affect the prospects and claims to promotion of Inspectors in the Department, as Inspectors who qualify for promotion to the Assistant Engineer grade in accordance with the regulations will be given priority of choice over those Junior Assistant Engineers in the filling of vacancies in consequence of their longer experience and service.

In order to give effect to the proposal, it will be necessary to provide the sum asked in this application to meet the salaries of the 6 officers for 9 months during the current financial year.

Fifty Ceylonese Return Home

In the Suwa Maru which arrived in Colombo last Thursday, fifty Ceylonese, the majority being Jaffna Tamils, after a long absence from the Island.

A Short Story.

RAJPUT PRINCESS & HER LOVER

By Dewaki

A city of canvass. His Highness was camping in a desert village fifty miles from his capital. Horse, camels, elephants, some five hundred of his Imperial Service troops, were all in camp, and the moon from the roof was bathing the entire place with her silent silver shower. The leaves of the tree were dripping with light; occasionally the neighing of the horse on the trumpeting of the elephant rudely disturbed the harmony and peace of nature.

Past midnight—and three shadows flitted past the royal camp and was soon lost in the spreading shadow of the hill that jutted up almost from the entrance of the tent from on top of which waved the flag. They made for the local temple, half a mile away, keeping on to a meandering footpath. A shawl richly embroidered protected each of them from the biting cold winds.

Women. The musical sounds from the bangles on their feet did waft over the quietness of sleep that hung over the white city. The sentry paused in his rounds and visibly shook—is it from the cold or from the recollection of the folk-tale that the Goddess of the temple walked the space every night? The sound he heard was the sound of the feminine bangled feet.

II

Within the temple—and the veils were overthrown and discovered the features of the young Maharani, the fifth wife of the Ruler, recently married. In her diamond bespangled belt was a glittering dagger. Her two followers carried sword-sticks. They stood at a respectful distance, the while this young woman lay prostrate at the feet of the idol and poured forth her heart in a series of sobs that almost lifted her slender body as it lay.

Without a sound, but with tears in their eyes, her faithful followers looked at each other as any long and heavy sob from the reclined figure touched their sympathetic chord.

With almost a smile, her face blazing with the unutterable feeling of peace, the Maharani rose after her converse with her Maker. Not a trace of tear or sorrow was there except that the face was a little dirty having been impressed against the hard, freezing touch of the marble slabs of the temple floor. The two companions rushed to her with bawls, as they found she shivered while outside the furred shoes protected her tender feet from the sever cold.

III

"No, you cannot go in—" grinded the harsh masculine voice of the priest followed by the thud of a falling human body.

Three men, two on horseback, stood at a distance, while the third, with a revolver in hand, advanced towards the temple, just as the three women came out of the precincts.

The women hastily veiled themselves.

"Even against me, Kumari?" asked the man who stopped as soon as he saw her.

"Who has betrayed me?" asked the Maharani looking at her companions.

"I trusted my Pratap, and told him

he can see me here—and he has betrayed me—" said one of her two attendants. "I shall hear any punishment, but the man who betrays me has nothing more to do with me."

"Bad beginning, this, my princess—" said the young man who was the Ruler of a neighbouring State, the playmate of Maharani Susila, lover and admirer, who on another day, before British paramountcy, might have led an army rather than see her married to one older than her father.

"Amar, you do wrong in thus pursuing me—God has willed and God's will must be done. I have torn you away from my heart and replaced God there. Go, do the same, or live for your subjects. Do not go against divine."

"Divine will—it is an old man's greed to see his daughter a Maharani of a bigger State," he growled.

"I cannot speak to you—but remember this, I have faith in God. My father was but an instrument in his hands. Farewell."

"Not for that did I come in this cutting cold—I have come to take you, come what may. To me, I am my own God. You have to come to me."

IV

"And you call it love, Amar? It is lust that makes you speak so. Go, and never may I see your face again or hear your voice that blasphemes God. You are no friend if you mean to carry out your threat of kidnapping."

He laughed. "I want you. I am going to have you—" and he advanced to lift her bodily from where she stood.

"Slowly, brother—" said Susila who forgot that I am a Rajput girl. Rather than allow you to touch my body dedicated, before sacrificial fire to my husband, I will die where I stand. I owe a duty to my husband and, you must fight for me—and then you can take my dead body."

Tearing the veil from her face, she drew her dagger from her belt.

Her two companions soon rallied round her with their swords.

"Three against three—" said one of her companions, "and let us see if Rajput chivalry is dead or alive."

"One foot in front and you fall on my sword!"

"You forget I have a revolver—" said the young, impetuous Ruler.

"The weapon of the coward—shoot then. The moment one of my companions fall, this dagger shall dig through my own heart and you can, if you love me, protect my falling dead body from the ground."

Face to face three men and three women stood for a space of ten minutes. None spoke. None winked.

"Have pity on me—how can I look at that face and be happy again without you. You have forgotten our vows and plays, cruel girl—you are devoted to your aged husband and yonder stone in that butt. And you will die rather than be happy in my love."

The Maharani answered not, but with a gesture commanded him to go.

He turned and went back to his horse tied to a tree near by.

What was in that wave of the hand, what was there in that glance of the eye of the Princess that made the young lover quake and shiver? What was that force that went out of her that struck the heated heart of the

(Continued on Page 9)

Notice

Wanted by an old and well established Life Office gentlemen of influence as representatives for Jaffna for whole or part time work. Good prospects for F. M. S. pensioners.

Apply,
"Life"

C/o. "Hindu Organ".
(Mis. 164 7 & 11)



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1933.

AN ECONOMIC COUNCIL

IT IS DEPLORABLE THAT WHILE WE have numerous associations and groups willing to deluge the country with their political wisdom, there is none to instruct the people on the economic needs of the country. The game of politics holds a strange fascination for the English educated gentleman of leisure, not for the reason that it offers many opportunities for service but because political haranguing and propaganda make the least call on one's time, patience or purse. The political agitator builds up his case on sentiment and prejudice which cannot stand the test of cold reason. Expediency is his watchword and he relies for his success on the ability to stir up popular passions and feelings. The economist, on the other hand, has to collect his facts with patience, examine them in the light of experience and reach his conclusions with the aid of principles well defined and indisputable. He appeals to reason to drive home conviction among his supporters. The mere politician does not scruple to give currency to falsehoods, while the student of economic problems cannot afford to distort facts or juggle with figures. The political propagandist succeeds more easily where the people are ignorant or apathetic. The economist must educate public opinion to secure acceptance of his views. The politician seeks to win support for his view-point by dividing the people in the pursuit of their common weal. Politics is, therefore, regarded as a disintegrating factor and economics a unifying influence in the life of a people.

In our own province we have had during the past two years and more the spectacle of a group of individuals who, unwilling to reconcile themselves to the boycott of council, have done and are doing their worst to divert public attention from the pressing problems of the country. Instead of settling down to constructive work, once the boycott of council was an accomplished fact, a group of individuals unknown to the political world emerged from their obscurity and opened a vigorous anti-boycott campaign which failed to produce even a ripple on the surface. Vile abuse was freely poured on the trusted leaders of the people, their honesty was impugned and their character assailed. Abuse is the salve the disappointed politician applies to his conscience. The air was rent with shouts and

slogans and the masses looked on with amused bewilderment. Time slipped by and we are back again at the end of two years in the presence of facts and problems which must be faced up.

The economic outlook of the province is most uninspiring. The sources of wealth are shrinking one by one. The Malay States have barred their doors against the entry of our English educated young men in quest of employment. The State of Travancore is not keen on encouraging the import of Jaffna chewing tobacco. The high tariff wall and the quota have operated adversely on the Malabar trade. It is reported that efforts are being made in British India to grow and cure tobacco leaves to suit the taste of the consumer. It is a matter of years before the trade is lost to Jaffna. The Jaffna cheroot industry is beset with difficulties through which it cannot pull itself unless serious efforts are made to counteract them. Competition from cigarettes and beedy has already hit the trade hard. If the cheroot trade is elbowed out of its market then Jaffna will have to bid adieu to economic prosperity and consequent influence in the country.

The poverty of the peasantry has called aloud for relief ever since and long before representation in the Legislative Council was granted to the people. Councillors have come and Councillors have gone but the plight of the cultivator remains the same as ever if not worsened by the spasmodic efforts at so-called betterment. The misery to which the tillers of the soil have sunk is harrowing in the extreme. To meet the calls of usury they have carried the dead weight of an unshakable and enormous indebtedness until they have reached the stage of utter economic collapse. The existence of Co-operative Societies has made no difference to them. Nothing can help the peasant to return to prosperity while the debts remain in the present form.

The situation might improve a little if the conditions of the pre-depression days return. But there is no hope in this direction. Moreover, the defects we have referred to are inherent to the trade and industry concerned. We cannot wait for a return of the tide to purge the industrial structure of faults that threaten its very well-being. If we raise the economic status of the cultivator class all other things will follow—industrial prosperity, elementary education, village sanitation and a great scope for the employment of educated young men.

It is necessary that we should have a well thought out Recovery Plan and work unitedly to put it into execution. An Economic Council consisting of the leading publicists in the province with the assistance of a paid and full-time expert should be able to produce a plan acceptable to all sections of the people. The rank communalist who would perpetuate political servitude for the sake of an occasional boon from the dominant power as well as the Nationalist who is prepared to join the struggle for full responsible Government taking care at the same time to safeguard his social, cultural and religious interests can meet on a common economic platform and evolve a scheme of construction work to save the country from the disaster which threatens its economic well-being.

Not To Be A Landing Ground

JAFFNA U. D. C.'s OFFER DECLINED

Tata's Reply To U D. C.

The proud position of being a landing ground for aeroplanes, has been denied to the Jaffna Reclamation ground, which was offered to Messrs Tata and Sons by the Jaffna Urban District Council. The Company has declined the offer in a letter addressed to the Council, which was tabled at its Saturday's meeting. The reasons for rejecting the ground are given in the letter as follows:—

'You will see from the map that if we were to fly to Jaffna from Madras it would add some fifty miles to our route besides resulting in our terminus being that distance further from Colombo which is our ultimate terminus. The direct sea crossing from Pt. Calimere to Jaffna is too long. We regret, therefore, that we cannot use the grounds so kindly offered.'

ASSOCIATION OF URBAN COUNCILS

Next Conference In Jaffna

The next annual conference of the Associations of the Urban District Councils of Ceylon is proposed to be held in Jaffna in March or April 1934.

The Jaffna U. D. C. at its last meeting considered letters from the Hon'y Secretary and Treasurer, Associations of the Urban District Councils of Ceylon re holding the next Conference in Jaffna on the 2nd and 3rd of March 1934.

The Council agreed to the proposal of holding the Conference in Jaffna but, suggested a change of dates to 6th and 7th April, in view of some inconveniences due to the Supreme Court Sessions in March.

Ceylon's New Governor Embarks For London

Friday

Sir Reginald Stubbs embarked for London en route to take up the Governorship of Ceylon.—(Reuter)

COCONUTS FOR INDIA

40,000 Nuts at Rs 19 Per Thousand

A schooner from Cochin that had brought a large cargo of salt fish to Dodanduwa returned last week-end with a cargo of 40,000 coconuts.

The nuts were purchased at the rate of Rs 19 per thousand by a South Indian merchant who had come in the schooner.

These South Indian schooners which bring salt fish and Calcutt ties to Dodanduwa during the six months from November to April each year, usually have to return to their respective ports in ballast. Therefore they are said to welcome any cargo that is available and charge moderate freight

Notice

A Reward of Rs. 100.00 will be given to any person who gives clues to the discovery of an Indian servant-boy who has, on the 1st instant, run away stealthily taking with him a purse containing Rs 1800.00. Name: Muttiah Duraiswamy; Age: 18 years; Appearance: average middle size, round face with projected nostrils, reddish brown colour, and thick flat lips.

N. Wytialingam,
Maviddapuram,
3-12-33. (Mis 162 4th-11th)

"Fifty Irelands In It"

LORD LLOYD ON INDIA

England Owes Her Wealth To India

London, Nov. 25

LORD Lloyd, speaking at an India Defence League meeting, over which Lord Hereford, president of the local branch, presided, at Hereford, said he could claim without fear of challenge that there had been up to date no single body of organised political opinion in India which had accepted or said a word in favour of the White Paper.

If we abandoned our rule or power in India it would be impossible to maintain the standard of living we had been accustomed to in England, and our country would be stricken by overwhelming poverty because, during the last 200 years a very large proportion of our wealth had directly or indirectly come from India.

To-day the National Government were trying to give India a form of responsible self-government which had in the East left behind it a trail of chaos and trouble.

India wanted security, impartial justice and light taxation, and from the experience he had gained in India he was certain that the White Paper, instead of giving these to her, would bring about a revolution.

Position of Police

"India," he said, "is a country which has got above 50 Irelands inside it, and when you get a country like that you want a pretty good police force and if, as the White Paper proposes, the police force is handed over to Indian Ministers, disruption will inevitably follow.

"I can tell you that the moment you put the judicial service under an Eastern democracy you get political pressure, and evil days will come very soon."

Later Lord Lloyd, in dealing with the questions of taxation, said: "I can think of no more certain way of creating revolution in India than imposing increased taxation upon an already overburdened people, and at the same time reducing your police force and security."

Referring to the question of safeguards, Lord Lloyd criticised the provisions made in the White Paper and said that the British Army would in no way be safeguarded as the means of communication would have already been handed over to India.

If responsible self-government came into being what would happen to all that England had done in regard to irrigation and medical services on which millions of pounds had been spent? He believed that all that would be wasted.

Lord Hereford referred to the protest made by the Hereford Division Unionist Association against his association with the League, and to his resigning the Presidency of the Association, "As a result," said Lord Hereford, "I stand before you as an awful example of the penalty which awaits those, who in these days of mechanically-controlled politics dare to venture an opinion of their own."

(Row's Weekly)

Personal

Dr. K. Shivapirakasam, son of the late Kumaraswamy Pulavar of Pt. Pedro, is reported to have arrived in Colombo yesterday by Haruna Maru. Dr. Shivapirakasam has obtained the M. Sc. and Ph. D. degrees of the London University and the Teachers' Diploma in Education, from the Institute of Education (London). He is an old boy of the Jaffna Hindu College, where he taught before he left for England.

Jap "Colonists" In Ceylon

CREATING VESTED INTERESTS

Is It Peaceful Penetration?

"The Japanese are invading this country. It is true that they do not come here in the form of an expeditionary force with cannon and shell, rifle and bayonet, tanks and gas bombs, aeroplane and man-o'-war, but the method of their approach is nevertheless alarming and fraught with incalculable complications," observes Mr. George A. Caldera in his Current Comments in the latest "Young Ceylon". He further says:

"Their trade in the city is growing by leaps and bounds and there is constantly recurring the project of establishing a Japanese Bank in Colombo. If their activities were confined to trade and banking in Colombo, there may, perhaps, be no great cause for concern. These Japanese would then come and go and would not look upon Colombo as their home but only as a huge sugar puncher as did the Pied Piper's rats. What is distinctly disconcerting is the increasing number of Japanese who have settled down in rural districts as cultivators, farmers and stock breeders. I understand that growing Japanese colonies have sprung up in Anuradhapura, Polgahwela, Veyangoda and other places. They have acquired land and are going in for a kind of scientific intensive cultivation which leaves the poor Ceylon peasant, uncared for by our Government, far behind in the race. It is said that the recent flooding of the Colombo Vegetable Markets with giant tomatoes was due to the abundant crops raised by the Japanese "Colonists" in Anuradhapura and Veyangoda. Are these people subsidised by their Government? What is the reason behind this peaceful penetration? If this is allowed to go on it may, perhaps, not take very long, for the "Japanese community" in Ceylon to acquire our lands, enrich themselves enormously and say to us, as others have done 'We have invested our money in this country. We contribute largely to your revenue. We hold the key position. You must do as we tell you.'

If the present policy of allowing indiscriminately the Japs and others to come into this country, buy our lands and settle here, is continued any longer, can there be any doubt that our position will soon become extremely intolerable? There is yet another danger. On the slightest pretext the Japanese Imperial Government may think it necessary to send a punitive expedition to Ceylon to avenge some fancied insult to one of their nationals settled here. Is not the situation pregnant with disaster? Cannot our Ministers and Councillors, who prate so much of their patriotism, place on the statute book suitable legislation to prevent these small beginnings from developing in a few years, into perhaps our greatest national problem?

The Ceylon National Congress

ANNUAL SESSIONS

The annual sessions of the Ceylon National Congress will be held on the 23rd instant at 9.30 a. m. at Ananda College.

The following, among other resolutions will come up for consideration at the Session:

"The Ceylon National Congress is of opinion that Constitutional Reform is urgently necessary and supports the decision of the State Council on the Reform proposals of the Ministers."

The Ceylon National Congress is of opinion that the small agriculturist and industrialist should be given the full benefit of the national financial resources by the grant of subsidies and credit facilities."

"The Ceylon National Congress is of opinion (a) that the present method of demarcating electorates on a population basis should be continued; (b) that non-Ceylonese who seek registration as voters on the ground of domicile should support their claims by affidavit."

Jaffna Town Water Supply Scheme

TO INVESTIGATE POSSIBILITY OF ARTESIAN WELLS

Vice-Chairman On Foul-Smelling Drains

JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL MEETING

The flushing of the foul-smelling drains in Jaffna was a greater necessity than the supply of drinking water was the opinion expressed by Mr. R. Subramaniam, Vice-Chairman of the U. D. C. when the Council considered papers *re* the Jaffna Town Water Supply Scheme, at its Saturday's meeting.

The Council has decided to get investigations made as to the possibility of having a system of artesian wells for the Town water-supply.

At Saturday's meeting of the Jaffna U. D. C. papers *re* the Jaffna Town Water-supply scheme were considered.

The Chairman said that as desired by Mr. Moses' motion, he wrote to some Engineers asking if they could report on the possibilities of a water supply scheme for the Town. Replies were received, among others, from Mr. S. W. Disanayake and Mr. Duraisingham. The replies were read in Council and it was decided to write to Mr. Duraisingham to find what it will cost to explore the possibility of a system of artesian wells.

Mr. R. Subramaniam, the Vice-Chairman, wished to say a few things in this connection.

He felt it unwise to spend any money on investigations, because the water-supply scheme was a costly one which the Council could ill-afford to take in hand in the near future, as they had already some commitments in the proposed buildings, and the Electric Lighting Scheme. Besides, according to past investigations, they were told that they could have a water-supply providing only ten gallons per head. If according to their present proposal, it was found that the scheme would prove to be one beyond their financial capacity the money spent on the proposed investigations would be a loss to the Council.

Foul Smelling Drains

What he would suggest was, Mr. Subramaniam continued, that they should be practical and devise a method of flushing the drains with sea water. The flushing of drains was a greater necessity than supplying drinking water.

Mr. Moses:—I don't agree.

Mr. Subramaniam: "That is my view," Continuing Mr. Subramaniam said that there were many good-water wells in the town. The esplanade well could supply drinking water to people in Pettah, while there were wells in other parts of the town, which if well drained, could provide good drinking water, though brackish in some places. "I can positively say," spoke up Mr. Subramaniam, "that people are not suffering from want of drinking water." The speaker turned his attention to the Grand bazaar area and said that one could not remain there a minute; the drains were full of all sorts of filth and foul-smelling. One could not stand that. In spite of all that they spoke of sanitation, health and such things. From Mr. Kanagaratnam's time, the speaker was complaining against trenching. Nothing had been done so far, and the present Council had not even thought of it. Even the lay opinion in Jaffna was against it. A Crown Proctor—who had also studied medicine for some time—condemned the present method of preparing compost, and considered it as highly injurious.

"If you are going to spend a few hundred rupees" Mr. Subramaniam concluded, "I am for it, but if you are spending more I am against it."

The Chairman assured the last

speaker that they were not spending anything much on the investigations. If Mr. Duraisingham could give them the artesian system, it would not cost them much, but would prove a great boon.

The Meeting

The monthly meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council was held on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 9 a.m. at the Jaffna Ketheberi. Mr. R. R. Nalliah, the Chairman presided. Others present were Messrs. S. Rajaratnam, R. Ramapillai, R. Sivaguranathar, P. Moses, A. M. Brodie, K. Aiyadurai, R. Subramaniam and Sam A. Sabapathy and Dr. S. C. Thurai rajah, M. O. H.

After the minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed, the Chairman in reply to one of Mr. Aiyadurai's questions stated that notices required by section 122 (1) of Ordinance No. 11 of 1923 for neglect to provide latrines were served on owners of premises before prosecutions were entered against them.

The following motion of Mr. K. Aiyadurai fell through for want of a seconder:

"That this Council do take steps to have all those roads and sections of roads within the Urban area which are termed principal thoroughfares in the Ordinance No. 11 of 1920 and now under the control of the Central Government vested in the Council as it would facilitate the Council in (a) carrying on drainage works, (b) controlling traffic and (c) maintaining all the roads in a uniform state of repair."

Trouble over naming Roads

Pursuant to notice Mr. K. Aiyadurai moved: That a committee of this Council be appointed to name or rename where necessary, all the roads and sections of roads with the direction that the committee shall consult the member for the ward and the residents of the locality before making a final report in the matter."

Mr. Sabapathy in seconding the motion said there were many roads such as Banksall Street, Tarakulam Road, etc. which bore inappropriate names and there were some which bore no name at all. He therefore, agreed with the motion.

Mr. Ramapillai presented a petition from some residents of Ward No. 7 to rename the Chorniya Street, as Arasady Pillayar Temple Road. It was decided to consider this petition at the next meeting of the Council.

Dr. Thurai rajah moved an amendment to Mr. Aiyadurai's motion to the effect that the Works Committee of the Council be entrusted with the work.

Mr. Subramaniam seconded. Mr. Sivaguranathar did not think there was a universal demand that the roads should be named or renamed. The Chairman knew the amount of trouble they were still having over the naming of a road. They should not do such things unless there was a universal demand. They, perhaps, knew the particular road he was referring to.

The Chairman agreed with the last speaker that the trouble in connection with the Sivaprasam road was not over. He did not see the necessity for a committee as

Help But Not Convert

GANDHIJI'S ADDRESS TO CHRISTIANS

Rs. 1000 Khadi Sold In Five Minutes

Harda, Dec. 8. Mr. Gandhi had a busy time of it in Jubbulpore. He addressed a public meeting on the 3rd, was closetted with leaders on December 5th, visited Munda, Narayanganj and Bareilly on the 6th and addressed ladies, Harijans and merchants at meetings on the 7th, visited the Khaddar Bhandar and the Swadeshi Museum and sold khadi worth Rs. 1,000 within five minutes.

Addressing a Christian meeting held under the auspices of the Leonard Theological College, Mr. Gandhi recalled pleasant memories of his association with missionary friends, and requested the Christians for help and co-operation in the cause of Harijan uplift without aiming at converting the Harijans to Christianity.

Leaving Jubbulpore on the 7th December, by train, Mr. Gandhi arrived at Sohagpur and visited Babai. He arrived at Harda this morning, and was lodged in the Harijan boarding home and was much pleased with the excellent arrangements made by the Reception Committee and the volunteers. He also expressed his satisfaction at the financial condition of Harda Harijans and their neat quarters. He leaves for Khandwa and Burhanpur this noon. (A. P. I.)

contemplated in the motion. But, if an application was made to name or rename a particular road, the Council could go into the particular matter.

Mr. A. M. Brodie felt that it was too onerous a duty for the Works Committee to take up the work. Besides if they referred the matter to a Committee, it meant that the matter was shelved. Further, as the elections were coming on next year the members would not like to displease their constituents and the matter would naturally be shelved.

Mr. Rajaratnam: Let us have the elections on this issue.

The motion was at last talked out, the Chairman undertaking to prepare a list of the existing names of roads and tentative names to roads which bore no names at all, with a view to see that all roads bore desirable names, acceptable to the Council and people, in course of time.

No Secorder For Motion

Pursuant to notice Mr. Aiyadurai moved: That the owner or occupier of premises which are not provided with a suitable latrine

(a) Shall be informed in writing or by advertisement that cheap model latrines have been put up near the Power station.

(b) That two months' time be given for the construction of latrines and in default the Council shall take up the construction of latrines and recover the expenses from the owner by instalments, should circumstances so require.

(c) That all intended prosecutions for neglect to provide latrine be stayed for two months.

(d) That all pending cases be withdrawn as the season is not favourable for building works.

The Chairman explained that the Council had been very lenient. They even waited for one year after noticing an owner, to prosecute him. He could not for a moment stop the prosecutions. The Council did not resort to prosecutions without giving more than sufficient time for people to build latrines. There was the report of the Local Government Board which observed that there was not sufficient number of public and private latrines in Jaffna. The object of the Council was not to prosecute but to get the work done. He was prepared to accept part (a) of the motion.

For want of a seconder the motion fell through.

The house then went into committee to consider the report of the Council's Delimitation Committee, and on resuming deferred consideration of the report.

A letter from the Chairman, U.D.C. Kalutara, inviting the Council's support for the proposal to run a Local Government Press by all the U. D. C.'s of the Island, was considered and the house was not in favour of the proposal at the present moment.

JAFFNA U. D. C. OFFICE AND TOWN HALL

Plan Approved And Site Selected

The plan of the Jaffna U. D. C. Office and Town Hall, was considered by the Urban District Council, at its meeting on Saturday and was approved:

The house unanimously agreed to have the Ridgeway Hall grounds as the site for the building.

The Chairman said that he had changed his mind of late as regards the site and felt that the Hindu College grounds, where there was no building now, should be left alone.

Punniya Nachchi Trust, Chidambaram

The Executive Committee of the above Trust has convened an extraordinary general meeting* of those interested in the Chidambaram Ambalawanaswamy Punniya Nachchi Trust on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 4 p. m. in the Jaffna Hindu College Hall. Among the items that will come up for consideration will be the proposal to hand over the management of the Trust to the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna.

A Short Story.

(Continued from page 1)

youth and, like a child obeying its mother in fear, made him forget all that he had said and hinted at and meekly seek his horse?

"But I shall not turn away—I shall take you—" said the follower of the Ruler to the companion of the Maharani, "I love you too well to be defeated"—and he made for the girl standing next to the Maharani.

"Love?" shrieked the girl. "You have no shame to utter that word before the temple of God? You love me?—And you had no qualms to betray my confidence and thus bring shame on me in the eyes of my Queen? You think I am a plaything for you?"

Saying this she advanced towards her lover with flashing sword in her hand.

"Harinami, come back—Amar call your man—and go in peace."

The voice of the Maharani rang in the quiet haunt—and it was obeyed. What was that force that flowed from her words to the men that, without a remonstrance, they obeyed? (Roy's Weekly.)

down and wanted to assault him, when Sabasti who was wearing shoes at that time kicked one of the Vellalas. At this time also Saveri came on the scene and Sabasti who was afraid of the Vellalas ran and hid himself in the house of one Hunasi till next day.

Motive for the Riot

The incident of the Brahmin priest in the play, and the kicking and assaulting of a Vellal of the conservative community by a Paraya with shoes, formed the motive for the riot and the burning of the houses of the Parayas. On the 29th May the members of the Paraya community assembled in the Church premises to see the play, when outside in the open ground the Vellalas got together with clubs to avenge the disgrace done to the community. Velichore, the Moopu of the Church, went to the Udayar of the place twice and reported to him of the trouble which was brewing; but the Udayar once said that he would milk his cows and come and the other time said that he would have his dinner and come but never came.

Udayar's Sense of Responsibility

On account of the Udayar lacking in his sense of responsibility and duty the riot by the Vellalas continued to such an extent. The Parish priest seeing the crowd of Vellalas round about the Church abandoned the play. Right through the night the Parayas remained in the Church, panic-stricken and afraid of the Vellalas. One could gather the temper of both the communities, one panic stricken and the other outside the Church trying to avenge the disgrace. The first incident was the burning of Marichechi's boutique, which was near the church. Later a boutique of Thonai was looted. The riot did not seem to have occurred at one time or at one spot, as the crowd was going about the place,

PUNGUDUTIVU RIOT

Pariah Man's Kick

VELLALAS AVENGE DISGRACE

Riot and Arson Charge Against Vellalas

The Pungudutivu Riot case in which 47 Vellalas of Pungudutivu stand charged with riot and arson was taken up for trial on Thursday last before Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge, Jaffna. The trial was continued on Friday and Saturday and has been adjourned for today.

Mr. E. H. T. Gunasekera, Crown Counsel, instructed by Messrs. S. James and Alfred is prosecuting. Mr. Aelian Perera with Messrs. Julius F. Phillips and K. Sanungam instructed by Messrs. Sam Salapathy and K. V. Rasiah is defending the accused, 47 in number.

Mr. E. H. T. Gunasekera, Crown Counsel, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the accused were charged with offences arising out of a caste riot at Pungudutivu, an island 14 miles from Jaffna. One part of the court says that the accused are charged with causing grievous and simple hurt to the Paraya community. And the other counts charge the accused with having committed arson by burning the houses of the Parayas, and rioting. It would appear that in the island there was a population of 8000 people of which the Vellalas who had power and influence exceeded in numbers. There were about 600 or 700 persons of the Valangaman caste otherwise called Parayas who were Roman Catholics, and they had a Church called the St. Xavier's Church. Most of the Vellalas were Hindus.

Brahmin Priest—A Character In Drama

In May this year the Paraya congregation were preparing for their yearly Church festival preceded by novenas and had put up stalls round the Church. The Paraya community had rehearsed to have a play at the end of the festival on the night of the 20th May. In this play there appears to be a scene in which a Brahmin priest appeared; and the Parish priest who saw the rehearsal thought that the appearance of the Brahmin priest in the play would wound the feelings of the Hindu Vellalas and he asked the Paraya community to drop that scene. For some unexplained reason the Parayas rehearsed the play with the Brahmin scene. That scene aroused the anger of the Vellala community.

"What Shoes for a Paraya?"

On the 21st May on which day the play was to be staged two incidents occurred, one was the conduct of Manuel Sabastiampillai who was educated in a Colombo College and was a peon in a Colombo office. He was away from the Island for a long time and came for the festival. He went to Church and as he was educated at St. Benedict's College he wore shoes, when he went to Church. When he returned from the Church the conservative Vellalas who saw him wearing shoes thought it improper for a Paraya to wear shoes and remarked, "what shoes for a Paraya?". Then there was a fight between the Vellalas and Manuel Sabastiampillai, and some blows were exchanged. Then Saveri came on the scene and took Sabastiampillai away and the matter ended.

Kicked With Shoes

In the afternoon Sabasti's brother Lucas who had a stall at the Church was returning at about 2 p. m. with Sabasti when about 5 Vellalas who were lying in wait for the Parayas attempted to assault Lucas and Sabasti. The Vellalas got hold of Sabasti and had him

(Continued on previous Column)

Order NisiIN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8404.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sivakoluntham widow of Namasiyayam Sivakoluntham of Vannarponnai East

Deceased.

K. Vaitilingam Visuvalinga Pattar of Vannarponnai East

Vs. Petitioner.

Minor 1. Sivakolunthu Namasiyayam
2. Vaitilingam Ehamparam both of Vannarponnai East
3. Appah Thambimuttu of Vannarponnai East. The 1st Respondent is a minor appearing by his Guardian-ad-litem the 3rd Respondent.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esqr District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of November 1933 in the presence of Messrs. Sivaprakasam & Katiressu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as the brother of the said deceased, unless the abovenamed Respondents appear before this court on the 19th day of January 1934 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. This 25th day of November 1933.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

O. 29, 7 & 11.

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(H 75, 10-8-33—9-2-34.)

Order NisiIN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8392.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Ponnachy wife of Kandappar Sittampalam Velupillai of Karavetty

Deceased

Kandappar Sittampalam Velupillai of Karavetty West

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sinnachchy daughter of K. S. Velupillai

2. Sithamparapillai Kandappu of Karavetty West

The 1st Respondent is a minor by her guardian-ad-litem the 2nd Respondent

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 22nd day of November 1933, in the presence of Mr. K. Muttukumaru Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration as the husband of the deceased and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Ponnachy be issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 18th day of December 1933 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

The 24th day of
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(O. 30, 7 & 11.)

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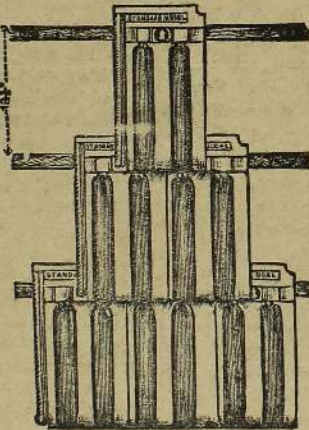
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