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THE Hindu Organ.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE HINDU ORGAN AND INTHUSATHANAM.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus, PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

Editor: M. S. Eliatamby, Advocate.

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889.

VOL. XLV—No. 72

(Registered as a Newspaper.)

JAFFNA.

MONDAY,

DECEMBER 25, 1933.

Phone 56.

PRICE 5 CTS

Purpose of Swadeshi Exhibitions

WHAT SHOULD BE EXHIBITED AND WHAT NOT

GANDHIJ'S ADVICE TO WORKERS

ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION IN MADRAS

"ALL of you may not be aware that I am a man who thinks and chooses things. I regard myself somewhat as an expert in matters of swadeshi. I have been instrumental all over in organising more than one exhibition of this kind in India. You cannot have everything that grows or manufactured in India exhibited. You will naturally have to make a definite choice in things if you are to make the exhibition of this character of educational value for the public. For instance, you would not exhibit any seeds that grow in India like grass. You have to pick and choose those seeds and grains which you want to introduce to the public. I have given, friends, only an illustration out of many that crowd my memory now. I have spoken about this in order to introduce to you a very delicate thing", said Mahatma Gandhi in declaring open the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition in Madras on the 20th instant.



self imposed vow during 7 or 8 months that remain for me to do some kind of propaganda work for Harijans. I have restricted myself predominantly to do Harijan work and no other work. I can talk to many people on varied subjects and there is no end to the varied subjects that do or can interest me. At the present moment, I propose to confine myself to the few things that are necessary for the Harijan cause.

Swadeshi Exhibition And Harijan Work

What can a swadeshi exhibition do for Harijans, you may ask. I think, khadi has got a great deal to do with it because the introduction of hand-spinning and hand weaving of cotton, you will be surprised to know, has brought a ray of comfort and light into the dark homes of thousands and thousands of Harijans. I had the good fortune to go to many Harijan homes even during this brief tour and discovered the potency of khadi for Harijans. You will be also surprised to know that there are many things—I hope those things are exhibited here—at which Harijans have worked for the most part if not in entirety. There is the leather industry. Leather industry will be nowhere in India but for the initial work which the Harijans put into it. You will not expect me to take you into the history of it; my friend, Jamal Sahib, will give you chapter and verse about it. But I can tell the history in terms of rupees, annas and pies. Not less than Rs. 9 crores worth of hides goes out of India which, if we are to deal honourably by Harijans, will all be absorbed in India, or at least not leave the shores in the raw state in which the hides are now sent. I can multiply instances. But I do not want to detain you or detain myself.

Instructive Value

"I do not want to say I have opened a swadeshi exhibition where all sorts of things are exhibited. It must be an exhibition, not only for your education but of instruction to those to whom it should be useful. I have opened exhibitions in other places and I have been asked to open in a very big city like this a swadeshi exhibition. I had therefore to introduce this word of caution: Now, do you or do you not think of the various needs of the Harijans? As you know I am under a

Abolition Of Village Committees

RURAL COUNCILS INSTEAD

Committee Considering Proposal

It is understood that the Executive Committee of Local Administration is considering a proposal to change the name Village Committee into Rural Council.

The question was discussed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee and it was decided that it should be further considered in connection with the framing of the new Village Communities Ordinance.

The original proposal was that Rural Councils should be a new type of local government bodies midway between Urban District Councils and Village Committees. It was proposed that all small towns which were not large enough for Urban Councils should be constituted Rural Councils.

The present proposal is that there should be no Village Committees but Rural Councils.

Not a Single Girl Applicant

FOR CLERICAL SERVICE EXAMINATION

More than a thousand candidates are trying for the sixteen places in the Second Class of the Government Clerical Service, which are to be filled by public competition.

Entries for this examination closed on Thursday at the Education Office. A flood of last-minute applications was dealt with this week. An Education Department Official estimates that the total number of applications received is about one thousand two hundred.

No Girl Candidates

"Not a single girl applied to sit for the examination, though there is nothing to disqualify them," said the Official.

The examination will be held in the third week of January.

The applications received include a large number from those already in Government Service, in the subordinate grade. Almost the only qualification needed of them to sit for this examination is that their record of service should have been "throughout satisfactory." This rule has been strictly adhered to this time, and it is learned several subordinate hands were debarred by their respective Heads of Departments from the examination.

trodden millions in India. If you would get off their backs and use the Harijans, the Mahars and the other oppressed and depressed classes as our own comrades entitled to the same privileges and the same honour that we claim for ourselves, then, in spite of the tremendous handicaps in which we are working, this land of ours can become a land of plenty, a land of prosperity and not of down-right pauperism in which the country now is.

ARE WE HAPPIER THAN OUR FOREFATHERS

(BY V KANAPATHIPILLAI)

MANY have asked this question and diverse is the opinion. The salient points of contrast between the state of society in our day and that of our forefathers are the improved methods of transport and communication, the greater security of person and property and a greater share in the management of the affairs of the country.

When our forefathers travelled, it was by slow and painful stages over rough and crooked lanes frequented by wild beasts, which made the journey a real peril independent of the assaults of the highway robbers who lay-in-wait in bushes to pounce upon their poor victims. Our forefathers often travelled on foot but occasionally they travelled by bullock carts. Before they reached the destination they often halted in more than a dozen places either for food or shelter but no one travelled by night for fear of robbers. But today we fly along the iron road on the wings of steam and traverse the length and breadth of the Island in a day or two without a thought of interruption.

When they corresponded they waited the tardy return of the post when floods delayed or wild beasts killed or the highway robbers plundered. They paid a high price for the postage, which acted as a prohibition on exchange of messages. We send letters anywhere in the Island for six cents and get a reply on the morrow or, not choosing to wait so long as that, communicate instantaneously by the electric wire. What about the wireless telegraphy? His Majesty speaks from London and his voice is heard thousands of miles away over land and sea. Time and space has been almost annihilated by modern inventions. Mount Everest has been flown over. What next? It may be a flight to the Moon!

Our forefathers had to spend large sums of money in building strong houses to save themselves and their wealth from robbers. In those days the narrow, miry streets, widening through the thick woods, the then highways, formed the arena of quarrels and diversions. The local rowdy with a dozen of his type, when he pleased, had exclusive possession of the public ways. Resistance meant death to the poor traveller. Robbed of all that he painfully carried and mercilessly clubbed, the poor traveller bleeding trotted his way to His Highness the King to lodge a complaint. Alas! The soldiers of His Highness often arrived too late. The robbers were not to be seen in the vicinity. When sober people went abroad at night they needed the link boy for a guide and their men-servants as body guards. We, on the other hand, have clean and tarred roads, tranquil by day and night brilliantly illuminated and safe from violence at all hours of the twenty-four.

Educational and medical facilities were not very satisfactory then. Instructions were imparted orally by village priests. Medical and other scientific knowledge were handed down from father to son orally. Father fearing his son's popularity revealed his professional secrets to his son only just before his death. Hundreds were swept away annually by deadly epidemics—Plague, Cholera and Smallpox—while the King and his subjects deluded themselves that these diseases were visitations from God and that preventive measures were useless.

Agriculture was the chief occupation of the people. Son got instructions on farming from his father. (Continued on Page 4.)

No Colonial Office Conference

UNDESIRABLE AT PRESENT

Reply to Question In House of Commons

In the House of Commons on December 6th, Mr. Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he can state the date on which the next Colonial Office Conference will open; where it will be held; and what steps have already been taken to prepare for it?

Sir P. Cunliffe Lister: No, Sir. I have carefully considered the question of holding another Conference but I am satisfied that, in present circumstances, it would not be desirable to do so. Most of the Colonies are still seriously affected by the economic depression and their administrations are consequently still faced with problems of exceptional difficulty. I think it undesirable, in these circumstances, that Governors or other high officials should be absent from their posts more than is unquestionably necessary. I have reached this conclusion with the less reluctance, because I have had many opportunities, and hope to have still more in the future, of personal discussions with Governors, both during their leave in England and during my own visits to the territories under their administration. I might add that the needs which the conference in London was intended to serve are being met to a considerable extent by the growing practice of holding regional conferences, particularly on subjects, in the C.

Eclipse Comes Thousands of Years

London, Dec. 20th.

Tokio.—A striking and extremely rare phenomenon was observed this afternoon when the moon, in a cloudless sky, obscured Venus and Saturn, swallowing up each planet for an hour in turn. It is reputed that this phenomenon occurs only once in several thousand years. (Reuter.)

Wrecked By The Cyclone

SCHOONER TOWED INTO HARBOUR

The ill fated schooner, Perananda Valli, which lost its sails and rudder and was abandoned by the crew during the recent cyclone off Trincomalee, was towed into Colombo Harbour by the S.S. Jalapalaka on Friday morning.

The Perananda Valli set sail from Rangoon with a valuable cargo of teak on December 5. Cyclonic weather was experienced on Monday, December 11, and by Thursday the gale was so strong that it tore away the sails. The rudder was also disabled and torn away from the vessel.

The crew were later rescued by the S.S. Gararada, which landed the survivors at Mandativu. The schooner was abandoned. A reward of Rs. 3,000 has been offered for any steamer undertaking to tow the wrecked schooner back to J.ffa.

Book Review

Iswara Rajya Paripalana Prabhavam, by D. Gopal Chettiyar, pp. XXXVIII + 568; Price Re. 1-8-0. Copies can be had of the author, Rayapettah P. O., Madras.

Swedenborg was an eighteenth century mystic of Sweden, who was leading a life of deep meditation and severe asceticism. He was a strict vegetarian subsisting mainly on bread, milk and fruits. He was always striving after spiritual illumination and he claimed to have seen truth in a series of revelations. His religious experiences have been recorded by him in a number of books which have elicited admiration from scholars in different parts of the world. These books have exercised a peculiar fascination over oriental minds, for they present a point of view peculiar to the East, i.e., the conception of philosophy as a matter of spiritual experience rather than of pure intellectual appreciation. This view of philosophy receives the most elaborate exposition in the book called "Divine Providence" of which the one under review is a Tamil translation. We wish the author had been less literal in his translation, for a freer translation would have fitted the substance more naturally into the genius of the Tamil language. But we have nothing but admiration for the ingenuity with which the translator has chosen the Tamil equivalents for the various technical terms of Swedenborg's Latin treatise. Though the original work was written by a Christian for the use of Christians and contains numerous quotations from the Bible, the translation reads like a book of Saiva Siddhanta philosophy written for the benefit of Hindus. Of course, this is partly due to the philosophy of Swedenborg himself, which lays great stress on good conduct and brings out the inadequacy of faith alone to ensure salvation. Hindu philosophy—no less than Buddhist philosophy—attaches the highest importance to *sadhana, upaya or marga*, i.e., the process, the means, or the path by which salvation must be sought. This process, means, or path is fundamentally ethical and by no means easy. Hindu or Buddhist philosophy does not set much store by the dictum—"by faith alone shall ye be saved"—which is so freely laid down in Christian philosophy. Swedenborg's philosophy, then, is at one with Hindu philosophy in this respect. Again, there is another maxim of Swedenborg which will appeal to Hindu minds, viz, the mere fact that the Lord excuses a sin does not imply that he has destroyed it. Karma persists, though the Lord may, in the plenitude of His Compassion, exempt us at times from some of its vicious consequences. Above all, Swedenborg's description of the manner in which "Divine Providence" acts easily lends itself to the translator's interpretation of it in the Hindu philosophical terms of *Iecha Sakti, Gunasakti and Kriya Sakti*. For these reasons, we think that the book under review will be acceptable to all students of Hindu philosophy, and we, therefore, heartily recommend it to them.

All-Ceylon Ayurvedic Congress and Exhibition

The All-Ceylon Ayurvedic Congress and Exhibition will take place on the 29th, 30th and 31st December at the College of Indigenous Medicine.

Sir D. B. Jayatilaka will preside at the sessions and the exhibition will be declared open by Mr. W. A. de Silva.

Lease of Pearl Fishing Rights

WINDOW PANE OYSTERS IN TAMBLEGAM BAY

Tenders are being called for the right of fishing for and taking window pane oysters in the Tamblegam Bay, situated in the Trincomalee District, for the period of three years from February 1st 1934 to January 31st, 1937.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

"HOW DID HE BUILD IT"?

Sir,—The learned writer to your columns under the heading "Obiter Dicta", in his last instalment of same, takes to task a Jaffna Police Vidhane "for building a fine mansion" for him. He proceeds to question the general ability of P.Vs. "getting a paltry pay" to build "palatial residences" and provide for what is called a 'high life' after the present day fashion. If the writer has in view a particular P. V. of whose financial affairs he is in the know, I have nothing to say in protest. But his contention that all the P. Vs. in the Jaffna district subsist only on their 'paltry pay' and their activities are subsidized from the same source, or as the implication has it, by extortion, is open to much question.

The 'paltry pay', it must be remembered, is only of a very recent origin. But there was a time extending over a century the Police Vidhanes served our Government without a pay. This state of things could not have been possible if they were mere 'paupers' as the writer seems to presume.

Even to this day, as a rule persons possessing independent means and of some standing are appointed to posts of headmanship. The introduction of the paltry pay had not in any manner shut out the property qualification which is a matter of weighty consideration in the appointment of a headman.

Unlike other Government Officers, property qualification is a *sine qua non* with headman, and in the case of majority of them—past and present—their personal worth is in no way inconsiderable. It is, therefore, no wonder if P. Vs. are able to build fine houses and vie with their so-called 'betters', to the extent of their means, in the art of making what is called an 'up-to-date life'. "He who handsome doth liveth" is a saying worthy to be remembered here.

It is really very uncharitable on the part of the writer, for whose wit and wisdom I have the greatest admiration, to have, like several others, hit upon the P. V. as a convenient object of ridicule. The P. Vs' financial affairs are not, after all, as bad as some of our "bigger men" who are none the less notorious for corruption and bribery. Is the P. V. such a hopelessly helpless person to be made a common butt of attacks, often unkind and unreasonable, from men who refuse to meddle with the 'bigger men' for obvious reasons.

Black sheep are found in every fold; but the worst kind can be spotted out as one goes to search up in the ladder. A general onslaught on the Police Vidhanes, as a class, is, to say the least of it, very much to be regretted. It would do well for the learned writer to go a little deep into the personal history of headmen right from the beginning of the headman system in Ceylon and find out for himself their integrity in 'money and matters mundane'.

In this connection the meaning of the word "headman" is also noteworthy.

Yours etc.
A. P. V.

[Obviously the reference was to a "headman" with a black leg. It is not fair to generalise one way or the other. Ed. H. O.]

New Code of Regulations For Teachers

A notification in last Friday's "Government's Gazette" concerning the code of regulations for Assisted English and Vernacular and Bilingual schools states that all teachers except the following shall be regarded as new entrants:— (1) Teachers registered on or before July 21st, 1933; (2) Teachers eligible for registration and in service in registered or recognised schools on July 21st 1933; and (3) Teachers who had completed their training in a recognised Training School or College before July 21st, 1933, but who have not yet been registered.

All-Ceylon Hindu Conference

TWO DAYS' SESSIONS IN JAFFNA

Commences On Thursday

An All-Ceylon Hindu Conference under the auspices of the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, will be held in the Tamil School of the Jaffna Hindu College, on Thursday and Friday this week. Mr. C. K. Subramania Mudaliar, B. A., member of the Madras University Academic Council, will preside. Mr. S. Swaminathan B. A., Principal, Saiva Training Institute, will deliver the reception address.

The President will be taken in procession to the hall and the sessions will commence at 9 a. m. on Thursday with Pooja. After the reception address the President will deliver his address.

In the Afternoon, Mr. S. Natesapillai, B. A., R. L., F. R. E. S., Mr. A. Ponniahpillai, Ayurvedic Physician and Mr. T. Kumaraswami Pillai will address the Conference.

The Conference resumes on Friday, and in the morning Mr. V. Mahalingasivam, Swami and Vipulanda will deliver two lectures.

In the afternoon Mr. Sevvanthinaatha Thesikar and the President will address the Conference.

Renounced Princely Pelf and Power

NEPAL PRINCE IN CEYLON

Raja Jai Prithivi Bhadur Singh, the ruler of the Bajang State in Nepal having abdicated his princely title is devoting his life for the promotion of world peace and harmony. The prince is interested in popularising the Fellowship of Faiths of which the Gackwar of Baroda is the president. The august missioner is now in Ceylon having toured Europe in furthering the objects of his mission.

New Nomination Day For Jaffna?

ACTING GOVERNOR'S DESPATCH

The "Times of Ceylon" learns on reliable authority that a few days ago the Hon. F. G. Tyrrell, then Officer Administering the Government, sent a despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, asking that, in response to popular request, the Order-in-Council be amended to provide for a new nomination day for the Jaffna constituencies.

Prof. G. C. Bhate M. A.

LECTURE AT KALA NILAYAM

Prof. G. C. Bhate, M. A., Professor of Philosophy at Fergusson College, Poona, who came to Jaffna on a visit delivered an interesting lecture on the "Philosophy of Fine Arts" at the Kala Nilayam last evening.

Mr. Bhate leaves for South India this noon and will be returning to Colombo from Taticorin. He will visit places of interest in South Ceylon and will leave for Poona by the middle part of January.

MANAGER'S NOTICE.

There will be no issue of the "Hindu Organ" and "Inthusathanam" on Thursday to enable the staff to attend the All-Ceylon Hindu Conference, on the 28th and 29th December.

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1933.

A COTTAGE INDUSTRY

PRESIDING AT THE POULTRY SHOW held at Velanai recently, Mr. W. WIJAYARATNAM very properly drew the attention of the people to the immense possibilities of hand-spinning and weaving as a cottage industry. If cottage industries are to be revived, what better industry is there than the production of cloth, a primary necessity of life standing next to food? There is no occupation that can be as extensive as this, as suitable for women and the idle moments of men, individual and cheap and as far-reaching as spinning and weaving. Spinning and weaving are known to our ancestors in many homes especially in those in which a spinning-wheel is cherished as a valued heirloom. There is ample evidence to show that spinning held a high place among the accomplishments of the village damsel of a by-gone generation. The cotton necessary for the use of the members of the household was grown in a small plot of garden adjoining the dwelling land and ginning and carding were processes known to the elder members of the family. Each family met its own requirements in the matter of clothing and bartered away the surplus production for some commodity necessary for the family. There was no idea of selling for profit the product of the joint labour of the members of the household. A class of people, however, took to spinning and weaving as their sole occupation and these carried their products to the village fair for sale. But spinning always remained high among the duties of house-keeping. Even as the mats, baskets and winnowers necessary for the family are provided by the joint efforts of its members all the clothing was also home made

viving hand-spinning is mooted, it is objected that home-spinning does not pay, bringing only a couple of rupees per month. As a regular full time occupation, hand-spinning cannot, in the absence of a strong central organisation to buy up the yarn and a genuine patriotic feeling to sustain the sale of homespuns, prove profitable. The question of profit does not arise when one spins and clothes oneself with the homespun. There are many people who say that hand-spinning has no chance against mill-spinning. Their solution for the problem of our dependence on Lanchashire which costs us annually in the neighbourhood of fifteen million rupees would seem to be to start our own cloth mills. It is surprising that these amiable people should overlook the difficulties in the way of accepting their advice. The political overlordship of this country by a nation of manufacturers and merchants is not the least among the hardships that a programme of industrialisation must face in practice. Where is the capital? Every machine and every part of a machine will have to be purchased in foreign countries. Who get the benefit of the capital which goes away? More serious, however, is the problem of unemployment. The decay of cottage industries is in no small measure responsible for the villager gravitating towards the town in quest of employment. Day by day village occupations are dwindling down. Take for instance, the new rice-mills which have been set up in different parts of the district. Rice may be cheaper today than before. But thousands of poor women in the country have been deprived of their occupation of husking paddy by which they maintained themselves. What substitute can these women find in their villages? This is the case with every industry which has ousted hand labour. If hand-spinning can partially solve the problem, at least, for the present we ought to be thankful for those who are interesting themselves in reviving it.

We understand that there is plenty of land in Velanai suitable for cotton growing. We should like to see a beginning made, if not by the Department of Agriculture, at least by those who are interested in advancing the economic welfare of the inhabitants of Velanai. There are many public spirited gentlemen at Velanai who will not stint to support any cause calculated to further the welfare of their people. A Committee of unofficial workers should take the lead in the matter and demonstrate to the people the duty of helping themselves. The success of the undertaking will depend largely on the support obtained from the youths of the village. If the people realise that hand-spinning is a useful occupation, useful for more reasons than saving the drain on their slender resources in the annual purchase of clothing, they will not be slow to accept the spinning wheel.

Whenever the question of re-

Ceylon's New Governor Arrives

ROUSING RECEPTION IN COLOMBO

"CO-OPERATION SHOULD BE OUR WATCH-WORD"

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO ADDRESSES

Sir Edward Stubbs, Ceylon's new Governor, and Lady Stubbs arrived in Colombo on Saturday morning and were accorded a rousing reception.

His Excellency then drove to the Reception Hall of the State Council where he took the Oaths of office.

The Private Secretary announced His Excellency, and the Secretary to the Governor read the Commission appointing His Excellency to be Governor of Ceylon.

The Oaths of Office were then administered to His Excellency by the Honourable the Chief Justice, accompanied by a salute of seventeen guns.

The Secretary to the Governor read the Proclamation.

Sir Baron's Speech

Sir Baron Jayatilaka, vice-Chairman of the Board of Ministers, said: "On behalf of the Board of Ministers and the members of the State Council present on this occasion, I beg to tender Your Excellency and Lady Stubbs a very cordial and respectful welcome to our country. I also wish to offer Your Excellency our congratulations on your assumption of office as Governor of the Island where as Colonial Secretary you started, 21 years ago, your career in the Colonial Service of His Majesty the King.

"During the past decade or so, as Your Excellency must be aware, great changes have taken place in the country, especially in the form of its government. Today questions of vital importance to its future progress are awaiting solution, and we sincerely trust and hope that during Your Excellency's wise and sympathetic guidance it will be possible to solve these questions and secure their advancement in all directions.

"In conclusion, I ask Your Excellency to accept our best wishes for all success in the exalted office on which you have just entered, and our heartfelt hope that the years before you that you will spend amidst us will prove to be a period, to Your Excellency and Lady Stubbs, of unclouded happiness."

Governor's Reply

Sir Edward Stubbs, in reply, said: "Sir Baron Jayatilaka, I am very grateful to you and to the Board of Ministers for extending a welcome to Lady Stubbs and myself. It would not be proper for me to make an expression, now or probably any other time, of views in regard to changes in the Constitution which have taken place, or may take place. All I can say on this occasion is that such experience and talent as I have will be entirely at the service of the country; and if my experience in His Majesty's service can be in any way of assistance to the Board of Ministers, or of the Government of the country, they can call upon my assistance in every possible respect.

"I trust that the relations between myself and the Board of Ministers may be as friendly as that which marked my association, as Colonial Secretary, with the Legislative Council of Ceylon. I look forward to a few years of useful work in collaboration with the Board of Ministers."

In reply to the various addresses presented, His Excellency said:—

"I thank you most cordially for the kind words of welcome which you have addressed to me on my return to Ceylon. It is, I need hardly say, a great pleasure to me to come back to a country in which I spent six interesting and happy years and to

take up again the threads of old interests and old friendships.

"It is nearly fifteen years since I left Ceylon, but my wife and I had never entirely lost touch with the Island, and I have done my best, at a distance of some thousands of miles, to follow the course of events in Ceylon and to try to understand the new problems which have developed during these years.

"In common with the rest of the world, Ceylon has been passing through a period of great difficulty and anxiety owing to the financial chaos which has come as an aftermath of the war. I wish that I could share the view of the L.C.P.A. that the economic depression has now reached its tail end.

"I fear that there is still a long period of anxiety to pass through and a hard hill of difficulty to climb before we can say that the depression is at an end but I trust that I am not over optimistic in expressing the belief that the worst is now over and that within the next few years Ceylon will be given the opportunity of resuming the place in the commercial world to which the fertility of its soil and the industry and intelligence of its people entitle it.

"It is for us now to prepare ourselves to make the most of that opportunity when it comes and the most effectual method of preparation is, as I know you will agree, to do our utmost to foster a spirit of co-operation among all classes and interests in the country.

"I concur most heartily in the view expressed by the Ceylon Merchants' Chamber that the economic interests of the permanent population should be developed to the best advantage. The permanent population have no truer friend than myself. But I would deprecate even the shadow of a suggestion that the interests of the permanent population are different from the interests of other elements of the community.

Co-operation

"If we are to obtain the best results it can only be by realizing that the prosperity of Ceylon as a whole depends upon the prosperity of all its parts, and that it is necessary for everybody to work in harmony and to subordinate sectional and individual interests to the advancement of the country as a whole.

"Co-operation should be our watchword for the future. We need first the co-operation of all the elements of the population of Ceylon, and secondly the co-operation of Ceylon with the other members of the Empire in the great economic unit which will be the eventual result of the policy inaugurated at Ottawa last year.

"I note with pleasure the promises of co-operation contained in the various addresses which you have presented to me, and you may rely on me to do my best to further the general interests of the Island.

"I have been greatly pleased to receive at the same time addresses from the Municipal Council of Colombo and from the Chief Headmen of the Western Province.

"The importance of local governing bodies is, I think, seldom adequately appreciated by the community, although their activities probably affect the life of the ordinary citizen more nearly and more continually than those of the central Government. In my opinion the community owes a debt of gratitude to those of its mem-

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Pt. Jawaharlal's Offer To Sir M Iqbal

Consult The Minorities

In the course of a lengthy reply to Sir Mahomed Iqbal's statement to the Press Pt. Jawaharlal concedes "that the majority community should concede the minimum safeguards necessary for the protection of the minority. But what are these minimum safeguards and who is to decide them—the minority itself? As a general rule, I am prepared to agree to this also, but how are we to know what the minority community really desires? Are we to take the opinion of any small group claiming to represent the community? When there are several such groups, what are we to do? Neither the Muslim League nor the Muslim Conference can claim to be democratic or representative bodies, and a considerable number of Muslims are opposed to their demands. The only way to find out the wishes of the Muslims of India is to consult them and the democratic method is for them to elect representatives for the purpose on as wide a franchise as possible, preferably adult franchise."

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

Provision For Tamil Research

Chidambaram, Dec., 20.

The Tamil Research Committee, appointed by the Syndicate, met at 11.30 a.m. on Monday (18th instant), at the English Guest House of the Annamalai University. After considering the memorandum presented by the convener, the committee unanimously resolved to recommend the immediate starting of a Tamil Research Department in the University as, in the committee's opinion, this university was under a special obligation to promote Tamil culture. The committee held that there was abundant scope for research in the field of Tamil Literature, Linguistics, Philology, South Indian History, History of religious philosophy in South India, and inscriptions.

They recommended that research work at least, as regards the first two items—language and linguistics—and editing epigraphy and publishing manuscript works in Tamil should be started without delay and that the department should be under the control of the Professor of Tamil of the University.

Those present were:—Prof. S. S. Barathi, M. A., B. L., convener; Dr. Mahamahopadaya Swaminatha Aiyar, Dr. Krishnaswami Iyengar, Vidwan R. Raghava Iyengar, Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri and Prof. Srinivasachari. Mr. Umamaheswaram Pillai of Tanjore could not attend.

Those who undertake the duties of Municipal Councilors, and I assure the members of the Colombo Council that I shall continue to take the same friendly interest in their proceedings as I did when I was Colonial Secretary of Ceylon.

The value of the services of the Chief Headmen is well known to everybody who has held administrative office in the Island and has been freely acknowledged by my predecessors.

"The fact that the ancient system of administration through the medium of headmen continues to subsist side by side with modern methods of local Government, as exemplified by the Municipal Council of Colombo, is, to my mind, a happy augury for the future, since it illustrates the principle of which I have been speaking: of the co-operation of very diverse elements for the common end, of good government for the people.

"Once again, gentlemen, I thank you for your addresses of welcome."

Northern Province Government Service Sports Club

A meeting of the Committee of the above club was held at the club grounds, Chundicuti on 19th December, 1933 with Dr. S. C. Thurairajah, Medical Officer of Health Jaffna and Vice-President of the club in the chair.

After the reading of the accounts of the club for the period 1st April to 30th November, 1933 and other preliminaries having been gone through, the question of entertaining Mr. R. J. Wilkinson C. C. S., one of the Vice Presidents of the club and the popular Office Assistant of the Jaffna Kachcheri, on the eve of his departure on furlough in January was next considered.

It was unanimously decided to entertain him at a garden party, preceded by a game of Tennis at the club grounds.

The detailed arrangements were left in the hands of Mr. N. Velupillai, the Treasurer of the club.

The Uda Pussellawa District Medical Club

A record gathering of all communities was present at the Annual presentation to the D. M. O. (Dr. K. Ponniah) by the members of the Uda Pussellawa District Medical Club, on Sunday evening the 17th.

The spacious verandah and the lawn of the D. M. O.'s Bungalow were tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the large gathering was entertained to Oriental music by the Misses Ponniah, which was much appreciated.

Light refreshments were lavishly served.

The President, Mr. K. P. Ponnusamy, speaking on behalf of the Club, thanked Dr. and Mrs. Ponniah in most gracious terms for their hospitality, and said that Drs. Ponniah and Van niasagar have endeared themselves to the whole of the Uda Pussellawa District by their prompt and whole hearted attention in rendering their services not only to the members of the Club, but to the public in general; and eulogized the popularity the doctors have earned, which he said, was evinced by the large number of people gathered there that day.

Dr. Ponniah returned thanks in a very humorous and lengthy speech.

The gathering dispersed at a late hour after an enjoyable evening.

Credit is due to Mr. Ponnusamy (the President of the Club), the Hon. Secretary, and Messrs. Mullegama Muthiah Pillai and Sathianathan for the success of the function. (Cor.)

The Medical Hall, Grand Bazaar

A NEW DISPENSARY.

A new Dispensary has been opened at Grandbazaar, Jaffna, by Mr. C. Arulambalam, retired Senior Hospital Assistant, Ipoh, F. M. S., Dr. K. Chittampalam of Koddady, will be the consulting Physician and Surgeon of the new dispensary called, "The Medical Hall."

would be many boats on a co operative basis soon in Ceylon and perhaps a Navy too.

Minister Garlands Boat.

As the auspicious minute arrived a coconut was broken by a member of the Society. Mr. Senanayake and Mr. Campbell garlanded the boat, and the Minister declared the service open.

Then all those present went on board the boat, which started on a short trip. On returning to the jetty Mr. J. C. Anarasigam, proposed a vote of thanks to the Minister and the Registrar,

ISLANDS BOAT SERVICE

Formal Opening Ceremony

MINISTER'S WORDS OF PRAISE

Success of Co-operative Effort

The proposed motor boat service between Jaffna and the neighbouring islands was formally declared opened on Thursday last by Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, in the presence of large gathering at the Jaffna Customs Jetty.

The boat which has been got down by the Jaffna Islands Co-operative Boat Service Society Ltd., at a cost of about Rs. 11,000 could carry about 40 passengers and bears the name "Canal Nagapooshani" the first word in the name being a combination of the initials of the Registrar and Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and the other "Nagapooshani", the name of the goddess "Nagapooshani" the presiding deity of the Nainativu Temple, a popular shrine of pilgrimage for Hindus.

The boat service was declared open at 12.07 (noon) the auspicious minute by Mr. D. S. Senanayake.

Mr. Senanayake was garlanded by Mr. Sri N. Sivanantha Kurukkal, President of the Society. Mr. W. K. H. Campbell, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, was garlanded by Mr. V. Visuvalingam, Treasurer of the Society, and Mr. J. A. Maybin, the Deputy Registrar, was garlanded by Mr. R. Pararasigam.

Mr. Campbell, addressing the gathering in Tamil, said that when the idea of a co-operative society for a boat service was first mooted some years ago in the Islands, many thought that it would never fructify. Others were optimistic. In Ceylon, generally difficult undertakings were commonly discouraged. But it was creditable to the Jaffna man to have realised it to-day. He (the speaker) did very little to help the Society, but it was the Minister who helped a good deal in that matter.

Minister's Speech

Mr. Senanayake, speaking next, said that it was a great pleasure for him to take part in the inauguration of the boat service to which he was keenly looking forward. He had to thank first Mr. Campbell and Mr. Maybin for the success they have brought to the Society. He was fortunate in being in charge of Departments over which very efficient men presided. He was sure that less enthusiastic and less determined men than the residents of the islands would not have achieved so much success.

The Executive Committee of Communications had not been very much in favour of that service, and therefore they could realise what amount of persuasion Mr. Campbell had to do to make the idea an accomplished fact. Later the Committee realised the usefulness of the undertaking, and they had to be thankful for that.

Reputation for Industry

He was glad that the people of the North had maintained their tradition of industry, perseverance, and hard work. He hoped that they would each these qualities to those of the South and prove that the Northerners were a good set of people to work with. He also hoped that they would set an example to the rest of Ceylon.

He felt that in the development of the country co-operation should play a considerable part. In time to come he expected that trade and other business would all be done on co-operative lines. He hoped that there (Continued on previous Column.)

Are We Happier Than Our Forefathers

(Continued from page 1)

Floods and famines did all the possible damages while the farmers prayed to God helplessly.

The last but not least is the nature of Government they had. The King with the advice and not necessarily with the consent of his holy Prime-Minister ruled as the sole dictator. He was God on earth. His human frailties were sanctified by the presence of a holy minister. However in fairness to old Kings, it must be said that a good many of them had a soft corner in their hearts for their subjects, but it is also equally true that there was nothing to checkmate the disastrous and disgraceful behaviour of an undesirable ruler. The layman had no voice in the administration of his country. But today we are having universal franchise.

Before science dawned man was continually in fear of the powers of nature. But today we are free from superstition and fear no longer holds us in bondage.

With the progress of science man has departed very far from a natural life. He has almost given up his natural diet. People have left their country homes, abandoned agriculture and flocked to ill-ventilated man-made towns to manufacture man-destroying armaments. In our struggle for existence few of us think of God. Everyone for himself and God for all. This is the gospel in the towns. Religion as preached by saints and sages has no place in the present-day world. This fact is the cause of many serious problems of the day. But who is responsible for this deplorable state of affairs? Is it science?

Tolstoy says:—

"We are highly delighted and very proud that our science renders it possible to utilise the energy of a waterfall and make it work in factories, or that we have pierced tunnels through mountains and so forth. But the pity of it is that we make the force of the waterfall labour not for the benefit of the workmen, but to enrich capitalists who produce articles of luxury or weapons of man-destroying war. The same dynamite with which we blast the mountains to pierce tunnels, we use for wars, from which latter we not only do not intend to abstain, but which we consider inevitable and for which we unceasingly prepare."

Goodbye Happiness! I yearn for thy smiling face in vain.

THE CEYLON (STATE COUNCIL ELECTIONS) ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1931

- No. 30—Kayts Electoral District.
- No. 31—Kankesanturai Electoral District.
- No. 32—Jaffna Electoral District.
- No. 33—Point Pedro Electoral District.

Notice is hereby given that the revised registers of voters relating to the above-named electoral districts have been certified, and that such registers are open for inspection during office hours at the Jaffna Kachcheri.

F. Rodrigo,

Registering Officer for Nos. 30, 31, 32 and 33, Kayts Kankesanturai, Jaffna, and Point Pedro Electoral Districts respectively.

The Kachcheri, Jaffna. December 1, 1933.

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(H. 75, 10-8-33—9-2-34)

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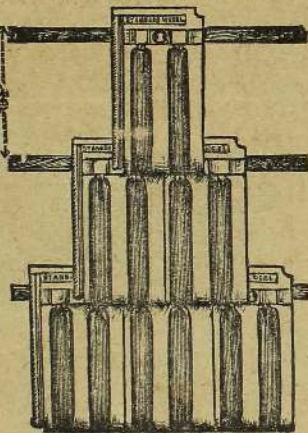
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Printed & published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Ayanarkovilady Van, West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vaunarponnai, Jaffna