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THE Hindu Organ.

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 HINDU ORGAN
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 INTIHUSATHANAM.

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MY IMPRESSIONS OF CEYLON

KANDY: GEM CITY OF CEYLON

BY PROF. G. C. BHATE, M. A.

[Retired Principal, Wellington College, Poona.]

(Special to the "HINDU ORGAN")

Continued from H. O. of 12-2-34

Kandy is neither a commercial city nor the chief Capital of Ceylon though from the fifteenth century it was the capital of Ceylon from where the Kandyan Kings ruled the land, though their sway got more and more confined to Kandy and its surrounding hilly parts as the European maritime nations like the Portuguese, the Dutch and the British in turn came to occupy the maritime provinces and practically hemmed in the Kandyan Kings and ultimately, the last King Sri Vikrama Rajasinha had to abdicate and hand over the whole Island to the British in 1815, since which time Ceylon became a Crown Colony. All this recent history of Ceylon came before my mind's eye when I looked at the palace-buildings and beautiful grounds on the lake. I felt that the glory of Kandy as the capital of Ceylon was gone never to return. For, Colombo has got that honour and will continue to enjoy it in future. But though the political importance of Kandy is gone, its religious importance especially to a Buddhist will endure. For, Kandy contains the famous Tooth-temple in which the actual tooth taken out of the funeral bier of Buddha is preserved with great care and deep devotion. This tooth was brought to Ceylon from India in the fourth century A.D. and was first preserved at Anuradhapura by the then King of Ceylon. Then it had to be removed several times from there, but all along it remained in the possession of Sinhalese Kings and as the last line of Kings of Ceylon was the Kandy dynasty it came into the possession of the first Kandyan King and he built the present beautiful Tooth-temple in the very grounds of his palace and adjoining the beautiful lake, with a canal from the lake being brought opposite the temple front as a moat. It is contended that the Portuguese took that tooth to Goa and burnt it and that the present tooth was surreptitiously substituted by the priests. Whether the present tooth is an original tooth brought from India and whether even that tooth actually was a human tooth may be a matter of doubt to rationalistic men—Buddhistic people. But the whole Buddhistic world believes that the present tooth is the original one and so in their eyes it is an object of reverence and sanctity and this belief brings, every year, Buddhistic pilgrims from Ceylon and other Buddhistic lands in their hundred and thousands and the annual procession of the tooth in the month of August is still a glorious sight to see in Kandy.

The Kandy Lake

But the chief beauty spot of Kandy is *par excellence* the Lake of Kandy. This lake is built on two sides by a brick bund with a brick parapet wall and its design is a great architectural work in itself. A stroll round this lake by the fine foot-path kept all along the built bank gives one not only the most delightful view of the bluish green calm waters of the lake but also a double view of the beautiful buildings and bungalows of Kandy encircled by the emerald green hills—one of actual reality and the other being the shadow of the same reality reflected in the clear and crystal waters of the lake. Then you may take another stroll by the upper drives which gives you the picturesque view of the higher hills and the waters of the lake below. These strolls constantly reminded me of the famous line 'A thing of beauty is a joy for ever'. But I am led away by my love of nature and its scenery into too detailed description of things and I must therefore conclude this second article with my impressions of men rather than of things any further.

Though the educated Sinhalese have adopted English dress and diet and have taken to drink and high life, still it was an agreeable surprise to me to see and to know that they have not become stiff-necked nor stand on ceremony. In this respect a Sinhalese is more like a Frenchman. I never met with curt or indifferent reply to my inquiries. I always found that an outspoken (I mean, spoken loudly) remark 'it is very hot today' was quite sufficient to start an interesting conversation with a Sinhalese gentleman. He is both an inquisitive and communicative person. He is sure to inquire about my name, profession and purpose of my tour and is equally

Continued on page 8

NON-RECOGNITION OF CASTE

New Bill In Indian Assembly

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

NEW DELHI Feb 5.

A Bill which seeks to abolish recognition of Hindu castes by Government and the courts and to call all Hindus as "Brahmans" has been given notice of in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. B. V. Jadhav, a member from Bombay.

In his statement of objects and reasons Mr. Jadhav says:

"The Hindus originally were of one status. They were not divided into classes. Then they were called Hansas. They came to be divided into four varnas or classes, i.e., Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. At some later date, the Depressed Classes were so-called, and were treated very harshly. In some parts of the country they were called 'Adi Shudras' and in others the 'Panchamas'.

All Hindus Brahmans

"The Hon. the Law Member pointed out during the debate on the Anti-Untouchability Bill, that the Depressed Classes must be given a definite status in Hindu Society. Some think that the status of Shudras should be assigned to them. But those who are classed as Shudras will not admit them into their fold. The present division into four varnas is almost non-existent, as their place is taken by the various castes many of which are of very recent origin. It is the duty of a King, according to the Hindu Dharma Shashtra to assign a Varna to an individual or a body of individuals and to degrade them to a lower class. Under the present conditions, the Legislature ought to exercise that royal prerogative. It will be very convenient to refuse to recognise caste in Government records. With this object in view thousands of Hindus got themselves enumerated as Hindus and refused to give the name of their caste. There are different provisions in the matter of inheritance and adoption according to the class of a person. All these cause a good deal of confusion, and lead to bitterness and intercaste quarrels. Non-recognition of caste by Government and the courts is the only remedy. The Brahmans profess to be non communal and, above caste considerations in the service of their motherland. They will therefore support this Bill. All Hindus were called Hansas in the ancient times. "Brahman" is a more intelligible term today and for that reason the Bill proposes to call all Hindus "Brahmans".

The following are the provisions of the Bill:

The Bill

"Whereas the Depressed Classes, otherwise called the Panchamas or Harijans, are not recognised in the present administration of Hindu Laws.

"Whereas the Varna system and its offshoots, the numerous castes are doing a deal of harm to the Hindus in general, socially, politically, religiously, and in various other ways, and

(Continued on page 8)

A SHORT STORY

THE MISERABLE END

By S. R. Muttukumararu.

[The following is an extract from the final entry in the old preserved in the Jaffna Kachcheri. The intermediate portion giving an account of the several diabolical acts of Perinpanayagam Parihariar is omitted, as it serves no useful purpose. The previous extracts were published in the Hindu Organ of 18-12-1933, 22-1-1934 and 29-1-1934. S. R. M.]

I am now in my fiftieth year, but my friends tell me that I look as old as sixty. My hair is grey, and my body is thin. My eyes are sunken, and my nerves are in rack and ruin. People attribute this to my midnight studies, my devotional practices and the worries of my profession; but to my cost I know better. The wicked deeds committed in secrecy, the deadly struggle with the Indian juggler, and the terrible secrets I carry in my bosom, are all killing me inch by inch.

I have been lately neglecting my patients; and my rival, Nagamuttu Parihari of Tirunelveli is taking advantage of my continued illness. Most of my patients now go to that man, who greatly slanders me. He has been telling one of my friends that, if a physician cannot cure himself, he cannot reasonably be expected to cure others. These wild rumours affect me little, but what irritates me most is his spreading the story that I am a black magician of a very vile type. Undoubtedly truth often stings.

Today is Christmas eve. All are putting on a festive garb, and are decorating their churches and their houses; but I move about in sullen silence. The firing of cannons in the Roman Catholic Church and crackers in the streets jars on my nerves; and I gnash my teeth at those who laugh, while I alone am suffering. The superhuman powers I possess have altogether failed to bring me any happiness. I wish to dash my head against the nearest post, but life is dear even to a wretched man. Alas! There is none to share my grief.

I crept into bed, and tried to sleep; but it was a hopeless task. It was just past midnight, and the joyous peals from St. Anna's belfry floated through the air, and grated on my ears. I jumped out of bed, and strode about the room; I was shivering in every limb. I lit the lamp, and kindled a fire to give me warmth. Nothing could set me right; and for the first time in my life I had recourse to a dose of opium. The tension of my nerves relaxed, the throbbing of my temples ceased, and I felt greatly relieved.

It was now almost dawn, and suddenly a tremour ran through me. My eyes grew dim, and my limbs refused to work; I sank into a seat and ruminated on the past. Every act of mine from early age was rushing through my brain; and I saw plainly in front of me the spirits of all I had ruined and the souls of all I had murdered, grinning and jeering at me. There was Hanuman, my magic master; and the room was resounding with his sardonic laugh, the meaning of which I now under-

stand. I tried to rise and run away, but was glued down to my seat. I cursed myself and my fate, and the Creator who brought me into this world; and then I shrieked aloud.

[Here ends the old manuscript with some unintelligible scrawl, which reads something like, 'Aadu with you grinning devils. S. R. M.]

II

[The following is a copy of a minute made by the Government Agent of the Northern Province. It was written on thick foolscap, originally of a dark colour but now turned into ashy grey. The writing was of a faded yellow colour, and yet quite readable. The minute paper was wrapped round the old manuscript. S. R. M.]

For the information of my successors in office, I record here an incident which, to say the least, appears to be most extraordinary. This day morning I was having a quiet Christmas tea with my family; when, I saw the Kachcheri Mudaliyar and the Town Constable peeping through the widow. They appeared to be anxiously excited; and, as their visit at that time was altogether unusual, I went over to the verandah to make enquiries.

The Mudaliyar was speechless for a while, but whispered at last:—"A strange incident has happened, Sir. You might have heard of the native physician, Perinpanayagam. The Town Constable worked me this morning, and reported that about a.m. piercing screams of a man in mortal agony were heard from the direction of Perinpanayagam's house. This was soon followed by a babel of hooting and jeering, as if a thousand devils were let loose at a time. The Parikariar being a man of shady character, the Constable was afraid of going near the house."

Accompanied by the Constable and four stalwart neighbours, I proceeded to the spot. The door of the house was closed but not locked; and the Constable who was standing a few yards away, requested me to open the door and peep inside. I did so. The room was reeking of a combination of fetid and fiendish smells. The odour of raw fowl flesh, raw mutton flesh, human flesh, boiled manioc, baked kurakkan flour, peeled oranges burning camphor, smoking benzoin and other devilish materials entered my nostrils. In the centre of the room was a wooden stand, on which a brass lamp was dimly burning. The light was flickering, and the wicks had almost burnt themselves into their sockets.

"I peered further into the corner, and there I saw a hideous spectacle. My head began to swim, my knees shook under me; and I fled closely followed by the Constable and his attendants. We then came straight to the Residency."

"Don't be silly, Mudaliyar," I said. "You have not yet told me what you saw in the corner of the room. That is the crux of the matter."

"For heaven's sake, Sir, please do not press me with that question," replied the Mudaliyar. He was now trembling, and furtively looked behind him, as if to see whether anyone was after him. He then closed his eyes with both his hands, and groaned aloud.

Seeing his sorry plight, I ordered a drink of soda-water with a slight

(Continued on Page 4)

Notice

Tenders are hereby invited for constructing a building for the Saiva Training School at Thirunelvely, Jaffna. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Hindu Board of Education, Jaffna, or at the office of Mr. S. Kaliresu, Proctor S.G. and Notary, 365 Dam Street, Colombo.

Tenders may specify the value of materials and of labour separately. When quoting the value of wood the kind of wood must also be mentioned.

Tenders close on March 15, 1934.

S. Rajaretnam General Manager, Hindu Board of Education. Mis. 210. 15.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1934.

"AND WHO SHALL EAT?"

THE INCREASING STRESS OF UNEMPLOYMENT among middle-class educated youths has forced the need for revision of the present system of education on the attention of parents and pupils alike. It is only natural that parents should hold the system responsible for the feeling of dejection and despair which unnerves their best educated sons on the first appearance of misfortune in the shape of unemployment. There is need for insistent agitation before one could expect the Government to take up the question in earnest. It is gratifying to note that the North Ceylon Teachers' Union have submitted to the central Union a fairly comprehensive and practical scheme of educational reform that is not likely to involve many drastic changes or cause much expense to Government. We trust the central Union will examine the scheme from every point of view and secure support for it throughout the country. Who does not know that the present system of English education was fashioned on the famous minute of LORD MACAULAY who laid down:

"We (the Britons) must do our best to form a class who may be interpreters between us and the millions we govern: a class of persons Indian in blood and colour but English in taste, in opinion, work and intellect."

The depression has enabled us to realise in a poignant manner the results of a system of education which cuts the educated young man away from the cultural heritage of his country and sets before him the ideal of a correct pronunciation of an alien language as the acme of culture in the country. While Japan took over the sciences of the West and developed them to great advantage to stimulate her Industries and Commerce we have wasted the energy of the youths of this country in equipping boys and girls with a literary education that turned out only docile and cringing clerks to carry on the foreign administration. When the Government in this country or the Federated Malay States are unable to find employment for our English educated youngmen they find themselves utterly helpless.

The question of unemployment is taxing the resources of almost every country in the world. Effective measures are being taken to alleviate distress among educated unemployed and systems of education are being closely examined and modifications introduced so as to give boys and girls a sound and practical training for living. The problem in Germany has been dealt with in a characteristically bold manner. A "quota" system has been introduced to control the admission of students to the universities. In England where a training in the classics has been endured for centuries as an essential accomplishment of gentlemen and even honest wage-earners, the question is engaging the attention of statesmen and educationists. Addressing the Scottish Educational Conference last month Mr. RAMSAY MAC DONALD said:

"The time is long past when it sufficed to get black coats on our backs and to keep smooth skins on our hands. But things have changed. The whole world is placing a new value on the services which a man could give to the community and on the way in which a man could live his life."

He further pointed out that he wished that all were full of the understanding of what it was to train up children, so that when they became adults and had to look after themselves, they could live a glorious life, full in all its aspects, the intellectual aspect, the appreciation of beauty and the moral determination to go ahead in spite of all difficulties, all criticisms and all injustices.

It is just this lack of self-confidence, enterprise and initiative that is responsible for the increasing distress among educated young men.

DR. GEORGE DYSON, Master of Music at Winchester College, speaking at the Conference of Educational Associations in London said:

"Unemployment itself might create real wealth just as men of leisure had created it in the past, if the psychological environment of worklessness could be changed. If an enforced spell of leisure made a man all the keener to follow his hobbies and recreations, to make himself actually fitter for the next task than he was before, half the problem would be solved."

In India, publicists and educationists have pointed out the inadequacy of the present education to answer to the needs of the country. SIR H. SUHRAWARDY, the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, presiding over the convocation of his University observed last week:

"We are aware of the restricted chances which exist for our graduates. The number of unemployed graduates is yearly increasing and this is not solely due to the present crisis. No economic prosperity is likely to absorb all our graduates. I do not know if in the manner of continental Universities we would have to limit the number of admissions of students; but certainly something should be done for picking out the most suitable students for higher and cultural education. While on the one hand those of our students who are not fit for cultural education should resolutely set themselves to the task, occasionally unpleasant of learning what has been characterised as 'mechanical vocations of life.' We, on our side must be prepared to meet them half way by providing adequate and efficient facilities for vocational training."

The scheme outlined by the N. C. T. A. follows much the lines of revision indicated by the learned Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. The modern age decries classics, because devotion to classics, however profound and painstaking, cannot deliver it from unemployment and hunger.

True, man does not live by bread alone, but when even that bread is hard to get, he must, perforce, forego thoughts of aesthetic indulgence. In the correspondence column of a London newspaper, a young man who describes himself as "cursed" with an honours degree in Science from London University asks: "who shall work in the future? And who shall eat?" We have no doubt that the cry will be echoed by hundreds of unemployed graduates in this country. What answer have the Hon'ble Minister for Education and his committee to give?

At the last monthly meeting of the Jaffna U. D. C. the question of building side-drains to a trunk road in the town was taken up. The maintenance of the road is vested in the P. W. D., the side drains being built at the joint expense of the P. W. D. and the U. D. C. The Provincial Engineer submitted to the Council an estimate for the work. His figure was Rs. 1,200 for a length of 66 yards. The Superintendent of Works of the Council, however, reported that the work could be carried out for Rs. 650. Thereupon the P. E. was greatly incensed and he is reported to have made some remarks hardly complimentary to the Superintendent in his absence. Some nominated members eager to uphold the prestige of the P. E. were willing to support the estimate of the P. E. It was left to an elected member to raise his voice in defence of the Council's officer. The suggestion to send for the S. W. and get his explanation personally on the estimate prepared by him was tactfully avoided by the M. O. H., a nominated member proposing the acceptance of the P. E.'s estimate. The members finally deferred consideration of the question.

It is scarcely necessary for us to point out that the P. W. D. is notorious for its extravagance and the estimates prepared by its officers are always over-generous. The Superintendent of Works cannot be said to be a novice in the art of preparing estimates or putting through building works. He has had varied experience, both in and out of Government service. His estimates cannot be brushed aside in the manner the P. E. would have it. It is up to the Chairman to satisfy himself that his officer, on whose advice he is bound to place implicit confidence in matters relating to construction work, did not do his work in this instance in a slipshod fashion. If, as we understand, a contractor was able to do this piece of work for a figure much lower than that estimated by the P. E., then we ask, where is the core of rot?

Where is the core of rot? True, man does not live by bread alone, but when even that bread is hard to get, he must, perforce, forego thoughts of aesthetic indulgence. In the correspondence column of a London newspaper, a young man who describes himself as "cursed" with an honours degree in Science from London University asks: "who shall work in the future? And who shall eat?" We have no doubt that the cry will be echoed by hundreds of unemployed graduates in this country. What answer have the Hon'ble Minister for Education and his committee to give?

State Council Elections

JAFFNA SEAT

We are authorised to announce that Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Advocate and Manager of the Hindu Board of Education, has decided to stand for election for the Jaffna seat which consists of the Jaffna Maniagar Division and Thenmaradchy. It may be recalled that Mr. Rajaratnam represented Thenmaradchy in the old Legislative Council. Mis. 211, 15-2-34.

"THE HINDU ORGAN" EARTH-QUAKE RELIEF FUND

The following are further contributions received to the Fund:

Table listing contributions to the Earth-quake Relief Fund, including items like 'Previously Acknowledged', 'Through the Police Magistrate', 'Victoria College Staff and students', etc., with amounts in Rs. and Cts.

Total 514.75

In Bihar Earth-quake Area

HINDU MISSION'S WORKS

Calcutta, February 5. The Hindu Mission which commenced relief work on the 19th January last and opened relief centres in Monghyr, Muzaffarpore and Sitamarhi, has been carrying on its activities in close co-operation and under the guidance of the Hindu Mahasabha Relief Committee. Swami Nagesh-ananda Giri and Dr. B. B. Banerjee are in charge of the Monghyr Centre where a medical camp, a free kitchen and a camp for distribution of gratuitous relief are maintained. Swami Omkaranandaji and Sriyut Lambodar Mukherjee have been managing similar activities in the Muzaffarpore Centre. Swami Basantanandaji Giri who is in charge of the Sitamarhi camp has been distributing cloths, blankets, etc. besides sending out volunteers with salt and kerosene to the mufussil villages.

In the free kitchen 600 to 700 persons are supplied with meals twice a day. Up till the 3rd February 900 blankets, 400 pieces of new cloths and two thousand pieces of old cloths were distributed from the above three centres. Three lady volunteers who have nursing and midwifery experience have been sent to Muzaffarpore to look after the female patients. In all 45 volunteers of the Hindu Mission are engaged in the earth quake area.

Re-excavation of wells and construction of huts are now the most pressing need of the people.

Swami Satyanandaji, Pandit Jyotishankar Dixit and Babu Jagatparain Lal are busily supervising the activities of the above centres. (Cor)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

State Council and Jaffna Members

Sir,—With reference to your correspondent "Endeavour-to- Unite's" offer of a cash prize for a list of the first half a dozen public men qualified to represent Jaffna in the State Council I desire to submit the following:—

- 1. Mr. K. Balasingam (Vadamaradchy)
2. or Mr. K. Muttukumaru
3. Mr. W. Duraiswamy (Kryts)
4. Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegaram, K. C. (Jaffna)
5. Mr. J. Tyagaraja (Kankesan-turai)
6. or Mr. S. Rajaratnam.

Yours etc., Van East, Thandava Moorthi, 12-2-34

Sir—I submit the following list of names in terms of the article on the above subject appearing in your edition of the 8th inst:

- 1. H. A. P. Sandrasegaram, Esqr.
2. K. Balasingham, Esqr.
3. W. Duraisamy, Esqr.
4. Nevins Selvadurai, Esqr.
5. S. Rajaretnam, Esqr.
6. Dr. Isaac Thambiiah,
7. A. Mahadeva, Esqr, and
8. Dr. S. C. Paul,

Yours etc., M. C. Rajaretnam, Chilaw, 12-2-34.

Book Review

இலங்கையின் பூர்வ சரித்திரம்— ஜி. வி. பெண்ட்லன், BA; Ph. D., இயற்றியது.—xii—165pp. ரூ. 1-25 This is a Tamil translation of Dr. G. C. Mendis's English book on "The History of Ceylon". It contains not only the political history of ancient Ceylon but also its economic and cultural history. The translation has been done very well; for it is faithful to the genius of the Tamil language without proving unfaithful to the spirit of the original. We must, however, note a few mistakes for which the printer cannot be held responsible. For instance, "தேவராயப்பித்தன்" on p.3 and elsewhere must be "தேவராயப்பித்தன்"; "உரைய" (Uraya) must be "தாய"; "திரிபுட" (p.34) must be "திரிபுட"; "தேவராயப்பித்தன்" "சுருஷிபித்தன்" "p.33 must be "தேவராயப்பித்தன்"; "சுருஷிபித்தன்" respectively; "தாயராய" (p.113) must be "தாயராய"; "அபிதாயப்பித்தன்" (p.117) must be "அபிதாயப்பித்தன்"; "தாயராய" (p.117) must be "தாயராய". We should also like to point out that the Yakshas and the Rakshasas were two different species, and therefore the statement "இராமாயணத்திலும் இலங்கையிலேயும் யட்சர் என்றும் இரட்சர் என்றும் அங்குள்ள இரட்சர் என்றும் அங்குள்ள இரட்சர் என்றும்" (p.60) is entirely wrong. The mistake is presumably due to the fact that the learned doctor is not acquainted with the Ramayana in the original. It also seems to us that the etymology of the name "Duttu Gemunu" as given by him is not correct. "Gemunu" has nothing to do with "Grams" (village). The Mahavamsa tells us that "Duttu Gemunu" was so called because he disobeyed his father, and "went wrong" in doing so. "Duttu Gemunu" is only the Sinhalese form of the Sanskrit "Dushtu Gamin" (lit an evil-goer, "Gamin" being derived from 'gam' to go). The Tamil word "தெய்வராயப்பித்தன்" accurately expresses the idea of the Sanskrit word in the letter as well as in the spirit. We hope that errors like these will be removed from the next edition. The fact that we have drawn attention to them does not in any way show that we have anything but admiration for the great pains taken and the huge success achieved both by the original author and by his translator in the publication of this welcome and much-needed work. The numerous illustrations and maps add considerably to its value. The printing of the book having been entrusted to one of the very best firms in Madras, its get-up leaves nothing to be desired. We wish the book a wide sale. It can be had of the author at Roxleigh, Panadura.

WHY THIS DIFFERENCE?

P.W.D. And U. D. C. Supdt's Estimates

RS. 1200 AND RS 650

Lively Discussion Over Estimates for Drain

The irreconcilable difference between the estimates of the P. W. D. and of the Superintendent of Works of the Jaffna U. D. C. for a drain led to a heated discussion at the meeting of the U. D. C. on Saturday last.

The papers re the drain along the First Cross Street between Bankshall Street and Beach Road, were considered. As the Council was prepared to pay half the cost of the construction of that drain the P. W. D. had prepared an estimate for the work. It was estimated to cost Rs. 1,200/-. The Superintendent of Works of the Council had been asked by the Chairman to go through this estimate and make recommendations. He had reported to say that the work could be done very satisfactorily for Rs. 650/-. The Provincial Engineer Mr. E. J. Pieris had objected to this observation by the Superintendent of Works. He said that although this estimate had been framed in the time of his predecessor he had gone into the matter in detail. He failed to see how the work could be done for less. Mr. Pieris here said that the Council should not pin too great a faith on the estimate of the Superintendent of Works. They in the P. W. D. were prepared to give them advice which they would do well to take. The cement alone, he said, would cost Rs 245/- or so. There was something rotten somewhere.

Serious Aspersions

Mr. S. Rajaratnam said that he would support the P. W. D. estimates and he knew that the work would be well done by them. He knew their Supdt. of Works only too well.

Mr. A. M. Brodie: "The remarks of Mr. Pieris are of a very serious nature and it is the duty of the Council to get to the root of the matter." Very serious aspersions had been cast on the ability of their officer who had the charge of carrying out the work of the Council. He was for calling in the Supdt. of Works to the meeting for his explanation as to why his estimates were so low. It was not a question of the Rs. 600/- concerned but it was something more. "We want to know" said Mr. Brodie "what value to attach to his recommendations."

The M. O. H. said that the Superintendent of Works need not be called in to the meeting then. He was for adopting the estimates of the P. W. D. and for taking the work in hand at once.

Mr. S. Rajaratnam supported the suggestion and urged the work to be taken in hand at once and the estimates of the P. W. D. be accepted.

Why Is It So

Mr. R. Subramaniam said that he had too great a consideration for the Council's funds to be a party to spending it away so light-heartedly. If the estimates of the Superintendent of Works were low it must be for some reason and they were bound to know those reasons before going on with the work. As regards the estimates of the P. W. D. they all knew why they were so high. He further said that a pair of shoes for which they paid Rs. 30/ or 40/ at a British firm in Colombo could be got for Rs. 15/ or 20/- in the Pettah, the quality would remain the same. Their overhead charges were so heavy. It was a well known fact. He was for deferring the work until the explanation of the Supdt. of Works was forthcoming. As Mr. Brodie had said the Council had a right to get to the bottom of this, as the Supdt. of Works was their officer and they would have to give him increase of pay in due course.

It was finally decided to defer the matter and get an explanation from the Supdt. of Works.

PT. JAWAHARLAL ARRESTED

Sedition Charge: Declines Bail Offer

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested on the 12th instant at "Anand Bhavan" and was taken to Calcutta where he was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. He was charged with sedition for a speech delivered in Calcutta.

The Pandit declined to be released on bail and was remanded to custody. The case was adjourned till today.

Revival of Swaraj Party?

MOVE AMONG VARIOUS CONGRESS LEADERS?

New Delhi, Feb. 9.

I understand that correspondence is going on confidentially between various Congress leaders to organize Swaraj Party on All India basis so that the Congress may once again have two wings, namely the no-changers and the pro-changers. The idea of the Swaraj Party is to capture all public and legislative bodies under the new constitution and utilize them for the purpose of rousing public opinion to the reality of the constitutional position. (A.P.I. Cor.)

Sight To The Blind!

EYE SURGERY.

London, Feb. 2.

The triumph of optical surgery has given sight to Mr. Henry Watson, Newcastle, aged 29 and blind since he was two years old. The case was always regarded as hopeless until the Cardiff specialist Mr. Tudor Thomas, performed the most delicate operation substituting corneas from the eyes of two others blind men for Mr. Watson's diseased corneas. The most famous surgeons including Sir Duke Elder visited Mr. Watson in hospital.

A Noble Offer for Bihar Relief

50 PER CENT SALARY FOR A YEAR

Sj. Sashadhar Chatterjee, Station Master, B. & N. W. Ry. has addressed the following letter to Sj. Mrinal Kanti Ghose, Vice-President, Vivekanand Mission offering a generous contribution towards Relief Fund:

"I beg to send herewith Rs. 100 in G. C. Notes in aid of the sufferers in the recent earth-quakes in North Bihar. The relief though very poor may kindly be accepted and distributed through the Mission. I have made up my mind to contribute 50 per cent of my poor salary for the period of one year and have asked the Secretary, the B & N. W. Railway Employees' Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. Gorakhpur P. O. (U.P.) to kindly grant me a loan of Rs. 150/- and remit the same to your address."

Electric Lighting Extension

U. D. C. VOTES RS 20,000

On the motion of Mr S. Rajaratnam a sum of Rs 20,000 was voted for the extension of electric lighting. The council agreed to employ a temporary hand with technical knowledge to carry out extension work.

NOTICE

This is to make it known to the public and every others concerned in our business that the Lanka Benefit Co. is a registered one and not an Incorporated one as it appears on our prospectus where the words 'Incorporated in Ceylon' have been inserted by mistake.

The Manager
The Lanka Benefit Co.,
Vannarponnai
JAFFNA
(Mis. 208. 15th)

Nomination Day For Jaffna

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Amending Ordinance Ready

When the State Council met on Tuesday afternoon, the speaker read a message from the Governor intimating that he intended submitting to the Council an amending ordinance to the Order-in-Council to provide for the fixing of a fresh nomination day for elections in the Jaffna constituencies which are at present unrepresented in the Council.

The message states that this decision was reached by the Secretary of State after careful consideration of all circumstances and owing to representations received from the inhabitants of the Northern Province which showed that there was widespread desire for a fresh nomination day.

Mysterious House-Burning

AT ANAICOTTAI

People from all parts of the country are going up to Anaicottai to satisfy their curiosity as to the cause of the fire that resulted in burning down five old-covered dwelling-houses. It appears that the old-covered roof of a washerman at Anaicottai took fire some day last week. The inmates moved with their belongings into another hut where also it was found that the roof caught fire. It is said that five huts have been burnt down in this mysterious manner. People attribute the cause of the fire to the mischief of black magic.

Conference of Principals And Managers

AN ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH SCHOOLS IN NORTHERN PROVINCE

The 'Hindu Organ' understands that a Conference of the managers of English Schools and the principals of Secondary Schools of the Northern Province will be held on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. at the Jaffna Hindu College, with a view to form an organization representative of all English Schools in the North Province.

Non-Recognition Of Caste

(Continued from page 1)

"Whereas it will be difficult to raise the status of the Depressed Classes, by declaring them to be shudras.

It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. This Act may be called 'The Hindus Status Act.'
2. "It will come into operation from the date notified in the 'Gazette of India' by the Governor General; and it will extend to all professing the Hindu religions and residing in British India.
3. All persons professing the Hindu religion, including the Depressed Classes, otherwise called the Panchamas or Harijans, shall henceforward be known as Brahmanas and shall be governed by laws applicable to the Brahmanas." (A. P. I.)

Conference With Minorities

CONGRESS - LIBERAL INVITATION

To Discuss Reforms Question?

The 'Hindu Organ' understands that Sir D. B. Jayatilake and Mr Francis de Zoysa K. C. have jointly invited some gentlemen from Jaffna for a Conference to be held next Saturday at "Cambridge House", Darley Road.

The invite, it is learnt, does not specifically state the subjects that will come up for discussion at the Conference.

According to the 'Daily News,' the Conference will discuss the situation created by such representations for reforms as have already been made to the Secretary of State on the lines set out in the Memoranda of the Ministers, and the attitude of the minorities towards those representations.

Law Examinations

ADVOCATES' AND PROCTORS, PASS LIST FOR JANUARY

At a meeting of the Council of Legal Education held in the Judges' Library Hulftsdorn, on Monday afternoon, the following results of the advocates' and proctors' 1st examinations held last month were announced:

Advocates' 1st Examination - H. P. Wanigatunga, C. Ranganathan, Kandiah Subramaniam, R. Ragupathy, G. E. Amerasingha.

The scholarship of Rs. 480 tenable for one year has been awarded to H. P. Wanigatunga.

Proctors' 1st Examination. - L. C. C. Silva, D. E. J. Peiris D. G. R. Gunawardena, S. Sellathurai, H. V. Sathasivam, R. L. Wickremesinghe, L. Samarasingha, F. L. Poolier, J. G. P. Gunawardena, K. Vinasingham, R. G. A. de Mel, M. M. Sultan, S. R. Halllock, Q. A. Salegdoe, A. L. Gnanasakera, D. D. J. Weerakoon, N. T. L. F. de Silva, R. Sivapathasuntheram, S. I. S. Yehiya, E. D. Samarawickreme, G. G. Wijeyesuriya, J. O. I. Swaris, C. Tharmakulasingham, T. Vannianathan, C. S. A. Samarakody, C. M. Vincent, P. H. P. Sugathadasa, M. P. Spencer, I. A. B. Thalagama, C. P. Manigatama, V. Sivansubramaniam, G. M. Udalgama, V. Rasenayagam, H. J. de Silva, L. A. Goonewardena, P. Dassanayake, T. Swaminathan, T. Sinnappah.

The scholarships have been awarded to L. C. C. Silva and D. E. J. Peiris.

ANOTHER REFORMS COMMISSION!

RESOLUTION IN PARLIAMENT

Concern for Democracy in Ceylon

London, Tuesday.

Brigadier-General Sir Henry Page-Croft has tabled the following resolution with which to open a debate in the House of Commons on February 21:-

"That in view of the result of democratic Government in Ceylon, a Parliamentary Commission should proceed to the Island to report before Parliament embarks upon wider proposals in connection with the Government of Indian Empire?" (Reuter)

MOTION REDRAFTED

Reference to India Omitted

Later.

The Clerks of the House have redrafted Sir Henry Page-Croft's amendment to read, "report on the Ceylon constitution," omitting the reference to the Indian Empire as the original terms are regarded as too wide to be appropriate to a discussion on Ceylon. (Reuter)

NOTICE

This is to inform that Mr. R. Thigarajah, a Sub-Assistant Physician of the Nayanmakaddu Ayurvedic Hospital, has been dismissed from services on and from 21st January, 1934. If any medical certificates or any documents issued by him on this Hospital's name or as physician Nayanmakaddu will not represent as one from this Hospital.

V. S. Ramanathan,
Superintendent,
Ayurvedic Hospital.
Mis. 209. 15.

MY IMPRESSIONS OF CEYLON

(Continued from Page 1.)

ready, when asked, to give similar details about himself. Then he is sure to ask me questions about the state and present feeling about the Indian people and lastly what I felt about the island of Ceylon. Every Sinhalese gentleman seems to be proud of the beauty and fertility of his island.

The Eastern Trait - Hospitality

Moreover, the educated Sinhalese gentlemen of all creeds and castes have not given up our eastern trait of hospitality and cordiality towards guests. For instance, I came to Ceylon as an utter stranger without having any friends here and without knowing either Tamil or Sinhalese language. Still during my two months' stay in Ceylon I made many friends and I am leaving Ceylon with a circle of close and cordial friends behind me. Then again I was quite at home in Peradeniya and at Jaffna. Simply because a Poona friend of mine, a professor in the Poona Agricultural College, wrote to Mr Kandiah about me he came to the station, and took me to his bungalow. So I put up with him and he treated me with so much kindness, cordiality and respect as if I was his own professor in the Agricultural College where Mr. Kandiah was educated I met in Peradeniya and other places a number of Sinhalese gentlemen educated in the Poona Agricultural College. I found all of them held Poona Colleges and their staff generally, and in particular, their college and their staff in high esteem and regard. This regard and esteem were transferred to me simply because I was a professor in the Fergusson College, Poona, though utterly unknown to them. In Jaffna, too, I met with the same cordial treatment but in a later article I am writing about Jaffna peninsula and its people, so that matter must rest here for the present.

I fear the limits of the article are over and I must take leave of my readers for the present.

A Short Story

The Miserable End

(Continued from page 1)

mixture of brandy, which seemed to revive him a little. In a husky voice he continued:—"What I saw in the corner was the Parikariar himself. He was lying on a cheetah skin stretched on his back with his hands clenched and legs raised, as if he was wrestling with an unseen foe. His blood-hot eyes were wide open, blood was trickling down his nostrils, his tongue was protruding a few inches from his mouth, and his bowels had burst open, and were hanging loose on either side. And, Horror of Horrors! an unusually large monkey of an inky black colour was licking with evident relish the bleeding face of the prostrate man. When I stood at the door, the hideous brute turned round and glared at me; and I fled."

Here the Mudaliyar collapsed into an easy chair.

I ordered my carriage at once, and in company with the Mudaliyar and the Town Constable proceeded to the scene. On our way we heard that Perinpanayagam's house had caught fire, and almost burnt itself out.

On arrival we found that all present were wondering what had happened to the native physician. Some said that the man himself had set fire to the house and disappeared; while others thought that he had also been burnt to ashes.

We made a searching inspection of the burnt house, but found nothing to attract our attention. The Mudaliyar however discovered in a recess in the side wall an ola manuscript partly singed.

Office
Please note that this ola manuscript and my minute are to be lodged in the Kacheberri vault.

Sgd. P. A. DYNE,
G. A. N. P.

The Residency
Jaffna, 25th Decr. 1854.

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Y. 91/82. 21-9-33—20-9-34.

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We stock Japan, German, Danish, Italian and English cements. We are Sole Distributors in Jaffna for Asano cement which is a superior cement and well patronised by Government and other local bodies in and out of Jaffna. As we get down these cements direct from Europe and Japan we sell them at surprisingly cheap price.

QUOTATIONS WILL BE GIVEN ON APPLICATION

We Undertake Building Constructions of Steel Structures Or any other Kind or Size

We have a good stock of roofing and plain sheets in all sizes, Round iron, Barbed wire, Brassfittings, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Asbestos roofing, Ceiling, etc.

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Y. 201. (T.)

THE LANKA BENEFIT COMPANY

GRAND BAZAAR, JAFFNA.
CONDUCTORS OF PUBLIC AUCTION CHEETUS

Rs. 1000/- cheetus payable at Rs. 25/- monthly for 40 months are under formation and may be auctioned by the 15th of February.

If you wish to obtain Rs. 250/- on April 1st, send Rs. 10/- immediately and Rs. 5/20 before the 24th February and join our cheetus.

If you wish to obtain Rs. 125/- on April 1st, send Rs. 5/- immediately and Rs. 2/55 before the 24th February and join our cheetus.

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(Y. 197. 8.2—7-2-35)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 1,29,777.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 3, 4, 6 and 8 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold
LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 10% per annum when paid monthly; otherwise 12%. (Part payments accepted.)

LOANS are also granted against approved securities, such as Landed Properties etc. (Part payments accepted.)

For further particulars apply to **S. SELLAPPAH,** Manager.

(Y. 143. 21-11-33—20-11-34. T's)

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1897.

IMPRESSIVE FIGURES

Year ending 28th February.	Yearly Income	Life and Reserve Funds.
1913.	Rs. 20,62,000	Rs. 64,09,000
1923.	Rs. 39,97,000	Rs. 1,98,92,000
1933	Rs. 70,17,000	Rs. 3,96,69,000

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Empire of India Life Building
BOMBAY
H. 194 1-1—30-6-34

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Y 3. 26-4-34 (bTh)

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38

Years of Study Research and Practice in **AYURVEDA**

WHOOPIING COUGH CURE:— Won a separate gold medal in the MAHA MAHAM ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION for its remarkable efficacy.

Sure and certain remedy for whooping cough in children. Immediate relief is obtained if administered when cough is present. Widely recommended as the best friend of children. Also cures ordinary cough. As 4 per bottle. V. P. P. 1 to 4 bottles As 8 extra.

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AYURVEDIC PHARMACY
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(Y. 35. 31—12—33.)

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Order Nisi for Letters.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8389.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnathanagam wife of Saravanamuthu Kirishnar of Kockuvil East, in Jaffna Deceased.

Saravanamuthu Kirishnar of Kockuvil East

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kirishnar Kumaraswamy of Kockuvil East
2. Annammah daughter of Kirishnar of do
3. Annalechumy daughter of Kirishnar of do
4. Rasalechumy daughter of Kirishnar of do
5. Kirishnar Muthukumaraswamy of do
6. Nagarettnam daughter of Kirishnar of do
7. Kirishnar Navarettnam of do and
8. Sanmugam Thambappillai of do

Respondents

The 1st to 7th respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem, the 8th Respondent

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of October 1933 in the presence of Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read: It is ordered and declared that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner and same be issued to him accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents shall on or before the 17th day of November, 1933 appear before this Court and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna 2/3rd day of November, 1933.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge

This Order Nisi is extended to 19th January, 1934.

This Order Nisi is extended to 23rd February 1934.

O. 40. 12 & 15.