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(Y. 5. 27-26-11-31.) (M. P. Oox.)

ORDR NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7826.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Elalyathamby Krishnar of Changanai
Deceased

Achchipillal widow of Elaiyathamby Krishnar of Changanai Politioner.

Vs.

Minor 1. Krishnar Nadasrjah of Changanai
2 Nailathamby Eisiyatamby of Chuliparam
Respondents.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Belfour E quire, District Judge, Jaffna on February 17, 1981, in the presence of Mr. P. Canapathiypilley, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 18, 1981 having been reac;

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2 d Respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minor 1st Respondent for the purpose of this action and that the Petitioner be granted (Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased unless the Respondents shall on or before April 1, 1981, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour, Sgd. D. H. Balfour,

District Judge.

Extended to 24 6 1981 15 7 81, 0, 216 9 & 18.

ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA,

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7911.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Nagamuttu wife of Sinnsthamby Kiddins-pillal of Kopay South

Saddanather Sinnathamby of Kopay South Petitioner,

Vs.
Minor 1. Tharmascell daughter of 8, Krishnapillal
2. Sinnathamby Krishnapillal of Kopay
South.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffoa on June 11, 1931 in the precence of Messrs, Sivapraksam & Kaiireso, Proctors for Petitioner, and the affilidavit of the Petitioner dated 13th May 1931 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration be issued to Petitioner accordingly, as he is the father of the deceased intestat, unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before July 22, 1981 shew sufficient cause to the ratiofaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. P. C. Villavarayan, District Judga,

June 24, 1931 O. 245 9 & 18,

Che bindu Organ.



JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1931.

INDIAN RURAL RE-CONSTRUCTION.

II.

HAVING DESCRIBED THE PRINCIPLES AND methods adopted in Japan for village improvement, Sir Viswesvarayya discusses how they could be applied for the improvement of village conditions in India. An average Indian village is too small and is wanting in sufficient resources in men and money to carry on the Village Improvement Association. The average population of an Indian village is 418 persons according to the 1921 Census Taking 49 persons per family, such a village would contain about 85 families and this is too small for the purpose in view, and the writer suggests the formation of groups of villages into a union for carrying on village improvement

The first measure that he suggests for village improvement is the collection of statistics of production and iccome of a village. The income of a farmer's family depends on the nature and variety of the occupations pursued by himself and the members of his household which usually falls under three heads: (1) agricultural produce (2) products of subsidiary occupations and minor industres and (3) service and other miscellaneous incomes-A family income register is suggested. It is to be kept by the headman of the family in which he should enter the amounts and values of products and services etc., as far as possible. If this cannot be done by him a house to house inquiry on the subject should be conducted by an officer of the Association.

Thus the total income for the village could be ascertained and the question whether the village is gaining or losing in production and prosperity could be judged. Knowledge of these figures will induce the conservative farmer to give up his conservative ways and outlock and to try new ways of increasing production and income and economising expenditure.

As regards increase of agricultural increes, increase in the area cultivated extension of irrigation. extension of irrigation, growing more profitable crops, practice of scientific methods and co operative principles both in cultivation and finance are suggested. Hand-spinning and weaving, silk recling, carpentry, leather work, pottery brick and tile making; carpet, mat, rope and basket manufacture, life-stock improvement, fishing and the like are suggested as subsidiary occupations. Further newer home industries practised abroad could be introduced according to the intelligence and enterprise shown by the village community concerned.

Three measures are suggested for improving the working capacity of the vil-lager. The first measure needed is the home discipline to train the body, mind and character of the villager and to edu-cate him in the practise of self-reliance and self-help. Every adult member of the family should be induced to work 8 hours in the day and six hours in the The task and hours of work may week. wary according to the age, state of health, working capacity of each member and the time of the year. Secondly, every mem-ber of the family should be instructed to cultivate the habit of saving, so that the family may at no time fall into debt for unproductive expenditure, such as marriage, and funeral.

Another measure suggested to increase number of earning members in vil. lage families is to make provision for the giving of manual and business training nstruction in some trade, occupation and instruction in some trace, occupation or profession. Lastly, spread of education and removal of illiteracy are considered undispensable in the rural uplift scheme,

Northern Assizes.

RIOTING AND UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY

The Northern Astizis commenced on Monday last in the Jaffea District Court bouse, the Hon Mr. Justice Maarter z presiding.

The first case taken up was one of unlawful assembly and rioling in which six men of Grand B zear stand charged. The case has been heard for the last three days and is still

Cutting Down of Trees.

JAFFNA U D O BY LAWS APPROVED

The Local Government Board has spproved the by-laws made by the J floa Uchan District Council empowering the outling down of trees eto for the purpose of establish-ing, working and maintaining an electrical distribution system.

Election of Ministers.

RESULTS OF SIX KNOWN

Information is to hand that the following have been elected Ministers at today's meeting of the various Committees held in the Council Chamber:

Mr D B Javatilleka,

Mr. D. S. Seuanayake.
Mr. C. Satuwantudawa,
Mr. T. B. Pacabukke,
Mr. Peri Sundaram,
Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara

The result of the election to the Communications and Works portfolio was not known at the time the telegram was sent to us

Karayur Reclamation Scheme.

TO AWAIT STATE COUNCIL'S APPROVAL

The last meeting of the Local Government Board held on the 3rd instant considered letters from the Government Agent, Northern Province, regarding (a) the draft conditions of lease agreed upon by him and the Jaffina Council in connection with the revised Earsyur Reclamation Scheme; and (b) the Government Agent's proposal that the erec-tion of some houses on certain selected lots in the reclaimed area should be started at

With regard to (a) consideration of the matter was deferred.

As regards (b) it was resolved to beform the Government Agent that the Board is of opinion that no one shou'd be allowed to occupy the land until the scheme is approved and the necessary funds voted by the State Council.

"Mr. Speaker."

MR. A. F MOLAMURE ELECTED.

FIRST MEETING OF STATE COUNCIL.

The first meeting of the State Council was held on the 7th instant at 10 am. After the Clerk to the Council read out the Governor's proclamation inaugurating the State Council. he house proceeded to elect the Speaker.

Mr. A F Molamure's and Sir Stewart Schneider's names were proposed A secret ballot was he'd to which Mr. Molamure was elected by a mejority of 35 against 18

At 12 the Speaker presented himself to the Governor, at the latter's invitation,

At 2-20 p.m, the State Council resumed its citting when the Speaker and the members took the oath of allegiance.

Uplift of the Masses.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S METHOD OF WORK.

The following are some extraots from the specches and writings of Ew mi Vivek suanda, which are well worth pendering over by national workers who are now trying to improve the lot of the masses and work for the freedom of the ecuptry :-

- 1 Our aristocratio ancestors went on treading the common masses of our country under foot, till they became helpless, till under their torment the poor, poor people nearly forgot that they were human beings.
- 2 They have been compelled to be merely hawers of wood and drawers of water for centuries, so much so, that they are made to believe that they are born as slaves, born as bewere of wood and drawers of water,
- No religion on earth preaches the dignity of humanity in such a lotsy strain as Hinduism, and no religion on earth treads upon the necks of the poor and the low in such a fashion as Hinduism.
- 4 The poor, the low, the sinner in India try however they may, the blows abovered upon them by a cruel society, and they bear every day, they feel the blows showered upon them by a cruel society, and they do not know whence the blow comes. They have forgothen that they too are men, and the result is slavery.

Our Responsibility:

- 5. How many people really weep for one sorrows and sufferings of the millions of poor in Indis? Are we men? What are we doing for their livelihood, for there improvemant? We do not touch them, we their company! Are we man?
- 6 But I am poor, I love the poor; I see what they call the poor of this country and how many there are who feel for them! What an immense difference in India! Who feels there for two hundred millions of men and women sucken for ever in poverty and ignorance? Where is the way out? Who fee's for them? They cannot find light or education; who will bring the light to the m-They cannot find light or who will travel from door to door bringing
- 7 Remember that the nation lives in the Cottege. But alas! no body ever did anything for them.
- The fate of a nation does not depend on the number of busbands their widows get but upon the condition of the masses. you raise them up? Oan you give them back their lost individuality without making them lose their innate spiritual nature
- 9. So long as the millions live in hunger and ignorance I bold every man a traitor who having been educated at their expense, pay not the least heed to them!
- I call those men (traitors),strut about in their finery, having got all their money by grinding the poor wretches, so long as they do not do anything for those two hundred millions who are no better than hongry savages.

Our duty towards the Masses:

- 11. Let each one of us pray day and night for the downtrodden millions in India, who are held fast by poverty, priesteraft and tyranny,-pray day and night for them.
- Where shou'd you go to seek for God. are not all the poor, the miserable, the weak, gods? Why not worship them first? Wny go to dig a well on the shores of the Ganges Let these people be your God-think of them, work for them, pray for them incassantly-
- the Lord will show you the way,

 13. Him I call a Mahatma whose heart
 bleeds for the poor, otherwise he is a Daratman.
- 14. I am no metaphysician, no philoso-ber, nay no saint. But I am poor, I love the poor
- 15. Our masses are very good because poverty here is not a crime. Our masses are not violent. Our masses are much more masses. We have to oivilized than European to give them secular education. We have to follow the plan laid down by our ancestors. that is, to bring all the ideals slowly down among the masses. Raise them slowly up, raise them to equality. Impart even secular knowledge through religion.
- 16. Impress upon their minds that they have the same right to religion as the Brahmanas Initiate all even down to the Chandalas in these fiery mantras. Also instruct them in simple words about the nessatios of life, and in trade, communeree, agriculture etc. If you cannot do this, then fis upon your education and culture, and fis upon your education and culture, and fis upon your education to the Vedas and Vedaste.

News & Notes.

One of the causes of the wold's depression, opined President Hoover, was the burdens and fears of competitive arma-ments, the costs of which far exceeded inter-govermental debts.

The census taken on April 26th shows that there are 44,790,485 people in Great Britain, with a surplus of 1,881,063 females over males. The total shows an increase of rather over 2,000,000 compared with the 1921 census.

A Renter's message states that the Kyoto Observatory reports having discovered a new planet, 185,000,000 miles from the earth, located to the South of the so-called "Snake Charmer" constellation. It is calculated that the planet is 11,000 miles in diameter.

Dr. E A Coorey was was convicted by the Police Magistrate, Colombo, on three charges of bribery and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 on each count in default six week's simple imprisonment and disqualified from voting at any election and from being elected a member for a period of seven years from January 28, 1931, was acquitted on the 7th instant by Mr. Justice Drieberg in the Supreme Court.

President Hoover made a historic statement on the 6th instant about the moratorium. "I am glad to announce," he stated "that the American proposal for one year's postponement of all inter-Government debts and reparations now been accepted in principle by all the important creditor Governments. He further pointed out that the terms of acceptance by the French Government were subject to approval by the other interested powers, "for whom the United States naturally cannot speak."

"It has been authoritatively announced on behalf of the Congress" (Indian), says an editorial note in the "Indian Social Reformer' of the 4th instant, "that Hindu temples which persist in keeking their doors closed to "antysias" will be confiscated by the Swarsj Government. questions arising out of this declaration require elucidation. Would this be in consonance with the policy of neutrality in religions matters adopted at the Karachi Congress as a fundamental law of the future Indian Swarsj? Will this apply to Hindu temples only but also to Christian Churches and Moslem mosques which practice similar exclusions?

- The first thing needed is the worship of the Kurma. Incarnation and the boily-god is this Kurma, as it were. Until you pacify this, no one will welcome your words of religion. First of all you must remove this evil of hunger and sharvation, this constant thought of bare existence, from those to whom you want to preach religion, otherwise lectures and such things would be of no
- benefit.

 18 What we want now is an immense
 to the who e awakening of R jasic energy, for the whole country is wrapped in the shroud of Tomer. The people of this land must be fed and eloshed-must be awakened-must be made fully active.
- Let them know what our forefathers as well as other nations have thought on the most momentous questions of life. Let them see specially what others are doing now and decide We are to put the chemicals together and the crystallisation will be done by nature according to her laws.
- 20. Try to get up a fund, buy some magic lanterns, maps, globes etc. and some obem - cals. Get every evening a crowd of the poer and the low, even the Parishs and lecture to them about religion first, and then teach them through magic lantern and other thing. astronomy, geography ate, in the dialect or the people.
- the people.

 21. Aty idea is to bring to the door of the meanest, the poorest, the noble ideas that the human race has developed both in and out of India, and lot them think for themselves.
- 22. Keep the mosto before you "E'evation of the masses without injuring their religion."
- 23 Preach the idea of clausting the masses by means of a central college and bring education as well as religion to the door the poor by means of missionaries trained in this college.

Breaches of Delhi Truce Terms.

MAHATMAJI'S LETTER TO GOVT.

Bombay, July 8th.

It is reliably learned that Mr. Gandhi has sent a letter to Mr. H W Emerson, Home Scoretary of the Raj civing alleged breaches of the Delhi Trues terms on the part of the Local Governments and suggesting the appointment of an Arbitration Board to investigate them with a view to preventing beir recurrence.

Mr. Gandhi is still awaiting a reply-

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

Another Attempt to Settle Communal Problem.

Bombay, July 7th.

The Corgress Working Committee sat for several house this evening, and adjourned until tomerrow.

It is understood that the Committee discussed alleged breaches of the Delhi Truce and the terms of Oberress participation in the Round Table Oberrence.

It is believed that the Committee will make another attempt to settle the Hindu-Muslim problem. In this connexion, the Committee has invited Mr. Shaukat All to attend the de'iberations.

SAFEGUARDS IN NEW CONSTITUTION

"Must be Demonstrably in Interests of India.

Bombay, July 7sh.

"Saleguards must be demonstrably in the interests of India," reiterated Mr. Gaudhi, interviewed this evening in connexion with Sir Samuel Hoare's contention.

He added that the principle of safeguards undoubtedly would be accepted, but the nature of them was a matter for discussion, although even on this point the Daihi Settlement was quite clear.

In regard to the question of independence, he declared that, under the truce terms, the Congress was free to press any claim it chose.

Barbarous Action.

HEADS OF REBELS CUT IN BURMA

Facts are sometimes stranger than fiction. The Borms Government have tried to justify the barbarous action of their officers in bruging the other day to Prome the heads of some Burmese rebels. We are told that these heads were out off from the corpses as it was not possible for the small Government forces that encounted the re bels to bring the entire dead hodies. The bodies, of course, could be allowed to remain where they were, but as it was necessary for the authorities to establish the identity of the dead rebels, they had no other alternative than to perform this had no other strengare used to perform this bideous and savege act. One wonders that a Government calling itself civilized could not feel ashamed in this twentieth century to put up a de-fence like this for the conduct of their sub-ordinates.—"A.B.P."

Causes and Effects of Malaria. -:0:--

M. O. H.'s LECTURE

The first of a series of lectures in Thenmaradcby under the auspices of the Jaffna Health Dapartment was delivered last week by Dr D D N Selvadural, Medical Officer of Health, at the Drieberg English School hall Chavakachoberi.

Dr. Belvadural in the course of his address dwest on the root causes and effects of majeria. The ancients dreaded it and they had aptly termed it the "Kaddukachchal" or Jungle fever. He gently rebuked the Jaffna Urban Council for having postponed the water scheme which, he was sure, would have much improved the lot of vileger in the malarial districts of Jaffna Malaria once address the new metals wined can. and for all must be ecmpletely wiped out

The lecturer promised a sories of health talks and stated that they had chosen Theomerate. was their field of operations and urged his hearers to co operate with his Department to eten. out malaria and so reduce infantile mortality.

A vote of thanks to the lecture, terminat ed the preceedings.

The Jaffna Boycott.

NOT COMMUNAL

SECRETARY OF STATE'S STATEMENT

(BY AIR MAIL TO THE 'TIMES OF CEYLON')

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, June 24th, Mr. Ormsby Gore (Conservative), asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies what reason has been given by the October what reason has been given by the leaders of the Indians in Jeffer and the Northern Provinces of Coylon for their boyoott of cleations under the new constitution; and what steps will now be taken under the new constitution to secure some convergence in the Ledian community in representation of the Indian community in Ceylon on the Logislative Conneil?

Dr Shiels. Under Scoretary of State for the Colonies replied:—"I presume that the Right Hon Gentleman refers to the fact that no nomination papers were handed in for the four constituencies in the Jeffer peninsula, where the population consists predominantly of Ceylon Tamils, who are not regarded as Indians. I understand that the reason given by the persons responsible for this step was that the new constitution marks no advance towards seif-government. With regard to the last part of the question. I would point out that under the new constitution, which follows in this respect the recommendations of the Donoughmore Commission, all communal representation has been abolished. No steps are contemplated for giving special representation to the Indian or any other

Mr. Ormsby Gors: It is not a fact that the principal reason why the Tamils in the Northern part of Ceylon have beyented the election is because they have been deprived of communal representation and put on the common roll with other race

Dr. Shiels: "No, Sir I do not thick that that is an accurate statement. As a matter of fact there are other Tamil candidates standing at the present time, and there are over 46 constituencies which are open to representatives of all races."

Mr Ormeby Gore: "It is not a fact that the Tamil population in the North are Hindus, and does not the same condition affect Tamils in the Western Province?"

Dr. Shiele: "There is a distinction between the Indian and Ceylon Tamile, and the boytuenoies in the Jaffine district "

Our London Correspondent writes; the original report of 'Hansard' of Dr. Shiels answer to Mr. Ormaby-Gore's last supplementary question there was a somewhat interesting mistake Dr Shiels was made to say that there was a distinction between the "Hindus" and Ceylon Tamile, whereas what he actually said was that there was a distinction between the 'Indian' and Ceyloa Tanks. The mistake was, of course, dis covered on the following day and the official report (Hansard) corrected, The Office, in fact, took the trouble to telephone me in order to ensure that the incorrect version had not been cabled to Ceylon."

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7872.

In the matter of the estate of the Francispillal Rejendram of Veemanks

Bwakkeenam widow of Francispillat Rajendram of Veemankamsm Vs. Petitioner.

I. Francispillat Nicholaspillat of Periavilan 2. Francispillat Yaccob employed at salt pans Elsphantpass

B. Francispillat Johnpillat of Koyathoddam Jeffes

Elaphantpase
Francispilat Johnpillat of Koyathoddam
Jaffas
Annepillat widow of Marialmuttu of Kersi
yoor
Chupper Ionasitamby and wife
Granappu of Veemankamam
Gnanapicakasam Chinnappu and wife
Annamma of Karaiyoor
Respondents,

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner preying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed decessed coming on for disposal hefore D. H. Balfour, E. quire, District Judge, Jeffan, on April 20, 1931, in the presence of Mr. K. Kanakssabai Proctor on the pret of the Petitioner and the sifilarith of the Petitioner dated April 9, 1931, having been read; It is declared that the Petitioner in the widow of the said intentate and is emitted to have Lotters of Administration to the catate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondent or or any other person shall on or before June 1, 1931 show sufficient occurs to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sd. D. H. Balfour.

Sd. D. H. Balfour, May 12, 1931. District Judge. Order Nisi extended to 18th July 1931.

Sgd D H. Balfoor,

District Judge.

Q. 248. 9 & 18.

Committees of State Council.

ELECTION HELD YESTERDAY.

The following Dommittees have been elected at the meeting of the State Council yesterday: HOME AFFAIRS-7.

Mr D B Jayadilaka Mr G C S Corea Major J W Olefield Mr E W Perera Mr J O Bahwatte Mr E A P Wijeraine Mr R S Tenrekoon

AGRICULTURE AND LANDS-S.

Mr D S Senanayaks
Mr J H Meedeniya, Adigar
Mr P B Nugawela
Mr A Fellowes Gordon
Mr E W Abayegoonocekera
Mr J L Kotalawela
Mr dadiyar A E Bejapak e

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION - 8

Mr W A de Silva Mr G K W Perera

Mr 8 W B D Bandaranalke Mr D 8 de Fonseka Mr D D Athulathmudali

Mr D P Wanigasekera Mr M M Subramaniam Mr C Batuwaniudawe

HEALTH-7.
Mr D H Kotalawela

Mr Geo E de Silva Mr T B Panabokke Mr P B Rambukpota

Mr T L Villiers Mr V 8 de 8 Wikramanayake Dr V R Schokman

LABOUR INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE-8

1. Mr A E Goonesinghe

Mr I X Pereira
Mr I X Pereira
Mr A D P Jayasuriya
Mr M J Cary
Mr S P Vythilingam
Mr M K Saldin

Dr B Saravanamuttu

EDUCATION-7. Mr C W W Kennengara Mr W T B Karaliadde

Mr A Ratnayake Mr H W Amarasuriya Mr G R de Zaysa

Mr G E Madawela
Dr S A Wickremesinghe

COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS-S.

Mr S W Dassenalke Sir H L de Mel

Mr D J Wimalasurendra

Mr Macan Markar Mr E O Villiers Mr S M Anantham

Mr H R Freeman Sir Stewart Schneider.

Ramanathan College Old Girls' Union.

The Annual colebration of this Union was held on Saturday the 27th June. A large gathering of Old Girls and friends was present on this occasion. A varied and interesting programme was gone through. This function commenced at 10 a.m. with an Abishekam for Sri Natarajs Peruman in the College Temple. At about 2 p. m. addresses were delivered by some Old Girls to the ladies assembled in the College Hall on the great services rendered to us by the late Sir Ramanathar, on the urgent need of a Madalayam at Rameshvaram for the use of pilgrims from Ceylon and on the benefits of using Swadesi articles. These were followed by the singing of songs by the present girls and by the acting of Tamil play illustrating the story of Siruthonda Nayanar, The dramatic performance was vary lighty appreciated by the audience. The proceedings were brought to a close at about 9 p.m. with the chanting of Thevaram to the accompaniement of Veena by Sriman Principal Natesapiliai and Mrs. Natesapiliai.

—Our.

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Point Pedro: M. Namasivayam, Market Square,

Kayts:-Karampan

Trincomalie:- S. C.hinniah, Green Road.

(田, ,)

Thuraiappapillai Memorial.

UNVEILING OF OIL-PAINTING. Tee public of Jaffna assembled in the Tellippah i Mahejana English High School p.m to give expression to their feelings of gravi ude and boar testimony to their appreciation of the se fless public services rendered

ciation of the se fless public services rendered to the country by the late Mr. T. A. Thursiappah Pliai, Founder and Hoad Master of the Tellipsial Mahajana English High Scuooi. The school ball was battefully decrated according to oriental fashion, and a very large and representative audience graced the occasion by their presence Mr. T. S. Thursiappah, Notacry Public and Manager of Schools, was unanimously elected Obsirof Sobools, was unnimously elected Obsir-man of the meeting. Ludy Ramanstan who was to unveil the oil painting was also accom-modated on the platform with the Chairman. The Chairman presented her a bouquet of flowars. The Chairman thanked the audience for

the honour they had done him by giving him an oppourtunity of presiding over such an important function. He testified to the sterling qualities of head and heart of the late Mr. ThursiappahPillal whom he had known intimately from his childhood. He said that on account of the departed patrice's varied solivities for the uplift of the people of this county his name had become a household word in J.ffua and that he was a born teacher, an able poet, a versatile speeker, a forcible writer, a well-known philaothropist, all in one. He speke at length on the execution work Mr ThurstappshPillai had done in the field of education for about forty years to Laffra South Cavion and Laffra South Cavion 10 Jaffins, South Ceylon and India on 1 soid that he was a noble and inspiring example for the young men of this country to imitate w th advantage.

The Unveiling.

Lady Ramanathan was then called upon to unveil the oil painting. She said that it gave her great pleasure to be present on that memorania great pleasure to be present on that memoranic occasion in order to unveil the oil painting of the devoted and self sacrifiting Founder of the Tellappalai Mahsjana English High School. She was of opinion that Mr. Thursiappah Pillai was one of those few men who, because they were servants of God, felt that the best way of serving Him was to serve their fellow men by giving them the light of knowledge and truth that they themselves had found. She then gave a brief history of the school referring to the untold hardships and innumerable difficulties he had to surmount in getting the school registered for grant eight years after it was started. She said that Mr. Thursteppah Pillai was undoubtedly one of those great men who cast off case and pleasure and worked hard day and night regardless of personal inconveniences till they reached the goal which they had set before them. His attainments in Tamil literature, bis poems, his writings in the press, his speeches both in English and Tamil, his interest in the political progress of the people, his work as Editor of the in Eeglish and Tamil, his interest in the political progress of the people, his work as Editor of the "Morolog Stal" and Assistant Editor of the "Hindu Organ", his efforts in the cauce of temperance, his work in the Oriental Studies Society and other associations, and above all his 40 years of devoted service to his country as a great teacher who had the glft of belog able to impart to others what he knew were a record of a man of action. Lady Ramanathan then spoke of his sincerity, his sympathy for the poor and the depressed, his love of justice, his courage amidst difficulties, his devotion to God and his simplicity of life which had endeated him to all She then unveiled the cil-painting of Mr. Taursiappanifiliat, Mesers. V. Coomarasamy, Proctor, B. R.-ja-

Mesers, V. Cocmarasamy, Proctor, S. R.-ja-ratnam, Auvocate, J. V. Chelliab, Acting Principal, Jaffoa College, S. Kandiahpillai Notary Public and V. Muttukumaru M.A. also spoke,

Mr. O. Arulambalam proposed a vote of thanks to Lady Ramanathan and the Chairman, Mr. N. Sangarappillai B.A. seconded.

Mr. N. Kandlah of the Bamanathan College, thanked the artist, Mr. T. Kanagarayer for the

thanked the setter, Mr. T. Ranagarayer for the good cil-painting,
Mr. K. Chinnappah, Secretary of the Thursi-appahPillai Memorial Committee, then read a number of letters and telegrams received from the friends and admirers of Mr. ThursiappahPillai from different perts of Ceylon.

The Reading Room constructed at the expense of the Jaffos public in memory of Mr. ThursisppahFillal was then formally opened by Lady Ramanathan. anathan.

The meeting, the proceedings of which were in Tamil, terminated at about 9.50 pm. with the singing of Theyaram.

—Oor.

Wanted

Salary Clerk and Typist. Rs. 40 to 50 per month. Apply in handwriting stating age qualification and experience to:

The Hindu Board of Education, JAFFNA.

(Mis 305 6, & 9.)

World's Great Libraries.

A SURVEY.

In view of the projected extension of the Bod leian at Oxford "The Manchester Guardian" publishes two articles from the pen of Dr. Guppy, Librarian of the John Bylands Library, a brief occount of some of the great libraries of the world, one dealing with the most important British libraries and the other with libraries abroad. The articles are extracted here. articles are extracted here.

By Dr. Henry Guppy

Among the world's great libraries of to day the British Museum, the national library of England takes rather by common consent before all others, chirdly, it is said, for the reason that in every larguage its collection of books is the best cut-side its native country. It is true that the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris can boast of a larger theque Nationale in Paris can boast of a re-collection of printed books and a richer collection of manuscripts, but in the matter of administra-tion, organisation, and the accessibility of its contents to readers the British Museum yields place to no other library in the world. Its cipal contents consist of about 8,250,000 p books (of which 9,000 are incunabals). manuscripts, 84,000 charters, with other collec-tions such as maps prints, and autographs in almost bewildering variety. Its catalogues and in particular the "Catalogue of printed books," in upwards of sixty volumes, and the "Catalogue of Incomabula", of which six volumes have already appeared, challenge the comparison with those of appeared, challenge the comparison wi appeared, chaining the Comparison with the Author any other library. The Treasury grant for 1980-1, which covered also the Department of Antiquities, amounted to £2,15,400, as compared with the normal annual appropriation of the Congressional Library at Washington of £478,284.

The foundation dates from 1753 when the col-lection of Sir Hans Slosne was acquired. The library was first housed in Montagu House, which was opened in 1758. The present building was completed and opened in 1857 but has become quite insdrquate, so that schemes of culargement modation have had from time to time to be devised. Since 1759, together with the Bodleian and some o ter libraries, it has arjoyed the right of demanding a copy of every book entered at Stationers' Hall,

The Bodleian.

Of the English libraries, the next in size and importance is the Bodleian at Oxford, which, oddly enough, owes its origin to the Louvre. The portion known as Duke Homphrey's Library was founded by Homphrey, Duke of Gloucester, one of our generals in France during the closing years of the Hundred Years' War. He had considerable taste in literature and for his share in the plunder of Paris he chose the books from the library of the Louvre. These, with others he had acquired, the Duke gave to the University of Oxford, and to the Duke gave to the University of Oxferd, and to accommodate them the room now known as Duke Hamphrey's Library was built over the Divinity School, which has also been his gift. It was in 1499 that the first con-ignment of the Duke's six houded books errived, but the room was not completed until thirty three years after Duke Humphrey's death. The room still survives, but during the reign of Edward VI, the desire to extirpate everything that savoured of popery led to the destrection of the manuscripts, and in the to the destruction of the manuscripts, and in the following reign of Mary even the shelves and dosks were sold for what they would fetch. When in 1598 Sir Thomas Bodley began his work of re-construction he found only the roof, floor, and walls, and it is therefore with perfect justice that has ever since borne his name. Within two years it was read v. and in 1602 it was formal ity opened. A couple of wirgs have since been added to form the great reading 'com, shaped like a capital H. of which Duke Humphrey's Library forms the cross bar.

The present contents of the Library consist of 1,378,500 volumes of printed bocks, including a large collection of incumbule, together representing 2,500,000 separate literary pieces and 40,000 manuscripts, not including characters and rolls, of which there is a large collection. The library has long since cutgrown its accommodation for readers and storage, but relief will soon be forthcoming under the scheme of enlargement at pre sent being considered, with the financial aid of the Rocketeller Foundation.

Cambridge University Library,

The Library of the University of Cambridge, for the enlargement of which or its transfer to new the enlargement of which of the transfer to new buildings schemes are also at present under con-sideration, again with the financial assistance of the Bockfeller Econdation dates from the carly part of the fifteenth century but itse first great benefactor was Thomas Kooti, Archbishop of York, who erected in 1475 the building in which the Library was housed until 1755. Many other ich hengfactions were received including other rich henefactions were received, including that of Bishop Moore's library of more than 30,000 volumes, presented by George I. in 1715. To-day volumes, presented by George 1. In 1715. To-any it possesses apwards of a million printed tooks, including a large number of incunsula, and 10,000 manuscripts, the speat famous of which is the "Codex Bezze", presented in the University in 1581 by Bezz himself. It is a sixth approxy of the New Tostament in Greek and Latin copy of the New Testament in Greek and Latin written quetals, and has the distinction of being the earlies, known mansoript of the Eible in two

The National Library of Scotland is a co ratively new foundation, which has been recated by the transfer of the Advorate. Ibrary to the nation in 1925. It had for long cerved many of the purposes of a national institution, with its

700,000 volumes of printed books and a rich lection of manuscripts and States papers. A gen rous gift of £100,000 has been made toward the endowment fund by Sir Alexander Gran', but there is a good deal of controversy about the site of the new building which is so urgently needed.

The National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth, founded in 1907, was opened in 1915. It enjoys the copyright privilege, and now contains some 500,000 volumes of printed works. It is very rich in Welsh manuscripts, including several famous collections, such as those of Sir John Williams Wynn of Gwydr, Peniarth, Orosswood, and Carreglwyd, numbering upwards of 5,000.

In Ireland the library of Trinity College, Dublin, retains the copyright privilege, and has about 400 000 volumes and many famous manuscripts, including the Book of Kells.

FOREIGN LIBRARIES

The Bibliotheque National, the French national library in Parls, which was formerly the Bibli-otheque Boyale, is of ancient origin. There is obleque Royals, is of ancient crigin. There is mention of a collection of manuscripts of Charle-magne, but that of Charles V is the most famous of the early collections. Its modern history may be said to date from the librarianship of J A de be said to date from the librarianship of JA de
Thou, who was appointed by Henry IV in 1598.
In 1617 it received the right of receiving two
copies of every back published in the kingdom,
and at the end of the century it was thrown open
to the public. At the beginning of the nineteenth
century it contained but a quarter of a million
of printed books and 88 000 manuscripts. The
Regulation enrighed it with received and Revolution enriched it with many forfeited col-lections of private persons and religious com-munities, and Napoleon supmented the Government grant for purchase. To day it is said to have 4 000,000 printed books, 125,000 manuscripts, 500 000 newspapers and 3,000 000 prints and gravings. The library was installed in the probuilding between 1851 and 1875 To day, regrets to learn, the Government grant is so load quate as to leave little or nothing for book purchase after the cost of alministration has been

In Bussla the most interesting and extensive of the libraries is the National Library at Lenin-grad, formerly the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg. Its nucleus was the famous library Petersburg. Its nucleus was the famous librar collected by two Polish aristocrats and noblesmen collected by two Polish aristocrats and noble-men, the brothers Z sluski, which was carried off to St. Petersburg after the capture of Warsaw in 1794. In the course of the following century, it was enriched by a number of exceedingly valuable collections, including a large portion of the magnificent Hermitage Library, formed by the purchase of the books and manuscripts of Voltaire and Diderot by the Empress Catherine II.

Few libraries can have increased so rapidly, for inventory, taken shortly before the Great War. lis inventory, taken shortly before the Great war, gives the number of its printed books and namphlete as 4,832,000 and its manuscripts as 331,100. Under the Soviet rule the library recives a large measure of State support. It is granted the measure of State support. It is granted the right to receive copies of all the works printed within the Russian State, and enjoys exceptional privileges in the remission of postage and transport expenses. Its direction has been under the control of a council including been placed sentatives of various official and other bodies, but its internal organisation does not seem to been essentially altered from what it was. The work of cataloguing and of the preparation elaborate reproductions of some of its fam possessions proceeds with enlightened zeal.

American Libraries

The United States of America have not had the opportunities that we Europeaus have had over opportunities that we Europeans have had over a period of centuries for the gradual accumulation of royal and princely collections and for the appropriation of the treasures of the religious houses. Indeed, until the middle of last century, little interest was taken in the institution of libraries outside the universities by our transatiantic kinsfolk. But since that time nowhere has the kinsfolk. But since that time nowhere has the accumulation of books been so rapid for to-day there are several libraries of less than half a century's growth which possess ever a million volumes. The Library of Congress at Washington now boasts of 4,000,000 printed books (including the scientific collection of the Smith-noilan Institution), over a million maps, and over a million manuscripts, housed in the most magnificent library building extant. It claims under the copyright laws two cories of every publication, and has in addition an annual grant from Congress which makes other national grants appear and has in addition an annual grant from Congress which makes other national grants appear insignificant. Last year, 1980-31, was an exceptional year with £738,704; the normal year amounts to shout £470,000. Another very important library in Washington is the Surgeon-General's Library, probably the finest medical library in the world, with 750,000 volumes.

Germany and Italy

In Germany the most important of the national libraries is the Presstan State Library in Rerlin, formerly the Royal Library. It was founded in 1659 by the great Elector Frederick William, and was opened to the public in 1661. In 1699 it be seems entitled to a copy of every book published within the Royal Pruss ian Dominion. It now contains about these millings of printed books, landing a very feet and large of printed books. contains about three mumps of printed coordinates including a very fine and extensive contestion the analysis of printed properties. The properties of the p Important pleas of far reaching influence in the fo olaborate bibliographical catalogue of all the known incunabula. Four volumes have already appeared, but hitherto only the first two letters of the alphabet have been dealt with.

Continued up.

Christian Missions Under Swarai Govenment.

A GROWING FEELING AGAINST THEIR METHODS

The Prabuddha Bharata of July says: -

The Prabuddha Bharata of July says: —
Christianity has been the most aggresive of the Semitic faiths in modern times. In order to gain converts to their Church, Christian missionaries have employed various means, both fair and foul, in the "backward" countries held under the domination of the western powers in some form or other. It is an irony that the proselytizing zealots have cared more for the formal conversion of the heathers than for the spiritual conversion of themselves and their own peoples. This is moinly idue to the fact that religion has been regarded not as a transforming agency but as an object of trade. With a view to make a thriving business and earn a good living agency but as an object of trade. With a view to make a thriving business and earn a good living out of it, the traders in religion manquerading under the cloak of missionaries have been dumping their goods on the non-Christian lands. And they are doing this with the direct and indirect support of the various "Christian" governments helping in all possible ways their or religiously that the whole world to o religionists, out to convert the whole world to their own faith.

It is an acknowledged fact that, with h able exceptions, the evangeits have not hesitated to exploit human suffering and belplessness ignorance and ambition for furthering their objects. The methods employed by them have been usually sought to be supported on the plea that the end justifies the means But unfortunately like the means themselves the end also have the supported on the pleasure them. has not been a landable one. It is because of this reason that both the means and the en become the object of criticism. And i matter some of the sanest of Christian mission aries and laymen have been at one with the n Christian thinkers and writers eager to mend end the iniquitous methods employed by the enthusiastic evangelists, whether indigenous or

Of all the missionaries of religions those belonging to the Christian faith have made themselves the most offenelve. Although the day of forcible conversion has passed away, day of forcible conversion has passed away, Christian religious propagandists have not ceased Christian religious propagandists bave not ceased to employ equally objectionable means. In many cases the methods adopted by them have been more insidious. Christian hopitais have been made centres of propaganda. In these homes of medical relief attempts are made to it fluence the patients by making them hear of the "Great Physician." In Christian educational institutions the missionaries force Christian ideas and thereby try to undermine the cultural life of and thereby try to undermine the cultural the non Christian students drawn to them sake of secular learning. The Christian philanthropists often entice poor and ignorant people into the Christian fold with the promise of

Continued up.

(Continued)

The next importance of the German libraries is the B varian the B varian State Library in Munich, which owes its origin to Albrecht V., Duke of Bavaria, in owes its origin to Albrecht v., Doke of Davaria, in the middle of the sixteenth century. Its collec-tion of incurabula is particularly rich with 15,000 examples. The number of its printed books is 1,870,000 and it possesses some 50,000 manus.

Italy is rich in old libraries such as the Lauren. tian in Florence, formed from the collections of Cosimo the Elder, Pietro de Medici, and Lorer 20 Cosimo the Elder, Pietro de Medici, and Lorez 20 the Magnificent, after whom it acquired the name the Laurentain; the Library of 8t. Mark at Venice, traditionally founded by Petrarch's gitt of manuscripts in 1862, and opened by Cardinal Bessarion in 1468; the Ambresian Library at Milan, founded by Cardinal Berromeo in 1696; the National Library at Nayes, founded in 1734; the Central National Library at Florence; which is the largest after the Bietor Emmanuel at Home; and the National Central Victor Emmanuel Library in Rome, which for modern requirements is the most important in Italy.

The Vatican Library

The Vatican Library

But all these and the other libraries of Italy are colleged by the Vatican Library, which is probably the oldest foundation of the kind in Europe. It is the private library of the Pope, and was founded by Pope Nicholas V. in 1447, who at the death enriched it with 9,000 manusaspies. It was added to and enlerged by Leo X. Pios IV. Pius V. and other Popes. The present building was erected by Sixus V. in 1558, and in 1658 the famous Urbina library was acquired. Queen Christina of Sweden enriched it with a splendid collection of manuscript; and books, and in 1746 Ohristina of Sweden enriched it with a splendid collection of manuscript; and hooks, and in 1746 the Ottoboni collection of 8,862 German and Latin manuscripts was added. In more number of volumes it is exceeded by many other libraries. Its printed books number about 400,000, with 7,000 incunabula. But its collection of manuscripts, numbering 58,000, contains some of the most precious in the world. The Codex Vati, canus, the gldest known (reek manuscript of the Bible, dating from the middle of the fourth contains, and the summer of the fibraries and the summer of the sum

tury, is alone sufficient to make any nurary radious. It has not hitherto been fully estalogued, but since 1937 the task of reorganisation and cata. Inguing has been systematically undertaken by four Italian and four American librarians, with the financial assistance of the Carnegle Foundation.

material inducements. Even the popular "Young Men." Christian Associations are utilized by the propagandists for the fulfilment of their own ands. Forther, Christian Publication Houses have been almost uncessing in their misrepresentation of non-Christian peoples and their faiths both in India and abroad. The major portion of the so called Christian literature often contains lies and calumnles that diag sace alike the writers and the Societies to which they belong. In foreign countries especially, the Christian miswriters and the Societies to which they belong, in foreign countries especially, the Christians missionaries have painted the non-Christians and their cultures in the darkest colours, although there may be actual pictures in the propagandistations own lands before which all the missionary pictures of non Christian societies will "fade into light." There certainly have been noble-minded missionary area who have symmethatically intermreted Indian aries who have sympathetically interpreted Indian life and thought. But unfortunately the vast life and thought. But unfortunately the vast majority of the evangelists dominated by imperialistic ideas, political as well as religious, have been of an opposite character and have done an incalculable harm to the national life and culture of the Indian people. And many of them carry on their activities often with substantial monetary help from the Goveanment, All this goes to prove that India is a wonder land where the funds of non Christian tax payers are utilized for subverting their own faiths and culture: life and thought. verting their own faithe and cultures !

Realizing the manifold evils of Christian mis. sionary propagands, emancipated China has turned her face against it. Christian missionaries have been deprived of their special privileges, and prevented from carrying on their work of disinte-gration under the clock of religion. Free Turkey has been very strong in her condemnation of the missionary methods. According to the received, a law has been passed pro Torkish students from prosecuting their Augusta souless from proceeding their elements, any studies in missionary schools. The Tunkis papers are exhorting the Government to close down the foreign missionary schools slatogether. In India she feeling against missionary methods is not so high although it is fast becoming stronger with the recognition of the great harm done in the name of religion.

Mahatma Gandhi gave a rather mild expression to the thoughts of an ever increasing number of patriotic Indians, when he declared in a recent pronouncement on the subject of foreign mission-

aries;
"If, instead of coefficing themselves purely to
humanitarian work such as education, medical
services to the poor and the like, they would use services to the poor and saw man, say would use these activities of theirs for the purpose of preselytising, I would certainly like them to withdraw. Every nation considers its own faithte between the contract of the contr draw. Every nation considers its own initial to be as good as that of any other. Certainly the great faiths held by the people of India are adequate for her people. India stands in no need of conversion from one faith to another."

Amplifying this statement Mahatma Gandhi observes further: "I hold that proselytising under the cloak of humanitarian work is, to say the least unhealthy. It is most certainly resented by the people here. Beligion after all is a despity personal matter, it touches the heart. Why should I change my religion heapens as a despity personal. personal matter, it touches the heart. Why should I change my religion because a cootor who profe see Christianity as his religion has cured me of some disease or why should the doctor expect or suggest such a change while! I am under his it fluence? Is not medical relief its own reward and satisfaction? Or why should I while! I am in a missionary educational in-titution have Christian teaching thrust upon mat? In my opinion these practices are not uplifting and give rise to suspleion if not even secret hostility. The methods of conversion must be, like Collar's wife, above suspleion.....

"I am, then not against coversion. But I am against the modern methods of it. Cor.version nowadays has become a matter of business. Ike any other. I remember having read a missionary report saying how much it cost per head to corvert and then presenting a budget for "the next harvest".

ing. To those who would convert Indie, might in not be said, Physician heal thyself?"

In the later note written in reply to a Christian missionary Mahaima Gandhi seems to have made a somewhat modified statement: "In India onder Gwars! I have no doubt that forsign missionaries will be at liberty to do their prosslytising, as I would say, in a wrong way; but they would be expected to bear with those who, like ms, may point out that in their opinion the way is a wrong "A section of non Christian and even Christian paint out that in their opinion the way is a wrong "A section of non Christian and even Christian pationalists in India are eager to take strong steps for stopping the evils of organized proselytizing as Decoming more and more wide spread with the passing of time. It is therefore too much for Mahaima Gandhi even to prophesy that the India of the future will permit the alien avangelists to approach their present objectionable methods. We are, however, sare what she settless with references to the Christian missionaries che would certaslely sphy in the case of all religious propagandists who try to unsettle the faiths of the Christian what he settless with references or religions. All reasonable persons should unhesitatingly coodemn these religious manices or religion. Mahaima Gandhi has given a timely being offended with him, they should take the strend of the christian missionaries. Instead of the india of the present in the spirit in which it has it can every religion profit by the wise counselect the

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