

The Jaffna Organ.

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

ORDER NISI.

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

In the matter of the Intestate estate of the late
Elalayathamby Krishnar of Changanal
Deceased.
Achohlpillal widow of Elalayathamby Krishnar of
Changanal
Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor 1. Krishnar Nadasarjsh of Changanal
2 Nallathamby Elalayathamby of Chalan-
puram
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before
D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna
on February 17, 1931, in the presence of Mr. P.
Ganapathy Pillay, Proctor, on the part of the Pet-
itioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner
dated February 16 1931 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2d
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, 1931, show sufficient
cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the
contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

March 2, 1931.

Extended to 24 6 1931
15 7 31,

O. 216 9 & 13.

ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7911.

In the Matter of the estate of the late
Nagamuttu wife of Sinnathamby Kiddina-
pillal of Kopya South
Deceased.
Saddanathar Sinnathamby of Kopya South
Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor 1. Tharmaseeli daughter of S. Krishna-
pillal
2. Sinnathamby Krishnapillal of Kopya
South.
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H.
Balfour, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on June
11, 1931 in the presence of Messrs. Sivaprakasam
& Kairasse, Proctors for Petitioner, and the
affidavit of the Petitioner dated 13th May
1931 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respon-
dent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the
minor the 1st Respondent and that Letters of
Administration be issued to Petitioner accord-
ingly, as he is the father of the deceased intestate,
unless the Respondents or any other person
shall on or before July 22, 1931 show
sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this
Court to the contrary.

Sgd. P. C. Villavarayan,
District Judge.

June 24, 1931

O. 245 9 & 13.

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1931.

INDIAN RURAL RE-CONSTRUCTION.

II.

HAVING DESCRIBED THE PRINCIPLES AND methods adopted in Japan for village improvement, Sir Viswesvaraya 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 4.9 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 income 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 industries and (3) income from labour or 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 outlook and to try new ways of increasing production and income and economising expenditure.

As regards increase of agricultural income, increase in the area cultivated 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 reeling, 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 villager. The first measure needed is the home discipline to train the body, mind and character of the villager and to educate 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 week. The task and hours of work may vary according to the age, state of health, working capacity of each member and the time of the year. Secondly, every member 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 the number of earning members in village families is to make provision for the giving of manual and business training and instruction in some trade, occupation or profession. Lastly, spread of education and removal of illiteracy are considered as indispensable in the rural uplift scheme.

Northern Assizes.

RIOTING AND UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY

The Northern Assizes commenced on Monday last in the Jaffna District Court house, the Hon. Mr. Justice Maartens presiding.

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

Cutting Down of Trees.

JAFFNA U D O BY LAWS APPROVED

The Local Government Board has approved the by-laws made by the Jaffna Urban District Council empowering the cutting down of trees etc. for the purpose of establishing, 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. Jayatileke,
Mr. D. S. Senanayake,
Mr. C. Batuwantudawa,
Mr. T. B. Panabukke,
Mr. Peri Sundaram,
Mr. C. W. W. Kannagara

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 Jaffna Council in connection with the revised Karayur Reclamation Scheme; and (b) the Government Agent's proposal that the erection of some houses on certain selected lots in the reclaimed area should be started at once.

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

As regards (b) it was resolved to inform the Government Agent that the Board is of opinion that no one should be allowed to occupy the land until the scheme is finally 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 a.m. After the Clerk to the Council read out the Governor's proclamation inaugurating the State Council, he then proceeded to elect the Speaker.

Mr. A. F. Molamure's and Sir Stewart Schneider's names were proposed. A secret ballot was held in which Mr. Molamure was elected by a majority of 35 against 18.

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

At 2.30 p.m. the State Council resumed its sitting 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 extracts from the speeches and writings of Swami Vivekananda, which are well worth pondering over by national workers who are now trying to improve the lot of the masses and work for the freedom of the country:—

1. Our aristocratic ancestors went on treading the common masses of our country under foot, till they became hapless, till under their torment the poor, poor people nearly forgot that they were human beings.

2. They have been compelled to be merely hewers 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 hewers of wood and drawers of water.

3. No religion on earth preaches the dignity of humanity in such a lofty 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 have no friends, no help; they cannot rise, try however they may. They sink lower and lower every day, they feel the blows showered upon them by a cruel society, and they do not know whence the blow comes. They have forgotten that they too are men, and the result is slavery.

Our Responsibility:

5. How many people really weep for the sorrows and sufferings of the millions of poor in India? Are we men? What are we doing for their livelihood, for their improvement? We do not touch them, we avoid their company! Are we men?

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 sunk for ever in poverty and ignorance? Where is the way out? Who feels for them? They cannot find light or education; who will bring the light to them—who will travel from door to door bringing education to them?

7. Remember that the nation lives in the Cottage. But alas! no body ever did anything for them.

8. The fate of a nation does not depend on the number of husbands their widows get but upon the condition of the masses. Can you raise them up? Can 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 hold every man a traitor who having been educated at their expense, pay not the least heed to them!

10. I call those men (traitors)—who 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 hungry savages.

Our duty towards the Masses:

11. Let each one of us pray day and night for the down-trodden millions in India, who are held fast by poverty, priestcraft and tyranny,—pray day and night for them.

12. Where should you go to seek for God, are not all the poor, the miserable, the weak, gods? Why not worship them first? Why 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 incessantly—the Lord will show you the way.

13. Him I call a Mahatma whose heart bleeds for the poor, otherwise he is a Duratman.

14. I am no metaphysician, no philosopher, 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 civilized than European masses. We have 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. Inhibit all even down to the Chandalas in those fiery mantras. Also instruct them in simple words about the necessities of life, and in trade, commerce, agriculture etc. If you cannot do this, then fix upon your education and culture, and fix upon your studying the Vedas and Vedāngs.

News & Notes.

One of the causes of the world's depression, opined President Hoover, was the burdens and fears of competitive armaments, the costs of which far exceeded inter-governmental debts.

The census taken on April 26th shows that there are 44,790,435 people in Great Britain, with a surplus of 1,831,063 females over males. The total shows an increase of rather over 2,000,000 compared with the 1921 census.

A Reuter'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 who 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 weeks' 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 Driberg 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 has 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 keeping their doors closed to 'antyasias' will be confiscated by the Swaraj Government. Some questions arising out of this declaration require elucidation. Would this be in consonance with the policy of neutrality in religious matters adopted at the Karachi Congress as a fundamental law of the future Indian Swaraj? Will this apply to Hindu temples only but also to Christian Churches and Moslem mosques which practice similar exclusions?"

17. The first thing needed is the worship of the Kurma. Incarnation and the deity-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 starvation, 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 awakening of Rajasic energy, for the whole country is wrapped in the shroud of Tamas. The people of this land must be fed and clothed—must be awakened—must be made fully active.

19. 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 objects. Get every evening a crowd of the poor and the low, even the Pariahs and lecture to them about religion first, and then teach them through magic lantern and other things, astronomy, geography etc. in the dialect of the people.

21. My 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 let them think for themselves.

22. Keep the motto before you "Elevation of the masses without injuring their religion."

23. Preach the idea of elevating the masses by means of a central college and bringing education as well as religion to the door of the poor by means of missionaries trained in this college.

