

The Jaffna Organ.

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HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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JAFFNA, MONDAY AUGUST 10, 1931.

(Registered as a Newspaper.)

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(H 7 15/2-18/8)

ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7936

In the matter of the Estate of the late
Basanayaky wife of Nagalingam Kumar
ish of Kopay South

Deceased.

1. Kathirkumar N. masivayam and
 2. His wife Chellammuthu both of Kopay South
- vs. Petitioners.

Nagalingam Kumarish of do Respondent.
This matter coming on for disposal before D. H.
Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on July
29, 1931 in the presence of Messrs. Sivaprakasam
& Katreeru, Proctors on the part of the Petitioners,
and the affidavit of the 1st Petitioner dated July
28, 1931 having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration
to the estate of the above-named deceased, be
granted to the Petitioners accordingly, as they are
the heirs of the deceased unless the Respondent or
any others shall on or before September 9, 1931,
show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the
Court to the contrary.

August 4, 1931.
O. 257. 10 & 17.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7926.

In the matter of the estate of the late
Velupillai Nagamuttu of Chandruppaya
Deceased.

Velupillai Mattakumara of Koddady, Vannar-
ponnai West.

vs.

Petitioner.

1. Ampalavanar Kannappu and wife
2. Subupillai of Koddady Vannar West
3. Arumugam Komaresu and wife
4. Annupillai of Chandruppaya
5. Vethavanam Subramaniam and wife
6. Sinnathangachchy of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H.
Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna
on July 13, 1931 in the presence of Mr. K. S. va-
pragasam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner
and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been
read; It is ordered that the above-named Peti-
tioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Ad-
ministration to the estate of the said intestate
be issued to him as one of his heirs unless the
Respondents shall appear before this Court on
or before August 24, 1931 and state objection
or show cause to the contrary.

July 20, 1931.
O. 258. 10 & 17

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

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Kayts:—Karampan
Trincomalie:— S. Chinniah,
Green Road.

(H:13 10-1-32)

Ourselves.

—O—

The Offices of the "Hindu Organ" and the Saiva Prakasa Press will be closed for the 'ADI AMAVASAI' on Thursday, August 13, 1931, and there will be no issue of our paper on that date.

The Hindu Organ.



JAFNA, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1931.

CRIME IN CEYLON.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, after recording in his Administration Report for 1930, the statistics of crime for the last 6 years under the three main heads viz offences against person, property, and State, makes the disquieting remark that the figures under each head are the highest recorded for many years, and the increase over the previous year is the highest recorded since 1926. It is regrettable that this appalling increase of crimes of a serious nature should have taken place notwithstanding the spread of education in the country and the increasing efficiency of the Police Force on which the Inspector General dwells with legitimate pride and for the maintenance of which a considerable sum of public money is being devoted. The total crime for 1930 is 9,689 as against 9,089 for 1929. The total number of offences against person for 1930 is 3235 as against 2978. Those against property for 1930 number 6389 as against 6055 for 1929; the offences against the State are 65 as against 56 for 1929. There has been an all-round increase of crime in the N.W.P. by 16%; in the C.P. by 14%; in the Provinces of Uva & Sabaragamuwa by 12% in the N.P. by 40%. In the Jaffna District the offences against person have increased by nearly 28%. In the remaining provinces the crime was normal. The Jaffna District has during this year acquired the unenviable reputation of being a criminal one.

The number of murders committed during 1930 is 334 as against 243 of the previous year. The number of murders in Colombo City and the Jaffna District are six and four times the number of the preceding year.

In analysing the means adopted in committing murders, it is evident, that the use of knife has played a large part in the commission of murders. In 153 cases, the weapon used was knife. The increasing use of fire arms as a means of committing murder is another disquieting feature. In 59 cases murder was committed with the aid of fire-arms.

The proportion of murders to the population of the Island is indeed high; but in the majority of cases there was no premeditation. Trivial incidents were the occasion for sudden outburst of temper which has resulted in homicide. A typical case of the lack of self-control contributing to a double murder is given in the Report as having occurred in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. A young man asked his father to transfer some of his property to him, when the father refused, he shot his parents at point blank range. Premeditated murder cannot be easily prevented. The only way to prevent such cases are to teach and impress on the people the importance of self-control. Games and boxing as pointed out by the Inspector General have an excellent effect in promoting good temper and dispelling ill-feeling.

As regards burglary and theft of cattle, the Northern Province is largely immune from them when compared with the other Provinces; there were only 78 cases of burglary and 11 of cattle theft. In the commission of offence against property the criminals are taking advantage of the increased number of motor buses and other means of rapid transport. In some instances the criminals travelled 40 and 50 miles to commit robbery.

Among the causes which contributed to the increase of crime, industrial depression is mentioned as one. "There can be little doubt," says the Inspector General, "that the industrial depression which prevailed during the greater part of the year is largely responsible for the increase of crime. The depression in trade has resulted in a considerable amount of unemployment in the Island. The services of the Sinhalese villagers who are employed on rubber and coconut estates are being dispensed with and they are now in very many cases living in their villages with nothing to do and without a regular wage. There is a great temptation to them to commit crime in order to live; and reports received from many districts indicate that there has been an increase of cattle stealing and theft of food-stuffs. Thefts of food-stuffs have not been common in the past, and the increase in this type of crime and cattle stealing due to real poverty and difficulty in obtaining food."

In discussing the causes of the increase of crime in the Jaffa District, the Inspector General is treading on debatable ground. We cannot agree with him that increase of crime in this District, especially in crimes of violence, is due to prohibition and the consequent illicit sale of liquor. There is evidence in the report that drunkenness is far from being a frequent cause of crime in Ceylon. Out of the 384 cases of murder only in 38 cases the offender was under the influence of liquor.

Illicit sale of liquor has no doubt, created to some extent a spirit of lawlessness among certain classes of people in Jaffna; but the main underlying causes for the increase of crime are to be found in other directions. Recently the economic and social conditions in the District have been unsettled. There is a revolt against the established order of things. A certain section of the people is very impatient of the social restraint and discipline which always promoted respect and reverence for law and authority. In this unsettled state of time-honoured conditions and customs which promoted harmony, peace and order in the villages, is to be found the source for the spirit of lawlessness which has resulted in the increase of crime in this District. Further illicit tapping and sale of toddy has become a lucrative business among the climber castes. The sudden accession of fortune among the poorer classes brought about by illicit traffic in toddy also contributed to the increase of crime among them. If prohibition had been enforced in this District in the spirit in which it ought to have been done the lawlessness attributed to an illicit traffic in liquor could have been suppressed and the increase of crime if it is due to it could not have taken place. The Government merely looked on in feigned impotence, when illicit traffic in liquor was carried on before its very eyes; if illicit traffic has contributed anything to the increase of crime, the Government cannot escape blame. Prohibition notwithstanding the interested and insidious propaganda that is carried on to discredit it by liquor agents throughout the world is a great success in the United States of America which is ruled by a National Government. The careful and detailed statement which Miss Evangelina Booth, head of the Salvation Army in the United States, contributed to the Manchester Guardian confirms the view advocated in this paper that prohibition is a benevolent social measure. We hope to reproduce in our next issue the statement in which Miss Booth sets down her personal experiences of prohibition in the United States.

A Weekly Causerie.

—O—

The craze of the day is spinning. The charkas are humming and the spiders are busy with their takla. No mass meeting or even a drawing room scene seems to be complete without one of these being displayed.

At a mass meeting held recently I beheld as many as four takla spinning on from the four corners of the assembly. In describing the scene round the famous Gullstone during the reign of terror in the French Revolution, Charles Dickens begins the chapter with the words "knitting, knitting, knitting." Madams D'arge and her attendants were knitting everywhere, in the roads in their rooms, and even in this tragic assembly. Has the spinning of our youths any tinge of romance?

Incidentally one wonders what happens to all the yarn which is being spun by all these enthusiasts. Some of the yarn is thick enough to hang people with, while others are more like stringed patterns of beads. Certainly they are good enough for beginners especially as they have not practised the art for over 200 years and if spinning practice goes on at this rate they may even beat the spiders at their own game. Then the big problem arises, what are the uses this yarn can be put to? Can we hope against hope that this enthusiasm for spinning would bring over and make a few in every village votaries of weaving. If that happens the spinners can dispose of their yarn to their local weavers who would exercise the same patience and forbearance in weaving as the spinners did in spinning. A friend of mine suggests an immediate use for this yarn. He says the first mills post in spinning would be resolved if every person who is a Hindu spins enough yarn to wear across his body and to decorate the brass vessels for the various religious functions he performs during the course of a year. How many of us have reached this stage of spinning as yet?

During the course of a lecture on the traditional History of Jaffna delivered recently before a large and intelligent assembly of keen students of Ceylon history the learned lecturer, a distinguished research worker, said that the original Ceylonese were Neges and Yakkas. When asked who were the Tamils and where they came from, the lecturer explained the earliest Tamils who came over to Jaffna were fisher tribes [Vukkia] and Karawas. They mixed up with the original inhabitants and evolved into the Tamil Race. Would this not be sufficient to make the blood of our aristocrats creep in their veins? I overheard an astute member of the assembly remarking that the lecturer was obviously an ardent follower of Mahatma Gandhi in disguise doing propaganda work for removing untouchability in this land by cutting off under their feet the faiths on which the self assigned higher castes in Jaffna based their claims for aristocratic blood.

In his book "Ceylon Old and New" St Nihal Singh points out how the British passion for sports finds expression in the various club houses and even race courses found every few miles in the planting districts. A foreign friend of mine asked me whether there was no such passion for sports in our country. Why not? If anyone wants to enjoy the thrill of racing why go to Colombo to the racecourses. Let him but spend some fifteen cents for a bus to Marathanamadam next Adi Amavasi day and he would enjoy the thrill of races, totalisators and betting *ad galore*. If he wants to, he could see it on a smaller scale every Saturday in this local Asot.

"Industrial depression prevailing throughout the Island had led to an increase of crime" says the I.G.P. in his administration report. If the depression continues for some more years it would be just possible that everyone will have to go about the streets with lathis or swords or revolvers in order to defend themselves? Unemployment is on the increase and when the full force of the depression is felt things would be very bad. Well, there was a forecast of it recently when as reported in our columns the unemployed hoodlums of Grand Bazaar selected a quieter spot in Vannarapoune for one of their skirmishes merely to let off steam. Of course Sir Dabigga and his sabbal neighbours know how to deal with this situation in the approved fashion.

Vannarapoune, 10-8-31.

Agasthyar,

News & Notes.

—O—

The Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands is expected to be present at the opening of the Jaffna District Co-operative Conference on next Thursday.

The Executive Committee on Works and Communications has turned down the proposal of the Electrical Department for the extension of the Stanley Power Station.

Lord Reading a former Viceroy of India, who is now 71 years old, married Miss Stella Charnand, aged 37, and who was a member of the Viceroyal Staff in India when he was Viceroy.

The Salaries of the Civil Servants in New South Wales have not been paid owing to the refusal of the Australian Loan Council refusing to grant a substantial advance to Mr J. T. Larg, the Premier.

It is understood that the Registrar of Motor Cars suggests the early reduction of License duties of hiring cars, and has written to Local Bodies with regard to it. Many of the Local Bodies are in favour of such a reduction.

Certain residents of Moratuwa have prepared a memorial to be presented to His Excellency the Governor requesting him to bring into effect a Moratorium for Ceylon for a period of 18 months, in view of the present pecuniary embarrassment.

It is reported that an aged Malayalee pilgrim who was returning from Kataragama on a bus had his arm fractured in four places as a result of a violent contact with another bus coming in the other direction. It appears that he had his arm hanging over the side of the bus while travelling. The driver of the bus is under custody.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following message to Indians and Ceylonese in Malaya. "My message to the Indians and Ceylonese in Malaya is that they should represent the best traditions of the countries from which they come and befriend the people on those good-will and co-operation their living in the Peninsula depends".

The Ramanathan Jubilee Committee has resolved to take the painting of Sir P. Ramanathan to the Council Chamber in view of the approval of the House Committee's decision to allow an oil painting of Sir Ramanathan's portrait to be hung up on a wall by one of the stair-cases in the building. A sub-committee, in consultation with Mudaliyar A. C. G. S. Amerasekere, was appointed to select the site.

Income Tax Bill.

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Member State Council, has given notice of a motion to be introduced at the next meeting of the Council, on Tuesday the 11th inst. for the immediate introduction of the Income Tax Bill in order that the proceeds of the Tax may be made available during the financial year 1932-1933.

Education Minister's Visit.

A Press communique from the Ministry of Education states that the report that the Hon. Mr. C. W. W. Kumaraaratne, Minister of Education, will be visiting Jaffna, shortly, is inaccurate.

Notice to the Correspondent:—

"ANTI-MISSIONARY PRO CHRIST." Not suitable for publication.

The Ceylon Government Railway.

On and after 1st August 1931, Train Halts Kottawa, Negama, Kalawawa, Minneriya and Sitandikol on the Batticaloa-Trincomalee Line; Onantal, Elephant Pass, Mirusaveti, and Telpail on the Jaffna Line; and Thoddavell on the Mannar Line will be opened for Parcels, Luggage, and Light Van Goods Traffic.

G. 95. 10-8-31.

T. E. DUTTON, General Manager.

A New Animal Welfare Society

A new society had been recently started to promote kinder treatment to the dumb animals known as the "Ceylon Dumb Friends' League". The first annual meeting of the Society was held on Friday last at Colombo, in which Mr. B. L. Perera, K. C. said, that this League was started not in opposition to any other body, but because they felt that the efforts of the S. P. C. A. had got somewhat into a groove and they felt impelled to form that body, so that they might supplement the efforts of the other and even go further and show them the way in which they were making their endeavours on behalf of their dumb friends. It is also proposed to start homes for the animals.

A Hindu Procession Attacked.

A Hindu Procession in which Mr. C. Vijaya Raghavachari, the Veteran South-Indian politician and the President-Elect of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha was taken in a cartage, was attacked by Mohamedans. A shower of stones was aimed to the president's cartage, and was intercepted by the Captain of the Hindu Volunteers. The casualties among the Moore are not known.

India's Flag.

The All-India Conference Committee has adopted a change in the National Flag of India. It shall hereafter consist of Saffron instead of red as heretofore with white and green horizontal stripes and a spinning wheel in dais blue in the centre of the white stripe saffron will represent courage and sacrifice, white, peace and truth, green faith and chivalry, and the spinning wheel hope for the masses.

Rural Education Committee.

Mr. S. Subramaniam, J. P., U. P. M., of Point Pedro has been appointed a member of the Jaffna Rural Education Committee.

Passages Vote.

A resolution protesting against the Governor's use of the certification regarding the vote of Rs. 50,000 for passages, and condemning those elected representatives of the people, who voted for the motion was passed at a public meeting of the residents of Passara Korale convened under the auspices of the Passara Maha Jana Sabha. Another resolution requesting Mr. D. H. Kotialawala, Member for Badulla to support the seven motions with regard to the amendment of the constitution, notice of which was given by Mr. E. W. Perera, was also passed at this meeting.

Wages Cut on Estates.

We learn that the Executive Committee of the State Council on Industry, Labour and Commerce has rejected by a majority the wage cut recommended by the Various Minimum Wage Boards Created under the Indian Immigrant Labour Ordinance. The Committee opposed the wage cut on the ground that the wages paid on the Estate, are minimum wages, and should not be further reduced on the ground industrial depression. We further understand that the representatives of the planting interest are going to make an appeal to the Governor against the decision of the Committee and to confirm the recommendations of the Minimum Wage Board.

Prohibiting Removal of Sand, Stone or Coral.

Last Friday's Gazette contains a notification by His Excellency the Governor under the Sea Shore Protection Ordinance, that no sand, stone, or coral or any other substances shall be removed as from July 30, 1931 in that part of the sea and sea shore between the eastern limit of the Valveddurai Sanitary Board area and point 100 yards east of the Point Pedro Light house and adjacent to the villages of Polikandi, Alval West, Alval North, Puloli North, Point Pedro, Puloli East and Thompson in the Vadamaradhi division of the Jaffa District.

OBITUARY.

We regret to record the death of Mr V. V. Lingham of the P. W. D., K. Mman, Trengganu, F. M. S. which occurred at his residence at Urumpilal on August 3, 1931. The deceased returned to Jaffa on sick leave, and not with standing the best treatment available he died. He leaves behind two sons and one daughter, besides his widow to bemoan his loss. We extend our condolences to the bereaved family.

We regret to record the death of Mrs. Esther Gonstilla, wife of Mr. O. E. Gonstilla, the newly appointed Auditor General, on Wednesday the 5th instant. The funeral took place on Thursday at 9 a.m. It was largely attended by many friends and relations. His Excellency the Governor was represented by his Private Secretary, Mr. H. S. M. Hoare. We extend our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family.

Law Results.

—O—
JULY EXAMINATIONS.

The following have been declared to have passed the Advocates' and Proctors' Examinations held in July 1931:—

Advocates' First.

(1) A E H Perera, (2) A L S Srimane, (3) A Abayasinghe T Paramsothy, (4) C X Mertyn, (5) R O Sanblago, (6) K S R jandram, S Thangarajah, (7) S Mahadevi, S Sabapathipillai, D Jabez, K Sivagurunathan, (8) A Wijeratne, (9) O O Sabaratnam, M Tiruchelvam.

Scholarship.

T Paramsothy is awarded the scholarship of Rs. 480 per annum tenable for one year.

Proctors' First.

(1) R S de Silva, (2) C M L de Silva, (3) W D Perera, (4) E A J. yasakera, (5) V Somasundaram, (6) W de Z Gunasekera, (7) M L N Wickremesinghe, (8) I Jayasekera, P Ondaatje, (9) A H M Sulaiman, (10) K Mahalingam, M Kaneg-sabapathy, R de Z Gunawardere, (11) P Balasubramaniam, (12) D H de Silva, (13) V L W Jayama.

Scholarships.

R S de Silva is awarded the Scholarship of Rs. 360 per annum tenable for one year, and C M L de Silva is awarded the Scholarship of Rs. 240 per annum tenable for one year.

Notice Under "The Local Government Ordinance 11 of 1920.

Notice is hereby given that the rolls of persons qualified to be elected members of the U. D. C., Jaffna, in terms of Section 27 of Ordinance 11 of 1920 and of those qualified to vote in terms of Section 28 of the said Ordinance at the election of members for the said Council for the triennial period from 1st January, 1932 to 31st December, 1934 have been prepared for the eight electoral divisions of the said Council and are open for inspection in terms of Section 29 of the said Ordinance during office hours at the Kachcheri, Jaffna, and that the Government Agent, N. P., will attend at the said office on Wednesday September 16, at 9 a.m. for the purpose of hearing claims for insertion of any name in the said rolls and of all objections to any name inserted therein.

No objection shall be entertained unless the objector shall have given seven days notice in writing of his objection through the Government Agent to the person against insertion of whose name in the roll the objection is to be taken.

E. T. DYSON,
Government Agent, N. P.,

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 6th August, 1931.

Public Health Lecture by M. O. H., N. P.

A very interesting lecture which was the last of the series on "Public Health" was given by Dr. D. D. N. Selvadurai, M. O. H. N. P. on 5th 8.31 at 6.15 p.m. at the Neerveer Hindu English School on "Maternity and Child welfare and the causation and prevention of Tuberculosis" illustrated by lantern slides in the presence of a crowd of 800. All the leading Hindus of the village and the adjoining villages were present there with their wife and children. Their presence in such numbers was a clear proof of the esteem and regard in which the Doctor was held even by the villagers.

The lecture was preceded by Health songs beautifully rendered by the children to the accompaniment of music and conducted by the teachers. By 6 p.m. the spacious hall was uncomfortably crowded. The lecture was ably interpreted into Tamil by Mr. Kavagayagam of O. M. S. School, Kipay. The Doctor dealt with each subject in a masterly way and concluded the lecture at 8.30 p.m.

The Head Master in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, promised to give 2 prizes for a competitive essay on the subjects that were lectured. The Pandit of the Vernacular Section of the School, rising amidst applause dealt with every point touched by the learned Doctor in the course of his lecture, and exhorted the people to follow up and practice what was best even in the science of other nations. Finally he voiced the gratitude of those present in bidding the Doctor farewell and touched on the several excellent qualities of the departing Doctor, and expressed deep regret that he had not been permitted to carry on the noble work that he had started with great enthusiasm. His work was intensely appreciated and encouraged by even the villagers in the interior. He emphasized the Doctor's modesty and the unostentatious manner in which he carried on his work.

—Cor.

Letter To The Editor

PASSAGE ALLOWANCES AND
CERTIFICATION.

Sir,

Opinions have been expressed regarding the legality of the declaration made by the Financial Secretary in connection with the votes for passage allowances. Some think that the Governor was within his rights in authorising such a declaration. Others think that he was not. The Financial Secretary announced that the Governor was making use of the powers conferred on him by article 22 (1) (b) of the Order in Council and that the Supplementary Vote was essential to give effect to the provisions of the Order.

It is therefore certain that the vote was not regarded as of paramount importance. If the declaration had been made on that ground it would have been quite constitutional, though the claim of paramount importance might be questioned. This certification should satisfy the conditions laid by article 87 (1) and (4). To satisfy Article 87 (1), the grant of passages once in four years should have been a practice. But the fact is it was not a practice, and it was forbidden by law.

The Supply Bill for 1930-31 was introduced by Government was passed by the Council, received the assent of the Governor and was approved by the Secretary of State. It has therefore become law. The supply Bill included provision for passage allowances only at the rate of once in five years and a sum of Rs. 300,000 was voted. Therefore payment of passages at the rate of once in four years would be breaking that law. So, if passages had been paid after the passing of the Bill at the rate of once in four years, such grants would be illegal. No illegal act can be accepted as part of a legitimate practice. Therefore the payment of passage allowances at the rate of once in four years after the passing of the Supply Bill of 1930-31 cannot be regarded as forming part of a practice. It was opposed to what should have been the practice. Therefore Article 87 (1) cannot apply to the present case. Therefore the passage allowance at the rate of once in four years cannot be included in the term "practice" mentioned in article 87 (1) 87 (4) depends on 87 (1). Therefore Article 87 (4) cannot be applied to this case. The portion of Article of 22 (1) (b) quoted by the Financial Secretary depends on Article 87 (4). Therefore the certification under Article 22 (1) (b) was unconstitutional.

But it is urged that the Executive was clothed with legal powers to carry out its decision in spite of the legislature. This could be done only if the Governor had certified the payment of passages as a matter of paramount importance when the supply bill for 1930-31 was passed. If he had done that then, the Executive would have had the power to pay passages once in four years. Since the Governor had not certified before the money was spent, there was no sanction for the granting of passages, and the Executive was not clothed with legal powers to such payments.

It is also argued that sanction should have been obtained from the Secretary of State for changing the passage allowance from once in four years to once in five years. But no such sanction is necessary because it had not been a rule that passage allowances should be granted once in four years. If it had been the case, the authority to make such payments need not have been obtained from year to year since 1926. Besides the approval of the Supply Bill for 1930-31 included the approval of the scheme of payment once in five years.

The remedy suggested in some quarters that the Council should pass a resolution that the passage allowances should be granted once in five years. If the resolution is passed by the Council and not accepted by the Government, it is urged that "it may effectively bring the Constitution itself before the bar of public opinion." This remedy is useless and may prove harmful.

It is useless because it has no reference to what has been done. It will not invalidate the certification already made or curb the spirit of flouting the decision of the State Council.

It is harmful because most probably Government would accept the resolution, there will be no occasion for bringing the constitution before the bar of public opinion, and the disregard to the State Council shown by Government would be hidden by it. It would be a means of relegating to oblivion this grave unconstitutional act of Government.

T. N. SUBBIAH.

Auction Sale.

UNDER MORTGAGE DECREE
IN D. C. JAFFNA, CASE No. 26746

Under and by virtue of the Commission issued to me in the above case, for the amount decreed thereon, I shall offer for sale by public auction on Wednesday the 26th day of August 1931 commencing at 10 a.m. the following properties at one spot:—

1. Land situated at Udunil called "Nichebaiveny" in extent 40 lms. P. C. with cultivated plants and share of the well at the Southern boundary and bounded as per title deed on the East by the land of Anappillai wife of Ponniah and shareholders, North by lane, West by the land of Mothlamby Vinasitambay and shareholders and South by the land of Vairavanather Maruthappa and by well, of the whole hereof an undivided half share.

2. Land situated at do called Kolpidy in extent 10½ lms V. C. with well, cultivated and spontaneous plants and school building and bounded as per title deed on the East by the land of Sinnatagan, wife of Sthamparapillai and shareholders, North by lane, West by the land of Tangamma, wife of Ponnampalam and shareholders and South by the land of V. Thambimuttu and wife Ponnamm of the whole of the land within the boundaries, an undivided ½ share with absolute right to the school building with those contained an undivided share of all the other appurtenances belonging to the said land.

3. Land situated at Changavely called Veerakkaivayal and Pampadi Vayal in extent 17 lms P. C. and 3/6 Kules and bounded as per title deed, on the East by the lands of George D. V. right Rasaretnam and Periyatambay Chelliah, North by the lands of P. Chelliah and Rasamuth wife of Hecaman, West by the lands of Achimuttu wife of Chelliah and South by the land of M. Ponnampalam. The whole hereof.

4. Land situated at Udunil called "Kampidinkollai" in extent 1½ lms V. C. with palmyrabs and palmyrah plants, cultivated and spontaneous plants and share of well standing thereon and bounded as per title deed on the East by lane and the land of Kantavaram Sinnamgam, West by Achimuttu wife of Chellappa and South by lane. The whole hereof.

5. Land situated at Changavely called Challyavattai in extent 15 lms. P. C. and bounded as per title deed on the East by the land of Sivakamppillai wife of Sinnappa, North by the lands of Sinnappillai wife Saravanamuttu and Mathar Visvanathy, West by the land of Thangammah wife of Ponnampalam and South by the land of K. Kathirgamu. The whole hereof.

J. A. SETHUPATHY,
Auctioneer & Commissioner,
"Sethupathy Vasa",
Jaffna. (Mis. 331. 10)

For Sale.

An allotment of land called Pallu. vilittodam situated in the village of Vannarponnai West (Koddiy) containing in extent 9 lachams V. C. and 8 kules, together with commodious dwelling house, school Bungalow, other buildings, boundary wall and compound products.

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