

The Jaffna Organ.

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JAFFNA,

MONDAY AUGUST 24, 1931.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Under Mortgage Decree No. 27001.

Under and by virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case I shall offer for sale for the amount decreed there-in poundage and costs on Saturday Sep-tember 12th, 1931, commencing at 10 a m the following properties at the spot:—

1 All that piece of land called "Pandagasalay and Periapandagasalay" situated at Mandativu in extent 8 1/2 lms. V C with well and bounded on the East by the property of Annugam Ponnampalam North by Sivakolunthu wife of Sivakuru West by the property of K Ampalavagar and South by the next following property.

2 All that piece of land called "Paodagasalay" situated at do in extent 3 lms V C with well and bounded on the East by the property of the Plaintiff on the North by the 1st property herein described on the West by the Sirupulum Subramaniaswamy Kovil property and on South

by property of Muhappuvayal Subra-maniaswamy Kovil.

3. An undivided 1/6 share of a piece of land situated at do called Natchith-thalvu in extent 16 lms. V C with well and cultivated and spontaneous planta-tions and with an absolute right to the account trees and bounded on the East by the property of Caitian Kurunathan and shareholders on the North by road on the West by the property of S Subra-maniam and brother and on the South by the property of V Ponnampalam

4 An undivided 4 lms and its appur-tenances out of all that piece of land called Kudiyiruppu situated at do in extent 6 lms. V C with yurg and old palmtrabs and bounded on the East and North by the property of Raman Vaira- van and shareholders on the West by the property of Raman Vairavan and on the South by a watercourse

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The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1931.

MAHATMA AND THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

NO ONE CAN READ THE PUBLISHED correspondence that has passed between Mahatma Gandhi on one side and the Government of India and the Provincial Governments on the other on the violation of the terms of the Delhi Pact without feeling that the Indian Government has committed a blunder in refusing to accept an inquiry into the alleged breaches of the Delhi Pact. The reports of the breaches of the Pact reached Mahatma from the various provinces. It was not possible for him to investigate them all personally and verify their correctness; but in certain areas, especially in the Borsad and Bardoli Talukas, Mahatma himself has personally investigated the complaints and has brought them to the notice of the Governor of Bombay a number of specific cases in which the terms of the Pact have been broken by his subordinate officials, not only in the matter of revenue collections but also in the matter of the reinstatement of village officials who resigned during the Civil Disobedience movement. The reply of the Acting Governor of Bombay is entirely disappointing in that he doesn't meet the specific cases mentioned by Mahatma but embarks on a whole sale denial of the charges brought against the District Officials. Further the charge sheet prepared by Mahatma against the Government contains various other allegations under the different heads of the Delhi Pact. A case recorded in it as having occurred in a place called Choramgok on 27th June 1931 is a typical instance of the official high-handedness. In this place the official party caught hold of such ryots as had been unable to pay up the land revenue and made them sit in the hot sun with their hands tied together behind their backs. Any one who uttered even a word was beaten with the butt-ends of rifles, as a result of which one old man collapsed. The same thing was repeated in Jamto and Bakayana. When such illegal and high-handed acts against those who participated in the Civil Disobedience movement were done it is impossible for the Congress to keep its eyes shut to them; and it is its duty to call for an inquiry into these matters, and if that is not conceded to take measures in self-defence.

Pact necessarily implies two parties; the contracting parties to the Delhi Pact are the Government and the Congress, and if one party should complain that the other is guilty of the breach of the Pact, it is not open to the party against whom the allegations of breach is made to insist that it should be also the judge. It is for that reason that Mahatma demanded for the appointment of an arbitration board to inquire into the breaches and if that is not practicable, Mahatma was agreeable for the appointment of an impartial judge to go into the matter; the refusal on the part of the Government to accede to his reasonable request shows how the reactionary influences that are now at work at Simla are undoing the great and benevolent work accomplished by Lord Irwin.

It is evident from a recent article published in the "Young India" that the Civil Service does not like that Mahatma should attend the Round Table Conference

"The inference," says Mahatmaji, "is to be drawn from the conduct of Provincial Governments is that the members of the Civil Service are unwilling that I should proceed to London. Had they desired otherwise it was open to them as it is, even now to make my way clear for me by treating the Congress as worthy of their trust and respect and therefore giving its satisfaction for an impartial inquiry."

By the absence of Mahatmaji from the Round Table Conference it has been deprived of its authority and representative character. It may be said that Congress is not India, but any agreement that may be arrived at will not be accepted by the Indian people as a whole unless it has the approval of the Congress. During Irish crisis Mr. Lloyd George, the then Prime Minister, convened an Irish convention to settle the Irish constitution. The Sinn Fein, the Irish prototype of the Indian National Congress, refused to take part in its deliberations, while as in India today, the moderates, the co-operators, and the communalists attended the convention. It is a well-known fact that the Irish convention without the Sinn Fein failed to solve the Irish problem. It may be safely predicted that the same fate will overtake the Indian Round Table Conference if the Government should fail to secure the participation of the Indian National Congress.

Professor on Politics.

OCEYLONE E UNFITNESS FOR SWARAJ

Mr. C. Sutherland-Smith, M. A., B. Sc., Professor of Mathematics at the Ceylon University College, while presiding on Saturday last at the annual prize-giving of St. John's College, expressed his disapproval of students "dabbling in politics". He said that politics was an alluring thing, but students have ample time to indulge in that pastime later on. Their present object should be to prepare themselves for the battle of life. The wise student was he who concentrated his energies on fitting himself for his place in life.

"The want of a feeling of mutual trust among the Ceylonese is so evident. To day there was not a single bank, a single insurance company, or any business house of repute run by the Ceylonese. The majority of schools were not under a purely Sinhalese or Tamil management, and yet we heard of persons passing resolutions demanding Swaraj. Self-deception is the road to self-ruination. There was an unfortunate disease prevailing in Jaffna, namely hunting after "cushy", soft jobs. The people did not want to take any risks. Looking back on the past, where was the glory of Anuradhapur? What was their country today? To regain all the past glory and the greatness of the nation, it was for the young men to go out and face competition and make an attempt to rise as a nation."

Public Servants' Salaries

ALL ROUND REDUCTION.

It is reported in the "Ceylon Observer" that it is almost certain that when the State Council meets next month to discuss the Budget for 1931-32, the Financial Secretary, on behalf of the Government, will bring forward certain proposals for further retrenchment in Government expenditure, which will include an all-round reduction in Public Servants' salaries as from October 1, 1931. This proposed reduction is not to be on a flat rate, but according to a slide scale ranging from ten per cent at the top grades to three per cent at the bottom. One special condition of this "cut" in the salaries will be that it should be regarded purely as a temporary measure, and that the Government reserves to itself the right to revert to the original scales as soon as the financial conditions of the country shows signs of a permanent improvement. It is clearly to be understood that pensions will not in any be affected by this reduction, nor any officers who retire during this period of reduced pay be affected by it. They would be paid their usual pension as if they would retire on their substantial pay and not on the reduced salaries. The system of paying accumulated pensions is to continue, Government is also going to ask the Council Continued up.

English School-Leaving Certificate Examination

The following candidates have passed the English School Leaving Certificate Examination held in July last from the J. H. S. Centre:—

ILLAVAI CENTRE

- St. Henry English School Illavai: V 1 Thambisay, T E; V 4 Sivasivam, R; V 5 Thirayappan, S; V 6 Pekkiasadar, A; V 10 Senthilpal, A; V 11 Sithanathan, Y; V 12 Ramesh, K; V 16 Cumaraswamy, A; V 17 Ahamia, S; V 27 Peraras, E; V 28 Pus, J; V 30 Subramaniam, V; V 31 Emmanuel, S V

St. Joseph English School, Mathagal

- V 35 Joseph, S; V 39 Sellathurai, S

JAFFNA CENTRE

Hartley College, Point Pedro.

- J 3 Thiragan, V K; J 6 Dorshadram, C J; J 8 Meegurser, V; J 9 Sbarastam, E O

Mahajana English school, Tellippallai

- J 30 Kandiah, V

Mixed English school, Tellippallai

- J 38 Kanagaratham, K; Vaidyeeswara Vidyalyaya, Vannarponnai; J 39 Shaikhunahamed, A M; J 40 Kandiath, O; J 41 Suppiath, E; J 47 Tampar, K

KENTARCDAI CENTRE

Boy's English School, Alaveddy

- KT 1 Kandiath, V S; KT 3 Sivasivam, K; KT 4 Rameshbir, K; KT 9 Perumbasam, N

Mixed English School, Pandathirappu

- KT 12 Kandiath, R

Inspection a Visitation

MADRAS PAPER'S ADVICE TO INSPECTORS.

Commenting on the remarks about school inspection made by Rev. H. Peto, Principal, St. John's College, in his annual report, the "Madras Hindu" has the following editorial note—

Inspection of schools by officers appointed by the Government is generally held with the idea that the Inspectors will in part to the staff the knowledge derived from their varied experience, infuse enthusiasm into them and incidentally point out the defects in the working of schools and make suggestions to effect improvements. But it often happens that the teachers, including the headmasters, regard the inspection as a visitation and have a sigh of relief after it is over. What engenders this feeling among teachers needs investigation. Probably some Inspectors are so keen in their criticism on the working of schools and some go out of the way to make personal remarks causing thereby resentment among the teachers concerned. Such an attitude on the part of Inspectors cannot possibly conduce to the smooth working of schools on progressive lines. According to the "Ceylon Daily News", the Rev. H. Peto, Principal, St. John's College, Jaffna, in the course of the annual report of the College read at the recent prize giving ceremony, expressed the opinion, that "boasting" by the Inspectors is one of the chief defects of the Ceylon educational system.....

The opinion of this educationalist merits careful consideration. Though it was expressed with reference to the conditions obtaining in Ceylon, it has a wider application. Unless the Inspectors realize their responsibility and offer their sympathetic co-operation to the headmasters and teachers, the purpose of inspection will be defeated.

Continued.

to regulate the position with regard to the payment of passages to Officers recruited from abroad. Another measure of retrenchment proposed is to abolish a certain number of posts, and to reduce the staff of certain departments. It is also understood that Government is in favour of putting the salaries of public officers on a rupee basis, on condition that officers recruited from abroad will be entitled to a pensionable over-seas allowance.

News & Notes.

The Railway authorities have decided to run Observation Cars on Sundays also

The Emperor of Japan has given £10,000 for the relief of Chinese sufferers in the Yangtze flood.

It is reported that opium to the value of Rs. 150/- was discovered by the Customs authorities at the Delhi Warehouse hidden in bags of poonac.

It is reported that the residents of Nuwara Eliya have not seen the light of the sun for a number of days and are experiencing a very long spell of very wet weather.

The Seven Ministers of the State Council paid a visit on board H M S Emerald in the Colombo Harbour on Friday morning. They were shown round the worship, and spent about an hour.

It is reported in the Times of Ceylon that Government has decided that on and from the 15th October, 1931 in referring to Ceylon the term "The Island" or "The Island of Ceylon" should be employed instead of "Colony."

It is reported that a scheme of re-organisation of the work of Engineers of the Public Works Department is now in the hands of the Government Printer, and that it will be issued as a Sessional Paper shortly.

The Kalutara North Railway Passengers' Union is taking steps to run a motor bus service for the Railway Season Ticket Holders who are to be affected by the reported increase of Season Ticket fares by the Ministry of Communications and Works.

An agreement has been signed between the Bazar Government and the Federal Grain Stabilisation corporation for the exchange of 1,050,000 bags of coffee for 25,000,000 bags of wheat. This contract is due to the large quantities in stock in both countries.

The Ceylon Government Railway issues 1st 2nd and 3rd class tickets at single fare for the double journey to Jaffna in connection with the Nallur Kandaswamy Kovil festivals from September 4 to 10 inclusive, and will be available till September 15, 1931, from stations distant 25 miles and over.

It is reported that the British Cabinet may resign or, with the aid of the Conservatives and Liberals it may carry through its proposals for meeting the economic crises in the face of the opposition of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, possibly leading to the disruption of the Labour Party.

The case in which the Police charged a woman named Agida Dias Hamine with having assaulted the lawyers, Messrs. Dassanayake, Advocate and Pinto, Prosecutor was heard before the Additional Police Magistrate of Ratnapura. The accused was fined Rs 25/- and bound over in Rs 200/- to keep the peace for six months.

It is reported that the rate-payers of the Galle Municipal Council have sent an ultimatum to the Chairman of the Council for the reduction of rates charged for the supply of electric current, and threatening to boycott electricity and revert to oil lamps, unless the present rate of 50 cents per unit is reduced to 35 cents at least from September.

The Hon. Mr. Peri Sundaram, Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce in an interview to a representative of the "Ceylon Observer" said "I am sure that any one who drinks Ceylon Tea once will never want any other. There is no tea in the world which could beat Ceylon Tea, but it is really regrettable that its reputation had not been established abroad."

Signals to prevent Accidents.

I. G. P.'S CIRCULAR.

The Inspector-General of Police has sent for publication the following notice which requires the special attention of our readers, in the matter of accidents to pedestrians and vehicles:

"The Motor Ordinance requires the driver of a motor car to give certain signals before commencing to turn in traffic.

2 "The Vehicles Ordinance, No 4 of 1916" provides that within the limits of all Municipalities, Local Board, and Sanitary Board towns the person in charge of a Bullock Cart, Rickshaw, Horse, Bicycle, or any other vehicle excepting a motor car shall give notice by signal to approaching vehicles of his intention to stop or turn. The signal to be given shall be as follows—

- (a) To Stop or Turn to the right—Arm held out to the right.
(b) To turn to the Left—Arm held out to the left.

Negligence in this matter renders the offender liable to prosecution for reckless riding or driving.

The offender is also liable under Section 21 of the Vehicles Ordinance for committing a breach of the Regulations framed under Section 18 of "The Vehicles Ordinance, No 4 of 1916"

The Inspector-General of Police says that cyclists in particular are careless in the matter of giving signals in traffic. A cyclist bicycling down a main road will often take a turn at right angles across the road without giving any signal to traffic following behind him that he is about to make such a turn. This practice is extremely dangerous to the cyclist and puts the driver of the vehicle following him in a most difficult position in endeavouring to prevent a serious accident.

Batticaloa Assizes.

As reported in our issue of August 20, 1931, the third case that was taken up for trial was one of murder, before Mr. Justice Maartenz and English as Speaking Jury. It appears that two persons by name Naresi Obellah and Kosmasai Kalirasa had committed murder of two men named K. Chellathambi and P. Rasiah by stabbing them with a knife. After a lengthy trial Counsel for the defence pleaded self defence. After the Judge summing up the Jury brought in a unanimous verdict of 'not guilty' against the second accused, and guilty of the lesser offence of culpable homicide of Rasiah, and not guilty of murder or culpable homicide of Obellathambi. In the Jury's opinion, the accused had exercised the right of self defence in killing Rasiah.

His Lordship discharged the second accused, and sentenced the first accused to one day's imprisonment till the rising of the Court.

The fourth case that was taken up for trial before His Lordship Justice Maartenz and an English Speaking Jury was one of murder. It appears that at 3 a.m. on the 19th April last, one Kandan Valli and his brother in law who were 'oilburners', after topping toddy, went out to fetch their 'toddy pots' from their trees. They saw a man named Anthony Muthu on the tree, and the accused under it. The accused on seeing Kandan Valli and his brother in law coming towards him, ran into the jungle Kandan Valli, leaving his brother in law under the tree to watch the man who ran towards the jungle chasing the accused, and assaulted him with a palm-leaf club and drove him out of the garden, and returned to the spot where his brother in law was standing. In a few minutes, the accused came back and Kandan Valli again assaulted him. The accused struck him with a 'Kati' and ran away; the accused totally denied the charge. After a lengthy trial, the Jury brought in a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and His Lordship discharged the accused Cor.

A Political Crisis in England.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS IMMINENT

London, Saturday.

In view of the political crisis the King is proceeding to London this evening from Balmoral where he has been in residence only for one day.

The news of His Majesty's hurrying to London is interpreted as meaning that the resignation of the Government is imminent.

With the possibility of the resignation either of the whole Government or some individual minister looming in the horizon, the Cabinet continued its economy deliberations at 9.30 a.m. and adjourned at midday until the afternoon. This was the first Saturday Cabinet meeting since the critical days of the Great War.

The tense political excitement surrounding the deliberations drew a considerable crowd to Downing Street.

Immediately the Cabinet rose, the Conference with the Opposition Leaders was resumed. It is anticipated that a statement of the Government's intentions will be issued at the close of this afternoon's Cabinet meeting.

Among the crop of rumours and forecasts offered by political observers perhaps the most interesting at the moment is that the Conservatives have suggested to the Liberals the formation of a joint Conservative and Liberal administration with Mr. Lloyd George as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Gandhi's wire to Viceroy.

Offer of Personal Discussion.

It is understood that Mr. Gandhi's wire to the Viceroy gives the assurance that he will prevent as far as possible a breakdown of the truce. He offers to go to Simla for a personal discussion and he also explains why he published the charge-sheet.

The Viceroy's Reply.

Lord Willingdon replied to Mr. Gandhi this evening intimating that he would come to Simla if the misunderstanding required clearing up and would advise the date and time of arrival.

Meanwhile, it is not known when the counter-charges by the Government will be published, but the publication of the Local Government's replies to Mr. Gandhi's charges are imminent.

Lord Willingdon continues to be slightly indisposed, but he is better in spite of his long and arduous journey from Calcutta to Simla.

Chulipuram Union (Malaya) Kuala Lumpur.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The seventh Annual General Meeting of the above Union was held at 11 a.m. on Monday the 3rd August, 1931 at the Vivekananda Ashrama, Kuala Lumpur.

There was a large attendance. The President of the Union D. A. S. Muthu (of Seremban) was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting was read. The minutes of the last Extraordinary General Meeting held on 23rd March 1931 were read and confirmed.

The President in opening the report of the Committee for discussion dwelt at length on the necessity for better co-operation for the existence of the Union and fulfilment of its aims. The report of the Committee for the period ended 31st May 1931 together with the statements of receipts and payments were discussed and approved.

It is known that the Union is running a Salvite Tamil School locally at Chulipuram and to provide better facilities for higher education the meeting was in opinion to lease a piece of land—Sivan Koyil Valavu—wherein to be erected a new School for this purpose and to approach the Director of Education of Ceylon for necessary sanction.

The report of the Local Committee on the management of the school was discussed in detail at the meeting. In the spirit of imparting higher education it was decided to continue the VIIIth Standard by securing the services of a trained teacher. To teach students the rudiments of Agriculture and to be of practical use, it was agreed to lay out a garden in the adjoining piece of land to be run by the pupils of the school. For the furtherance of knowledge of students and teachers it was decided to open a Reading Room and Library in the School premises and to equip it. Above all these a healthy physical growth of students was considered as the helping hand of all aims and as such it was decided to run Sports yearly.

The following are the Office bearers for the ensuing period:

- President: Dr. A. S. Muthu (Re-elected)
Vice-President: Mr. A. Kandiah (Re-elected)
Hon. Secretary: Mr. V. Nagamuttu
Hon. Treasurer: S. Kathiravelu (Re-elected)

Central Committee.

- 1. Mr. N. Mahadevan 2. S. Vythilingam 3. Mr. V. Thambiah 4. Mr. A. Sivasubramanian 5. Mr. S. S. Subbalakshmi 6. Mr. S. Ponnampalam 7. Mr. M. Doraiswamy 8. Mr. A. Mylvaganam 9. N. Malliah.

Honorary Auditors.

- 1. Mr. S. Kandasamy 2. Mr. R. Karthigesu.

Honorary Local Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. V. Ponnampalam, Chairman Village Committee, Changanai, and F. M. S. and Ceylon Government Pensioner (Re-elected).

Local Committee.

- 1. Mr. R. Kaupathipillai F. M. S. Pensioner
2. Mr. A. Moosau do
3. Mr. M. Arumugam do
4. Mr. S. R. Sinnappoo Late from F. M. S.
5. Mr. N. Ganagaratnam Teacher Victoria College
6. Mr. N. Senthirajah "Dasa Oliyana"

The meeting came to a close at 1.30 p.m. with votes of thanks to the retiring Committee members, to the Vivekananda Ashrama for leading the use of the Hall on that occasion, to the Daily Express for kindly publishing the Annual Report and to the Chair.—Cor.

Bengal Famine and Flood.

HINDU MISSION'S APPEAL FOR HELP

For months together many districts of North and East Bengal were in terrible grip of famine which has been hundred fold aggravated by the recent flood due to the rising of the Brahmaputra, Padma and other rivers. Towns and villages have been washed away, thousands of people have been rendered homeless, cattle have been buried in the watery graves. And it has been invariably experienced that famine stricken areas are the recruiting ground of foreign Missions in India. This is also the time for trial of Hindu Mission which strives hard to keep the suffering Hindus, viz. the so called untouchables within its fold and also extends its arms to the aboriginal tribes and tries to readmit children of torn Hindu blood converted to other religions for some reason or other. This is what the Hindu Mission with branches in different parts of Bengal, Bihar and Assam is endeavouring to do. We know every Hindu, man or woman, has the fondest sympathy with the aims and objects of the Hindu Mission. So every Hindu, man or woman, is on trial now. Those who do not want that the Hindu society should lose a single Hindu by conversion to other religions at the present moment or that the Missionaries of non Hindu Faith should succeed in their efforts to reconvert any Hindu, should do their utmost to help the Hindu Mission to keep our converts within our fold by affording relief to the starving brethren.

Continued up.

Letter To The Editor

MR. D. B. JAYATILAKA'S DEFENCE OF THE PASSAGE VOTE.

Sir, The Hon. Mr. Jayatilaka speaking at the annual meeting of the Lanka Mahajana Sabha said (1) that there was only a suggestion by the Legislative Council but there was no resolution that the passage allowance should be given once in five years (2) that a resolution that had been passed by the previous Council could not be rejected by the State Council and that no civilized Government would countenance such a violation of principle.

We shall examine the correctness of the first statement and apply the principle enunciated in the second statement.

On the 24th September 1930, the Colonial Secretary moved that the out of one lakh of rupees made by the Select Committee should be restored so that passages might be given once in four years instead of once in five years. This motion was disallowed by the Council. The disallowance of the motion is the same as passing the motion that passages should be granted only once in five years. Therefore Mr. Jayatilaka is not correct in saying that it was merely a suggestion and not a resolution. The Council has taken a step further than the one required by Mr. Jayatilaka. It has implemented this resolution by its action in not restoring the out and in granting passage allowances only once in five years.

So the fact remains that the Legislative Council has done more than passing a resolution that passages should be granted once in five years. According to the principle contained in his second statement, the State Council had no right to reject the decision of the Legislative Council and the Government that rejects it cannot be a civilized Government.

Yours truly, T. N. Sathiah.

Financial Crisis in Colombo.

BANK WITHDRAWS LOAN OF 152 LAKHS.

A financial crisis of unprecedented proportions is developing in Colombo. Bank quarters, says the "Ceylon Daily News", as the result of the action of one of the Colombo banks, withdrawing outstanding loans to the extent of about 152 lakhs. It is understood that the action of the bank in question was due to the withdrawal by Indian constituents of moneys from British banks in India, adding to the considerable dislocation of business with Burma.

Madras Boys' and Girls' Exhibition, 1931

The above Exhibition will be opened today at 5 p.m. by T. A. Parashotham, and will be kept open till Saturday, the 29th inst. This Exhibition is conducted wholly by boys and has been progressing surprisingly. The Exhibition is thoroughly self reliant and self supporting. Its aims are to promote and encourage the various activities and talents of boys and girls and also to train them for life by developing originality, administrative capacity, team-work and the like among them. It creates enthusiasm and interest in boys and girls for all that is good for them and promotes greater fellowship. It consists of three departments, viz. Fine Arts, Crafts and Hobbies, Contests.

OBITUARY.

We regret to record the untimely death of Mr. Arumuga Gasular alias Sathadurai, the young son of the late Mr. A. Sivasubramanian, Notary Public of Vaddokkidal, at the Jaffa Civil Hospital on the 17th inst. The remains were removed to the residence of the deceased and were cremated according to Hindu rites in the presence of a large gathering of friends and relatives.

Continued.

Whoever will offer with devotion a pite, a rupee, a strand of rice or a piece of cloth to the stricken Hindus through the Hindu Mission will be doing humanitarian service and strengthening the hands of the Hindu Mission.

Boles or Associates of Hindu men and women should also consider our appeal and come to our aid. Contributions are to be sent to the President of the Hindu Mission at 32 B English Chatterjee Street, Kalghat, Calcutta, who will acknowledge receipts with thanks.

- Swaami Satyananda, President, The Hindu Mission.
Sarsala Devi Chaudhary, Vice-President.
Mehal Kanti Ghosh, (Prop. Amritabharati) Vice-President.
Rajendranarayana Shaha, (Baj) of Nashipore, Member.
Sahikanto Acharya Chaudhary (Maharaja of Mymensingh), Hon'y. Treasurer.
Sanjivkumar Chatterjee, (M. A., D. L.) London, JI, Secretary.

Thiru-Adi-Nity Theertha Festival

The holy bathing at Thiru-Adinily, Chulipuram on the occasion of the Adi Amavasi came off on Thursday the 13th instant. It was largely attended by thousands of people who had their holy baths after Sri Ganesha Perumal and Sri Sivasubramania Perumal—the deities had their Theertham. Among the Adityargal, Sri Man W. Doraiswamy, and his closest relations had their baths. The sacredness and the physical features of Thiru-Adinily had been explained by Sri Man N. Senthirajah, Dasa Oliyana to Mr. Doraiswamy and others.

Theertham began by 7 a.m. Puja functions and ceremony functions came to a close by 1 p.m. The deities went to Paraly by 2 p.m. Cor.

Mahatma Gandhi on Boycott of British Goods

PURCHASE PERMITTED TILL 'WAR' IS DECLARED

Mahatma Gandhi replying to a question at prayer time whether purchases of British Mill Machinery now being made by some Ahmedabad mills was not like giving milk to a tiger, said "British goods might be purchased till Congress declared their boycott". The Mahatma further added "that their case would be strengthened if some British Machinery was ordered during the truce. They would not achieve Swaraj by entertaining enmity. If orders for British machinery were executed after some time and 'war' was declared by that time, they should not object to such execution. If 'war' was declared and the British treated them as enemies, they might then refuse to purchase their goods".

R. Papyah.

(late of P. Orr & Sons Ltd.) MANUFACTURING OPTICIAN

(Adjoining Kilner College) Vannarponnai, Jaffna. Special rates for schools, colleges and Hospitals. Superior Lenses and frames all imported directly, English make, to suit everyone. Presbyopia Eyes Tested free and lenses fitted. Prescription from Doctors attended to carefully and accurately. Lenses of Bifocals cleaned and re-cemented. Extra Frames, sides, best quality crockes, bifocals &c in stock. Try before you go elsewhere. Prices moderate. Consultation 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 to 5 p.m. X. 14, 12-11-3-22

The Youth Movement in Germany.

The most essential truth about the German Youth Movement is that it has not been wilfully started, but has sprung up spontaneously. Let me give first a short review of the Youth Movement in Germany, its origin and its actual stand. And afterwards let us consider how far the example of the German Youth is of general interest. In any way, we shall see that it may be considered as the typical or even, classical expression of a Youth Movement at all.

"Wandervogel."

It started about the end of the last century; in those years, we could have seen, in a suburb of Berlin, on a Saturday afternoon, some young lads running down the street to the railway station college boys (and you remember that the colleges in Germany are mostly day schools and that the boys live with their parents). They are dressed in a fashion which nowadays looks so familiar, but which in those times was almost revolutionary: shorts, shirts without collar, thick boots, haversack and cooking pot, no hair, but some of them having a tuft—the famous wandering late-hung round the neck. At the platform they join the others; now there are about 20 boys at the age between 12 and 18; they surround a man of about 24 with a beard and pipe, their self-elected leader who shall lead them now to a trip over the country—to a real tramping wandering trip through the country marching through the forests and villages passing rivers and ruins, playing the lute and singing, at night camping in the woods round a bonfire or in the barn of a kind village; seeing God's nature thus they will enjoy their freedom and will come home on Sunday night with the happy feeling of having spent their holiday like real boys. They called them the "Wandervogel" and these Wandervogel have been the origin of the Youth Movement.

Sickly Atmosphere of Schools

It sprang rapidly over the whole of Germany and her adjacent States. Soon girls also joined, some of them wandering together with the boys, some separately. And when the war broke out there was hardly a college without a Wandervogel Union. Even the popular schools had begun to join.

Now, these Wandervogel, what did they want? The first answer is evidently they wanted to get rid of something, for obviously they felt on their wandering trips a sort of deliverance. They wanted to escape the stinky atmosphere of the school where they were overfed with literary stuff, escape the dullness of their home, the tutelage of the older generation as well as the inadequate entertainments which the modern city offers to natural men. They were fed up with routine life. They revolted against "over-organisation and mechanisation of modern life". They locked—positively spoken—out for freedom, for a chance to lead, at least in their holidays, a life after their own fashion; they looked for Nature as the only source of strength. This was the original spirit of the old Wandervogel.

'Autonomy of Youth'

After 10 years of existence the old "ramblers" seem to turn out as reformers of life? Not yet. But the Meisner formula, although not containing any program yet, clearly indicates the intention to proceed from the old simple slogan 'Freedom conventions and back to Nature' to a more constructive method—may I say—to a philosophy of life.

It was clear what ought to be rejected: materialism and conventions, cant and hypocrisy, the existing idols of power and nationalism, wealth and profit, pleasure and luxury.

Less clear, was their constructive program, but they agreed at least upon the two first practical things which were to be done:

- (1) To create a sphere of life of their own, a sort of 'Autonomy of Youth' where they could lead a natural life in simplicity and sincerity;
- (2) To create an organised life among congenial members.

The deep inner experience of having discovered another fellow boy's heart filled by identical feelings—this greatest event in the inner development of every youth—had opened their eyes and brought them to the "Group Life." The Group became the cell from which all progress actively arose. The group arranged the wandering-trips on week ends and the evening gatherings on week days, where they met in the "nests" for indoor work and recreation. They worked together, collected folklore songs and popular dances, discussed the many problems which had arisen in their hearts from the new spirit and the duties which their youthful pledge had imposed upon them. During this period, the youth seemed to hide itself in a youthland or dreamland which they had built up for themselves. But the older the boys grew the more they became convinced that they could attain their "high goal" only by going out into the "real" world. And this development was hastened by the cut-throat of the war.

Of course all the Wandervogel joined as volunteers. Being convinced they had to defend their own high ideals against a British world, they gladly accepted all unavoidable hardships. In the biggest enthusiasm they sacrificed their lives to the sublime ideal of a new and better world. The day of "Laggenak, in autumn 1914 in Flanders" were thousands of them met the war for the first time and attacked, singing, a British line and passed away like flames which flash up and then go out this gloomy day where the youth movement lost many of their most promising leaders. It still keeps as a sacred remembrance by all Youth Unions.

Split In The Ranks

But more tragical than this day was the fact that the war brought the first serious split into their ranks. The immense event of the war, naturally, stirred them up to the bottom of their souls and forced them to face the thianic problem: how all that could be explained and what should be the end.

In a nutshell they wanted a society without classes, a religion without dogmas and politics without parties. They could have better asked for an earth without men.

Regardless, however, of this lack of lucidity in their ideas, they developed an excellent organization. Youth—it appeared now again—does not long for freedom only, but equally for authority and discipline; and since the desire for freedom had been fully satisfied, the other longing stepped forth with redoubled strength. The cry for leadership and authority for model personalities and venerable idols became more and more intensified. To obey, and joyfully to obey the self-elected leader became the principle upon which all modern Youth Unions are now based. Some of them even ask for solemn pledges and resemble, in their sacred duty of obedience and reverence to the medieval knight orders. And the oaths contain in some words or others, the three fold pledge to "Truthfulness, Discipline and Service.

On this new path, the Youth movement met certain organisations which with very similar aims had been founded by adults. I call them Youth Welfare and we used to separate them distinctly from the proper Youth Movement, which contains only what has been started and run by the Youth itself and on its own initiative. That is why the Welfare Organisations as the Y. M. C. A. the Boy Scouts, the numerous socialistic organisations and so on, have so far not formed part of my life's sketch. But now, since the Wandervogel turned from wild freedom in the woods to training and discipline, one of the greatest Welfare Organisations as a whole handed over to the Youth Movement the German Boy Scout Union, the "Pathfinders."

Welfare Organisations.

In a similar way as the Scout movement was taken over by the Youth movement, numerous other welfare organisations adapted themselves to the form, style and even spirit of the youth unions. The religious ones, such as the Y. M. C. A. and the large and excellent Catholic organisations of "gnickborn" and "jungborn," the socialistic associations and the professional ones for students, workers and apprentices; the sports clubs and finally the purely political organisations, they all partly founded for the benefit or protection of the youth, partly for propaganda of certain creeds and ideas, have now been assimilated to the youth movement and are counted among its ranks and file.

Many of them have abolished smoking and drinking; it has been however not considered as an issue of principle and both sides co-operate in a friendly spirit together. Only on the wandering trips and in the youth working camps, prohibition has become generally recognised: even that shows the enormous influence which the youth movement has had in Germany.

All these unions, leagues and associations—independent of each other, even though antagonistic they may be—belong with the exception of the communists to a central youth organisation, which is not allowed, of course, to interfere in the slightest way with the matters of the different leagues but only represents their common interests. Recognised by Government, it runs a permanent office of its own, issues a monthly magazine and arranges the annual meeting where all shades and parties are represented and where the common principles and experiences are freely discussed: a sort of Youth Parliament, a unique forum of public opinion.

Their Number.

The total population at the age between 12 and 21 in Germany is about 9 millions. Among them about five millions are registered members of a recognised youth organisation. There are about 8 million boys and 2 million girls. Among them belong:

- 17 millions to associations where sports are the principal activity;
- 1.4 millions to organisations founded by the Churches;
- 1 million to professional organisations (apprentices, students, workers, etc)
- 1 million based on political creed, mainly founded by the Moderate Socialist Labour Party and last but not really least:
- 60 000 members of the Free Youth Organisations as Wandervogel and Pathfinders, a small bunch, but carefully selected; and they provide the spirit for the rest.

All of them enjoy the privilege of very much reduced rates on the State Railways as well as the preferential right to use the numerous public Jugend Herberge (Youth Hostels) which have been established all over the country. There are more than 2,600 such hostels for the wandering youth, many of them being beautifully situated in the ruins of old castles. And there are more than this number of "Town Hostels" for indoor activities and sporting grounds. More than 8 million copies of special youth magazines are issued monthly so that at the average, two members among three are regular subscribers to a special youth monthly.

These figures show what the Youth movement has achieved.

Continued up.

Ceylon Government Railway NOTICE.

CHEAP TICKETS FOR KANDAWAMY TEMPLE FESTIVAL, NALLUR (JAFFNA).

First, Second and Third Class return tickets at single fare for the double journey will be issued to Jaffna from all stations distant over 25 miles therefrom, from September 4 to 10, (both days inclusive) available for return up to and including September 15, 1931.

For full particulars see poster notices exhibited at stations. General Manager's Office, T. E. DUFFON, Colombo, August 18, 1931. General Manager. (G. 101 24th)

Continued.

Permanent Results.

We can only ask: What are the permanent results of the Youth movement which are of general interest?

Firstly, in the world of modern civilization, many parents and children incline to expedite education, to make the boy quickly fit for a job in real life and to let him enter the struggle of life as early as possible. Thus civilization has continuously shortened, if not crippled the youth. But that means a loss for ever in the Youth's development. For what is Youth? The age where the creative forces are at its best; where strength of inspiration, abundance of vision and capacity for deep emotions seem to be inexhaustible. Youth is therefore, for many people, the most precious time of their life, as for many the only when they have been able to conceive ideas of their own.

An Example.

I may compare the Youth to a man who enters Ceylon in order to write a book about her. When will he get his strongest and best impressions? Surely in the first weeks of his stay when everything is new to him; when his fresh senses and unprejudiced eyes are still able to see a thousand things which escape our eyes because our eye are too much accustomed to them. Fancy how this man would use these first weeks, which for him will never come again, in order to study political or technical detail? Would it not be really a sin against the sacred time of his first impressions? So it is with Youth. The highest task of the Youth is to be young and to reap the fullest benefit of this precious privilege. Therefore I say the most important result of the Youth Movement is that it has established Youth as an independent province of humanity, an autonomous intermediate stage between boyhood and manhood and has fitted the realm of youth so richly with everything that youth needs, that it has become a joy to spend there the time which Nature has commanded. It has made youth richer and deeper and will it is to be hoped, even extend its duration.

Understanding Nature.

Furthermore the youth movement has brought the young people in more intimate relation with Nature. The wandering boys come into an unexpected contact with their country and its inhabitants. They discover the soul of the landscape, the condition of agriculture and the heart of the villagers. They learn to understand them, to appreciate their language, their manners and customs, their style of dresses and their songs. They learn to love their own people and their own country with a deeper love, with that mystic feeling of community which is hardly known to the modern people in the cities. They learn to bridge the gulf between the social ranks and classes. And had the whole youth movement had no other result—would not this alone be considered as a great and sufficient one?

It is in this sense that you will always be called up to pay its part in the life of each nation, as a sort of refreshing elixir, which will bring new life to the machinery of a country. This is the spirit far from any political programs which has been most simply expressed by the desire of the youth to become better than one is, to make word and action one and the same, and to serve and sacrifice one self to that idea; this spirit alone can help for a rejuvenation of the world—the eternal perhaps unattainable aim of a genuine youth—Movement—"O. D. N."

Tender Notice.

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of the following materials, viz, ear baskets, old mats, old bags, palm-leaf, coils, and old brooms, coils, rings, and gunny bags, to be delivered within the period October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

2. All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed, the original to be addressed to the Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna, and the duplicate to the Salt Adviser, Colombo.

3. Tenders should either be handed in personally or be sent through the post. Both copies should be despatched at the same time.

4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for Supplying Materials, 1931-32," in the left hand top corner of the envelope, and should reach the Jaffna Kachcheri not later than 2 P.M. on September 5, 1931.

5. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the Jaffna Kachcheri upon deposit of Rs. 20, and no tender will be considered unless it is on the recognized form. Alterations must be initialed, otherwise the tenders may be treated as informal and rejected.

6. Full particulars may be obtained at this Office. The Kachcheri, P. MORTIMER, Jaffna, August 19, 1931. for Government Agent, G. 99. 24.

Moustache as Cover for Germs.

Whatever may be said for or against the moustache as an adornment, there can be little doubt that a bunch of thick hair immediately beneath the nostrils is inadvisable from the hygienic standpoint.

In early Victorian times long moustaches were almost universally worn, and only custom can have produced objection to the unpleasant spectacle of these things being soaked in the soup or tea.

Now, fortunately, the fashion is for those who wear moustaches to clip them closely, but it certainly more healthy to keep the upper lip shaven, as it is in the direct route of the air that enters and leaves the nostrils.

The possibility of some of the inspired air being filtered off dust by the moustache is more than counterbalanced by the certainty that it provides cover, for the incubation of bacteria among hairs that are fouled.

— Journal of Ayurveda.

Auction Sale.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Under Mortgage Decree No 224.

Under and by virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case, I shall offer for sale for the amount decreed therein postage and costs on Monday, September 14th 1931 commencing at 4 p.m. the following properties at the spot

1. Land situated at Myliddy called Kanchchiddy in extent five lms. V.C. with cultivated and spontaneous plants and one palm-leaf tree and bounded on the East by the land of Sivanamma wife of Tambimuttu, North by the following 2nd land, West by the land of Theivanaipillai wife of Kathirippillai and South by the lands belonging to the Defendants and to S Ponnampalam. The whole of this with share of well of the 2nd land mentioned with way and water-course.

2. Land situated at do called Kanchchiddy in extent 4 1/2 lms V.C. with cultivated plants houses and share of well and bounded on the East by the land of Thaiyammattu wife of Vallpuram and the land of Sivanamma wife of Thambi-muttu North by the property of Sethupillai wife of Thambish West by well and the land of Thargappillai wife of Vaitilingam and South by the above land. The whole hereof

J. A. SETHUPATHY, Auctioneer & Commissioner. Mis. 345. 24 h.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7848. In the matter of the estate of the late Subramaniam Asappillai of Aechcheyal.

- (1) Kanchar Subramaniam of Pathimamny Original Petitioner.
- (2) Thaysnayagam widow of Asappillai of Manipay Substituted Petitioner.

Vs. Kathirippillai wife of Subramaniam of Pathimamny Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire District Judge, on July 20, 1931 in the presence of Mr. M. Vythilingam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read; It is declared that the substituted Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before August 26, 1931 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

July 20, 1931. Fg. D. H. Balfour, District Judge.

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