

# The Hindu Organ.

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ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1839.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XLIII—NO. 17.

(Phone 56)

JAFFNA, MONDAY

AUGUST 31, 1931.

(Registered as a Newspaper.)

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## Order Nisi.

### Order Nisi.

#### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7816  
In the Matter of the estate of the late  
Alvapillai Kumaraswamy of Paloly West  
Deceased.

- V. Alvapillai Sangaraswami of Paloly West  
Petitioner.
1. Ponnammah widow of A. Kumaraswamy of do  
2. Veithalappillai widow of Alvapillai of do.  
3. Kathish Kanapathipillai of do and wife  
4. Sivapakkiam of do.  
5. Alvapillai Maragosa of do. now of No. 75,  
Crocodile Road, Railway Ipoh.

#### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7830

In the matter of the estate of the late  
Kumaraswami of Nallore

- Ponnampalam Negalingam Thirunavukarasu  
of Nallore
1. Alkavally widow of Ponnampalam of  
Nallore
2. Ponnampalam Kumaraswami of Do.  
Presently of Royal Yacht Club, Colombo

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid  
Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to  
the estate of abovesaid deceased Alvapillai  
Kumaraswami of Paloly West, coming on for  
disposal before D. H. Balfour, Esquire,  
District Judge, Jaffna on April 22, 1931, in  
the presence of Mr. K. Arulambalam, Proctor,  
on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits  
of the Petitioner dated January 12, 1930  
having been read, It is declared that the  
Petitioner is a brother of the said intestate and is  
entitled to have Letters of Administration to the  
estate of the said intestate issued to him unless  
the respondent or any other person shall on or  
before May 27, 1931 show sufficient cause to the  
satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,  
District Judge.  
May 14, 1931.  
Time to show cause extended to 2nd Sept. 1931  
Sgd. D. H. Balfour,  
District Judge.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner  
abovesaid praying for Letters of Administration  
to the estate of the abovesaid deceased coming  
on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire  
District Judge, on February 18, 1931 in the presence  
of Mr. M. Somasundaram, Proctor on the part of  
the Petitioner and the affidavits dated February  
18, 1931 having been read; It is declared  
that the Petitioner is one of the sons and heir  
to the said intestate and is entitled to have  
Letters of Administration to the estate of the  
said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents  
or any other person shall, on or before September  
2, 1931, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction  
of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,  
District Judge.  
August 21, 1931.  
O. 260. 27. & 30.

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## The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1931.

## THE WRITING ON THE WALL

MR. GANDHI HAS SET SAIL FOR LONDON: this is, perhaps, full of happy augury for the future of India. But the Indian political horizon is not without its clouds—some of them very dark indeed. First is to be mentioned the meaning of the action of the Bombay Government which has delayed Mr. Gandhi's departure by two weeks. This action was prompted purely by a civilian mentality which, by its consistent opposition to the separation of judicial and executive functions, has been not a little responsible for the "woodenness" of the Indian bureaucratic system of administration. It is strange how blind this mentality is to issues which are transparently simple. For instance, the contracting parties to the Delhi Pact were the Government on the one side and the Congress on the other. The two parties accused each other of breaches of the Pact. It is obvious that a decision of this matter must be referred to an impartial third party. But the Government insisted that it alone was the best judge of its own actions. On the face of it, this was an extraordinary attitude of which only the steel frame of the Indian Civil Service is capable. Even this, however, was not so surprising as the support given to it by the Government of His Excellency Lord Willingdon. It was only Mr. Gandhi's extreme anxiety to prevent a fiasco, and his extreme disregard for prestige that together contributed to the saving of the situation so far as to enable him to proceed to London.

We are now informed that a Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., Collector of Nasik, will inquire into the allegation that Khatodars in eleven villages in the Bardoli Taluka were compelled by coercion to pay revenue in excess of what would have been demanded if the standard adopted in other villages were effected. We should have liked very much to avoid saying anything about this appointment, for it concerns the handling of an exceedingly delicate affair. But the fact that Mr. Gordon is a member of the I.C.S.—and a District Collector at that, who combines revenue, executive and judicial functions—gives undoubted room for some misgivings and suspicion.

Along with the announcement of this appointment from Simla, there appears a communication from Rugby, which takes the form of a message to India from Sir Samuel Hoare, its new Secretary of State. The communication gives a vague assurance of goodwill to India as a whole, and concludes with a special message to the members of the Civil Service. "Let them feel assured," says Sir Samuel Hoare, "that we realise their difficulties and will not fail to support them in the loyal execution of their duties". To those who are familiar with the reactionary speech of Sir Samuel Hoare, in which he replied to Mr. Wedgwood Benn's statement that the British must either base the Government of India on the assent of the people or govern by force, this pat on the back of the Civil Service cannot convey anything but a sinister significance. The people of India

will understand it in that light only, and such an understanding of it on the part of the Indian people will lead to consequences which even the Mahatma may not be able to control. The portentous cries of "Shame Gandhi!" and "Down with Gandhi!" with which he was greeted at Bribander just before he boarded the liner S. S. Rajputana, are unmistakable indications of the growing strength of violence in the land. It would be well if Sir Samuel Hoare and the members of the heaven-born service do not, in the midst of their mutual felicitations, overlook this tremendous writing on the wall; and it would be better still if they take proper note of it betimes, and, realizing the grim realities of the situation, do everything in their power to enable Mr. Gandhi to return with success from his stupendous mission of peace and goodwill.

## Weather in Jaffna.

After a very long period of drought, Jaffna had a slight drizzling on Saturday night. The clouds threatened a heavy shower but unfortunately for Jaffna, the rain ceased with the drizzling. Many trees have died and many more threaten to follow suit. The sky grew cloudy yesterday evening but no rain fell. The sowing season has already begun but cultivators have not begun their work for lack of rain.

## Shortage of Staff on Railway.

## WHAT MAIARIA CAN DO.

A serious shortage of staff is being experienced, on the railway at present, owing to an abnormal number of absentees, says an evening paper, evidently due to malaria. Several branch offices in Colombo as well as a number of stations have reported shortage of hands and have applied for relief. Though all the relieving officers have been drafted for duty, yet several stations are reported to be short-handed for want of men.

## Relief to Judgment-debtors.

## PROPOSED LEGISLATION BY STATE COUNCIL.

The various Executive Committees of the State Council are said to be considering a proposal for the immediate introduction of legislation to give relief to all judgment-debtors against the forced sales of property during the period of depression.

It is understood that this subject will be the main one on the agenda at the next meeting of the State Council on September 8th.

## Boycott of Cigarette, Beedy etc.

## PICKETING AT CHANGANAI MARKET.

## SHOP-KEEPERS' SYMPATHY.

The President, Secretary, the Treasurer and some other prominent members of the Peasants Association, Veli West, Jaffna, picketed cigarette, beedies and sugar at Changanai market and adjacent shops on Monday the 24th instant from 9 a.m. till 12 noon. All the shopkeepers gladly and willingly agreed to stop selling the above mentioned articles.

—Cor.

## Woman Caught with Legium.

## HEAVY FINE IMPOSED.

Sinnavy, wife of one Sinnaddy of Valvettiturai was caught red-handed with a pot of legium preparation by the Assistant Superintendent of Exise for the Range, who had stealthily got over a wall and stayed in the yard of the woman's house. Suspecting something the woman ran out of the room with the pot in hand but unfortunately found herself in the arms of the Assistant Superintendent. A search was made, and 17 packets of ganja, a parcel containing powdered ganja, a quantity of powdered substance in a tin, an empty tin with traces of legium and a pair of scales smelling something of the same preparation.

The woman was produced the next day before the P. Pedro Magistrate and was fined Rs. 1000 in default two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

## Letter To The Editor

## HON. MR. KANNANGARA'S INCONSISTENT EXCUSES AND WALK-OUT OF STATE COUNCILLORS.

Sir,

At a reception given to him at Galle the Hon. Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara said that as the Ministers were under a pledge of secrecy they were not able to explain in the Council their attitude towards the passages vote. But all the same, he broke the secrecy at the reception itself, and his obit at the annual meeting of the Lanka Mahajana Sabha. How are we to reconcile these inconsistencies?

He then asks two questions:—

1. The old Legislative Council refused to grant passages at the rate of once in four years. When the Colonial Secretary informed the Council that he would request it to vote more money, why did not the Council resign at that time?

2. Why is it that those who voted for the rejection of the passage vote in the State Council did not walk out?

As regards the first question (he was also one of those who voted against the payment of passages once in four years. It is for him also to answer the question why the old Council did not resign at that time. Still we can give the reason on his behalf. The Colonial Secretary's utterance did not in any way interfere with the powers of the Council as he admitted that the money would have to be voted by the Council and not by any other authority. When that right was conceded to the Council by him, the Council had no grievance and there was no need for any one to resign.

As regards the second question, it is more urgent that the Ministers should resign who had forfeited the confidence of the Council than that the Council members should walk out. It is awkward for him to put this question.

But the public have certainly been expecting the members of the State Council to resign their seats as a protest against the certification by the Governor. It is a great mistake they have not made up their minds to do so. The excuse seems to be that they cannot afford to spend for another election and to risk their seats. This is an unpardonable misunderstanding of the situation. They may be sure that if they resign their seats for the good of the country, the country will stand by them, their seats will not be contested and they will be returned without any contest and without any election expenses. When members of the old Council walked out as a protest against the salaries scheme they were all returned unopposed. If the State Councillors have any fear they can consult their constituents and act. Therefore they lose nothing by walking out, but on the other hand, if they do not walk out they will be bullied at every turn by the Government.

K. THAMBIAR.

Chankanai,  
27.8.31.

## Industrial Exhibition.

## VYAVIL HINDU SCHOOL, KARAINAGAR.

An industrial exhibition was held at the Vyavil Saiva Varnanagar School, Karainagar, on Saturday, the 29th instant and the following day. Mr. Jayawardene of the A.V. Ceylon Spinners Association, Wellampitaya, declared the exhibition open. He was taken in procession from the gate to the exhibition hall, by the children of the school. Mr. R. Nagaingam, Manager of the School, and the master in charge of the Spinning and Weaving department took Mr. Jayawardene round and showed him the various exhibits.

A special feature of the exhibition was the prominent place given to hand-spinning and weaving. All the processes through which cotton passes before it becomes cloth were demonstrated by some pupils of the school.

There were various other exhibits such as old baskets, mats, purses, embroidery work painting, etc.

A very large number of people turned up for the exhibition, admission to which was by silver coins.

Speeches were then made in the adjoining hall by Mr. Nagaingam and Mr. Jayawardene. [A summary of these speeches will be published in the next issue.]

## News &amp; Notes.

It is estimated that there will be over 7,000,000 unemployed in the United States in January.

While the whole of the Yangtze Valley is being ravaged by floods and pestilence, says a report, communist bandits are taking advantage of the troubles of the peasants to rob and murder them on an unprecedented scale.

The London Correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" understands that the Round Table Conference is most likely to prove abortive, as the dissolution of the Government is practically unavoidable before the Conference can be terminated.

Saya San, the notorious Burmese rebel leader, was sentenced to death. Of the thirty seven in the Tharrawaddy Rebellion trial before a special tribunal eleven were sentenced to death and eighteen to transportation for life and eight were acquitted.

The Rector Magnificus of the University of Leiden, Holland, has informed the High Commissioner for India that the University is prepared to offer a stipend of £50 to an Indian student who proposes to read for the degree of Ph. D. in Aryan Letters at Leiden.

It is reported that Wall Street bankers have agreed on a new short term credit of at least 800,000,000 dollars for the British Treasury. Further, conversations concerning substantial private backing credit for Great Britain by a powerful American group in process of formation are said to be progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, is in Canada, it is said on this project.

An alleged cruelty by the Jaffna Police to some prisoners on remand was brought to the notice of the Police Magistrate who immediately rectified the matter. About 47 prisoners of Chankanai were locked up in the Police Court lock-up which is only 18 ft by 12 ft. The prisoners had complained to their defending Counsel that they were fainting. The Magistrate immediately ordered the police to take the prisoners out and keep them outside.

Armed with a device supposed to indicate the presence of metal under earth or water, a party of Vancouver men headed by Col. J. E. Leckie, says a report, have sailed for Cocos Island, 500 miles off the coast of Costa Rica, to search for the fabulous treasure buried there, legend has it, by pirates who flourished in the brave days of banditry on the high seas. Many parties, it is said, have previously made fruitless search of this little island.

## "Cuts in the Budget.

## P. W. D. TO SUFFER THE MOST.

The Board of Ministers met on the 28th instant at 10 o'clock to frame the draft Budget estimates for submission to the State Council when it meets on September 8.

It is learned says the "Observer" that this task will occupy the Board of Ministers' time for the whole day and the whole of next week, since the "cuts" in expenditure recommended by the Executive Committees have to be carefully revised in the light of the Financial Secretary's views regarding the advisability on certain of the "cuts" proposed.

It is understood that the biggest reductions in the estimates will concern the P. W. D., since it is there that the most considerable saving can still be effected. Millions are to be taken off the road construction and maintenance estimates. The road policy of the ensuing year is reported to have been definitely decided upon by the Minister of Communications and work and his Executive Committee. Only arterial roads are to be kept in full repair. All branch roads and minor roads taken over by the Government are, it is said, to be left more or less to themselves.

No new buildings of any kind are contemplated, and extensions to existing buildings are to be held over.

## The Ideal Parent.

(by S. U. SOMASEGARAM, VICE PRINCIPAL,  
VICTORIA COLLEGE, CHULIPURAM)

II.

In my last article I pointed out how it is the duty of every parent to hand down to his children a good legacy as a child's fate depends to a great extent on what he inherits from his parents. The second factor that plays a very important part in the development of the child is environment. As pointed out before it is the opinion of many that it is the environment that makes or mars the future of the child.

By the word environment we mean all the influences under which the growing child comes from the very time of its birth. These influences may be divided into two classes, the home and the school. I will deal with the latter first as what comes within the purview of this subject is the responsibility of the parent to see that his child is placed in a school which is congenial to his progress. What types of schools are most suitable to the Tamil child I will deal with in later articles. Here I propose to deal further on the responsibility of the parent to provide in his home a suitable environment to his child.

The further a home is from the ideal type the lesser are the chances of a child in that home developing an ideal character. In Tamil we have the proverb குந்தன தே குந்தாம் குன்றம் and in the same way the character of a boy depends mainly on the character of the home from which he comes. There are three main ways in which parents fail to provide an ideal home to the child. The first is lack of harmony and order in the home. Very often the parents quarrel with each other. Words are bandied and scenes take place. As a result the whole house is thrown into disorder. Not only is this lack of harmony by itself a bad influence on the character of the child but it also provides the model and the opportunities for the child to taste of the forbidden pleasures. A drunken father comes home to thrash his wife and children and recognises some time later that his son also has become a customer in the same tavern. If such a father complains about the character of his child there is no one else to blame but himself. Such a one can as well try to make the waves of the sea go back as to attempt to reform his child. If a father wants to continue to wield any influence over his child he should set the example first himself in his own actions and then only expect his child to behave in the same way. Otherwise any amount of advice given by such a parent would be taken as merely so much of jawing and the child would behave as it likes.

A second way by which a parent fails to do his duty by his children is by neglecting them altogether. Very often it is a case of the stepmother and a boy bereft of the loving influence of his mother is placed in a worse situation by his father transferring affection to his stepmother. No wonder the boy then feels that he has no home to go to and falls into the company of the first set of rowdies he comes across. These rowdies are always ready with honeyed words to enrol in their ranks susceptible recruits. To this lack of attention or affection at home can be traced the causes for many a respectable boy, boys with proper normal tendencies, joining the hoodlums in the street and learning their habits and vices, thereby ruining not only his own character but also disgracing the reputation of his family. My opinion is that no boy is born so perverse as not to respond to the genuine love and attention of his parents. Provide him with such loving parents the boy will develop a rightful hatred to evil company and vices. Deprive him of them and the boy goes to the dogs unless he can find in a teacher or some good elder a companion who could give him the same love and attention as his parents.

A third way by which parents retard the proper development of their children is the over fondling so common in our homes. No one can deny the good intentions of such parents. A child supplies to them the much required object for love but if they do have the real good of the child at heart they should be more judicious in their attentions and give the child some room for self-expression. How often do we come across such spoilt children. The child has everything he wants. The parents spare no time and labour to make him happy but in spite of their good intentions they do not give the child, what he really wants but what he can rarely have the understanding or heart to express.

Continued up.

## Mahatma Gandhi Goes to R. T. C.

TO SERVE HUMANITY.

"HOPING AGAINST HOPE"

Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Nawab of Bhopal and Sir Pattani, Round Table delegates and Mr. Devidas Gandhi left by the "Rajputana" for London on Saturday.

It will be remembered that Mahatma Gandhi wanted an inquiry into certain breaches of the Delhi Pact, and the Government was not willing to concede it. So the Congress decided not to send any delegate to the Conference. Later on Mahatma had a personal conversation with the Viceroy as a result of which the Government gave in and agreed to hold an inquiry.

Soon after this settlement the Congress Executive decided to take part in the Conference.

The reports say that Mahatma was, perhaps, the first man to board a steamer in loin cloth, bareheaded and a three yard homespun cloth thrown carelessly round his shoulders and exposing his throat and a part of his chest. After considerable persuasion, Gandhi is said to have consented to pose for the camera for the first time in his life on the open deck and face a battery of cameras.

### Gandhiji's Message.

Bombay, Saturday,

Interviewed by Reuters in his second class cabin aboard the Rajputana a few minutes before he sailed on his fateful mission, Mr. Gandhi said:

"I see nothing in the horizon to warrant any hope, but being born an optimist, I am hoping against hope."

"My faith is in God and He seems to have made my way clear for me to go to London. Therefore, I expect He will use me as His instrument for the service of humanity. For me the service of India is identical with the service of humanity."

"Though the Congress be repudiated by certain sections of the people of India, it aims to represent the whole of India and, therefore, to deserve the trust reposed on me and imposed upon me, I shall endeavour to represent every interest that does not conflict with the interests of the dumb millions for which the Congress predominantly exists."

### Non-Violence and Truth.

"I hope that the Provincial Governments, the Civil Service and the English mercantile houses will help the Congress to realise the mission it has set before itself representing, as the Congress does the message of non-violence and truth. It can only succeed by the goodwill of all component parts of the nation and I am, therefore, hoping that that goodwill will be extended to the humble representative that is going on his errand."

Continued.

It is to be left alone for some time for him to find his bearings. The over-mothered boy develops certain complexes which make him a queer creature when he comes into contact with his school-mates and even while his regularities are being rounded, off by the unrelenting hand of the school boy society and code of morals, sufficient harm may be done to last the boy all his life. The boy will find himself like a ship without a pilot at the mercy of the elements and naturally he founders. He loses his bearings and with it his head and character.

It is not possible to deal in detail with what an ideal parent should be in the short space of this article but it is sufficient if everyone remembers that the ideal parent is first and foremost a man with a good or ideal character. With a good character he should attempt to provide within his means—and I am sure the average Jaffna parent's income is quite sufficient for the purpose—such favourable conditions in the home, that, while the child finds sufficient materials for self-expression, he does not come into contact with evil influences which, unfortunately for humanity, seems to have greater force than good ones. The parents should watch the child carefully and judiciously and give him just the love, help and attention, with a strong and steady hand as, would not be too little as to be of insufficient assistance while the child is in a slivity or too much as to prevent the child from obtaining normal growth by natural self-expression. The duties of a parent therefore seem not so easy a task as many would take it to be but if one wants to have the pleasures of normal healthy children who are his pride and who would not be sources of unhappiness for him, he should also bear the burden of giving much attention and thought to equipping himself with the knowledge and abilities of an ideal parent.

## Economic Boycott and National Dress.

REPLY TO  
GOVT. AGENT'S COMMENTS.

It will be remembered that at the Hartley College prize-giving the Government Agent N.P. touched upon the boycott movement in Jaffna and advised the boycotters not to be actuated by feelings of hatred in their campaign. Mr. J. C. Thamotheeram, Vice Principal of the College, touched upon the same subject and said that if any hatred was found among them, he would blame the Englishmen for it.

He said that as he stood there to propose the vote of thanks he felt a double weight resting on his shoulders the first was the physical weight imposed by the five cubits of Kaddhar shawl and a singlet made of the same heavy, coarse and unsatisfactory stuff that he was wearing. As the Chairman had thought it fit to comment on the economic boycott in Jaffna, he also might be excused if he explained to them why, for the first time, contrary to past practice, he appeared before them in that costume. Many years previously he had got over the tyranny and the mental slavery represented by the wearing of the European costume, but still it survived as he did not give serious thought to the matter. Then, recently, an inner voice had kept on prompting him that if the masses were to be persuaded to develop their own resources and to learn self-reliance, their leaders should satisfy and assure them of their entire and unqualified custom and patronage. He had his admiration for those of his countrymen who had chosen to adopt a National Dress although it was made of materials imported from foreign countries. Some of them even went in for silk much more expensive than tweeds and serges. Any dress calculated to create self respect was to be preferred to one having the opposite effect. But the same inner voice had told him that a truly National Dress must be "home-spun" from beginning to end. Besides, he did not want to escape from one tyranny only to be brought under another. As a teacher he thought it was his duty to set the example to his pupils of avoiding all extravagance.

When they adopted or purchased home-made things, why should English people suspect or complain that they were actuated by hatred of them? His adopting this dress, at this time, was a pure coincidence brought about by certain mental changes taking place within him. He had not even formally joined any boycott, either political or economic. If Englishmen were to ask him for a moral justification, he would refer them to that beautiful story of the wounded and thirsty Sir Philip Sydney, who, seeing a dying soldier, looking eagerly at his flask of water, parted with the same with these remarkable words, "Thy necessity is greater than mine". In the same way, he would tell the English people "The necessity of the starving and dying millions of India and Ceylon is greater than yours." Though in the present state of affairs they were obliged to adopt this attitude, he, for his part, looked forward to the advent of a more glorious era when all distinctions of nationality would be wiped off and men and women would regard themselves as the children of the one Father, namely, God. But a necessary preliminary to this was that Englishmen should learn to give them and treat them with perfect equality. Let them be first admitted in on an equal position in the British Commonwealth of Nations. If hatred manifested itself, the Englishmen had themselves only to blame. It was part of his religious belief, he might even call it a divine revelation, that God had ordained that salvation should come to the world, at this stage of its history, not from the European nations and their statesmen who have been holding Congress after Congress, Conference after Conference, only to admit the previous one to have been a colossal failure when blazing abroad the anticipated success of the one proceeding, but from the down-trodden and despised nations of the East. It was the speaker's firm belief that an emancipated India would send out a healing message to the rest of a sick, weary and wounded world.

## Auction Sale.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

No. 603.

Under and by virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case I shall sell by public auction the undermentioned mortgaged properties to recover the sum

Continued up.

## Indian Educational Statistics.

PREJUDICE AGAINST DEPRESSED  
CLASSES DYING OUT

Statistics are rather apt to be terrifying things and sometimes have a soporific effect on the reader, but the following figures will offer the reader a clear idea of the state of education in India at the present time.

The number of Hindu scholars receiving instruction in the year 1928-29 was 7,663, 451 or about 4.7 per cent of the total number of Hindus. The Parsis have a percentage of 22.7, the Anglo-Indians and Europeans of 18.5, the Indian Christians 13.7, and the Mahomedans 5.2. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 27,07,32,553, of which Government funds contributed 48.7 per cent, less 21.3 per cent, endowments subscriptions 15.4 per cent, and local funds 14.6 per cent. The number of primary schools was 171,386, and their enrolment was 7,880,619. There were 12,587 secondary schools and their enrolment was 2,111,979, and there were eighteen universities, the five in the U. P. producing 1,520 graduates, while Calcutta led with 2,384 graduates, Madras (including Andhra) came next with 2,143 and the remaining figures for other universities were Poona 1,121; Bombay 1,087; Patna 483; Mysore 260; Nagpur 181; Dacca 170; Delhi 164; Rangoon 118; and Omsia 63. The number of girls under instruction in recognized institutions increased from 1,899,893 to 2,032,388 of whom 775,732 were reading in boys' schools. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total female population was 17.8 as compared with 7.89 per cent in the case of boys. It is satisfactory to note the increase in the number of depressed class pupils from 919,568 to 1,005,125. The prejudice against the admission of depressed class students to ordinary schools seems to be dying out. In Madras, where it might have been expected to be strongest, of the 17,626 schools under public management 15,744 are accessible to the children of depressed classes.—"M. E. J."

### NOTICE.

"Know All Men by These Presents that I Thisyveerasingham Periatnamby, of Madduvil South, Chavakachcheri, and presently of Nayabedde, Bandarawela, do hereby inform the General Public and the Ceylon Government, that hereafter, I shall utilize and be called and known as "Thisyveerasingham Gunaratnam" and shall sign all papers and documents as "T. Gunaratnam" instead of "T. Periatnamby."

Nayabedde, T. PERIATHAMBY.  
Bandarawela,  
1st September, 1931.  
Mia. 552 31 & 3.

Continued.

stated therein poundage costs etc. on Saturday the 19th September, 1931 commencing at 9 a.m. at the spot.

(a) A piece of land situated at Valanthalai in Karativu called Saththavayal in extent 10 Lms P.C. and bounded on East by the property of M. Visuvanathan, on the North by the property of Sivakaman wife of Arumugam, on the West by the property of V. Ramanathan and on the South by the properties of Thairalmuthu wife of Canapathy. The whole hereof.

(b) A piece of land situated at Thakudai in do called Theenappidai in extent 9 Lms. P.C. and 6 Kls. and bounded on the East by the property of Sinnaknday wife of Suppar, on the North by the property of Thangamuttu wife of Velupillai, on the West by the property of Sanmugam Kandiah and on the South by water course.

(c) A piece of land situated at Valanthalai in Karativu called Parayanthalai in extent 2 Lms. V.C. with house palmyrah, and tamarind trees and bounded on the East and South by the property of S. Kanapathipillai, on the North by the property of S. Paramu and on the West by lane

J. A. SETHUPATHY,

Auctioneer & Commissioner.

"Sethupathy Vasa,"

Jaffna.

Mia. 353 31st.

## The Indian Question.

## THE IRISH EXPERIENCE RECALLED

## The Manchester Guardian Writes:—

It would be a mistake to attribute great political significance to the lamentable series of outrages which have occurred lately in India. But there have been other symptoms less glaring but perhaps more disquieting. Indian distrust of British purposes is almost as strong as ever, and along with it there are now appearing the first signs of a conviction that India is at length getting the upper hand in her struggle with Britain, that she will soon be able to make her own terms, and that the time has come to demand reparation for the past and to proclaim the doctrine of "non-violence." The Princes have begun to show their traditional incapacity for united unselfish action which led to India's subjection to the West. We see the difficulty of constructing a Constitution which must be based in part on their union and consent, while the democratic extremists of India are tempted to think that after all it may not be worth troubling to conciliate these Oriental Alfonso's, and that the best policy is a new broom to make a clean sweep of them and the British together. On the other hand, the Hindu-Muslim difficulty has been aggravated, and there is evident risk lest British and Moslem extremists should attempt to form an offensive and defensive alliance—a project which would be likely to bring India into British party politics and to prove almost equally damaging to Britain and India. Against these signs of a renewed and more violent temper in India we can set the fact that not only the men of the Round Table Conference but also many of the elder Congress leaders—and especially Mr. Gandhi himself—appear to be sincerely desirous of peace, and are ready to risk their popularity in its behalf.

## The Irish Lesson

We should remember our Irish entanglement, our determination to maintain the supremacy of the British Parliament at least in certain vital matters, the shame of the ensuing struggle, the mistimed and incomplete settlement that resulted and the legacy of civil war and an accumulation of charges of betrayal and bad faith. If things in Ireland are better now than we had any right to hope there is no one now who will defend the vacillation and delay which characterized our policy in the years preceding the treaty, or speak without execration and contempt of the administrative and military measures which resulted from our mixture of obstinacy with irresolution. Yet our moral position in Ireland was no weaker than it is in India. As to the question of mere power the position in India is evidently rapidly approximating to that in Ireland, and we can no longer safely count on the loyalty of servants whose wives tell them that their first loyalty is due to Mother India. The foundations of our power are therefore sapped, and we simply cannot afford to allow Mr. Winston Churchill to see whether he cannot stage a new and improved version of the Black and Tan drama in India. No doubt it would be thrilling enough and the eyes of all the world would be on it. But the cost is too great—in money, in blood, and in shame—and even if we were less squeamish about investing in murder, massacre, and demoralisation we should like a better guarantee than Mr. Churchill's for the profits to be derived from his sanguinary speculations. "Agree with thine adversary quickly, whilst thou art in the way with him." May all our delegates to the Conference carry those words inscribed not on their foreheads nor on the fringes of the shawl—if khaddar is to be the wear—but deep within their hearts.

## The Safeguards.

Can agreement be attained without cowardly sacrifice of interests we are bound in honour to defend or of safeguards which common sense tells us ought to be insisted on? Almost certainly it can, though not without difficulty. The truth is that responsible men of all parties are pretty well agreed as to the substance of what is needed. About methods, form, and words extremists stand ready to quarrel. A peaceful issue from the coming negotiations will depend, first, on the avoidance of words and forms which will give the extremists on either side a leverage wherewith to stir up ill feeling between the peoples, and, secondly, on a recognition of the fact that a political settlement must be based on a compromise between all the interests involved and that no political principle can be stressed too insistently or it will be found to conflict with other principles equally dear to other parties to the settlement. Thus, in regard to words, first and foremost we must understand that wherever Britain appears to dictate Indian nationalism is irresistibly tempted to say "No." Then, in regard to principle, it is true, as Lord Reading has hinted, that the principle of authority must be securely enshrined in the new Constitution. But it has to be considered whether the authority which should be empowered to secure law, order, justice, and financial common sense need always and everywhere be a British authority. We must remember that as long as any vestige of British control remains Indian nationalism will continue to manifest itself in an aggressive form. The value and permanence of any settlement will therefore depend on reducing the sphere of British authority within the narrowest and most clearly defined limits. Even where an external authority has to be invoked it is worth considering whether the League of Nations could not for some purposes replace the British Parliament. We live in the twentieth, not the nineteenth century.

(Continued on p.)

## Teachers and National Dress

## RESOLUTION AT JAFFNA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

To make a fuss about national dress would be to fall a victim to "mob mentality" was one of the arguments advanced at a meeting of Jaffna teachers on Friday. It was also argued that the dress the Englishman wears is not his national costume, and that the Japanese who adopted dress suited to the conditions among which they were placed did not thereby lose their sense of nationality. The arguments were urged against the following resolution:—

"This Association calls upon all teachers in the Island to give up foreign dress, and adopt a dress that is consistent with their national self-respect."

Mr. J. W. Arundipiragaram presided and over 75 teachers were present. The discussion took place after the business meeting, the resolution being moved by Mr. V. Muttucumara and seconded by Mr. V. Balasundaram.

## Badge of Slavery

Mr. Muttucumara said that questions such as why one should dress or how one should dress were a few years ago discussed by philosophers and scientists. But now these questions had come to be discussed by the man in the street and the Press. He wished to say that it was not consistent with one's national self-respect to adopt a foreign mode of dress. A foreign mode of dress, was he said, a badge of slavery and must be given up especially by teachers who were in charge of the training of the future citizens of this country. Teachers played a principal part in the great work of nation-building and it was incumbent on them to set an example to their pupils that they may dress and behave in a manner consistent with the dignity and self-respect. A person with any national self-respect, he concluded, would not demean himself by adopting a foreign dress.

Messrs J. C. Handy and K. Nesiiah supported the resolution.

## The Opposition

Speaking against the resolution, Mr. S. Sivapirakasam said that it was ridiculous for the Teachers' Association to ask other people to adopt a certain mode of dress. Already there was an obvious contradiction in the two modes of dress worn by the proposer and seconder. He was not averse to wearing the national dress but he had been compelled to wear the hat. He saw no reason why he should not use it when he thought that otherwise his health would suffer.

Mr. S. J. Gnanagaram said that although he and most others present were thoroughly in sympathy with the desire to popularise the national dress, he was opposed to making a fuss about it, in the Teachers' Association which considered matters more closely associated with the profession. The cry for dress reform was not a new thing in Jaffna. It was started ten years ago among the educated section and had already found a firm footing in the country. Their attempt to pass a resolution just now would only indicate that they were merely giving expression to a mob mentality, which found its origin amongst some post office clerks and lawyers in the South.

Rev. H. Peto said that strictly speaking the dress the Englishman wore was not his national costume. He disagreed with those who said that they lost their national self-respect or developed a slave mentality by wearing coat and trousers. Alluding to the Japanese among whom he had spent several years, he said that they never lost their sense of nationality by adopting a dress which suited the conditions of life among which they were placed.

The resolution on being put to the vote was carried by a majority of 8 votes, only of those present voting.

(Continued.)

Again, Mr. Gandhi tells us that the ideal of Congress is pure nationalism. Others call it pure democracy, and both are often interpreted as implying undiluted majority rule. But that is just what a community circumstanced as the Indian Muslims are may find it difficult to accept and Hindu nationalists would do well to realise that nothing is so alarming or so irritating to a minority as a hearty invitation to trust the majority and come into its wide open arms. Lastly, in a conference attended by Mr. Gandhi there is a great danger that words and formulas may be used which will generate an atmosphere of insincerity and hypocrisy that must in the long run help the extremists to cause an explosion. Mr. Gandhi himself is perfectly sincere, but the average man, British or Indian, is incapable of unreservedly accepting his methods or his aims. Politics have to do with the conduct of the average man and if the Conference pretends to accept Mr. Gandhi's ideas the misadjustment will soon make itself felt. Mr. Gandhi must not ask us for a change of heart or tempt us to profess to be entirely unselfish or careless of British interests. He had better be content to take us as he finds us—a nation of shopkeepers who have learnt that we cannot force our customers to buy from us, that it pays us to be on good terms with them, that their ruin is our loss and their prosperity our prosperity. But we will not take over India's debt or prohibit the export of cotton goods to India by way of reparation for past injuries. The past is past, and men's actions and motives had better not be too narrowly scrutinised. "If thou Lord, will be extreme to mark what is done amiss; O Lord, who may abide it?"

## R. Papyah.

(late of P. Orr &amp; Sons Ltd.)

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—(Y. 8. 1-31-12 32, B.)

## ORDER NISI.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7018

In the matter of the Estate of the late Saraswathi wife of Namasivayam Ilayathambiy of Kondavil, Jaffna late, of Taiping in the Federated Malay States.

Kathiravelu Ponniah of Kondavil Va. Petitioner. Minor 1. Ilayathambiy Alagaratham 2. Naganmah wife of K. Ponniah 3. Namasivayam Ilayathambiy all of Kondavil

Deceased.

Petitioner.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that the abovesaid 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Saraswathi wife of Namasivayam Ilayathambiy coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, on June 29, 1931 in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated June 22, 1931 having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the father of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before September 2, 1931 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour, District Judge. July 17, 1931. O. 282 27 & 31.

## Food Value of Tomatoes.

## A VALUABLE VEGETABLE.

According to medical opinions tomato is considered to be the best of vegetables for its vitamin contents and other healthy acids, condiments, to a healthy life. Henry O. Sherman Ph.D., Professor of Food Chemistry at Columbia University says:—

Weights for Weight, tomato, raw or steamed, rank with lettuce or string beans as a source of vitamin A and B and with oranges and lemons as a source of vitamin C. The dry matter of tomato and of spinach contains an even higher concentration of vitamin A than does butter fat.

## A Remedy for Scurvy.

Lemon, orange and tomato juices are recognized as the best and most popular remedies for scurvy. Special emphasis may well be given to the anti-scurvy value of tomatoes and of tomato juice, because these contain their vitamin C content almost unchanged in cooking. They also contain vitamins A and B.

## Accomplishing the 'Undreamed of'.

The value of tomato juice has been recognized for a considerable time by the medical profession as one of the most successful remedies for rickets and scurvy, but it is only recently that it has become generally accepted as the chief remedy for malnutrition for children and invalids. The patients of Children's Memorial Hospital at Chicago are fed tomato juice. The doctor in charge of the Hospital reports: 'The vitamin content of tomatoes is accomplishing the "undreamed of" in the feeding of infants and children and is doing marvellous things in cleansing the system.'

Several cases of ophthalmia, an eye disorder caused by a diet deficient in vitamin A, have been treated by giving tomato juice.

## Protection Against Disease.

It has been stated by a noted authority on diet that tomatoes and tomato juice afford the greatest protection against disease of any single item of diet in the world. Yet it is surprising how slow the public is to accept anything so simple and so inexpensive as tomatoes. The juice also should be given to patients suffering from fever, as the natural acids counteract the feverish condition of the system and afford greater relief than almost any other beverage.

Tomato juice is recognized as being one of the most thirst quenching beverages, having three important acids; malic, the acid found in apples; citric, the acid found in lemons, limes and oranges, and phosphoric. In addition, tomato juice is particularly effective as an appetizer to be taken at a meal. It stimulates the flow of saliva and gives an added zest to the food. Dr. F. J. Dambridge of London reports: 'Tomatoes rank first among all vegetables and fruits as a food treatment for diabetes. Tomato juice is now being prescribed extensively also in cases of obesity and anemia. Tomatoes are put by competent authorities at the head of all foods for reducing weight.'

## Tomato Juice for Drug Addiction.

Perhaps you are not familiar with the fact that nothing is more effective in cleaning the system of the toxin resulting from an over indulgence of alcoholic stimulants than cold tomatoes or tomato juice. Alcoholic patients and drug addicts are now administered liberal quantities of tomato juice. The toxin resulting from too much rich food and too little exercise are likewise overcome by the use of tomato juice. In addition to the vitamin contents and the tendency to clean out the system tomatoes are rich in mineral matter. Tomatoes contain proteins, phosphates, potash, lime, magnesium, sodium, sulphur, chlorine and iron.

## A Better Source of Iron than Meat.

The iron in fruits and vegetables is better absorbed and becomes more completely available for nutrition than the iron of the meats.

Dr. G. W. Wagner of Chicago states that:—

1. Tomatoes are the richest of all foods in vitamins.
2. They are the richest of all vegetables in natural health acids, which keep the stomach and intestines in condition.
3. They are effective bloodcleaners.
4. Tomatoes are corrective for the kidneys helping to wash away any poison that causes disease.
5. They are prescribed for diabetes and Bright's disease.

The widespread use of tomato juice has brought an appreciation of the virtues of tomatoes to many people who had never before particularly cared for tomatoes as a food.

A survey of the field brings to attention instances of help in case of dyspepsia, rheumatism, eye trouble, obesity, anemia, constipation, foul breath, blood disorder, skin disease and over so many other disorders, until the list looks like a patent medicine testimonials. It is said that truth is stranger than fiction, and of remedies stranger than that of any compounds or medicines.

Printed & published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Ayanarkovilady, Van West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna.