

The Jaffna Organ.

"Arise! Awake! and stop not till the goal is reached."

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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(Y. 7. 10-18-1-32)

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
TRINCOMALIE.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 202

In the matter of the last Will
and Testament of Thayalpakapillai Oppil-
manney of Division No. 6, Trincomalie.

Deceased

1. Appachchippillai Ganaganayagam
 2. Oppilmanney Radramoorthy of Div. No. 6 Trincomalie
- Vs
Petitioners
1. Yakampikal wife of Ganaganayagam of Div. No. 6, Trincomalie, personally and as Guardian ad litem of her minor son Savandranathan.
 2. Vallippillai widow of T. Oppilmanney of Div. No. 6, Trincomalie

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before A. R. Supramaniam Esquire District Judge of Trincomalie, on May 19, 1931 in the presence of Mr. P. V. Uwallingam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioners Appachchippillai Ganaganayagam and Oppilmanney Radramoorthy of Trincomalie, and the affidavit of the said Petitioners dated 12th May, 1931, having been read;

It is ordered that the Will of the abovesaid deceased dated 11th August, 1928, and now deposited in this Court and the same is hereby declared proved, unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before 30th June, 1931, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said Appachchippillai Ganaganayagam and Oppilmanney Radramoorthy of Trincomalie, are the executor named in the said Will and that they are entitled to have probate of the same issued to them accordingly, unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the said date show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. A. R. Supramaniam,
District Judge.

May, 18, 1931

30th June, 1931

Order Nisi extended to 23rd July 1931

Sgd. A. R. Supramaniam,
District Judge

2nd July, 1931

Order Nisi extended to 27th July, 1931

Sgd. A. R. Supramaniam,
District Judge,

27th July, 1931

Order Nisi extended to 11th August, 1931

Sgd. A. R. Supramaniam
District Judge

11th August, 1931

Order Nisi extended to 8th September, 1931

Sgd. M. Somanathapillai,
Asst. District Judge

8th September, 1931

Order Nisi extended to 24th September, 1931

Sgd. A. R. Supramaniam,
District Judge

O. 271 14 & 17

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Y. 14. 12-11.3.32.

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(M.P. 350, 27-26/3/31)

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1931

PROBLEM OF BALANCING THE BUDGET.

THE ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR THE coming financial year is Rs. 87,157,000 and the estimated expenditure for the same year exclusive of the Railway and the Colombo Electric Supply system, is Rs. 104,471,029. The deficit amounts to Rs. 17,321,029. If the Budget is to be balanced the Board of Ministers will have to find ways and means to make up for the deficit. The decisions of the various Executive Committees which submitted their expenditure for the Board of Ministers, have been reviewed by the latter body and still the deficit comes to nearly seventeen million rupees. Reductions have been made in every department, except in Education, Port Commission and in certain heads of the Departments of the Registrar-General and the Controller of Labour. The only sum available to make up for the deficit, is the surplus Fund of the Island which is estimated to be about 15 million rupees at the end of the current financial year. What amount should be taken from the surplus fund has yet to be decided by the Board of Ministers in conjunction with the Governor. General financial policy in the past had been to keep in reserve at least 10 million rupees out of the surplus balances for any unforeseen emergency. If this policy should be followed, then the Ministry will only have about 5 million rupees for meeting the deficit. The balance of nearly 12 million rupees will have to be found, either by additional taxation or by reduction of salaries of the Public Service, and by further drawing on the surplus balances of the Island.

By the new Constitution, the salaries and other emoluments of the Public Service are placed beyond the control of the State Council. Any reduction in this direction should be made with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The question is if the Secretary of State will allow such a reduction. In view of the fact that the Home Government had made cuts in the salaries of Public Service in

Great Britain to balance the Budget, it may be expected that the Secretary of State will not withhold his approval for a similar step in Ceylon. If an all-round cut of ten per cent as proposed should be made, it will yield a sum of not less than 4 million rupees. Even after this cut 8 millions have yet to be found by the Ministry. We are sure that it will not resort to further taxation to meet this deficit. Increase of Custom tariffs will, by increasing the cost of living, add to the distress already caused by unemployment. Even if an increase in custom tariffs on luxuries should be made it will not yield much in view of the prevailing depression. The next proposal will be to meet the deficit by the introduction of the Income Tax. In view of the depression which the key industries of the country are passing through there will be strong opposition in Council to its introduction. The only feasible alternative is to keep Education vote within reasonable limits and to draw further from the surplus Fund to balance the Budget.

As regards the Education vote, the present Minister is opposed to any cut in the salaries of teachers. But it should be noted that the country is passing through hard times. If a cut in the salaries of public servants should be made, there is no reason why the teachers should be unwilling to contribute their share to tide over the present financial difficulty. For balancing the British budget it is proposed to make a cut in the salaries of teachers in Great Britain. We are sure, that the teachers themselves in Ceylon will not oppose such a cut. Sometime back we remember the Colombo Teachers' Association consented to forgo a portion of their salary if a similar thing should be done by the public services. A cut in the salaries of teachers may yield a million rupees or more. The balance will have to be taken from the surplus balances for the time being until the question of additional taxation is fully gone into by the State Council and by the public.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

Hindu Education at Urumpara.

The decision of the C. M. S. to close its English School at Urumpara, as from the 30th of this month terminates a long-standing conflict in the field of education created in this village by a former Principal of the St. John's College. Ninety-nine per-cent of the people of this village are Hindus. At their request, the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College established a branch English School about two decades ago. Several months after its establishment, a few Christians in this village got alarmed at the spread of Hindu education there and induced the then Principal of St. John's College to establish another English school in opposition to the one already established by the Hindus, and the new school though established as an opposition one, was registered first, as the Missionaries had then had considerable influence at the Education Office. Numerous obstacles were placed for the registration of the old Hindu school which had to maintain a hard struggle for existence for some years. The determination of the Board of Directors of the Hindu College and the patriotism of the local people have triumphed over all missionary opposition. With the appointment of Mr. A. Sitaraman as Headmaster of the English School and the establishment of the Chandrodaya Vidyalai in 1928, there has been a rapid increase in the number of children on the roll of the Hindu schools. The Mission had no other alternative but to close the school. We hope that the parents of the children who are now reading in the C. M. S. school, after obtaining their certificates, will send them to the nearer Hindu English school where good and efficient work is being done by the staff. The people of Urumpara deserve to be congratulated on their great devotion to Hindu education.

Depression and Drink.

By S. EIV-PADAMUND-RAM, Principal, Victoria College.

The main sources of Jaffna's wealth have been government service in Ceylon and in the F. M. S. and the tobacco and the cigar industries. Of these, government service in the F. M. S. is permanently blocked and that in Ceylon at least temporarily. The two industries are failing for want of markets. Jaffna has thus lost its chief sources of income. In a few years, Jaffna would be driven to the verge of starvation. To minimise the effects of the depression, the first step that should be taken is leading an inexpensive life. A penny saved is a penny gained. Before wealth came from outside we led a very simple life. But, after the advent of wealth we have acquired expensive habits. The most unwholesome of these habits is drink. Those who speak of unrestricted drinks and of the legitimacy of drinks do not foresee the great disaster that awaits the country. They do not at all realise the changed condition of Jaffna. It is not very easy to realise it because the pinch is not yet felt and those who express such views are so well off that they are not likely to be affected in the near future. The drinker is not expected to know the immediate effects or the after effects of his drinking habit. It is those who do not drink that must save the drinker by adopting every possible means to cut down or stop his drink. Many who have never tasted toddy speak of its food value. If they are sincere about it they should themselves abstain from toddy; but they will not, because they only repeat catch-words not knowing what they are speaking about. Who will deny that alcohol is a poison, that it deranges the brain, lowers vitality, and predisposes the body to several diseases. When the Great War broke out, the first thing that the belligerent nations did was to stop drink, because drink contains alcohol which is a poison. No one can deny the presence of alcohol in toddy. As regards the remaining constituents of toddy they are already vitiated by alcohol. Secondly a very large proportion of it is water, and what is left is some sugar. A bottle of toddy worth ten cents does not contain sugar worth two cents. This is all the food value of a bottle of toddy. The man who takes a bottle of toddy wastes eight cents, and incurs the loss of tissues caused by the alcohol present in it. Is it not cruelty to recommend toddy as a food to a poor man?

With the price of a bottle of toddy a man can buy three quarters of a measure of rice with which he can provide himself, his wife, and two children with one meal each. In these days of depression we ought not to speak as light heartedly as we spoke in days of prosperity. The depression would be a blessing in disguise if sensible and responsible men would lead people away from the use of liquor and make them spend their money in useful ways. This is not the time to speak of giving relief to unemployed tappers by pushing the sale of toddy. It is far better to legalize robbery, as the robbed loses wealth but not health. Besides there is hardly any unemployment in the tapping class. The wages of the labourers are so high in some parts of Jaffna that in certain localities employees formed unions to bring down the wages.

It is the duty of everyone who has the interest of the drinker at heart to wean him out of this habit. It is certainly not possible to suppress drinking by merely closing taverns. The drinker must be taught the evils of drink and must be won over by kindness. This is a duty as much of Government officers as of social workers. We have one government officer in Ceylon who has got out of the beaten track and thought out for himself his real work. The duty of a Judge is to minimise injustice. The time honoured or rather time dishonoured method is to punish those who are charged with injustice. The Hon. Mr. Justice Akbar has seen through the hollowness of the system and is taking measures to prevent injustice. He goes about the country, talks to the people of the evil of taking the law into their hands and forms conciliation boards to prevent crime. If this spirit catches every government officer, Ceylon would be a paradise. In the matter of drink Executive officers who are paid to improve the condition of the people in respect of their drinking habit can speak to the people of its evils and try to convert drinkers. If, instead of reporting the number of prosecutions they have made in a month, they can report the number of conversions to abstinence from drink, they will really be worthy of the hire. The period of depression is a

Continued on p.

News & Notes.

Mr. B. G. de Glanville, Principal Collector Customs, goes home on leave in December and Mr. Wodeman will then act as Principal Collector.

Mr. A. N. Strong, Deputy Collector of Customs, proceeds on leave to England at the end of this month. Mr. G. S. Wodeman, Government Agent, Southern Province, will act as Deputy Collector.

The British House of Commons by 310 votes to 253 defeated the Opposition motion for the rejection of the Government's National Economy Bill which was read a second time.

It is learnt that Mr. Gordon E. W. Jarz, Deputy Chief Accountant of the Railway, has been appointed Chief Accountant in succession to Mr. W. T. A. Gentle, who is retiring, taking advantage of the enhanced pension emoluments granted under the new constitution.

The Afghan Government has approached Japan on the question of supplying railway engineers to assist in the construction of 1,000 miles of railway. It is believed that Afghanistan is trying to persuade Japan to invest 50,000,000 yen in the enterprise. The Afghan request follows the employment of Japanese engineers by Russia and Persia.

The first Chair of Journalism in India will shortly be established at the Calcutta University as a memorial to the late Mr. K. C. R. V. M. L. A., founder of the Associated Press of India. This is now in the form of a proposal made at a meeting of condolence. If the present plans mature, says a message, the Chair will shortly be established.

That the Cadet Battalion in Ceylon is not to be abolished, is the decision of the Board of Ministers. Hon. Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara in a press interview stated that a misprint in the Budget estimates has led to a certain amount of misunderstanding as regards the expenses of the Cadet Battalion in which there are about 2200 in the Junior Branch and about 930 in the Senior Branch.

"Hello, old man. You know Saowden too", is the ejaculation of Englishman meeting Mahatma Gandhi, according to a Dyson cartoon in "The Daily Herald". The Englishman's attire is limited to an immaculate bow tie, a dilapidated straw hat and something resembling a loin cloth. Another cartoon in "The Evening Standard" depicts an embarrassing moment of Mr. Churchill and Lord Rothermere meeting the Mahatma on the latter's Silence Day.

"Many people have a dread of night air", states the M. O. H. of Colombo, in his annual report. "They perhaps imagine that its composition changes after nightfall and so shut themselves up at night. It is not only the ignorant classes who do this but all those who are better educated and ought to know better." He goes on to say that an early morning walk along the roads of the Cinamon Gardens will show a very large number of bedroom windows carefully closed for the night. This practice of sleeping in a close atmosphere, vitiated by the exhalations of the inmates", says the Doctor, "conduces to the weakening of the lungs and the bodies. Pure fresh air is the life of the body and only those who are accustomed to sleep with windows wide open appreciate its great value."

Continued.

times when people should be taught to lead a frugal life, to calculate at every step the value of the thing they desire to have and choose the best they can get for the money they spend. They must know which of the following articles worth ten cents is best for them:—

A bottle of toddy, a bottle of lemonade, five plantains, half a bottle of milk, three young coconuts two-thirds of a measure of rice.

Picketing at Nallur.

PEACEFUL DIVERTING OF TRAFFIC.

CONVENIENCE TO WORSHIPPERS

It will be remembered that on the 9th instant a meeting of worshippers at the Nallur Kandasamy Temple resolved upon peaceful picketing to divert vehicular traffic from the approach roads to the temple courtyard. The committee appointed by the meeting intimated to the authorities their intention of picketing at 1 o'clock on the 10th instant. About 50 volunteers who were enrolled on the spot were in readiness to carry out the orders of the committee. Finding that the Police had blocked only three points at the courtyard, along the approach roads were crowded with pedestrians, the committee ordered the volunteers at 1.30 p.m. on Thursday to picket at the Arasady Junction and the Kallasa Pillaiar Temple Junction.

The volunteers were successful in diverting the traffic, not a single vehicle passed the volunteers. Late in the evening the Police took charge of the Arasady Junction, thus relieving the volunteers at this point, while the other point remained in charge of the volunteers. Nothing untoward happened so far. At night fall, the Superintendent of Police with an Inspector, and a lady came in a car and passed the Arasady Junction on hearing the protests of some people who were there. As the car proceeded a short distance towards the courtyard a stump of a plantain bunch was thrown into the car by some one in the crowd. It is said the Superintendent, having warned the crowd against a repetition of such things, turned the car and went away. He was again seen walking through the crowd. Except for this incident everything went on smoothly. Great credit is due to the volunteers who smartly carried out the work entrusted to them.

Opposed in Principle

NOTE FOR DECORATION APPROVED.

Though opposed in principle, the Local Government Board approved a vote of Rs. 150 by the Kururegala Urban Council for decorating the Town Hall and presenting an address to the Governor on his proposed visit to Kururegala on October 4th.

Minister of Education in Jaffna

TO ATTEND TEACHERS' MEETING.

The Minister of Education Hon. Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara, is in Jaffna, having arrived by the morning mail today.

He has come here on the invitation of the Northern Province Teachers Association for their annual general meeting which commences on Saturday, the 19th instant.

Northern Province Teachers Association.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Northern Province Teachers Association will be held at Jaffna Central College on Saturday, the 19th of September, 1931 at 9 a.m.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Minister of Education, will confer with the Executive, at 2.30 p.m. and meet the members at the tea party held in his honour and afterwards address the Association.

Forest Department Advertisements.

The Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. Jaffna, will receive sealed tenders up to midday on Tuesday September 22, 1931, for the purchase of 4,000 tons of firewood from the Mandakalayar Reserve forest, on per notice dated August 25, 1931 appearing in Government Gazette of September 4, 1931.

Office of the Conservator of Forests, Kandy, 12th September 1931. G. 105 42.

J. D. SARGENT, Conservator of Forests.

Work for the Unemployed.

STRENGTHENING FLOOD PROTECTION BUND

Instead of the dole, employment is being provided for the unemployed in Colombo. The unemployed are given work in the Klonnawa Flood Protection Scheme. It is estimated that about 500 could be given work for the strengthening of the Flood Protection Bund.

The Minister of Agriculture and Lands, the Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake, and the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, Hon. Mr. Peri Sanderam are acting jointly in coping with the problem of unemployment.

Unemployed in other Places.

Mr. Peri Sanderam told a press representative that they were now devoting their attention to the unemployed in the other towns and the rural areas and there, too, immediate relief would be given in the same way as in Colombo, and schemes for permanent settlement of these men on the land or in some other way would be devised as early as possible.

Secretary's Assessment work.

LOCAL GOVT BOARD DISAPPROVES REMUNERATION.

The Local Government Board considered further representations from the Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council regarding the remuneration assigned to its Secretary for work in connection with the assessments for 1932 and resolved to adhere to its previous decision not to approve the payment therefore. The Board was of opinion that the Council should make provision for coordinating the work of the 4 assessors without employing the Secretary for this purpose.

Swadeshi Exhibition in Jaffna.

THE CEYLON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO.

An exhibition of all the varieties of clothes manufactured by the Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. will be held on Saturday, the 19th instant, at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Jaffna.

The Manager of the Company is now in Jaffna and he says that they have increased the variety and quality of their goods to suit the tastes of every one.

The Company has a store in Jaffna and they intended opening a retail depot on Friday. With the growing feeling for country made goods, the manufactures of the Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. it is hoped, will find a good market in Jaffna.

The exhibition will commence at 9 a.m. on Saturday the 19th instant and will be closed at about 6 p.m.

Reward for Navatkuly Rly Officer

Mr. M. Sundaram, Officer-in-charge, Railways, Navatkuly, has been awarded a reward by the Inspector-General of Police in recognition of the services rendered by him by the smart arrest of a thief who committed robbery. He has been also awarded several other rewards for detection by the I. G. P. after his assumption of duties at Navatkuly. —Cor.

Personal.

Mr. S. Karthigesco, Office Assistant, Secretariat, Seramban has been appointed Sub Treasurer, Kiata, Perak. —Cor.

FOR SALE.

A good building site Fourteen (14) Lachams V.O. in extent about 200 yards from the Maruthanayagam Junction on the Uduvil Road with stone built well Ramanathan College, Uduvil Girls' School and Inuvil Hospital in close proximity.

Offers invited by: Dr. C. SIVASITHAMPARAM, Medical Superintendent, Hendela Leprosy Asylum, Wattala.

Mis. 805 14—21

Gandhiji on India's Demands

"FREE AND EQUAL PARTNERSHIP".

Rugby, Tuesday

MR. GANDHI, in addressing the Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference today, declared his paramount desire to see the free and equal partnership of Great Britain and India. He said that he had come to London in a spirit of co-operation to try his utmost to find points of agreement.

He assured the British Government that no stage did he wish to embarrass the authorities. He was but a humble agent of the Indian National Congress, the oldest political organisation in India, the idea of which originated with an Englishman, Mr. Allan Home.

From the beginning, all creeds had been represented in the Congress and from the first it had recognised that until the curse of untouchability had been removed and a community of interests achieved between Hindus and Moslems full freedom could not exist.

Mr. Gandhi read the resolution passed by the Congress in Karachi favouring complete independence subject to such adjustments as might be necessary in the interests of India and said that the Premier's statement on the considered policy of Government fell far short of what was aimed at by the Congress.

He had the liberty to accept such adjustments as were clearly necessary in Indian interests, but these must be consistent with the fundamentals set forth in his manifesto.

If India asked for Independence it was not out of an arrogant desire for separation. The Congress intended the partnership to be such as should exist between two absolute peoples—an indissoluble partnership, but not a partnership imposed by one nation upon another. Congress claimed that either party should have the right to dissolve the partnership. It must, therefore, be of mutual benefit.

Such a partnership between a nation famed for having fought slavery and protected the weak, and a nation with an ancient history representing two great cultures, Hindu and Moslem, had untold possibilities.

If such a partnership were possible, there must be nothing in the interests of both countries. The British people would not wish India to bear more than her fair burden and India would never repudiate a single claim she should justly discharge. He desired nothing more than to see an honourable and equal partnership between Great Britain and India. —"Times of Ceylon"

Obstruction by Prostrating on Road.

SATYAGRAHA AT NAVANTURAI

WEDDING PROCESSION HELD UP.

About 150 people, including women and children, prostrated themselves on the road and offered satyagraha to prevent a wedding procession passing along public thoroughfare.

There is said to be a long standing ill-feeling between the Mukkuvas and Thimilias of Navanturai over the question of taking processions through their quarters. It is learnt that the Thimilias object to the Mukkuvas taking processions through the former's quarters, and the Mukkuvas also object likewise to the other section moving processions through their quarters.

On Monday last, the Thimilias having obtained a license to move a wedding procession along the Navanturai road, started in a procession from the Navanturai Catholic Church, at 8.30 a.m. The Mukkuvas, evidently taking this as an insult to them by taking the procession that way, tried to obstruct it by resorting to satyagraha. Anticipating trouble, Sub-Inspector J. H. A. Fernando with six constables were present at the spot. Finding that people would not move and that the situation threatened to be a grave one, the Inspector once informed the Police Station.

The Additional Police Magistrate, Mr. P. C. Villavarayan, and the Additional Superintendent of Police, Mr. Hallock with the interpreter Mudaller and a posse of constables went to the spot. The people would not stir from the place. The Magistrate thereupon ordered the arrest of the ring-leaders. After the arrest, the officers succeeded in persuading the people to make room for the procession. The procession was thus moved without further untoward incident.

The arrested men were then released on the spot itself.

Letters To The Editor.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRIES

It is with great pleasure I am able to speak of the sympathy shown by the Pandeteruppu shop keepers on Thursday the 3rd instant when some of the prominent members of the Peasants Association and my humble self went and begged them to sell Jaffna cigars in place of cigarettes and bidies and jaggery in place of sugar. It is not with any bitterness towards foreign goods but with the idea that our locally made things should be used by our people and that our cultivators and business men should be encouraged that we do this. It is a well known fact that the present condition of tobacco cultivation is disastrous on account of the fall in the export to foreign countries and on account of the sale of bidies and cigarettes. Therefore an active propaganda work should be immediately started to encourage the peasants and coolies of the country. I hope people in Ceylon will realize this and work for the welfare of the country.

Yours truly
N. Senathirajah.

MINOR HEADMEN AND VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

Mr. O. A. Candappasegaram of Vannapona West, in a letter published in your paper of the 3rd instant, draws attention to a very important question with regard to Minor Headmen and Village Committees. I had myself raised this very same point in a letter under the above caption published in the "Hindu Organ" of 24th December 1928 and in the "Ceylon Independent" of 1st May 1929. In the hope it will be of interest to your correspondent Mr. Candappasegaram, the letter is being reproduced here. It ran thus:—

"In terms of Village Committee Ordinance, Minor Headmen are also eligible for election as members of same. It also happens that Minor Headman is elected to the Chairmanship of a V.C. on his being elected its member, will there not be a conflict in the discharge of his duties both as Headman and Chairman?"

"Invariably Minor Headmen have many inter-related duties to perform in connection with Village Committees and their position in an instance of the kind is highly ambiguous.

"The ordinance does not prescribe any rule of procedure to be adopted under such circumstances. Even the Committee that was appointed to amend the said ordinance had failed to make the point clear in its report.

"Will not the interests of Village administration suffer by Minor Headmen being members or Chairmen of Village Committees? If so, why has not our Government made provision in the said ordinance to prevent such elections?"

An Editor's note was added to this letter of mine in the Hindu Organ in which it is said that "there is nothing in the ordinance to prevent minor headmen to be elected as members or chairmen of Village Committees". But such election will not be in the best interest of the Village administration. It is the duty of the people of the villages to see that such elections do not take place."

But it may be safely asked whether suggestions of this kind will effectively prevent the elections complained of. The Headmen are supposed to wield much influence in their respective divisions. If this is true, surely they have every chance of entering the Village Committees.

It is really difficult to understand why Government hesitates to introduce a provision to the ordinance to keep the Headmen out of Village Committees. This is quite necessary in the interests of Justice and fairplay. Instead, to leave the duty with the people will open the way to a great deal of embarrassment and unpleasantness.

What I urge is that there should be no room for abuses though, in fact, no such thing actually exists at present. The loop hole in the ordinance must be removed. This will set at ease Mr. Candappasegaram, myself and several others.

Yours etc,
Pattur,
7th Sept. 1931.
S. Sathasivam

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