



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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

H.S THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XLIII-NO. 23.

(Phone 56.)

JAFFNA,

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1931. (Registered as a Newspaper.)

PRICE 5 CTS.

AGE and EXPERIENCE

COUNT FOR MUCH IN AYURVEDA

Continuous Practice, Study and Research.

Here are Some Pills

1. DIGESTIVE FILLS.—To cure loss of appeale, indigestion, belching, heartburn, billoueners, giddiness, etc.

Per Box 8 As VPP Charge 8 As up to 2 boxes.

2 LAKSMIKARA KASTURI PILLS .-Bast companion to betcl. Removes bad odour from mouth A digestive.
Per box As 4 V.P.P. Charge 8 As up to 12 boxes
8 FUR3ATIVE PILLS.—Petbless, easy Per box 8 As V.P.P. Charge

4 SANJEEVA PILLS,— Child's compan-lor, o ures fevers, cold, cough, headache, digestive disorders etc.

Box 10 As VPP Charge

8 As up to 12 boxes

& Ask for Detail Price List sent FREE

P. SUBBAROY,
AYURVEDIO PHARMAOY,
Sri Venkatesa Perumal Sannadhi, Tanjore.
(M. P. Uov.) (Y. 5. 27-26-11-31.)

Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Etd.

Established 1897

Assets exceed

.... Rs. 3,800,000

BONUS YEAR

NOW is, the TIME to ASSURE
Your life
in
this Leading and Popular
Indian Life Office.

BONUS YEAR

Prospectus and Proposal form on Application.

F. DADABHOY,

Head Office

Chief Agent for Ceylon,

Empire of India Life Building

No. 2, Canal Row, Fort,

BOMBAY.

COLOMBO

H 4. 30-12-31

Star & Morgan Tiles.

Thesa and 14" inch Gauge Perfect Model Tiles are famous for large covering capacity, good fitting, strength and polish. They absorb least amount of water and dry very quickly.

AVAILABLE AT MANGALORE TILE AGENCY.

Jaffna:- M. Rajendra Mooper, Bankshall Street.

Point Pedro:— M Namasivayam, Market Square,

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

10-1-32

(H.13

AN Opportunity TO BUYERS.

JUST RECEIVED A LIMITED NUMBER OF OUR FAMOUS

STAINER & STRADIVARIUS MODEL VIOLINS.

PRICES SPECIALLY REDUCED TO MEET THE DEMAND OF THE DAY.

AGENTS FOR :-

HIS MASTERS' VOICE TAMIL RECORDS & GRAMAPHONES.

Jaffna Apothecaries & Co., Stockists of Harmoniums, Gramaphones etc.

Main Street, Jaffna.

(X. 7. 19-18-1-82.)

AN UNMATCHED EXPRESSION PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

MORE THAN 26,000,000 POLICIES ARE HELD TODAY BY THE PEOPLE IN

The Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.

THE LARGEST INSURANCE INSTITUTION IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE
Funds of the C mpany Am not to over Rs. 50,500,00,000 00
The Total Income of the Company Last Year was over Rs. 5,700,0,000 60.
A sum over Four times greater than the total Revenue of Ceylon

A WIDE RANGE OF POLICIES ISSUED Bonuses are declared annually—

FULL PARTICULARS CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION

K. Chornalingam, Has the Restrict of the Princes of the Restrict o

Auction Sale.

IN THE DISTRICT CO URT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No 7663

In the matter of the estate of the fate Mappanar Veerasingham late Mappanar V

Deceased. Under and by virtue of the commission issueed to me in the above case I shall sell by public auction the undermentioned properties on Saturday the 3rd October 1931 commencing at 3 pm

mentioned properties on Saturday the 3rd October 1931 commencing at 3 pm at the spots.

1. Land situated at Puttur South called "Ukkunpura," in extent 9 lms V C and 5 kls with well and plantations and bounded on the East by the property of Kanapathipillai Kanagasaba, on the North by property of Parupatham wife of Velluppillai and others, on the West by the property of Achchimuttu wife of Thalyasingham and on the South by the property of Veluppillai wife of Kanagasabai. Of this excluding the road passing through the whole of the remaining

2. Land situated at D. called Thambyapulam in extent 1945/8 lms V. C. and bounded on the East by the property of Akmarasamy and shareholders, on the N.rth and West by the property of K. Kanagasabai and shareholders, on the South by the property of Nagamuttu Velluppillai and shareholders.

3. Land situated at D. called Kampulappulam in extent 18 lms V. C. of this an undivided half share

J. A. SETHUPATHY, Auctioneer & Commissio er "Sethupathy Vasa"

Jaffua.

M. s. 367. 21

M s 367 21

The Continental Provident Insurance Society Ltd.

Wanted a Manager to organise and control Agencies and Branch Offices throughout Ceylon. Salary
Rs. 100/- per mensem and Travel
ling Allowance. Cash security of
Rs. 500 and property security for
Rs. 3000 should be furnished.

Apply to:-The Managing Director, The Continental Provident Insurance Society Ltd., MADURA-

(Mig. 850, 27-26/0/81)

THIS WILL SAVE YOU MUCH TROUBLE AND WORRY !

- Good health all the

year round for you at

a trifling cost. See

hew. Invest a small

sum in

MEDICINE CHEST

of 1 bottle each of LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM HENRY S JVARA-HARI OMUM-CA-POOR "KILA-KOLD

L. O. B. Cough Tablets

8 Skin Dressing for the

Antiseptic

price of the first A sure remedy for every ordi-

pary illness. Simple but effective. Proved and widely

patronised

Buy a "Chest" from your Chemist or direct from

Little's Oriental Balm Depot Main Street Belfry Junction P. O. Box 298 Colombo

Little's Oriental Balm

Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Post Box 67; Madras.

-(Y. 8. 1-31 12 32) (C.)

NOTICE.

The Jaffna Co-operative Stores (Limited).

The Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered office "Maha Mandapam" Hospital Road, Jaffoa, on Monday, the 12th October, commencing at 4 p. m. to receive the report of the Directors and the statements of accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1981, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

V. M. Veyagasun, Secretary.

Jaffna, 14th September, 1931. (Mis. 371 21-28.)

NOTICE.

Interruption to Traffic

It is hereby notified that the Kankesanturai cross road will be closed for traffic from 20th September 1931 to 20th October 1931 for repairing a bridge.

District Read Committee's Office, Jeffna, 17th September 1931

P. MORTIMER, for Chairman, D. R. C.

G. 107. 21st.

FOR SALE.

A good building ste Fourteen (14) Lachams V C in extent about 200 yards from the Maruthanamadam Junction on the Uduvil Road with stone built well Ramanathan College, Uduvil Girls' School and Inuvil Hospital in close proxi-

Offers in vited by : Dr C. SIVASITHAMPARAM. Medical Superintendent. Hendela Leper Asylum. Wattala.

Mie, 1365 14-21

Che Kindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1931

WHO WANTS TREE-TAX?

THE DEPRESSION IS A BLESSING IN disguise. It has driven pecule to take stock of things and to devise ways and means to find new sources of income. Jaffon, more than any other part of Ceylon, is faced a very serious situation. with very average Jaffna man is a wage-earner and he makes his living more or less outside Jaffos. He is now finding it impossible to make a living even outside Jaffes. As was pointed out by Mr. Shivapada-aundaram in his thoughtful article on "Depression and Drink" which appeared in the last issue of this paper, "the main sources of Jaffina's wealth have been Government Service in Ceylon and the topacco and cigar industries. Of these, Government service in the F M S is permanently blocked and that in Ceylon at least temperarily. The two industries are failing for want of markets". Mr. Shivapacasundaram suggests leading an nnvapacasundaram suggests leading an inexpensive life as the first step that should be taken. We perfectly agree with him. While admitting that the average man in Jaffna leads a much simpler life than his brother in the scattle vet we cannot help feeling the South, yet we cannot help feeling that the habits and tastes, especially of the English educated among us, have been e highly artificial and life for these has become rather expensive in the sepse that they cannot afford to lead such a They are not only raining themselves but also sesting a bad example to the ignorant mass.

cigarettes, for example, the average Jaffaa man would never care for it if he could get a good smoke from a Jaffoa cigar As a matter of fact, in the boutiques in villages, cigarettes stocked solely for the c nsumption of the English educated young men and school boys. These who are advocating the boycott of eigarettes are not only trying to effect an economic saving for their country but are also saving the future generation from learning a most harmful and expensive habit. In the case of drink again some Government officials who coght to know better speak as if a case has been made out for toddy. we go deeper into the matter it is neither the tapper nor the labourer who has been clamouring for his daily pot of toddy. These poor people are entirely innocent of even the idea that toddy has a food value. As Mr. Shivapadasundaram points out there is hardly any unemployment in the tapping class The wages of the labourers are so high in some parts of Jaffoa that in certain localities employers had to form unions to bring down the wages. They do not even care to climb trees now-a-days. What with equal-seating in schools and universal suffrage they want to emulate their betters and so fight shy of their ancestral occupation. We are afraid it is the English educated man who is manouvering to get cheap drink in pal-myrah groves. What with depression and other things he finds foreign liquor rather expensive. He does not want to be seen publicly visiting a tavern. But free-tax can give him drink with ut any of the inconveniences of a public tavera. But when his own compound becomes a minature tavern be will find out his mistake. It has been argued that toddy will help to put down illicit sales and illicit tapping. But we believe that a high tree-tax will rather increase illicit tapping than stop it. Moreover toddy can be tapped only at certain seasons who must have his daily drink will have to look to other sources also. We know of only one method of putting down drink. that is, by probibition, and only one way of stopping illicit traffic, that is, by vigilant enforcement of law. This is certainly not the time to speak of giving relief to unemployed tappers by pushing the sale of toddy. As Mr. Shivapada-sundaram points out, "in these days of depression we ought not to speak as light heartedly as we spike 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..... The period of depression is a time 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. The must know which of the following articles worth ten couls is heat for them. cents is best for them :- a bottle of toddy, a bettle of lemonade, five plantains, half a bottle of milk, three young coconuts, two-thirds of a measure of rice." They know and they would choose rightly but for the notorious bad example set by the English educated advocates of toddy know of no other way of We know of no other way of interruin to a race which is already on the verge of starvation than by introduc-ing drick into every home. The treeing drink into every home. The tree-tax more than any-thing else is going to do the greatest harm to Jaffus. If the people of Jaffaa love their homes, if they really have at heart the welfare of their women and children, if they have any spark of patriotism left in their bosoms, they should arouse themselves and take immediate steps to prevent the introduc. tion of tree-tax at all costs. Otherwise the consequences will prove too serious to be remedied later. It is going to to be remedied later. It is going to prove a death-blow not only to Local Option but also to all Temperauce acti vities. Few realise the implications of the step that is about to be taken. We hope that Temperance workers will leave no stone unturned to prevent this novel and obnoxious method of making up the fall in revenue of a blind and unsympathetic Government.

Why Boys go Wrong.

(By S U, Somesegirem, B & Hone, D'p Educ, Vice Principal, Victoria College)

HOME CONDITIONS

In my last article I pointed out some of the general principles which should be followed in the treatment of young children Among the various factors that sauce children to go wrong one of the earliest and most important is the conditions in the bome,

Poverty in the bome is responsible for many a boy b coming a lier, a thirt or a beoligan in the exects By poverty I mean a state in which the family is unable to find the money for their absolute necessities of feed and clothing. Quite a good percentage of boys from these names naturally begin their career of vice by naturally of the property the state of t streets where the incidence of children orime is greatest are usually found in the and squalid areas in town, the grand Bazaar area in J fina being an example. The small boys join together at first in interesting and often necessary raids on fruit stalls or eating places and their career starts. A second effect of poverty is overcrowding in the home. The home available may be only a shed or a small room. Where all ages and both sexes are huddled together within one stilling room, decency is difficult, delicacy impossible and premature experience with corjugal relations all but unavoidable Under such conditions an early preoccupation with sexual topics develops very rapidly, and sexual malprastices are not unknown between members of the same household. It has come to my paidful notice how these conditions become unavoidsh's in the homes of many of our brethren, who coming from good homes as they do, bays to subsist on a hars pittance near about Rs. 100/ or much less in Colombo or other cutstations. The amount they could spare for a house cannot execed Rs 20/ or thereabouts and the neual house they could obtain is one with a slog's room and perhaps a couple of verandahs This room has to be used as the living room and the bedroom for the whole family and when the family mu ti-plies the conditions become appalling. So much of the sexual precceity and delinquent tendencies to be noticed among the young Temil school boys and even in the youlbs holding low paid jobs are due to this reason.

A second concomitant of poverty is the absence of facilities for recreation at home. The age of childhood is the age of play. The young boy finding no place in the secreation or for recieving friends naturally turns to the streats While the youngster is a spirited child then he will be apt to give free rein to his natural liveliness the moment be is out of his parents sight or control And when the only place of represtion is the street it can be little wonder that the boys, older ones especially, are gooded on to perilous pastimas like gembling, firsing joining together in hooliganism and watten

A second factor which makes boys go erong in the home is defective family retionship. The stepfather or stepmother of the commonest of causes that disturb the mental life of a child. Such a child is usually deprived of the benefits of a self contel ed home and his existence becomes one sided at d incomplete. Thereby to lake the most natural check against law ers behaviour

A third factor is defective discipline, H-me discipline may be too strict, too lenient or virtually non existent. Excessive punish ment may call for some challerging counterstroke from the boy-often by flight from the homs or by devious mental reactions leading to their or a dissolute life I have known many a case in which normal boys sometimes on account of, and often even through fear of, expessive punishment from the parents of, expessive publishment from the parents run away from the home, join dissolute companious and lead a earsiess existence—of course till caught by his parents. To him one hour of such crowded hiss was worth days of suffering. I axity of discipling is another important factor in deliquency but a most potent cause is where the oblid is first potted and then runsked. The boy soon learns to no!! the attrices of his first potted and then smacked The boy scon learns to pu'l the strings of his parents oscillating humour and has very much his own way. It is not difficult for him to pit

own way. It is not difficult for him to pit
the father signish the mother and while the
pilote are wranging about the course the
ship drifts on to disaster.

Another factor is the vicious home. Crime,
brawling, had language, irregular moions
contracted by the parents, immorality on the
part of other inmates of the house, sexual
molestation of the child by his own relatives,
all tend to set up such a sense of injustice
Continued up,

News & Notes.

Spain has been declared a "Workers" Republic" by an amendment to the first article of the constitution passed by the Chamber by 170 votes to 152.

Parushotamdas Thakurdas, Mc. Jamal Mahomed, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of C mmsrca and Mr. G. D. Birla have been invited to attend the Round Table Conference, Mr. Birla is in London, having accom-paniea Mahatmaji on the "Rajaputaca".

With "no spirit of spite or revenge" teachers in South-West London took their first action on Friday last, says a Renter's message, against the cute in their salaries by stopping all athletics and games outside school hours. Thirty schools and 7000 children are affected. schools and 7000 children are affected, though the games may be continued without teachers' assistance. At a mass meeting of 10,000 school teachers on Friday night, it was revealed that £ 10,000 was spent during the week for putting their case to the public.

Political opinion is generally convinced says a London message, that there will be an early appeal to the country by the National Government, headed by Mr. MacDonald, on the tariff issue probably entailing a change in the National Government's personal owing the the defection of Sir Herbert Samuel and other Free Traders It is suggested that all Government business is certain to be passed by both houses in time to dissolve Parliament on October 9, which will automatically mean a polling day.

According to the London ' Daily Mail," the Soviet Government is secretly build-ing a special broadcasting station near Novo Sibirsk and that this location has been selected for the ease with which broadcasting can reach India. The station will work on 100 Kilowatts and is expected to begin broadcasting this winter. The Indian sections of the Moscow and the Liningrad Universities for Eastern studies recently started new facilities for training broadcasters in native dialects About 50 students in each University are undergoing training

Continuel.

and indignity that the boy is impalled to seek relief by similar deads of his own,

The methods by which the home conditions could be improved are obvious and is is not possible to discuss all of them. Poverty leads to orime but this is sometimes a calumity on the noble army of the poor. "Poor and content is rich enough" says Shakespears and the opigram of the Stoic philosopher Senecon Si ad na uram vives, numquam eris paur si ad desiderium, numquam dives. which when translated means, he who lives a simp's life of Nature will never be poor; he who lives according to his desire will never be wealthy. If these simple truths become the ideal in our homes then would our boys grow up happy and contented. These maxims apply with greater force in these days of up happy and contented. These maxims apply with greater force in these days of depression and unemployment and deserves the careful notice of every parent. If the homes are incorrigibly victors, removal to good boarding schools becomes imperalise and if the teacher is a fit person be could by his sympathy, love and strong but hied treatment wean the boy from his victors hebts. In all cases the child's needs must be correctly studied. Brutal punishment would prove degrading. Often the teacher by a listle teachful discussion can bring the different members of the family to realise the part they have played in the ruination of the child and purease them to modify such practices. How useful a teacher, a parent or suyone who has the right, intelligent and sympathetic knowledge of the oftending children could be, would become obvicus. It therefore becomes the obligation of every parent and teacher to learn to study the child critically and exampathetically and do all they can to prevent the social and moral bankruptey that is fast drifting into our society.

Minister of Education.

ADDRESS TO JAFFNA TEACHERS.

The Northern Province Teachers Association held a garden party in honour of the visit of the Minister of Eugstion, the Hon. Mr. C. W W Kannangara, on Saturday at 4 p m at the Central Codlege. After partaking of refrashments the gathering adjourned to the hall where Mr. Kannangara addressed the teachers Mr. J. V. Chelliah occupied the chair and introduced Mr. Kannangara as the first Minister of Education He was very well known in Jaffoa. He was the champion of the teachers, who was in a great measure responsible for the enhanched salaries scheme and the pension scheme of the teachers The Expositive Committee met bim and found him to be very sympathetic They were sure to get something very soon was not going to divulge to them what had happened in the Committee.

Tr bute to Sir P Ramanathan

Mr. Kannangara addressing the beachers said that he thanked the president for his kind words of introduction and the teachers of the J. ff 12 Peninsula for the very kind manner inwhich they received him There was a great deal of attraction in Jaffon which appealed to him, It had its own beauty from points of view, although some people may not like the admarks condition here. They were a very industrious people, the vass amount of work put in here for the cause of education appealed to him, especially because he was interested in the subject of education When he thought of it he really missed there the saintly presence of Sir P. Ramanathan. He was sure they would join him in his feeling that great loss. The spacker paid a glowing tribute to the services of the late Sir P Ramanathan, especially in the cause of education and said that, as in the words of a Sanskrit poem, they had lost in him a father, a mother, a brother, a wife and what not. The speaker also paid a tribute to the Missionaries who, be said, for over a contury, had been throwing lustre into the darkest corners of the country.

Fresh Troubles

The problems, be continued, that faced them today were not the same as faced their predesessors. It was their duty to tack e those problems of the day as wall as those that would face them in future. He saw that their association had decided that they should have a powerful voice in deciding the course of education to the country. That was a right attitude. All the teachers would have to be prepared to give their utmost support to those in charge of the institutions. He would beg of them to render devoted service. Every day he found fresh troub'es arising, if he were to judge from petitions he receive he were to judge from patitions he received. They would sympathise with him in the arduous task he had to perform. He generally went to the office at 9 a.m. and left it at 5 p.m. Under those conditions, they needed the cooperation of all introduced in allocation. They must all put their heads together to see fins something worthy of the people was education,

Teachers Duty First, of course, were the teachers. It was the seacher who must give of his best to help them solve the problems. It may be that they had not only to teach the children but to tack's the parents That was rather lifticult task. They might be able to also to tack's the a difficult task. They might be able to convince the pupils as to what was right or wrong, wise or unwise. But it was a bigger task to make a child carry that advice to his parents and convince them. He had been ging round to see the schools. There were certain features that presented themselves to him. He must not fail to say what they were on that occasion when teachers from various parts of Jafina were gathered there. The chief one and perhaps the only one was that obief one and perhaps the only one was that which had engaged the attention of keen observers in the country was the great desire of the parents to give their children desire of the parents so give their children higher education in E glish. There seemed to be a tendency to let a boy idle away in class rather them to make him do something that fitted him, with the result that there was a large number of over-aged students. One thing that was becoming increasingly clear to them was that there was no post in olear to them was that there was no post in the public service for every student. So that it was their duty to see that that state of affairs did not continue There was the unemployment problem, and they were going steadily from had to worse.

Agreements vegational training, one of the

As regards vocational training, one of the difficulties was to train the minds of the parents. Every parent thinks and hopes for Continued up.

Should The Minister Be Boycotted?

TEACHERS SAY NO.

PRELUDE AT N. P T. A. MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Northern Province Teachers Association was beld on saturday the 19th instant at 9 A M at the Central College Hall. Mr J V Chellish prosided. Before proceedings commenced Mr. S A. Nathan moved that the proceedlogs should be postponed to consider the appropriateness of inviting the Minister of Elecation to take part in their proceedings. He said that the Jaffoa public had unanimous'y resolved to boycott the State Council. It would be making them look ridications if after boycotting the Council, they should invite the Minister of Eligation to take purt in their proceedings As a body to let down their own men and not to abide by the decision of the people of Jeffus would be to reveal a want of uniformity in conducting public questions. He moved that this question be discussed before proceeding further.

Mr A. M. Broodie seconded.

Mr. S. J Gunasegaram opposing the motion, said that if they were going to boyon the Minister of Education they should resign from the teaching profession as a good portion of their salaries came from Govern-

The Chairman sail that this association had nothing to do with politics, and therefore he gave it as his opinion that they should not consider that question at all.

The motion was put to the vo's and lost

Grievance of Ticket Holders. GOVI ADOUSED OF BREACH OF FAITH

It was a breach of faith on the part of the Government in having increased the fares of the season bloket was the view emphasised in a memorial presented on Wednesday lest to the Financial Secretary and to the Minister of Ormmunications by a deputation of season ticket bolders.

The deputation withdrew after discussing the question and agreed to request the Minister to refer back the proposal to the Executive Committee in view of the public feeling in regard to the matter

Price of Petrol in Ceylon.

REDUCTION RECOMMENDED BY L O P. A

A reduction in the prior of petrol has been recommended by the L C. P A.

A committee meeting of the Low Country Products Association has passed the following

That this Association recommends to the Minister of Communications and Works the desirabity of obtaining a reduction in the price of patrol in Ceylon commensurate with reductions abroad.

Karainagar Weaving School

Mr. R. Nagalingam, Manager, and Mr. N. Navaratosm, teacher of the above school have gone to South Ceylon to collect funds for the permanent building of the Waaving School, the foundation of which was laid on the 28th u'ti no by Mr. J Jayawardene (a disolple of Mahatma Ghandhi) Ul ioyogamondir, Wellumphiya -Oor

DENTAL NOTICE.

Dr. J. S. R. GOONEWARDENE (Dental Surgeon, Park Street, Colombo) will be at:-Jaffna Rest House

on October 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th. (Mis. 868 21st)

Continued.
higher education. It was the duty of the tembers to try hard to oversome that difficulty and to make the parants undershard that the future of a child would be better, if only instead of keeping an over aged student idle away his time in school, they gave him a vocational training. There were Inspectors of schools who would be of help in this direction. But, somehow or other an idea had been gaining ground, that Inspectors were train encomies. He did not think that Jaffon teachers thought so. That Association would regard them (Inspectors) as friend Teachers and Officers of the Dapartment should so operate. should oo operate.

"Hopeless Uncertainty.

GANDHIJI ON THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

London, Sept. 17th Mr. Gandhi, appeaking at today's sitting of the Federal Europare Committee, said the Committee seemed to be in a state of hope ess

uncertainty and was incurring sodiess delay-He urged the Government to bring forward its own proprosa's

Mr Gandhi advocated universal suffrage, but admitted the difficulty of unwieldy con-stituteroies. He therefore suggested the organization of village votes on Congress lices. He thought a Second Chamber was unneceseary, and, spart from special treatment of the Hindu-Moslem Slikh question, he was tobally opposed to the representation of special interests. He appealed to the Euro peans to identify themselves with Indians.

Mr Gandhi will address a three party menting at the House of Commons at 830

"I WILL EAT, DRINK AND BE MERRY"

London, Sept 18th

After the cancellation of his address at the House of Commons, Mr Gandhi spent a considerable time receiving friends and did not return to Kingsley Hall until 9 30 . m

His arrival was the signal for the u usi friendly demonstration by the labeliants of the neighbouring streats

Mr. Gandhi immediately went to apartment on the roof of the building | I over viewed while apioning, seated on a mattrees on the floor, he call he was touched by the friendly reception in England, but it was to ear v to give an opinion as to the outcome of the Round Tab's Conference,

Asked how he would spend his b'r heay, Outober 2nd, Mr. Gandhi burst into aughter and remarked: "I will sat, dri k and be merry." He said he had no plans, but if, as contemplated, Mr. Fanner Brookway, M.P. and other friends gave a dinner to celebrate the occasion be might attend after di per and address the gathering.

Mr. Gaudhi has received an invitation from 25 prominent Americans to visit the U.ited States. He has been invited to France, and also to Lancashira at the end of next

Mr Gardhi saw the Marquess of Lotblan day. Interviews with Messre Buldwin and today. Interviews with access
Churchill have not yet been fixed

SIR SAPRU DISCLOSES GOVT METHODS.

London Sep. 16.

London Sep. 16.

The tedium of continued speeches today in the Federal Structure Sub Committee on the methods of representation on the Federal Legislature was considerably relieved by the cheerful humour of the Chairman, Lord Sackey, infused into the otherwise dreary discussion.

Yesterday when Lord Feel was attempting to cross-exemine Sir Tej Bahadur Bapru, the latterseld it was mischievous for official members to be hold to vote a particular way according to Government Instructions.

The Chairman queried "Surely mobody is really told to vote a certain way?"

Mr. A. Rangarwami Lyengar said, "It is so in India" and Sir Tej Bahadur added, "I have been a member in Lord Reading's Government and have myesif issued orders to that effect."

Lord Peel, with affected our pise, inquired, "Did

Lord Peel, with affected surp ise, inquired, "Did

And Sir Tej Bahadur r j ined; "I did, and it I were at liberty to disclose things, Lord Pael, I would say you made me do it on a very famous occasion, when you will remember the Government of India was in the melting po, breause of your orders".

The delegates laughed londer when the Chair-man wound up the interlude saying, "The only thing Lord Peel can do is to apologice and pay the costs".

Similarly, today, when some Princes agreed that the State legislatures should have a voice in the selection of representatives to the Legislature, Mr. Joshi sald he was not sat find with a more

Lord Sankey interposed, 'You want a loud-

speaker?"

Bir M. Dadabhoy's speech gave several opportu-nicles for these pleasantries.

Bir M. Datastory spectra.

Itiles for these pleasantries.

Numerous speakors to day emphasized the necessity for the Hister spreading to a form of election of their representatives.

Dr. Ambedkar was particularly outspecken in criticising the Princes. The only way, he said, to prevent their nominees in the Legislature from taking the place at present occupied by the efficial bloc was to put the representation of the Bister in both the Houses on an elective basis.

More "Becond Reading" speeches will follow but it is generally felt that it is high time opinions and decisions converged on definite issues.

—"Hioda"

Training Schools Final Examination.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The following candidates have among others passed the Vernacular Assisted Training Schools Final Examination August

Kopay Centre

Government Training School

Arumugam, K.
Arumugam, R.
Ailmanathasarama, K.V.
Obelliah, V.

Chellish, V.S. Chellathural, V.

Chellathurai, V.
Onitamparanthar, S.
Chittamparapillai, T.
Eliyathamby, K.
Kangeen, K.
Kassippillai, K.
Karthigern, T.P.
Krishnapillai, K.
Kurunstherpillai, A.

Mylveganam, S. Murngeropillal, K. Nadorajah, S.

Nagalirg vm, K. Nallathamby, K.

Nallathamby, P T 8 Ratnam, K P

Ratnam, K P
Ratnam, P (provisional for 8 years)
Sabapathipillai, K V
Sabapathipillai, V
Sangarapillai, S
Saravanamuttu, S
Thambiah, R
Thambiah, P
Thambiah, P
Thamotherempillai, S
Thangaswamy Iyer, S
Thuraiswamy K
Veinpillai, M
Komaraswamy, K

Kumareswamy, K 838 Popplah, R

Tinnevely Centre

Jaffna Saiva Training Institute
Sinnadurai, V (provisional for 3 years)
Vallipuram, A K (provisional for 3 years)
Kandappu, 8 (provisional for 3 years)
Selliah, 8 8
Ponniah, K (provisional for 3 years)
Thamblah, 8

Nadarsjah, S (provisional for 3 years) Sinciah, V Selliah, P (provisional for 3 years (provisional for 3 years am, K (provisional for 3 years

Subramaniam, K Nagamutin, K Sinnadurai A

Kandish, M (provisional for 3 years Murogeou, O (provisional for 3 years Nadatajah, V K Kandish, K (provisional for years

Kandiah, K. (provisional or years Manickawarakar, V (provisional for 3 years Ponniah, S. (provisional for 3 years) Vyramutin, V.

388 Sanmugam, A 389 Arumugam, 8 K 870 Thumubarampillai, K (provisional for Syear), 375 Salvadurai, A (provisional for Syear)

376 Gonaratnam, 8 377 Sittanspalam, K 380 Somasonderam, K, 881 Krishnar, S.

Manickayasagar, P Karibigeser, B Eliyathamby, M Saibasiyam, N. S

Somasuodaram, N Kathiravelo, K

Uduvil Centre.

Ramanathan Training School

483 Annepuranam, N
485 Kamalambal, T (provisional for 8 years)
488 Thargamms, S
441 Siunsohi, S
442 Thargaratram, S (provisional for 8 years)

444 Ratnam, B 451 Sivaholunthu, V.

R. Papyah.

(late of P. Orr & Sons Ltd.,)

MANUFACTURING OPTICIAN

(Adjoining Kilner College) Vannarponnai, Jaffoa.

Bring your Spectacles if you find anything wrong with it, and con-sult when your Eye sight fails at the above address.

Prescriptions from Doctors attended to carefully.

Crookes, Cylinderical, Bifocal and other lenses and Frames of different kinds in stock;

Consultation 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 8 p.m. to 5 p. m. Y 14. 12-11-8-82.

Work of the Junior Red Cross

-:0:-OUTLINE BY DR. HAMID:

AN INTERESTING HIETORY.

"The Work of the Junior Red Cross" was the subject of a broadcast talk by Dr. A. Hamid, B.So, M B.BS, DPH, (London) Fellow of the Rockfeller F. n. detion, Assistant Hygiene Publicity Officer, and Doputy Dreetor and Hon. Secretary of Junior Red Oross in the Unit d Province of A ra and Oudh,

We have all s en the red Cross which is used as a symbol to mark hospitals and ambulances, he sa'd, but lew of us are aware of the origin of this symbol.

About 72 years ago a Swiss gentleman, Henri Dunant, was travelling through Italy when chance led his footsteps to Scilerino, where he became an involuntary spectator to a florce battle between the Austrian and French troops who were engaged in the Italian camp ign of Nepoleon 111. This battle lasted 15 hours, and left 40 000 dead and injured on the field. The regular army medical services of those days were totally insufficient to deal with such a situation, and Dunant, with the help of some women and other civilians who happened to witness the horrible scenes of suffering, did what he could, carrying the wounded into near by churches and roughly dressing their woulds.

The awful experiences he had lived through made such an impression on Donont that he re solved to rouse public opinion to found a voluntary relief Society. a service leegue, to supplement the regular srmy medical service On his return to Switzerland he wrote a pemphlet describing his experiences at Solferine and his plan for founding avoluntary society. He determined to devote his life to the tack, and although he was a poor man of no particular influence, be succeeded in enlisting the sympathy of diplomatists in various countries, with the result that in 1863 the representatives of all the powers were invited by the Switz Rederal Government to a Diplomatic Countries. Swiss Federal Government to a Diplomatic Conference in Geneva to consider the framing of it international rules for the pentralisation wounded in wer and for the organisation of medi-cal aid; and in 1864 the Geneva Convention was of the wounded in war. The Government re-presentatives signed this Convention in a hall which was decorated with Swiss firgs. A Swiss thag is a white cross on a red ground. It was decided during the conference that a distinctive symbol must be adopted to be worn by all those caring for the wounded and to mark hospitals and ambulance stations on the battle field.

Swiss Flag as Emblem.

As a tribute to Swi zerlard, which had called the Convention, the Swiss flag, reversed, was adopted as the emblem, and from that date onwards the Red Cross on white ground has been the symbol of help to the sick and suffering of all nationalities and creeds. The symbol is a Greek Cross in red, with all limbs equal, the length of each limb helm one sixth wree than its than its Cross in red, with all limbs equal, the length of each limb being one sixth more than its thickness; there is no inscription on the cross and the background is white. This cross has no sectarian significance. Long before the Christian era the cross was used both as a religious symbol and as a decoration, and in India it appeared frequently in the form of the Swastika as a symbol of "good luck." The other day in Colombo the Social Service League observed the Figs Day and marked the flags with the Swastika. The Red Cross is a non-political, non governmental and non sectarian movement, and it has no religious significance.

After the signing of the Geneva Convention in

After the signing of the Geneva Convention in 1864, a number of Red Cross Societies were formed by different nations in their respective countries, and a small International Red Cross countries, and a small International Red Cross Committee composed of Swiss citizens, was formed in Geneva, and this Committee became the legal guardian of the Convention to see that it was faithfully observed, and to bring the various National Red Cross Societies take line with one another, and to encourage the formation of new societies. Owing to the unique neutral position of Switzezland during the Great War, the Committee was able to do a great deal of neefly such in Switzerland during the Great War, the Committee
was able to do a great deal of useful work in
establishing communications between the allied
and enemy Red Cross services. It established
bureaux for tracing the wounded, missing and
prisoners of war it arranged exchanges between
disabled prisoners, and the establishment of
prisoners' camps in neutral countries and a Bread
Bareau which sent food parcels to prisoners of all
the combatant nations was run under its aurplier.

After the signing of Peace in 1919 Europe was in a pitiful condition. Poland was typhus-sidden, children were starving in Austria and Germany and the devastated areas of France and and the devastated areas of France and Belgium presented a sad picture of misery and poverty. But by that time every Red Cross Scolety had expanded to meet the passing needs of war and the leaders of the allied Red Cross Scolettes decided that Red Cross demobilitation was impossible, as there was reight work to be done, service was to be done, and the Red Cross must

(Continued up.)

A Step Further.

A Step Further.

In 1864, Henri Dunant had founded his voluntary aid society to help the rick and suffering on the hattle fieldr; in 1919 Henry Davien Chairman of the most powerful of all the Red Cross Societies, viz: The American Red Cross, carried the work a step further and extended its benefits to all sick and suffering people, whether in war or peace, and through his efforts the League of Red Cross Societies was formed for the adoption of a peacetime programme of work. The League of Red Cross Scotteres was former of work. The members of this League agreed to encourage and promote duly authorised National Red Cross Scottere, having as purposet:—

- 1. The improvement of health,
- The prevention of discases, and
- The mitigation of suffering throughout the

It would appear that the use of the Red Cross symbol by institutions which are not connected with any National Red Cross Society is in facts

The first five Red Cross Societies to join the Intercational Leegue of Red Cross Societies were those of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States, and for this reason, they have been called the Founder Societies. The Leegue now includes in its membership 53 National Red Cross Societies, with an army of 20 million people all over the world working under the Red Cross banner.

banner.

In Ceylon the peace-time programme is to a great extent, carried out by a network of voluntary associations, but not under the name of the Bod Cross. These are Social Service Leaguer, Child Welfate Leaguer, or Heelth Associations in various parts of the Island, which are all actuated by the same spirit of service and run by an army of voluntary workers. But they are all working as independent units without a central organisation. If the Red Cross organisation is implanted on such a soil it will thrive and thrive well. The on such a soil it will thrive and thrive well. The Red Cross is the only world wide recognised organisation which is pledged to prevent disease and to relieve suffering.

As an individual, one may be powerless to do charitable act, in a mall local organisation may be able to do a listle at times, but untold one may be able to do a little at times, but untold good can be done with the small charities if the organisation is a strong one and is wide spread like the Red Cross which has a legal standing. Although the working of its programme is guided by experts the local branches are given full liberty of action in local affairs. If the Red Cross is implanted in this Island the existing local organisations shall not be affected, they shall continue to tions thall not be affected, they shall continue to work as local branches of the Red (tross Society, only there will be a re organisation under the constitution of the Society. In fact the small branches are likely to benefit by this reorganisation and to improve their condition by direct assistance from the headquarters if the turn out of their activities is of a superior nature.

Activities.

Let us enumerate the activities of the peace-time formula of the Red Cross which is the im-provement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering. These activities are:

- only auton of suffering. These activities are:
 Child Welfare work.
 Popular Health Education.
 Public Health Northy and home visiting.
 Relief work in Disasters.
 The supply of comforts to hospitals, and
 Junior Red Cross work in Schools.

In the health-field moniton may be made of the important contribution of certain National So-clettes in connexion with permanent hospitals, to their participation in the campains against turb seer passespaned in the companie against turber, colosis, venereal diseases, cancer, maisria, cpidemics, etc., to their activities in comparion with hopital social service, their dispensaries and clinics, including in particular Child clinics and maternity centres.

Popular education in heal, h has been steadily arried on by the National Societies by various methods. Health lectures are regularly organized under Red Oross auspices, illustrated by films and slides. A system of librarent health education units has been introduced. Red Oross lorries tinted with all the apparatus for film demonstra-tions, magic lantern lectures, rets of portable folding models, loudspeakers, and instructive picture posters are taken to villages which are remote from the railway line.

Health Weeks

Health Weeks and Baby Weeks are organized under the Red Cross suspices. The Indian Red Cross Society is very active in the fi...ld of health

contribution of the National Red Cross The contribution of the National Red Cross Scaleties to the cause of the improvement of health is not confined to the establishments only, or participation in health publicity. The majority of Societies have responsibilities in connexion with the training and enrolment of nurses and they have shown special interest in the silmulation of public health nursing work. In the field of disaster religit the public has come to look more and more towards the Red Cross and to expect the Red Cross to handle disaster situations. The principal influences which have turked public of the American, Belgian, Italian, Japanese and Indian Societies.

The Junior Red Cross is the Children's branch

The Junior Red Cross is the Children's branch of the Red Cross. It is organized through School groups under the guidance of the temphere, and its principal aims are:—

- To develop in the children the spirit and
 Continued up.

Gandhiji's Journey to London -:0:-

London, Bep, 12,

London, Sep. 12,
Mr. Gandbi, interviewed by Router, said he would endeavour to carry out the mandate he had received from the Congress which was embodied in the Karachi resolution. The Hindu-Moslem difficulty was beffing, but he would never despair of arriving at a workable solution. He was prepared to go the whole hog with the Moslems without the slightest reservation. He would sign a blank paper and let the Moslems write in what they considered the truth and he would then fight for it.

Mr. Gandhi stipulated that any demand by the Mr. Gandhi stipulated that any demand by the Moslems must be on behalf of the whole of them. "I say this purposely, because there is a small body—how large I do not know—which is called the Nationalist Mussalmen Party. I cannot be false to that Party". His business was to bring the two parties of Moslems together and underwrite their injust demands. their joint demands

ON THE ROUTE A Peep at Paris

Parir, Sep 12.

Mr. Gandhi had a peep at Paris which he had not seen for forty years when the P. and O. Special passed through the City this morning. The Indian students assembled at the Gate de Lyons and cheered wildly when the special made a brief halt. Movie men vainly pressed the Mahatma to make a talkle. An American an nouncer microphoned a faw ward. manufacture to make a taking. An interioral sur-nouncer microphoned a few words from Mr. Gendhi testifying to the thrill he felt to be in the free atmosphere of one of the world's greatest

"YOU HAVE MILKED ME DRY"

Boulogne, Sep. 12.

Mr. Gandhi sailed at 11.85 a.m. Asked by Reuter if he had anything to say now when be was practically within sight of the shores of England Mr. Gaodhi replied, "You have milked me dry as my favourite goat."

ARRIVAL AT FOLKSTONE

Rousing Reception

Folkstone Sep. 12 at 2 p. m. Though Mr. Gandhi arrived here at 2 p. m. it was raining heavily the vicinity of the harbour was thronged with speciators. The crosh was so great that police precautions were necessary and entrance to the Harbour Station was allowed on'y on production of a special permit.

London, Sap. 12

Mr. Gandhi was met at Folkestone by Mr. F. M Vincent on behalf of the Scoretary of State and the Government and by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapra and was driven off in a motor car. He was given a welcoming cheer by people gathered out ide the dock gates.

Mr. Gandhi arrived in London at 4 p m. and was driven straight to the Friends' Meeting House on Easton Road where an unofficial reception is being held in his honour.

ARRIVAL IN LONDON

London Sep 12 Mr. Gandbi arrived at Euston Road at ten minutes past four this evening.

Continued up.

Continued, practice of service which lies at the basis of the Red Cross ideal, the motto of a Junior being 'I

8. To promote international friendlinese through the exchange of correspond through the exchange of correspondence, letters and albums, between Junior Red Cross member.

The development of the Junior Red Cross member.

The development of the Junior Red Cross work is entirely in the hands of teachers who have to work in close co operation with he health worker. The programms of the Junior Red Cross is very wide and it has developed along the lines best adapted to each country. In Poland thousands of children play the health comes has in the line. children play the health game, that is, they keep charts with the health rules on them and win prizes for the best soure for observing these rules. This health game is being played by children in Ceyion as well, and in soncels in the Kalutara Health Unit area gold and ciliver stars are given as prizes to the winners. In America Junior Red Cross girls form "Little Mothers" Leagues" where Cross girls form "Little Mothers" Langues" where they are taught the elements of mothercraft and they learn how to care for their small brothers and sisters. In the Health centres in the Caylon Health Unit areas also sewing classes are held and "little mothers" are taught mothercraft solted to their needs. In India Juniors make school gardens where they grow flawers and they act health dramss. Tany sing health song, and make posters and models illustrating health matters and they have contributed their mite towards the Cawopur Relief Fand. In the Philippines the Juniors support denial clinios which look after the teeth of school children. In Canada the Juniors collect funds and send to crippled children for treatment. There are 11 million Juniors under the Red Cross banner.

million Juniors under the Red Cross banner.

This banner can very well he heliated in Caylon where there is a line field for work, as many activities of the Red Cross are already in operation. The voluntary all societies need not be afraid of belog swamped by the Red Cross, as the Red Cross programme involves extensive cooperation with the other philanthropic associations—a cooperation which extends from the National Into the International field through the intermediary of the International Red Oross bodies.

The existing voluntary associations may retain The existing voluntary associations may retain their individuality, if they like, and the Red Cross can have its programme of work executed through their agency. —"Times."

Despite the heavy rain and chill of the English autumn Mr. Gandhi was still wearing his loin cloth and shawl when he stepped out of his motorcar at the F-tends' Meeting House on Eusten Boad, his London destination, on conclusion of the two hour drive from Folkestone A crowd of about one thousand awaited his arrival outside. They were almost entirely Indians, many of them wearing their native octume. They gave a small cheer when Mr. Gandhi stepped from his car. On entering the hall for the reception given in his bonour by Indian and B-itish friends, Mr. Gandhi was garlanded with flowers.

To Broadcast To America

Mr Gandhi will broadcast to America at 5 p.m to-morrow but the speech will not be broadcast to the British stations.

RECEPTION AT EUSTON ROAD Further Details London, Sop. 12

The audience at the Friends Mesting House was composed almost equally of British and Indians among whom a number were wearing Gandhi cape. After a patient but expectant wait the whole of the assemblage rose and applended for some moments on the entrance of Mr. Gandhi who was accompanied by Pandis Malaviya, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Marley, Mr. Sastri, Mr Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mira Ban and others. Chaeve were renewed as Mr. Gandhi and Paudit Malaviya were garlanded, Mr, Gandhi saluting, with his hands classed.

The proceedings becan with the always and the saluting with the control of the saluting with the saluting with the saluting the s

The proceedings began with the observance of a short period of silence. Then Mr. Housemen on behalf of his own and Mr. Gandh's countrymen tendered him a welsome, both cordial and grateful. He assured him that there was a growing volume of goodwill towards India in this

ing volume of goodwill towards India in this country.

Mr. Gambli, though he looked well, appeared tired and worn. He delivered his address without emotion and without gesture, the only movement being an occasional turning of his head quietly and deliberately. Mr. Gandhi explained the Congress sime and appealed for the domband semi-starved millions "whom he represented without fear of contradiction," He came on a mission of peace. He and his friends were the without fear of contradiction." He came on a mission of peace. He and his friends were the guests of the English and he hoped when their work was foished they would not be considered to have abused their hospitality.

Mr. Gandhi emphasised that he must conduct himself within the Congress mandate some words o' which left him freedom, but in all other raspects and in all fundamental respects be was unbound.

Mr. Gandhi Emphasised the Congress belief that Mr. Gandhi Emphasised the Congress belief that freedom could only be attained by truth and non-violence and after making a reference to the harm done by resert to violence he said that he would feel he had done his duty if he convinced the British that freedom was to be won through Congress means.

"Set Right Balance Between Britain and India"

and India"

"Fut there is exemething more. There is the settlement between the Government of India and the Congress. That is the secred thing arrived at therein the strivings of that noble Englishman Lond Irwin. I had repeatedly premised him that if it was hursely possible I would come to Londom and as seen as I felt the way was open I have deathed to London."

dashed to London,"

Recommending a study of the Indian question Mr Gandhi resilised the difficulty because the Bil ish were rightly preccupied with Heme affairs. "But I wish it is portible for Englishmen and wemen to realise that the budget will not be honestly belanced unless the balance between Bittain and India is set right."

Concluding Mr. Gardhi saked the andience to work for the fulfilment of his mission, for it would be for the good not only of India but of the whole

would.

Cheers and cries of "Bande Mataram" and
"Gondbiki Jei" broke out sgain as Mr. Gandli
finished and slowly walked from the hall and slood
for a moment in the rain. He was cheered by the

Poplar's Welcome.

Mr. Gandbi then motored to Kingeley Hall where he was welcomed by the Mayor of Poplar and appeared on the balcony and acknowledged the greeting of hundreds awaiting his arriyal.

To Interview Mr Churchill and Lord Rothmere

Interviewed by Reuter Mr. Gandhi stressed his Interviewed by Reuter Mr. Gandhi streaged his desire to remove misonderstandings in Britain and announced his intention of seeking the aid of common friends in order to scoure interviews with Mr. Churchill and Lord Rothermers. He hoped to visit many parts of Eugland and Sectland, particularly Lancashire, which had only to ask that he should go.

Party Leaders do not Attend.

The Premier, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Headerens wrote regretting their inability to attend the reception. —"Hinda."

Printed & published by S. ADCHALINGAM, pesiding at Ayanarkovilady, Van: West, Jeffea, for and en behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalans Sabhai, Jaffea, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai,