

The Hindu 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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36

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In the matter of the estate of the
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of Puttur South

Deceased.

Under and by virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case I shall sell by public auction the under-mentioned properties on Saturday the 3rd October 1931 commencing at 3 p.m. 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 Kanagasabai, on the North by property of Parupatham wife of Veluppillai 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 Thambapulam in extent 19 3/8 lms V C. and bounded on the East by the property of A. Kumarasamy and shareholders, on the North and West by the property of K. Kanagasabai and shareholders and on the South by the property of Nagamuttu Veluppillai and shareholders.
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(H.13 10-1-32)

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(Y. 7. 19-18-1-32)

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, Jaffna, on Monday, the 12th October, 1931, commencing at 4 p.m. to receive the report of the Directors and the statements of accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1931, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

V. M. Veygasun,
Secretary.

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

NOTICE.

Interruption to Traffic

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

District Road Committee's Office,
Jaffna, 17th September 1931

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

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Mis. 3365 14-21

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1931

WHO WANTS TREE-TAX?

THE DEPRESSION IS A BLESSING IN disguise. It has driven people to take stock of things and to devise ways and means to find new sources of income. Jaffna, more than any other part of Ceylon, is faced with a very serious situation. The average Jaffna man is a wage-earner and he makes his living more or less outside Jaffna. He is now finding it impossible to make a living even outside Jaffna. As was pointed out by Mr. Shivapadasundaram in his thoughtful article on "Depression and Drink" which appeared in the last issue of this paper, "the main sources of Jaffna's wealth have been Government Service in Ceylon and the tobacco and cigar industries. Of these, Government service in the FMS is permanently blocked and that in Ceylon at least temporarily. The two industries are failing for want of markets". Mr. Shivapadasundaram 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 South, yet we cannot help feeling that the habits and tastes, especially of the English educated among us, have become highly artificial and life for these has become rather expensive in the sense that they cannot afford to lead such a life. They are not only ruining themselves but also setting a bad example to the ignorant mass. In the matter of

cigarettes, for example, the average Jaffna man would never care for it if he could get a good smoke from a Jaffna cigar. As a matter of fact, in the boutiques in villages, cigarettes are stocked solely for the consumption of the English educated young men and school boys. These who are advocating the boycott of cigarettes 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 ought to know better speak as if a case has been made out for toddy. If 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 Jaffna 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 maneuvering to get cheap drink in palmyrah 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 tree-tax can give him drink without any of the inconveniences of a public tavern. But when his own compound becomes a miniature tavern he 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. The man 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 prohibition, 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. Shivapadasundaram points out, "in these days of depression we ought not to speak as lightly heartily 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. 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 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." They know and they would choose rightly but for the notorious bad example set by the English educated advocates of toddy. We know of no other way of bringing utter ruin to a race which is already on the verge of starvation than by introducing drink into every home. The tree-tax more than any thing else is going to do the greatest harm to Jaffna. If the people of Jaffna 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 introduction of tree-tax at all costs. Otherwise the consequences will prove too serious to be remedied later. It is going to prove a death-blow not only to Local Option but also to all Temperance activities. 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. Somasegaram, B. A. Hon., D. P. Educ., Vice Principal, Victoria College)

II.

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 cause children to go wrong one of the earliest and most important is the conditions in the home.

Poverty in the home is responsible for many a boy becoming a thief, a thief or a hoodlum in the streets. By poverty I mean a state in which the family is unable to find the money for their absolute necessities of food and clothing. Quite a good percentage of boys from these homes naturally begin their career of vice by resorting to petty thefts which may lead them on to greater evils. The streets where the incidence of children crime is greatest are usually found in the poorer and squalid areas in town, the grand Bazaar area in Jaffna 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 stifling room, decency is difficult, delicacy impossible and premature experience with conjugal relations all but unavoidable. Under such conditions an early preoccupation with sexual topics develops very rapidly, and sexual malpractices are not unknown between members of the same household. It has come to my painful notice how these conditions become unavoidable in the homes of many of our brethren, who coming from good homes as they do, have to subsist on a bare pittance near about Rs. 100/ or much less in Colombo or other outstations. The amount they could spare for a house cannot exceed Rs. 20/ or thereabouts and the usual house they could obtain is one with a single 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 multiplies the conditions become appalling. So much of the sexual precocity and delinquent tendencies to be noticed among the young Tamil school boys and even in the youths 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 home for recreation or for relieving friends naturally turns to the streets. While the youngster is a spirited child then he will be apt to give free rein to his natural liveliness the moment he is out of his parents' sight or control. And when the only place of recreation is the street it can be little wonder that the boys, older ones especially, are goaded on to perilous pastimes like gambling, firing, joining together in hoodlums and warring rowdyism.

A second factor which makes boys go wrong in the home is defective family relationship. The stepfather or stepmother is one 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-controlled home and his existence becomes one-sided and incomplete. Thereby he lacks the most natural check against lawless behaviour.

A third factor is defective discipline. Home discipline may be too strict, too lenient or virtually non-existent. Excessive punishment may call for some challenging counter-strokes from the boy—often by flight from the home or by devious mental reactions leading to theft or a dissolute life. I have known many a case in which normal boys sometimes on account of, and often even through fear of, excessive punishment from the parents run away from the home, join dissolute companions and lead a carefree existence—of course till caught by his parents. To him one hour of such crowded bliss was worth days of suffering. Lack of discipline is another important factor in delinquency but a most potent cause is where the child is first petted and then smacked. The boy soon learns to pull the strings of his parents' conflicting humour and has very much his own way. It is not difficult for him to pit the father against the mother and while the plots are wrangling about the course the ship drifts on to disaster.

Another factor is the vicious home. Crime, brawling, bad language, irregular unions 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 series of injustices

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.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Jamal Mahomed, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Mr. G. D. Birla have been invited to attend the Round Table Conference. Mr. Birla is in London, having accompanied Mahatmaji on the "Rajaputana".

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 cuts in their salaries by stopping all athletics and games outside school hours. Thirty 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 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 building 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 Leningrad Universities for Eastern studies recently started new facilities for training broadcasters in native dialects. About 50 students in each University are undergoing training.

Continued.

and indignity that the boy is impelled to seek relief by similar deeds of his own.

The methods by which the home conditions could be improved are obvious and it is not possible to discuss all of them. Poverty leads to crime but this is sometimes a calamity on the noble army of the poor. "Poor and content is rich enough" says Shakespeare and the epigram of the Stoic philosopher Seneca: *Si ad na uram vives, nunquam eris pauper; si ad desiderium, nunquam dives*, which when translated means, he who lives a simple 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 depression and unemployment and deserves the careful notice of every parent. If the homes are incorrigibly vicious, removal to good boarding schools becomes imperative and if the teacher is a fit person he could try his sympathy, love and strong but kind treatment wean the boy from his vicious habits. In all cases the child's needs must be carefully studied. Brutal punishment would prove degrading. Often the teacher by a little tactful discussion can bring the different members of the family to realise the part they have played in the ruin of the child and persuade them to modify such practices. How useful a teacher, a parent or anyone who has the right, intelligent and sympathetic knowledge of the offending children could be, would become obvious. It therefore becomes the obligation of every parent and teacher to learn to study the child critically and sympathetically and do all they can to prevent the social and moral bankruptcy that is fast drifting into our society.

Y 14. 12-11-3-32.

Work of the Junior Red Cross

—O:—
OUTLINE BY DR. HAMID:

AN INTERESTING HISTORY.

"The Work of the Junior Red Cross" was the subject of a broadcast talk by Dr. A. Hamid, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.P.H., (London) Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation, Assistant Hygiene Publicity Officer, and Deputy Director and Hon. Secretary of Junior Red Cross in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.

We have all seen the red cross which is used as a symbol to mark hospitals and ambulances, he said, but few 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 Solferino, where he became an involuntary spectator to a fierce battle between the Austrian and French troops who were engaged in the Italian campaign of Napoleon III. 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 wounds.

The awful experiences he had lived through made such an impression on Dunant that he resolved to rouse public opinion to found a voluntary relief society, a service league, to supplement the regular army medical service. On his return to Switzerland he wrote a pamphlet describing his experiences at Solferino and his plan for founding a voluntary society. He determined to devote his life to the task, and although he was a poor man of no particular influence, he succeeded in enlisting the sympathy of diplomats in various countries, with the result that in 1863 the representatives of all the powers were invited by the Swiss Federal Government to a Diplomatic Conference in Geneva to consider the framing of international rules for the neutralisation of the wounded in war and for the organisation of medical aid; and in 1864 the Geneva Convention was signed which recognised the principle of neutrality of the wounded in war. The Government representatives signed this Convention in a hall which was decorated with Swiss flags. A Swiss flag 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 Switzerland, 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 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 Flag Day and marked the flag 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 1864, a number of Red Cross Societies were formed by different nations in their respective 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 into line with one another, and to encourage the formation of new societies. Owing to the unique neutral position of 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 Bureau which sent food parcels to prisoners of all the combatant nations was run under its auspices.

After the signing of Peace in 1919 Europe was in a pitiful condition. Poland was typhoid-ridden, children were starving in Austria and Germany and the devastated areas of France and Belgium presented a sad picture of misery and poverty. But by that time every Red Cross Society had expanded to meet the pressing needs of war and the leaders of the allied Red Cross Societies decided that Red Cross demobilisation was impossible, as there was relief work to be done, service was to be done, and the Red Cross must do it.

(Continued up.)

A Step Further.

In 1864, Henri Dunant had founded his voluntary aid society to help the sick and suffering on the battle-field; in 1919 Henry Davison 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 members of this League agreed to encourage and promote duly authorised National Red Cross Societies, having as purpose:—

1. The improvement of health,
2. The prevention of diseases, and
3. The mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

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 fact unauthorised.

The first five Red Cross Societies to join the International League 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 League 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.

In Ceylon the peacetime programme is to a great extent, carried out by a network of voluntary associations, but not under the name of the Red Cross. These are Social Service League, Child Welfare League, or Health 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 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 any charitable act, in a small local organisation 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 the 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 work as local branches of the Red Cross Society, only there will be a reorganisation 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 peacetime formula of the Red Cross which is the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering. These activities are:—

1. Child Welfare work.
2. Popular Health Education.
3. Public Health Nursing and home visiting.
4. Relief work in Disasters.
5. The supply of comforts to hospitals, and
6. Junior Red Cross work in Schools.

In the health-field mention may be made of the important contribution of certain National Societies in connexion with permanent hospitals, to their participation in the campaigns against tuberculosis, venereal diseases, cancer, malaria, epidemics, etc., to their activities in connexion with hospital social service, their dispensaries and clinics, including in particular Child clinics and maternity centres.

Popular education in health has been steadily carried on by the National Societies by various methods. Health lectures are regularly organized under Red Cross auspices, illustrated by films and slides. A system of migrant health education units has been introduced. Red Cross lorries fitted with all the apparatus for film demonstrations, magic lantern lectures, sets 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 auspices. The Indian Red Cross Society is very active in the field of health education.

The contribution of the National Red Cross Societies 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 stimulation of public health nursing work. In the field of disaster relief 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 turned public opinion in this direction have been the examples of the American, Bulgarian, Italian, Japanese and Indian Societies.

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

1. To adopt and practice health habits.
2. To develop in the children the spirit and

Continued up.

Gandhiji's Journey to London

London, Sep. 12, Mr. Gandhi, interviewed by Reuter, said he would endeavour to carry out the mandate he had received from the Congress which was embodied in the Karachi resolution. The Hindu-Muslim difficulty was baffling, but he would never despair of arriving at a workable solution. He was always optimistic. 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 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 Muslim League Party. I cannot be false to that Party." His business was to bring the two parties of Moslems together and underwrite their joint demands.

ON THE ROUTE A Peep at Paris

Paris, 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 Gare de Lyons and cheered wildly when the special made a brief halt. Movie men vainly pressed the Mahatma to make a talk. An American announcer microphoned a few words from Mr. Gandhi testifying to the thrill he felt to be in the free atmosphere of one of the world's greatest republics.

"YOU HAVE MILKED ME DRY"

Boulogne, Sep. 12.

Mr. Gandhi sailed at 11.35 a.m. Asked by Reuter if he had anything to say now when he was practically within sight of the shores of England Mr. Gandhi replied, "You have milked me dry as my favourite goat."

ARRIVAL AT FOLKESTONE Rousing Reception

Folkestone Sep. 12

Mr. Gandhi arrived here at 2 p. m. Though it was raining heavily the vicinity of the harbour was thronged with spectators. The crowd was so great that police precautions were necessary and entrance to the Harbour Station was allowed only on production of a special permit.

London, Sep. 12

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

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

ARRIVAL IN LONDON

London Sep 12

Mr. Gandhi 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 serve.'

3. To promote international friendliness through the exchange of correspondence, letters and albums, between Junior Red Cross members.

The development of the Junior Red Cross work is entirely in the hands of teachers who have to work in close co-operation with the health workers. The programme 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 game, that is, they keep charts with the health rules on them and win prizes for the best score for observing these rules. This health game is being played by children in Ceylon as well, and in schools in the Kalutara Health Unit area gold and silver stars are given as prizes to the winners. In America Junior Red Cross girls form "Little Mothers' Leagues" 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 Ceylon Health Unit areas also sewing classes are held and "little mothers" are taught mothercraft suited to their needs. In India Juniors make school gardens where they grow flowers and they act health dramas. They sing health songs, and make posters and models illustrating health matters and they have contributed their mite towards the Cawnpur Relief Fund. In the Philippines the Juniors support dental clinics 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.

This banner gives very well to Ceylon where there is a fine field for work, as many activities of the Red Cross are already in operation. The voluntary aid societies need not be afraid of being swamped by the Red Cross, as the Red Cross programme involves extensive co-operation with the other philanthropic associations—a co-operation which extends from the National level to the International field through the intermediary of the International Red Cross bodies. 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 motor car at the Friends' Meeting House on Euston Road, 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 costume. They gave a small cheer when Mr. Gandhi stepped from his car. On entering the hall for the reception given in his honour by Indian and British 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, Sep. 12

The audience at the Friends Meeting House was composed almost equally of British and Indians among whom a number were wearing Gandhi caps. After a patient but expectant wait the whole of the assemblage rose and applauded for some moments on the entrance of Mr. Gandhi who was accompanied by Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Marley, Mr. Baxi, Mr. Rangsawmy Iyengar, Mira Ben and others. Cheers were renewed as Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya were garlanded, Mr. Gandhi saluting, with his hands clasped.

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

Mr. Gandhi, 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 aims and appealed for the demand semi-starved millions "whom he represented 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 finished they would not be considered to have abused their hospitality.

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

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 resort 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"

"But there is something more. There is the settlement between the Government of India and the Congress. That is the second thing arrived at through the striving of that noble Englishman, Lord Irwin. I had repeatedly promised him that if it was utterly possible I would come to London and as soon as I felt the way was open I have desired to London."

Recommending a study of the Indian question Mr. Gandhi realised the difficulty because the British were rightly preoccupied with Home affairs. "But I wish it is possible for Englishmen and women to realise that the budget will not be honestly balanced unless the balance between Britain and India is set right."

Concluding Mr. Gandhi asked the audience to work for the fulfilment of his mission, for it would be for the good not only of India but of the whole world.

Cheers and cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Gandhiji Jai" broke out again as Mr. Gandhi finished and slowly walked from the hall and stood for a moment in the rain. He was cheered by the crowd outside.

Poplar's Welcome.

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

To Interview Mr Churchill and Lord Rothmere

Interviewed by Reuter Mr. Gandhi stressed his desire to remove misunderstandings in Britain and announced his intention of seeking the aid of common friends in order to secure interviews with Mr. Churchill and Lord Rothmere. He hoped to visit many parts of England and Scotland, particularly Lancashire, which had only to ask that he should go.

Party Leaders do not Attend.

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

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