

# The Famuu Organ.

"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. 25.

(Phone 56)

JAFFNA,

MONDAY

SEPTEMBER 28, 1931. (Registered as a Newspaper.)

AN UNMATCHED EXPRESSION

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

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

THE LARGEST INSURANCE INSTITUTION IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE
Funds of the Company Amount to over Rs. 30,500,00,000 00
The Total Income of the Company Last Year was over Rs 5,700,00,000 00.
A sum over Four times greater than the total Revenue of Ceylon

A WIDE RANGE OF POLICIES ISSUED

Assurance Co. Ltd.

PRICE 5 CTS.

## AGE and EXPERIENCE

COUNT FOR MUCH IN AYURVEDA

Continuous Practice, Study and Research.

Remarkable Cures for Men and Women GONORRHOEA CURE,-Longstanding

1. GONORKHOUSA CURE,—Longstanding and obstinate cases yield to it.

Bot. Re 1, V. P. P. Charge
8 As up to 6 bots.
2 Sy cific for Emissions—Cures, radically

spermatorrhoes and involuntary dis-charges. Box. As. 9, V. P. P. Charge 8 As. up to 12 boxes.

8 HEALING OINTMENT — Sure cure tor all ulcers, veneral and otherwise.

Bot. As. S. V. P. P. charge As. S. up to 6 bots, ASOKAGHRITA.—Cures irregular, pain.

ASOKAGHRITA.—Oures irregular, painful, scarty, or excessive menstruation and allied functional troubles.

Bot. Re. 1, V. P. P. Charge S. As. up to 2 bots, 5 SURUMARA THILA.— External for males for new life Bot Re 1 V. P. P. Charge S. As. up to 6 bots, 8 As. up to 6 bots, 8 As. up to 6 bots, 8 As. up to 6 bots, 9 SUBBAROY, AYURVEDIO PHARMACY, AYURVEDIO PHARMACY, Sri Venkatesa Perumal Sannadhi, Tanjore.

(Y. 5. 27—26—11—31.)

# Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ctd.

Established 1897

Assets exceed

Rs. 3,800,000

BONUS VEAR

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,

Chief Agent for Ceylon,

No. 2, Canal Row, Fort,

COLOMBO

BOMBAY. H. 4. 30-12-31

Star & Morgan

Tiles.

These and 14" inch Gauge Per-

fect Model Tiles are famous for

large covering capacity, good fitting,

strength and polish. They absorb

least amount of water and dry

AVAILABLE AT

MANGALORE TILE AGENCY.

Jaffna:- M. Rajendra Mooper,

Point Pedro: M Namasivayam,

Trincomalie: S. Chinniah,

Bankshall Street.

Market Square,

Green Road.

very quickly.

Head Office

Empire of India Life Building

# AN Opportunity TO BUYERS.

JUST RECEIVED A LIMITED NUMBER OF OUR FAMOUS

MODEL VIOLINS.

PRICES SPECIALLY REDUCED TO MEET THE

HIS MASTERS' VOICE

Jaffna Apothecaries & Co., Stockists of Harmoniums,

Main Street, Jaffna.

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

R. Papyah.

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

(Adjoining Kilner College) Vannarponnai, Jaffca

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.

Orcokes, Cylinderical, Bifocal and other lenses and Frames of different kinds in stock:

Consultation 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 3 p.m. to 5 p. m Y. 14, 12—11-3-32.

Bonuses are declared annually—

For 1930 Rs 26/ per Rs 1000/ assured (Whole life policies)

FULL PARTICULARS CAN BE "HAD ON APPLICATION

K. Chornalingam, H. Ratnasapapathy.

Inspector for North Ceylon, Manipay.

PRINCIPAL AGENTS FOR CEYLON:
Pelmage Forsyth & Co Itd., P. O. Box 45, Colombo.

(Y. 10. 16 to 31 12 31)

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7808.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Veeragattipillal Chinnish of Pulo'y East

P. Veeragattipillal SenathiR-jab of Pololy

East

Vs.

Petitioner.

Vecregatifpiliai Ponnish of do
Mappanar Velupiliai and wife
Wallipilisi of do
Paramu Arambu and wife
Sivapackiam of do
Annapooranam daughter of Veeragatifpiliai
of do
Annapooranam daughter of Veeragatifpiliai
of do
Chinnapilial widow of Ohinnish of do
Chinnapilial widow of Veeragatifpilia of do
the 6 h and 7th Defendanta are minore
by their guardian ad litem the 1st
Respondents.

NOTICE.

The Prudential

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 Mardspam" Hospital Road, Jaffus, 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. Veyagasun,

Secretary. Jaffna,

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

Respondents.
This matter ocming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour, E quire, District Judge, Jiffar, on July I, 1931, in the presence of Mr. K. Muttekumaru, Prector, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read;
It is ordered that the lat Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 6 h and 7th Respondents and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court and shew sufficient canes to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on or before September 36, 1931.

August 26 1931. O 272 24 & 28.

# The Continental Provident Insurance Society Ltd. MADURA

Wanted a Manager to organise and control Agencies and Branch Salary Offices throughout Ceylon. 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.

(Mis. 850, 27-28/9/81)

(H.13 10-1-32

Kayts:-Karampan

STAINER & STRADIVARIUS

DEMAND OF THE DAY.

B AGENTS FOR :-

TAMIL RECORDS & GRAMAPHONES.

Gramaphones etc.

# Che bindu Organ.

# C-16 3/20

JAFFNA, MONDAY SEPTEMBER 28, 1931

## LIBRARIES AND DEMOCRACY

DEMOCRACY IS A FORM OF GOVERNment in which the sovereign power resides in the people as a whole Every adult member of a State cannot directly take part in its affairs and therefore representatives are elected to transact business on behalf of the people if the people should only be present at the time of election and elect one or other candidate as their representative and take no further interest in the government of the country, until the next election comes such a government connot be called a democracy. The political power will then pass into the hands of a few who may use it for their own aggrandisement. In all experienced democracies the chief problem was to make the sovereign power of the people real rather than nominal For this purpose the citizens of a democratic state should be not only competent to take part in governmental affairs but also be able to judge and critically examine what is happening at the headquarters of the Government.

The education imparted in the schools is not sufficient to create the body of citizens who will make democratic government real and not nominal and this purpose can be successfully achieved by providing the people with opportunities of perpetual self-education. L braries are an excellent agency for such self education They serve as a sort of continuation schools for the benefit of those who finish their school carreer in early life and whose literacy and culture have to be further nurtured by external means. It is a matter of common knowledge that many people who are regarded as literates relapse 10to illiteracy and ignorance for lack of opportunities for reading and improvement. Thus the money spent on the education of such people amounts to a waste. Libraries can be of great use in making the money spent on education fructify to the benefit of the state.

The importance of libraries as a means of mass education is realised in all countries which are enjoying a system of democratic government. They all make considerable effort to open libraries and to popularise reading among the people. The Government of Mexico has a Department of Libraries added to its Ministry of Education. This department has established not less than 2,700 libraries. Democratic government was established in Czecho-Slovakia only after the war. One of the first acts of this Government was to place on the Statute Book an all-comprehensive Public Library Act whereby it provided for the establishment of a well-conducted library in every commune with a population of 400 or over. Poland is now preparing a similar Public Library Act to popularise libraries among its people. In the neighbouring continent, India, Library Movement has made rapid strides. The Madras Local Boards Act and District Municipalities Act provide for the maintenance of libraries. A Public Library Bill is soon to be introduceed in the Madras Legislative Council to make liberal and systematic provision for estab'ishing libraries in every town and village in that Presidency When these countries

are making such great efforts to open libraries for the benefit of the people, it is a matter for regret that the people of Ceylon do not still realise the value of libraries as an agency for adult education.

Ceylon is perhaps the only country in the East which is having universal franchise. An ignorant democracy is a positive danger. It cannot function successfully and it is the duty of the new ministry to tackle the problem of opening libraries in every part of the country. Education vote for the next year has been increased. We hope a portion of the increased vote will be devoted for the establishment and maintenance of libraries.

### Mahatma Gandhi's 63rd Birthday

CELEBRATION IN JAFFNA.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Youth Congress, Jeffca, held on Thursday the 24th instant at 5 p.m., it was resolved to celebrate Mx-hatma Gandbi's 63rd birthday on October 2.

# Beedies worth Rs. 3000.

SMUGGLERS BROUGHT TO BOOK.

30 bundles of besides worth Rs. 3000 were seized by the Custome Preventive Officer, on an Iudian fishing boat near Velvetiturai.

It appears that at midnight on Tuesday last the Preventive Officer espied an Indian fishing boat and gave chase to it and finally captured the boat. The smugglers were five men of Valvettitural.

# Rogue Elephant at Iranamadu.

FREE LICENCE FOR DESTRUCTION.

It is feared by people that a regue elephant, which is said to be deaf, roams about the Iranamadu tank area, the main chance',

DriAra tank and Killnochebi.

The Government Agent, J. ffcs, has notified in the latest Grzette that he is prepared to issue licences free of stemp duty for the destruction of that animal.

## The Mathakal Beach

NO SAND OR STONE TO BE REMOVED

That part of the sea shore adjacent to the viliage of Math-kalin Valikamam Weet has been preclaimed by the Governor as an erea from or over which no sand, stone, coral, or other substance shall be removed as from Ostober 1, 1931

# A New Organisation.

NORTH CEYLON NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

· INAUGURATION ON OCTOBER 2

A new association known as the North Ceylon Notional Association will be in ugurated on Friday, 2nd October 1931

This was decided upon at a meeting of the Jaffaa Boycott Committee, as the result of the need felt for a progressive All Jaffaa organisation.

The ctjects of the association will be: to educate the people and create sound public opinion on all matters of national importance; to stand for and toster purity in public life; to advice and carry out a plan for the economic reconstruction of the dountry, to work for the amily and unity among the various races of the Island; to organise the people to combat all forces that militate against national progress; to direct the activities of the people towards the realization of a solf-governing Ocylonose Nation.

#### Letter To The Editor.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE CHAIRMAN, URBAN COUNCIL, JAFFNA

Sir,

On behalf of the owners of the paddy fields at Pommaively I beg to bring to your notice the following:

- (1) In spite of the fact that the owners of the neighbouring paddy fields called Paraicheriveli are exempted from rates we are made to pay heavy rates in spite of all our petitions to you Sir for which we have received no reply
- (2) A Moor butcher has established a sheepfold in the middle of our fields. It is hardly possible to prevent the cattle from straying into the fields and damaging the crops unless every one of us are lynx-eyed Secondly we wonder whether you have given a license for the butcher to slaughter the cattle and cut the meat in the dirty sheds in the fold. If not, why have the officers of the Council not stopped such practice and prosecuted the offender? The fold is a nuisance to the fields and should be removed from the place immediately.
- (3) The Contractors have brought sand from the nearest spot on the seashore and used them to extend on both sides the road passing through the fields. Moreover they have cut the soil from the fields themselves without any right to do so, even after that fields have been ploughed and sown In these days when farming does not pay do the authorities consider that this sea sand is useful to the fields? In our opinion, Sir, this sand will spoil our harvest for the next few years and should be removed forthwith.

If we are not given immediate relief on the above points we would be compelled to abandon the cultivation of the fields as they would be a dead loss to us. Dear Editor, we hope you will wield your powerful pen on our behalf and get these wrongs redressed.

I am S'r, Yours sincerely, K PERAMPALAM

Vannarponnai, 26-9-81

# "Voluntary Poverty."

GANDHIJI'S "MESSAGE TO THE WORLD."

London, Sept 23rd.

Mr. Gandhi today deliverd a speech embodying his "Message to the World" at a meeting organized by the Franciscan Saudy Oircle at the Guild House, Victoria.

The subject was "Voluntary Poverty,"

Miss Maude Royden presided and introduced Mr. Gandhi as the greatest living prophet of voluntary poverty.

Mr. Gandhi received a great ovation from the very large audience. He explained that he adopted voluntary poverty when he decided to enter politice, as he wanted to remain untouched by the immoralities of notruth in ordinary politics. His politics had a spiritual basis and he regarded his speech that evening as being as much a part of his mission as the work of the Round Table Conference.

The justification for voluntary poverty was that wealth for all was impossible. All could share non possession, and the less one possessed the less one desired.

Mr. Gaudhi said he did not preach voluntary poverty to people who suffered from involuntary poverty, but the grave national conomic problem could more easily be solved if those who had wealth were willing to adopt voluntary poverty.

Mr Gandbi prayed at the usual hour, bis personal staff chantleg. The [audience then sang "Lead Kindly Light."

At the conclusion a collection was taken up as a birthday present to Mr. Gandhi —"Times"

# News & Notes.

-:0--

An Advocate should not accept a fee of less than Ks 10/50 is the answer to a question relating to professional etiquette put to the General Council of Advocates.

The Aga Khan and Mahatma Gandhi met at the Ritz Hotel on the 23rd night, at the former's invitation, to have an "informal chat". Mahatma subsquently said: "We discussed our differences and it was a very friendly conversation".

The title of Kavisarvabhowma (World Poet or King of Poets) was conferred upon Dr Rabindranath Tegore by the Board of Sanskrit Studies, Calcutta, at a special convocation held at the Sanskrit College last week.

That the Law College must be situated in Colombo, no matter where the Ceylon University may ultimately be, was the opinion of the Ceylon Law Students' Union, expressed in a resolution passed at a meeting held on the 25th instant-

The House of Commons by 297 votes to 238 passed the Second Reading of the Finance Bill. The Labour Party opposed the Bill on the grounds that it inflicted disproportionate hardships on those least able to bear the new taxes.

An association for Buddhist wemen, known as "The Buddha Kantha Samajaya" was inaugurated on Saturday in Colombo "for the purpose of taking part in activities conducive to the progress of religion and nationalism".

Mahatma Gandhi visited the Ex-Viceroy, Lord Irwin, on Friday, at the latter's home at Eaton Square. The two were together for two hours and 20 minutes. Gandhiji said afterwards "We had a friendly conversation. Yes, very friendly." He wore his loin cloth and sandals.

According to the calculation of experts of the Faculty of Paris, a healthy man with a normal appetite who reaches the age of 70 bas caten about 700 times his own weight. They have estimated that in his span of 70 years the average man of 10 stone will eat 13 tons of bread. 15 tons of vegetables, seven tons of meet, seven tons of fruit, 1,600 lbs. of sweets and sugar, and will drink 15 000 quarts of milk and 20,000 quarts of beer or other liquids.

Reassuring account of Mahatma Gandhi's health is given by Dr. C. E. Muthu, who examined him last week. Dr. Muthu who had examined Gandhiji about four years ago, said that on the present occasion he was struck by the improvement which Gandhiji's condition showed in every respect. At the previous examination his blood pressure was high, but his condition in this respect was now much better. His heart was well, and regular. Gandhiji leoked fatter, and his condition, both mentally and physically, was first class

Interviewed by "The Daily Herald" with regard to the wift of her mother Lady Slade, who had bequeathed all her property valued at £10,000 to ber daughter, Mrs. Vernon without mentioning Miss Slade (Mira Bai) the latter said that the omission was by her own request. Many years ago, when she first became a disciple of Mr. Gandhi she took a vow of celibacy and non-possession and therefore the inheritance of worldly wealth would be contrary to her code of living. She emphatically denied the runnear that she had cut off or had been discouned by her parents or relatives.

## Why Boys go Wrong.

(By S. U. Somasegaram, B A. Hons, Dip. Educ, Vice Principal, Victoria College.) 111.

CONDITIONS OUTSIDE THE HOME.

When a boy goes wrong it is often a common thing to put the blame on the parents and the training in the home but very often the chief (solors that contribute to the may be the condi delinquency of the child tions that prevail outside the Home An old teacher of mine who was a backelor at that time once remarked to me in a corfi len-tial mood "I besitate to enter the field of matrimony because if I get any children I wonder how on earth it is possible to keep them free from the very bad influences that they would come into contact with in society." Things are not so had as that but yet it is bad enough and it is surprising many young men are able to pass through their student life and reach manhood unsspite of the bad conditions eathed in prevail. Dr. Nairu in his book "The Mixed Sobool" remarks that 90 persons of the conversation that takes place among school boys not under their parents' or masters' eye is on the forbidden subject of eex and the misguided and often deliberately perverted informa tion which many school boys possess on this subject is semetimes shocking.

Of all the explanations offered for the wrong doing of a particular child the commonest is the influence of bad companions. Each boy's mother blames some other mother's son. This excuse cannot be too hastily accepted. The schoolboy is by instinct a gregarious an'mal and is always found in gangs. Whether the gang is ocm posed of classmates or boys coming from the same village or neighbourhood, it is noticed that there is always one or more boys, who, having been already spoils themselves, acti-vely encourage and incite their unsophisticaled companions to similar acts of vice and wrong doing. It is these boys that become the sore spots of the gang and contaminate the whole group These boys become a prob'em to teachers and parents and it is impossib e to say what exactly could be done with such Often this particular boy may be the son of a headman or the most influential person! in the village and the problem benomes still more acute. Segregation of such active offenders and social estrecism is the best punishment but very often they do not of practical within the realm The ideal Principal or School Manager would weed out such pupils from the Echool tut some people would consider it an injustice to the individual popil.

The avil influence of adult companions is much more usual than that of children of the same ege. It is often a puzze how young growing boys bee: me captives in the of adult companions with perverted mentalities and wicked designs. It is equally surprising how, many a respectable citizen tolerates and often consciously connives at such evil companionships, of course when it is somebody else's child. The chief antidote for such poisons that exist in our society is the developing of a strong sense of social responsibility among the people. If every true citizen is determined to set his teeth against all forms of evil wherever they appear it will be possible to combat the pernicious influences of such evil companionships that may be formed in the streets and in schools.

A second antidote against such evil influences is the developing in the character of every young boy a strong sense of dignity and fearlessness. Most, if not all boys, have a fairly correct idea of what is right and what is wrong but even with this knowledge many boys go wrong simply because they do not have the airength of heart to resist evil. Our schools have not paid sufficient attention to this aspect of training the will geous heart among the scholars. A second reason is, that parents and teachers have done so little to deserve the sincere respect and confidence of the young pupil that very often the boy prefers to succumb to the dominating influence of the evil companions than to get the resistance of his parent or teacher to combat such cell influences. The parents and teachers are so unsympathetic and even with such deterrent punishments that the young boy keeps his difficulties to himself. The nets of his evil companions grow stronger and stronger round him and soon he becomes so emmsshed that he cannot but defy his garents, teachers and guardians and he has the slightest dereliction from goodness Continued up.

Penalty for Violence.

PIRAMPATTAI TO PAY RS 3400 TO GOVT

The male inhabitants of the village, Pirampattai of Chankanai shall have to pay to the Government Rs 3400 -- 29 being cost of the punitive police, quartered in the village as a result of the display of vio-lence by the Chancas over the cremation of a Nalava man.

It will be remembered that a punitive police consisting of a sergeant and six consta bes were quartered there from August 15,

The Governor's order published to the

It is hereby notified by the Governor thet the said sum of Rupees Three Thousand Four Hundred and Cents Twenty nine being the whole of the amount certified as aforesaid shall be a charge payable by every male inhabitant above the age of 18 years, who either resides or possesses immovable pro perty in the district of Pirampattal ...... and that this order shall be enforced on or before the 15th day of November 1931, and that the said charge shall be collected by the Government Agent, Northern Province

#### Continued.

no other alternatives but to save his sense of dignity by priding bimself in his de inquency. If parents and teachers adopt a more common ase and sympathetic attitude towards the children and create in the young child a conviction that he could find in his parent or teacher an unfailing and sympathetic friend, one to whom he could confide all his troub es and one on whom he could depend for as-sistance under any emergency, then only and d most of our young and promising through their student life and develop into the hopes of our country in spite of all the evil influences of society.

Other influences outside the home which make children go wrong are the allurements that scolety offers to them. The cinems, the tea shop where hooligans gather, night festivals in temples and nautoh parties offer the young boy a fascination all their own. The child loves remance and if he does not obtain satisfaction by normal channels he seeks to obtain the same by subterfuge, hardly realis ing at the start into what difficulties such actions would ultimately land him.

Many parents and teachers believe that jawing to the school boy is the only method they could adopt to wear a boy from his evil habits. To lecture the misguided weaking and then do no more, to appeal to him to 'give up those who do him no good' without removing him from their dominance, cr simply to shut him up indoors during out of sehool hours and so deprive him of all recreation, good as well as harmful-such a course, though often the sole refuge of a harassed parent or teacher is usually unavailing and frequently unfair. His comrades by jeers and solicitations will make it hard for him to throw them over. The harsh treatment is likely to provoke deceit, resentment and even flight The only effective step is to take the child to places where his old acquaintances can neither expect nor oblige him to renew their perilous acquaintance.

The ideal way to combat the influence bad companions is to provide the boy with better ones. A well organised school with a high moral tone, some juvenile club or organisation under the strong and kindly supervision of some trusty and exemplary adult, a socut troop with a noble and selfsacrific og Scoutmaster radiating his kindly and good irilience on the young sou's around him, these sions could provide him wi h at a opportunity of learning a disper respect for himself, a desire for worthier and more legitimate passimes and a courageousness that would enable him to dely evil in any form and never compromise with the Davit. How far our schools and teachers have failed to provide these necessary opportunities for character training to the children of our land it is not necessary to describe. At progressive countries have considered this, one of their primary duties. The depression and the consequent unemployment and suffering in the country, it is not necessary to reiterate, will bring a host of moral evils in its train and every citizen who loves his county shou d and every cit 23n who loves his county should not spare any effort to provide cur young shildren with the necessary facilities and training to tide over their dangers and difficulties and grow up into self respecting and useful citizens. Gandhiji in Lancashire.

INDIAN BOYCOTT THE LAST STRAW.

(Lancashire), Saturday.

Mabatma Gardhi had an early morning walk at the Spring Vale garden suburb of Darwin during which he met a number of operatives.

Mr. Gandhi subsequently received four weavers from a mill in she immediate vicinity.

They explained that their problem was to retain a decent standard of living and high quality of workman-hip in the face of the keenest competition from the East. The Indian boycott had come as the last straw.

MR. GANDHI EXPLAINS.

Epring Vale Saturday.

Mr. Gandhi explained to Lauceshire weavers that Congress attitude was not directed against Britain since the Delbi agreement, but he favoured home industries against both Britain and Japan. Mr Gandhi said that if England and India would work in friendly partnership instead of drifting apart he would favour Lancathire for cloth that could not yet be produced in It dia.

### Federal Structure Committee, -:0:-

LORD PEEL AS CHAIRMAN OF FINANCIAL SUB COMMITTEE.

RUGBY, Friday,

A general discussion on the distribution of financial resources under the proposed new Indian constitution was conouded in the Federal Structure Committee to day.

The sub-Committee consisting of twelve nembers to consider and report upon "the general principles on which the Federal resources and obligations of India should be apportioned between the Federation, the British Indian units jointly and severally and the State units' was set up under the chairman ship of Lord Peel.

The meetings of the full Committee will be suspended next week while the sub Con-Obsirman, Lord Sankey, will prepare a draft report on the work already done.

The important communal question will again come so the front next week for on Monday the Minorities Committee of which the Prime Minister is Chairman will resume

## Interview with Charlie Chaplin.

London, Sep. 22.

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed outside Dr. Katia's house at Canning town, E at London, where Mr. Gandhi had an hour's interview with Mr. Charlie Chaplin

Mr. Gandhi's car, surrounded by chi dren, ad difficulty in reaching its destination and ter arrival Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Chaplin after arrival appeared at the upper wiedow and acknow-ledged the cheers of the orawd, among whom a man holding up a large packet of sait in tended as a gift to Mr. Gandhi was promi-

The excitement was recewed as the two leading figures left.

Suspension of Traffic Rules.

FACILITIES FOR GANDRIJI'S TRAVELLING

LONDON, Sept. 19

It Simia authorities were willing to sus-pend traffic rules to permit Gandh ja to use his oar while there, authorities in London have been equally solicitous about extending facilities to him and have granted him exemp tion from the usual traffic harassing.

This has been done by sending a Police Oar along with Gandbij's, which carries a special bell, the ringing of which entities the driver to pass along the wrong side of the road when he chose to do so

The exemption has been found reassary because, on his way from Kingsley Hall to St. James Palace, Gandhiji has been often held up by treffic jams. —F. P. J. held up by troffic jams.

Alleged False Information to Police.

JOURNALIST ON TRIAL

The case in which Mr. O N Devarajan of Manipay, late Editor of the "Ceylon Patriot," stands charged by the Superintendent of Police, Northern Province, with having given false information to the Police with regard to the death of Mrs. Rajasingham of Navaly was taken up for bearing on last Tuesday b de S Jayaratue, Police Magistrate, Jaffua.

The false information which Mr Dava Rajan is alleged to have given is contained in the following statements:—(1) "There is a woman who said first that patient orylog and ye ling after drinking some mixture given by Mr Rejastingham, but now she denies any knowledge of it, owing to influence brought on her by Mr. Rajasinghem." (2) "Though the deceased belonged to a respectable family, he left her in the Pappers." Ward, and went away. The in the Pappers' Ward and went away. The House Surgeon, Dr Samuel, being a relation of Mr R jasingbom, saw the patient later of Mr R jasinghom, and and sent a setter to Mr. R justingham, saying and so be reglected that it was a serious care, not to be negle tike that That night the patient died in the Hospital All these things show the wanton neglect of Rejesingham and a treat-ment which no bushard would give in that condition "

Forty Witnesses

Ten witnesses.

Ten witnesses are cited for the prosecution, including two Government Medical Officers, an Inspector of Police, the Police Sergeant who conducted the inquiry and two Police Vidbans Witnesses for the defence are thirty in number and include an Advocate, a Justice of the Peace, a Dostry wo Clergym n and two Principals of Colleges.

Dr C. Sabapathy D. M C. I fica, who gave evidence said that the patient died of double prenmonia which was due to natural

Dr E T Samus!, House Surgeon, said that in his opicion death was due to natural causes. He considered it possible that preumonia could be caused by an assault.

Further hearing was postponed till

"Washing Dirty Linen"

DHOBY CHARGED WITH GIVING FALSE INFRMATION.

The case came up before Mr. M. F de F. Jaysratne, Police Magistrate of J flos, in which Sicoathemby Visuvalingem, of Puloly East, charged Vairaven, a dboby, with having given false information Mr. T. R. Nallish, instructed by Mr. R. R. Nallish, appeared for the complainant, the Vidhan, while Mr. G. G. Pornembalam, instructed by Mr. S. G G. Pornembalam, instructed by Mr. S. Sivaprakasem, appeared for the defence.

Sivaprakass m, appeared for the deferce,

! Mr. Nallish, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that troubles had arisen between the
dhobies and barbers in Pulcly. The former refused
to wash for the barbers, and the barbers retailated by refusing to abave the shobies. The
dhobies tried to implicate the barbers in a case
and the accused charged a barber and another
with assault and robbery. When the Maniagar
found that the case was false, he ordered the
Vidhan to charge the accused.

Mr. Ponnambalaw, in defence, said that the

Vidhan to charge the accused.

Mr. Ponnambalam, in defence, said that the case would involve the washing of a good deal of dirty lices in Court, not of the dhoties and the barbers, but of their Veillals superiors. The previous cause had not been fully inquired into by the Point Pedro Magistrate and the Magistrate did not comment on the case when the accured was discharged. discharged.

ot comment of the case, Minnathamby Visuvalingam, Police Vidaan of Puloly East, stated under cross-examination that he had made inquiries into the complains. The complainant's story and the witness's corroboreted each other. From the result of his inquiry be felt it was not false. He took the accused and the witness to the Manlagar. He took another witness the following day. He also corroborated the story of the complainant. The Manlagar conducted the inquiry and took down the statement. It was not a turprise to him when the Manlagar saked him to charge the complainant in the case with having your false foformation. The Villaga Committee the him when the first day of the trial, the Kacheberi Mudaliyar. On the first day of the trial, the Kacheberi Mudaliyar. On the first day of the trial, the Kacheberi Mudaliyar. The Manlagars were not subserver Mudaliyar. The Manlagars were not subserver Mudaliyar. The Manlagars were not subserver to the Kacheberi Mudaliyar.

Asked how he managed to rotin consel for

to the Kachcheri Mudaliyar.

Asked how he maneged to retain counsel for the prosecution, witness, who had said that he was paid Rs. 25 a month, stated that, as he was arked to see that that case anded in a conviction, he was prepared to spend. In other cases he had instituted, he had not reisined counsel. The Rachcheri Mudaliyar had not retained counsel for him. During the troubles between the dhobies and the barbers, a relation of the Rachcheri Mudaliyar named Thambo brought a dhoby from Jaffna to wesh for the barbers.

The case was postpoued,

## **Budget Proposals** REPORT OF BOARD OF MINISTERS

The following is the report of the Board of Ministers submitted to the State Council :-

The Board of Ministers present to the State Conneil the Annual Appropriation Bill for the financial year 1931 52 and lays before the Council the annual estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year.

Estimates of Revenue—The revenue for the year is estimated at Bs 87 875 000. The revised estimate for the current financial year (1930 B1) is Rs 91 000,000 (exclusive of recoveries from the is Rs 91 000,000 (exclusive of recoveries from the 1929 loan). The expected decrease of Rs 3 825 000 is mainly due to the repeal of the expert duties on coconut products and subber and to anticipation of a continued falling (ff. of receipts under arrace and toddy. In the present state of the me-industries of the Island it would be unsafa expect a larger yield under any of the heads a sub-heads of the estimates of revenue than that assumed for budget purposes.

Estimates of Expenditure -The total estimated expenditure amounts to Rs 104 249 039, of which sum Rs. 82,811,110 is provided for in the Annual Appropriation Bill and Rs. 21,487,919 in various laws already in force. The total estimated expenditure is less than the original estimate of penditure is less than the original estimate of expenditure for 1930 31 by Rs 9,567,156, but exceeds the revised estimate of expenditure for 1980 31 by Rs. 2,249,029. This revised estimate assumes the normal "saving," on personal

## Recurrent Expenditure.

Recurrent Expenditure.

The recurrent expenditure for which the Estimates provide amount to B. 100 127,281 and of this sum Rs. 42 427,171 is required to meet expenditure class find under "Personal emoloments," the greater perileo of which is on second of the permanent pensionable establishments of the various departments which are not succeptible of large sudden reduction. The Board recognises that a progressive reduction of the pensionable establishments of the Island is essential to financial stability and it believes that the Ministers and Executive Committees and Officers of State responsible for the administration of services are alive to the necessity of servicinising every vecancy as it occurs from the point of view. every vscancy as it occurs from the point of view the permanet or temporary suppression of vacant post which it is not absolutely nece. say to fill is a matter of supreme importance. It will be seen from the information contained in the Estimates that provision for numerous vacant posts has been omitted on the grounds that it will be possible to leave them unfilled.

The Board finds itself under an obligation to include in the Estimates sums smoonting in all to Rs. 20,682,519, i.e., about one fifth of the total recurrent expenditure, on account of the public debt and of pensions of officers of Gov-ernment who have retired These are commit ments which cannot be reduced by any action of the Board.

The Health a d Education services account for approximately one fourth of the total recurrent expenditure and for approximately 29 per cent, of the expenditure on "Personal smoluments."

The estimate of expenditure on the maintenance cervices rendered by the Public Works Department has been reduced by nearly Rs. 2,470,000 below the estimate for 1980 31, but these services still absorb Rs. 6,389,309 out of the total estimated

The estimate of Special and Extraordinary rne estimate or opecial and Extraordinary expenditure has been kept down to the low figure of Rs. 4.121,748 Extraordinary works under Colombo Port Commission and Public Works Extraordinary account for three quarters of this sum. The Board has restricted new works to the barest necessities. It recognises that this most inevitably retard the development of the Island reduce the volume of employment effered by Government, but a policy of restriction of works is imposed on the Board by the exigen cies of the existing financial situation.

#### "Loan Works,"

The estimates include under Head 74 'Loan Works' provision for an expenditure of B. 222,000 to enable various capital services on account of the Colombo Electricity Supply and the maintenance of the partially constructed Hydro-Electric Works to be continued pending the raising of a new loan to meet the cost of electrical undertakings which are to be shareed to carried. undertakings which are to be charged to capital account. This sum of Rs. 222,000 is included in account. This sum of Rs. 222,000 is included in the Appropriation Bill in order to give legal sanc-tion to expenditure which it would otherwise be impossible to incur nutil the new loan had been sanctioned and raised. As it is not intended that this sum shall be a final charge on the revenue of the year it is not included in the total estimated expenditure mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Having regard to the decision of the State ouncil on the supplementary estimate of Re0,000 presented by the Board of Ministers in all last to meet the cost of leave and other July last to meet the cost of leave and other passages for public officers, the Board has inserted a reduced sum of Rs. 300 000 (instead of Rs. 400,000) under Head 26, sub head 4, Passages of officers, their wives and families, etc." This sum is the estimated sont of the service on the supposition that the period of duty qualifying for the grant of a full leave passage will be increased from 4 years to 5 years. The Board, acting in secretance with the provisions of Article 37 of the Ocylon (diate Council) [Order-in-council, 1981,

quested Hir Excellency the Governor to sane tion the presentation to the Council of this reduced vote. His Excellency gave his sanction, but explained to the Board that he did so in view of the Board's corporate responsibility to the State Council for the Annual Appropriation Bill as laid down in Article 69 of the Order in Council. His Excellency also expressly reserved his own complete likesty of exiting large states. plete liberty of action in accordance with the Constitution pending the result of a report on the subject already sent by His Excellency to the Scoretary of State. The Board has also inserted a reduced sum of Rs. 200,000 (instead of Rs. 520,000) under Head 26, sub head 5, Holiday warrants with the intention that as from the 1st of October officers eligible for a grant of holiday warrants should be allowed one set each year instead of three. The Governor granted sanction for this reduced provision, subject to the same reversion as in the case of the estimate for

Loan Funds .- The projected expenditure under the funds already raised under the 1921 and 1929 loans is shown in Appendices 1 and 2 of the cationates. Some re-adjustment of the services rovided for in the schedule to the 1929 Loan bedinance is proposed to the Council in a resolution under that Ordinance wich appears on the ladge of the Day. Order of the Dar.

#### Electricity Supply.

Colombo Electricity Supply.-The revenue and expenditure of the Colombo Electricity Supply form the subject of a separate budget which appears as Appendix 5 of the E-timates. The legal appropriation of the revenue of this Under taking to working expenditure, depreciation, interest, etc., will be affected by means of a Schedule to the annual appropriation The estimated interest on capital net profit, amounting together to approximately Re. 616 000, are carried to the general revenue of

Railway Estimates. The estimates of the Railway Department also form the sotject of a separate budget laid before the Council with the annual Appropriation Bill and the appropriation of the railway revenue to its legitimate objects is effected by a separate schedule to the annual Appropriation Bill. The estimated net revenue a the railway is insufficient to meet the from the railway is insufficient to meet the whole of the interest on capital due to the general re-venue, notwithstanding the face that the sum to be set apart for depreciation has been reduced from 7½ per cent, of total earnings to 5 per cent, The shortage is estimated at approximately Bs 2 445,000, and this deficit will have to be added to the definits of 1929 30 and 1930 31. The accumulated shortage of railway revenue as at the end of the forthcoming financial year is estimated at approximately Rs. 7,000,000. It is impossible now when, if ever, the railway will be able to pay this debt.

#### Estimated Deficit.

The Estimated D. ficit. -The excess of estimated expenditure o er estimated revenue (excluding Be. 222,000 to be charged to the new loan account) stands at Be. 16,574,029. It has been quite im-possible for the Board within the short time that possible for he board winni the short line that has elapsed since it came into effice to formulate definite plains which, in spite of the sudden re doction of the 1.land's revenue, will secure a balanced budget for the forthcoming year. If the chimate of revenue for 1981 32 is resilised in full, the revenue will have fallen by over Rs. 20,000,000 since the financial year 1928-29 The actual expeditions in that were war. Br. 195 800 000 conditions the financial year 1928-29 The actual expeditions in that were war. penditure in that year was Rs 125,896,934 as compared with an estimated expenditure for the coming financial year of Rs. 104,249,029. While the estimated expenditure for the next year shows a reduction, as compared with the actual ex-penditure for 1928 29, fully equal to the reduction of the revenue since that date, it has been quite impossible in so short a time to bring the ex-penditure down to the low level of the estimated penditure down to the low level of the estimated revenue for next year. In these circumstances the Brard is driven to expedients which it cannot regard as wholly satisfactory in order to allow itself time to grapple with a financial cituation of such difficulty.

Is is estimated that the accomulated Surplus Fand of the Island will be Re. 17,098,591 on Isl Outober next. The Board proposes to draw on this fund to the extent of Rs. 10,000,000 during the coming financial year. It is also proposed to raise a tosh of Rs. 4,00,000 in order to restore to revenue sums which have been taken out of revenue sums which have been taken out of revenue in past years and lent to Local Authorities and others through the Local Loans and Development Commissioners established under Ordinance ment Commissioners established under Ordinance No. 22 of 1916. These loans are represented by public utilities, and it is the opinion of the Board that money for the e purposes might well have been borrowed in the first instance instead of being taken out of the proceeds of toxation, and that in view of the present financial stress it is justifiable to borrow this money now and restore is to general revenue. After appropriating Rs. 10,000 000 from the surplus funds of the Island and Rs. 4 000,009 from the proposed lean, there will be left uncovered a deficit of appreximately will be left uncovered a deficit of approximately Rs. 2,500,000 The Estimates, provide in full for expenditure on "Personal emoluments," in practice there is invariably substantial underexpenditure under various "Personal amoluments" sub heads. It is the opinion of the Board that it should be quite possible by the exercise of rigid economy in the administration of all voter, and by Continued up.

#### A Five-Year Plan For Education.

A BRITISH HEADMASTER'S SUGGESTION

Mr. Gny Kendall, Headmaster, University College, London in the course of an interview with "The Daily Herald" said in mail week:—

In youth, one sees only what is needed, and refuses to admit the difficultier. In later life, one becomes more cautious and tries to think in terms of what is possible.

Thirty years ago, it I had been seked for my views on a Five Year Plan for the rising generat ion. I might have said what I should do it I could make my own Utopian conditions. But now I would rather discuss what might be done in the existing circumstances.

A thing which has struck me rather forcibly is ne number of misfits which our present system of education crestes.

I was talking to a boy the other day, who said to me: "I can learn all right so long as I can be doing something with my hands."

There are many like this boy, Judged by acu-demic standards, they are dunces. Yet they are quick and clever with their hands, and when enquick and clever with their hands, and wh gaged in manual work they develop rapidly.

Often they have an artistic temperament. But our schools treat them no differently from the boys who develop more easily through learning Greek or mathematics.

The boy who learns with his hands has always existed, but he was not so obviously a misfit when only the wealthier classes were given an academic training.

But now that sducation has been so enormousbut how the education has been so enormous ly extended, the boys who are temperamentally unsuited to the system are much more in evidence. They are to be found in all social class-es and in all schools.

So the first thing I should do is to try to remery this by finding the right education for the missis. They would be taught in a manner that suited them better and helped them to develop their better taught in a manner that suited Istant abilities.

#### New Lines Wanted

This new type of school is hardly one which it would be possible to decide upon straightaway. We should have to experiment and feel our way forwards by degrees.

To begin with, we should have to start experi mental schools in which various methods of education could be put to the test. The results would be carefully recorded and used for further experiments,

If once we could realise that neither bistory nor mathematics nor any other subject, of the school curriculum is essential in itself to intellectual development, I think we might escape from the stilted educational notions of the pre-

Instead of the formal examination system Instead of the formal examination system which tends to cramp us, we could have a more elastic method in which intelligence tests and school records played an important part. We have grown so used to examinations that many people think that passing them is an end in itself.

Another thing I should do is to allow a boy more freedom in the choice of games, especially in the public schools. Why should any boy be forced to play cricket if he prefers to play termi?

Individual treatment in work and rlay is the ideal which my Plan would aim at, though, of course, economic difficulties set a limit to the lengths we could go.

Self-expression and all-round development are always in a modern educationist's mind, and within the last twenty years a fixed of new theories, such as behaviourism and recapitulation have been put forward to meet the case.

Without going into there, I do feel that when a

Without going into there, I do feel that when a boy leaves school at the age, say, of fourteen, and goes into a factory, his social education is still far from complete.

The question arises, could it be continued in the factory, I think it could. My Plan would include factories which were not run primarily for profits, but for social and technical education. They would in fact, be factory schools.

With these, we could rephany set out of the

With these, we could perhaps get out of the dilemma of removing boys from secool before their education is linished, or handleapping them by delaying their technical education.

Possibly all factories of the future will be partly social and educational.—Hindu.

#### Continued.

firm resistance sgainst the temptation to provide for additional services during the course of the year, to keep the actual expenditure sufficiently below the estimated expenditure to prevent the emergence of this uncovered deficit,

Observations of the Financial Secretary

Observations of the Financial Secretary

The Financial Secretary concurs generally in
the draft Apprepriation Bill and Estimates
presented to the Six+ Council. It is obviour, as
the Board it elf has indicated, that the financial
arrangements contemplated can be justified only
on the grounds that time is necessary for the formulation of measure which will recure a balanced
budget. If these measures are not adopted in
time to become fully effective at the beginning of
the floancial year 1982 83 at the latest, the fla
accial stability of the Government of the Island
will be seriously endangered.

## The Ideal Food

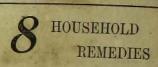
The food must provide all the substances needed by the living cells for the proper exercise of their chemical processes; there must be none that are in deficiency and none, if the cells are not to be burdened with a maximum of labour, that are in excess. For if there be some that are deficient or lacking in the food, then the chemical changes with which these substances are concerned become impaired or fall, with resultant impairment or failure in function of some corresponding organ or tissue of the body. While if there be some that are continually in excess certain cells will distinately fall from exhaustion brought about by overwork, and disease of the corresponding organ or tissue will result. There are thus two directions in which mutritional disorders may arise: the one by deficiency of essential elements in the food; the other by excess of certain ingredients of the food; and these two by their combination may foot; and these two by their combination may provide a third. The ideal food is theref. to a palatable mixture of essential food stuffs arranged in such proportions as to satisfy every ne the body without overbordening it with work.

the body without overburdening it with work.

The essential food stoffs are nitrogenous substances called proteins; starches and sugars called carbohydraics, fair, mineral sales, and water.

The amounts of these required for each sex, from infancy to old age and under varying conditions of rest work, climate and temperature are now fairly well known though there is still much to be learned especially in regard to the quantities of them that are needed in tropical countries for various classes of labour. All these food sinfia

exist, some in graier proportion than others, in the food materials which Nature provides for our u : he proteins principally in animal foods, such as meat, fith, fowl, agg and milk but arolate in vegetable foods such as pulses and cereal grains though in less suitable form and less proportion than in animal foods. The carbohydratess exist principally in vegetable and fruit; the fats in the flesh of animals, milk egg and certain fith, as well as in various nuts and seeds; while the mineral as in various nuts and seeds: while the salts—of whom there are some 20 essential kinds—are derived both from animal and from kinds—are derived both from animal and from vegetable sources. The essence of successful nutrition is so to combine these natural foods as to provide a sufficiency of all essentials without excess of any. (M.B.)



Useful in the maintenance of health, at trifling cost.

# MEDICINE B CHEST

containing Little's Oriental Balm, the Best Remedy for Aches and Pains; Henry's Jyara-Hari, the renowned cure for Ague, Malaria and fevers; Henry's Omum-Car-poor, the safe cure for Oo-lic, Indigestion, Cholera, etc, Henry's Kila Kold, the instant cure for Colds, instant cure for Colds,
L O B Cough Tablets, the
simple oure for Coughs,
and Bronchial Troubles,
L O B Laxatablets, the safe Lexative and Aperient; LOB Skin Dressing for Cuts, Wounds and Bruises and LOB Antiseptic, a wonderful disinfectant.

Rs. 3-8 Get a 'Chest' from your Postage Chemist or store.

Little's Oriental Balm Depot Main Street Belfry Junction P. O. Box 298 Col0mbo

- 0 P-

Little's Oriental Balm

Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Post Box 67, Madras.

-(Y. 8. 1-81 12 82) (B)

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