

The Jaffna Organ.

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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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36

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(H.13 10-1-32)

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

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Have arranged to hold another
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From Saturday the 24th Oct. 1931
For One week only.

NEW DESIGNS IN
Sarees, Veties,
Shawls and Thavannies.

HAVE BEEN SPECIALLY MADE

For the coming Deepavali Festival.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL
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Let Swadeshi be your Slogan for the Coming Year.

Buy Lanka Made Cloth.
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(Y 20. 19/10)

Order Nisi.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7988.

In the matter of the estate of the late
Alfred Muttiah Richards of Jaffna

Deceased.
Hoosan Gnanaparam Richards widow of
A. M. Richards of Jaffna

Petitioner

- vs.
1. Andrew Votharanyam Richards
 2. James Basalingam Richards
 3. Lucy Arumma Richards
 4. Caroline Rasamma Richards
 5. Mable Pakkiaswami Richards
 6. Florence Sathnam Richards
 7. John Gnanaparam Richards and
 8. W. T. Richards all of Jaffna

Respondents.

This matter coming for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on July 24, 1931 in the presence of Mr. R. B. Nalliah, Proctor for the Petitioner and an affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 21, 1931 having been read:

It is ordered and decreed that the 8th Respondent be appointed guardian ad-tem over the minor the 2nd to 7th Respondents that she be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid Deceased as his lawful widow and that Letters of Administration be issued to her unless the Respondents appear before this Court on September 9, 1931 and state objections or show cause to the contrary.

August, 28, 1931.
Time to shew cause extended to 21 10 31.

Egd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

Egd. D. H. Balfour,
D. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7879.

In the matter of the estate of the late
Chellamma wife of Visuvalliam Navaratham of Pastralais

Deceased.

Ambalavanar Kanapathipillai of Sankanal

Petitioner.

- vs.
- (1) Visuvalliam Navaratham of Sankanal presently of F. M. S.
 - (2) Seshyamma daughter of Navaratham of Sankanal and
 - (3) Sankantillai Kantila of D.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased coming for disposal before D. H. Balfour, Esq., District Judge, on April 27, 1931, in the presence of Mr. M. Vythilingam, Esq., on the part of the Petitioner and the 8th party of the Petitioner dated April 7, 1931 having been read. It is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before October 21, 1931 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

April 27, 1931.
O. 285, 15 & 18.

Egd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1931

PREVENTION OF CRIME.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST CRIME WHICH owes its existence to the inspiration of Mr. Justice Akbar deserves the whole-hearted support of all Ceylonese who are anxious to preserve the good name of Ceylon in the eyes of the world. It is essentially a national work—a work that pertains to the welfare of all classes of society and of every village in the island. Though we have not in Ceylon as they have in India, what are known as criminal castes, yet the crime statistics of the Island reveal a very sad state of things. Not only is the percentage of crime in proportion to the population is abnormally high but, in most cases, the immediate cause of violent crime is of a most trivial nature and may be traced to simply lack of self-control. It is evident that our national character is deteriorating and it is a matter for speculation whether such deterioration is due to our contact with and domination by foreign races or to any inherent defect in our social or religious systems. Whatever that may be, our duty is clear. It is to our interest and to the interest of the community as a whole, that we should all co-operate with those who are now engaged in the noble work of prevention of crime.

Only in recent years have the leading nations of the world begun to see that their former methods of punishing men for crime were the principal means of producing criminals. It is now realised that the majority of criminals are inherently honest when possessed by new aims and retrieved from the influences that moulded their early lives. The type of criminal who persists in crime in spite of restraining influences is very rare and it is now generally recognised that there is as much of the angel in every man as there is the devil in him. In any case it is nothing but fair that every opportunity should be afforded to a fallen man to retrieve the position he had lost and this is the type of work which the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Association has undertaken. The Protection of Crime Association is functioning under the auspices of the former and its chief object is to create a strong public opinion against crime by establishing Anti-Crime Associations and to arrest the growth of crime and the tendency to litigation by forming Conciliation Committees. Already so much useful work has been done that there are now in Ceylon, largely in the South, no less than 34 Anti-Crime Associations and Conciliation Committees. The movement has not extended to some parts like Jaffna, but it is hoped, that, in the coming years, the rest of the Island will receive attention in due proportion.

We hope that the advice which His Excellency, the Governor, gave to the members when he presided over the annual rally of the Anti-crime Associations and Conciliation Boards will be acted upon. We refer particularly to what His Excellency described as the development of indirect methods of preventing crime. We perfectly agree with his Excellency when he says that the average villager when not actually engaged in cultivating his soil has little to occupy his mind and that it is at such times that he is most prone to get into mischief. His Excellency suggests as a remedy the organising of village sports clubs and the encouragement of volley ball and boxing. Particularly the latter, he thinks, will be of great service by substituting the use of the fist for the knife in the settlement of disputes. Perhaps these have been found useful in the West. How far they are suited to the conditions of life in our own

villages has yet to be seen. We would however, very much like to see the reconstruction of rural society on the old lines. Village society must be thoroughly organised. The present day Village Committees have not been modelled on the old Panchayat Systems which were more useful in settling disputes. Village Court Houses at present simply look like miniature Police Courts and the general impression is that they promote rather than suppress the tendency to litigation.

In every country there are at least three root-causes of crimes. They are drink, poverty, and unemployment. In Ceylon also, there is not the slightest doubt that these are the root-causes. No man who drinks can be said to possess self-control and ninety-nine out of every hundred cases of violent crime may be traced to this great evil. The primary object of all Anti-crime Associations should be to abolish drink altogether. As regards poverty and unemployment, these are as much matters of the State as of its citizens. The idle man is a positive danger to society. To provide work for him is not only to his interest but also to the best interests of the Society. Providing work is much easier than providing maintenance.

Finally we think it should be an easy matter to revive the doctrine of *ahimsa* or non-violence among a race of people, the majority of whom belong to the Hindu or Buddhist faith. Both these religions preach *ahimsa* as the greatest virtue. In India, Mahatma Gandhi has been able to rouse this sentiment of *ahimsa* to such an extent that thousands of men and women are ready to submit themselves to all forms of indignity, insults and violence without the slightest feeling of resentment against their oppressors. Ceylon has yet to go a great way before the creed of *ahimsa* becomes a part and parcel of the life of her people. She has a Justice Akbar but no Mahatma Gandhi and the difference between Ceylon and India is just this little difference.

Navaratri Festival.

TERMINATES ON TUESDAY.

The Navaratri Festival comes to a close tomorrow, the Vijayadasami day. To night, Saraswathi puja will be celebrated in all Hindu homes, when the Goddess of Learning will be worshipped by all, from students to workmen, each invoking Her blessings on the different callings in their lives.

This is a festival which is universally observed by all sects of Hindus. This year the festival lasts only for nine days.

Malayalam Tobacco Sale

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

A general meeting of all intending shareholders of this Society will be held at the Telpalal Mission School on Saturday, the 31st instant at 9.30 a.m. to have the by-laws adopted.

No Reduction in Market rents.

PETITION FROM TRADERS

At the last meeting of the Jaffna U.D.C. a petition from the traders in the Grand Bazaar market praying for a reduction of the present rate of rents came up for consideration. The Council resolved that no reduction could be made.

Head Teacher Suspended.

NO RECOGNITION FOR TWO YEARS.

A Gazette notification states that one J. S. Elatambay, a First Class Trained teacher, who was the Head Teacher of the Kokavil East Tamil school and who was suspended for two months from August 1, 1931 will not be recognised as a Head Teacher for two years from that date.

Kanterodal English School.

CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

A notice in the Government "Gazette" announces that G. S. Mudallal A. Nagamathar J.P., U.P.M. has been appointed Manager of the Kanterodal English School in place of Mr. C. S. Kandiah.

Oriental Studies Society

EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following are the successful candidates at the recent examinations of the Jaffna Oriental Studies Society, held this year:—

Pravasa Examinations—Tamil

Index No.	Name	Address
First Division		
Nil		
Second Division		
115	S Vallipuram	J/Kopya Govt. Training School
70	S Selvadurai	do
52	E Nemasivayam	J/Vilchitty T. M. School
76	E Segarasagaram	Vathiry, Point Pedro
Third Division		
90	K Alvapillai	J/Kopya Govt. Training School
80	S Sidamparapillai	do
97	E Nalliah	do
109	S Subramaniam	do
105	S Sundarampillai	do
110	S Thangarajah	do
112	M Veerakutty	do
88	S Kandiah	do
88	S Kanapathipillai	do
113	K Valayutham	do
78	N Balachandran	Vinayagar do
81	T Kanagaratnam	do
82	R Kanagasantharam	do
84	K Kandiah	do
114	N Veluppillai	do
48	Miss M. Ayllyyam	Uduvil, Jaffna
49	K Retnasingham	J/Tinnaveli Salva T. School
100	M Sabanayagam	J/Kopya Govt. T. School
60	I Kailasanthalyer	J/Ohnnakam Classical B
96	R V Natarajah	J/Kopya Govt. Training School
93	K Pontiah	do

BALA PANDIT EXAMINATIONS—TAMIL

First Division		
Nil		
Second Division		
22	Miss Thambu Vethanayaki	Charavanal, Kaye
Third Division		
25	K Ksrthigesu	J/Ohnnakam Classical School
19	V Murugesu	Irrigation Office, Colombo
7	K Maliyaganam	Proctor, Trincomalee
13	M Phillippillai	J/Colombogam Train. School

PANDIT EXAMINATION—TAMIL

Third Division		
1	K T Eliatambay	Kiran, Batticaloa. Referred in Group B.

PRAVESA EXAMINATION—SANSKRIT

Third Division		
62	S Vivanatha Iyer	J/Ohnnakam Classical B.
60	I Kailasanthalyer	do
118	M Sivakatadcham	do

Ceylon Anti-Crime Associations' First Rally.

GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS SPORTS CLUBS.

The first annual rally of the Anti-Crime Associations and Conciliation Boards was held on Friday last at the Town Hall, Colombo. Nearly 500 delegates attended the meeting. The Governor presided.

Mr. Justice M. T. Akbar was congratulated by almost all the speakers on the success the work had attained so far.

Mr. Justice Akbar made a stirring appeal to the delegates for their intensive co-operation with the anti-crime movement and declared that the crime record of the Island was "disgraceful to everyone living in Ceylon".

His Excellency the Governor recommended the starting of village sports clubs and the popularisation of boxing, which, he said would be of great service by substituting the use of the fist for that of the knife in the settlement of disputes.

Remuneration for Secretary's Assessment Work.

LOCAL GOVT. BOARD'S OBJECTION.

No understanding has yet been arrived at between the Jaffna U.D.C. and the Local Government Board over the appointment of the Secretary of the Council to supervise the work of the four assessors. The Secretary is paid Rs. 180 for this particular work.

The Local Government Board does not want to approve of the appointment of the Secretary to do this work.

The Council, at its last meeting on Saturday considered letter No. D 168 of 11th September 1931 from the President Local Government Board re remuneration to Secretary for work in connection with assessors' duties in 1932.

The Chairman said that it was the Council that had fixed the Secretary's remuneration at Rs. 180 following their past practice. The Local Government Board was still opposing it and they (Board) thought that perhaps instead of having the Secretary, another man could be appointed over for Rs. 600. It was necessary that some superior officer should supervise the work of the assessors whose hands were full.

Further consideration of this matter was deferred for the next meeting.

News & Notes.

A message from Trincomalee states that a man named Ratnam was electrocuted on Friday night, while holding an electric wire. Death was instantaneous. There appeared to be a leak in the wire.

A circular has been issued by the Chairman of the Colombo Municipal Council fixing November 7 for the receiving and inspection of nomination papers for the general election which will take place in December.

By 82 votes to 64 the Irish Free State Parliament passed a Bill suspending the Constitution. Mr. W. T. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council, declared that there was a widespread conspiracy to overthrow the State.

For the first time in history, the bank of France's gold reserve exceeds 60,000,000 francs, says a Renter's balance sheet of last Thursday. Its weekly magazine sheet shows 6,759,000,000, which is an increase of 726,000,000 francs over last week.

Nineteen Burma Round Table Conference delegates and two advisers to the Sawbwas (Chiefs) left for London on the 15th instant. It is understood that an agreement has been reached amongst the Burmese delegates to present a scheme for a future constitution for Burma similar to Dominion status.

In his election campaign speeches Mr. Mac Donald frequently stressed the dangers of inflation, giving for instance the effects in Germany when the mark crashed. When handing in his nomination papers on Friday he amazed the Returning Officer by offering 60,000 German marks of the old issue in lieu of the £150 deposit. The Returning Officer smilingly rejected these, whereupon Mr. Mac Donald paid in good English notes.

General Election in England

64 RETURNED UNOPPOSED ON NOMINATION DAY.

Nominations in connection with the General Election in England closed on Friday.

Sixty-four Members have been returned unopposed, of whom 46 are Conservatives, 12 are National Liberals and six are Labourites. Thus, says a London message, the National Government already has 58 supporters and six opponents.

Making Education Less Costly

CONCESSION TO PARENTS.

A resolution urging the Government and Managers of assisted schools to give concessions to parents with regard to school fees, extra charges for books and stationery, and the fees for public examinations was unanimously adopted at a special general meeting of the Southern Province Teachers Association held last Thursday.

Income Tax in Ceylon.

GOVERNMENT'S RECOMMENDATION.

According to the "Ceylon Observer", the Government has made representations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that an Income Tax is the only adequate means of restoring the stability of the public finances.

Kandy's New Chairman.

PROTEST BY COUNCIL AND TAXPAYERS.

The Kandy Municipal Council has passed a resolution protesting against the appointment of a high-salaried Civil Servant as its Chairman at a time of acute depression, when its income is daily decreasing, and requesting the Government to revert to the old arrangement of appointing the Government Agent of the Province to be Chairman till such time as the Council is reformed; or in the alternative, that Government contribute half the salary of the new Chairman.

A largely attended meeting of the tax payers of Kandy has also protested against the new appointment.

Liquidation of Jaffna Corporation.

CHAIRMAN WALKS OUT.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Jaffna Commercial Corporation to confirm the resolution winding up the Corporation which was passed at an extraordinary meeting held on September 24 took place in the Corporation buildings on Thursday last.

Mr. F E Vaid inquired whether the Chairman was coming or not.

Mr. Edward Mather replied that Mr. Castillal was indisposed and unable to preside. Proposed by Mr. V Daniel Basiah, Mr Vaid took the Chair.

Mr. S O Arnold stated that he had moved an amendment submitting Mr. J K Arnold's name for the Chairmanship.

Mr. Vaid said that the meeting having been irregularly convened and the resolution placed before the house for confirmation being also irregular he dissolved the meeting.

Mr. Vaid Leaves the Hall.

Amidst protests of dissent Mr. Vaid left the hall with three of his supporters.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, Mr Edward Mather proposed Mr. A Thuraiappah to the chair in doing so he said that Mr Thuraiappah was one of the most esteemed gentlemen of the Eastern Province, who, since 1896, had evinced the keenest interest in the well being of the corporation.

Mr. T Oumaravelupillai seconded.—Unanimously carried.

Mr. Edward Mather moved the confirmation of the resolution passed at the meeting of September 24th voluntarily to wind up the Corporation in view of the losses sustained by it during the past five years.

Mr. T Oumaravelupillai seconded.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. M Therothampillai moved that Mr. Maurice J Harding, of Messrs Ford, Rhodes and Thornton and Mr Edward Mather be appointed joint liquidators.

This was seconded by Mr. S W R Jaratnam and carried.

Mr. S O Arnold proposed, and Mr S M Edward seconded, that in case Mr. Harding did not agree to serve as liquidator Mr. Edward Mather be appointed sole liquidator with Messrs Ford, Rhodes, and Thornton as auditors.—Carried.

Liquidation Expenses.

The meeting then discussed the expenses of liquidation.

It was decided that in the event of the joint liquidators working, Mr. Harding be paid Rs. 6,000 and Mr. Edward Mather Rs. 4,500 for two years, and in the event of Mr. Mather being sole liquidator he be paid Rs. 5,000 for 24 months, after which there would be no remuneration if the liquidation was not completed.

Before the meeting concluded Mr. J K Arnold moved a vote of indignation at the conduct of Mr. Vaid in the earlier part of the meeting.

Mr. S W R Jaratnam seconded.—Carried unanimously.

An attempt on the part of Mr. J T So'omon to move a resolution calling on Mr Vaid to explain his conduct ended in talk and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Shortfall in Revenue.

BIG DROP IN RETURN FROM CUSTOMS.

The shortfall in the revenue of the Island for the month of September, exclusive of recovery from loan, was Rs. 1,470,012, bringing the total shortfall for the year to Rs. 19,050,000.

The revenue for September alone was Rs. 7,450,821, bringing the total for the year to Rs. 88,000,000, as against the estimate of Rs. 107,050,000.

The Customs revenue has fallen from Rs. 3,925,823 in September, 1930, to Rs. 2,626,485 for the corresponding month of this year. The shortfall for the year under this head amounts to Rs. 10,611,101.

The only surplus is Rs. 32,440 under the head of "electric light and power".

The expenditure for the year was Rs. 15,514,642 less than the amount estimated.

Sale of Market Rents.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The Jaffna Urban District Council at its last meeting considered the draft conditions of sale of market rents.

It was then resolved by the Council to insist on a deposit by the tenderer soon after selection by the Chairman of an amount to be fixed by him, a deposit of the balance amount required to make one third of the amount of the tender within a month of the Council's acceptance of the tender and a Notarial Bond before the commencement of the lease the tenderer paying the stamp and Notarial fees. The balance amount of the tender to be paid in 8 equal monthly instalments on or before the 10th January. The security in landed property to be deposited with.

It was also resolved to approve the notice proposed to be issued by the Chairman regarding temporary sheds, paddyams &c and to authorise the putting up of sheds at Council's expense for the traders now occupying on the outside spaces.

Revision of Voters' Registers

REGISTERS OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

That the revised registers of Voters relating to the four Jaffna Electoral Districts have been completed and that copies of such registers are open for inspection during office hours at the Jaffna Kachehri, announces Mr E. T. Dyson, Registering Officer for the four Districts.

He also says:—

Every person who is qualified and has made application in accordance with the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931, to have his or her name entered in the register for any one of the above named electoral districts and whose name has been omitted from such register, or whose name has been expurged from such register, and who claims to have it inserted therein, may submit a written claim, which must reach the Registering Officer at the Jaffna Kachehri within two weeks from the date of publication of this notice in the Government Gazette, to have his or her name inserted in such register. Such claim must be in the Form A in the Second Schedule to the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931 (copies of which form may be obtained from the said Registering Officer), must set out the grounds of claim, and must give an address for the receipt of notices.

Every person whose name appears in the register for any one of the above named electoral districts who objects to the name of any other person or his or her own name appearing therein, may submit a written application, which must reach the Registering Officer at Jaffna Kachehri within two weeks from the date of the publication of this notice in the Government Gazette, to have such name expurged from such register. Such application must be in the Form B in the Second Schedule to the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931 (copies of which form may be obtained from the said Registering Officer), must set out the grounds of objection and must give an address for the receipt of notices.

"Mystery Bags" of Crime Police

TO TRACK DOWN CRIMINALS

In order to aid them in their work of tracking down criminals, the Crime Police have provided themselves with a new mystery box, which literally is a "bag of tricks", says the "Times of Ceylon". It contains a finger printing device, a flash light a powerful magnifying glass, curious scientific instruments and a host of other articles with which the man in the street is generally unfamiliar.

The box has been made locally on lines of those used by Scotland Yard and if this test case proves satisfactory, more will be issued in the near future.

Indian Medical Degrees.

HOW TO MAKE THEM ELIGIBLE FOR GOVERNMENT POSTS.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Women's Franchises Union held last week the following resolution was passed:

That the Ceylon Medical Council be asked to register the Indian Medical Degrees in Ceylon so as to enable those who cannot afford to secure British qualifications to be eligible for Government posts in Ceylon.

NOTICE.

In order to avoid inconvenience and delay, our friends, who are good enough to send us advertisements, are kindly requested to see that the same are sent to us at least a day earlier than the date of publication.

Manager.

Failure of Communal Negotiations

GANDHI'S STATEMENT.

London, Oct 14

In response to cables from India on the failure of the negotiations Gandhi has given the following special statement to "The Hindu":—

"Though it is a matter for deep sorrow that the negotiations for a communal settlement failed, I have not given up hope of success.

"In spite of the Premier's energetic disclaimer I still hold that the causes of the failure were inherent in the composition of the Conference. I am more than ever convinced that the framing of a constitution should not depend on the previous settlement of the Communal question. It was, therefore, wrong for the Premier to suggest that further progress in constitution making largely depended on the communal settlement. In judging events here the Indian public will do well to bear in mind these two defects in Government procedure; they will then not become nervous each time there is failure.

"I have had several protracted conversations with the Muslim Delegation, but we could not come to final conclusion. I have felt the absence of Dr. Ansari a severe handicap but he will be of no real use unless the Muslim Delegation desires or approves of his selection as a delegate.

"The position I have taken up is of a double character. In an individual capacity I have retained my original position, namely, to concede all to all parties, but, as a Congress delegate, I have endeavoured to act as an intermediary, up to now without success. I have made it clear I should have to receive the sanction of the Working Committee before I accept any scheme. I have made no reference to the Working Committee, as I have nothing definite before me.

"At the same time I am keeping myself in touch with all parties. The moment I have anything on which I have to take action I shall ask for instruction. Meanwhile, I would warn the public against being affected or agitated by newspaper reports."

Gandhi is meeting Mr. Jinnah, the Aga Khan and other Muslim leaders to-night to discuss a communication from Dr. Moolji agreeing to the internal arbitration proposal.

Women Lawyers.

LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION APPROVES.

The suggestion that women should be admitted to the legal profession, has gained the approval of the Colombo Preceptor's Association says the annual report of the Association.

AUCTION SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Under Mortgage Decree No. 338.

Under and by virtue of the Commission issued to me in the above case I shall sell by public auction the undermentioned properties for the recovery of the amount decreed there in, poundage, costs etc. on Saturday 7th November 1931, commencing at 3 p.m. at the spots.

1. All that piece of land situated at Araly West called "Kachoberavel" containing an extent of 6 ins P.O with 1/8 share of the well on the Eastern boundary land together with the rights of reservation on the over and watercourse excluding therefrom the reservation on the northern side thereof leading along the northern side thereof to the Western boundary land bounded on the East by the property of Sivakumarpillai wife of Somasundaram North by the properties of Ratnam wife of Veeravagu and the heirs of the late Thairani daughter of Murugan, West by the property of Arumugam Velluppillai and South by the property of M K Nathappu.
2. All that piece of land situated at Araly West called "Thayaly Adalippu" containing an extent of 5 ins V.O with palm, cash trees and spontaneous and cultivated plants and bounded on the East by the property of Viavanthawani's Temple, North by the property of Vayalidai wife of Murugan, West by land and South by property of Kavuri Annam wife of Murugan Aiyer.
3. All that piece of land situated at do called "Kachoberavel" containing an extent of 7 1/2 ins P.O with share of well on the South in the land of the heirs of the late K Arumugam together with the rights of reservation on the over and watercourse and bounded on the East and North by the property of M K Nathappu, West by the properties of the heirs of the late V Kasiothar & Ponna wife of Kanavathippillai and South by the property of Vaytepparan temple at Vannarponnai.

J A SETHUPATHY, Commissioner.

"Sethupathy Vasa" (No. 581 19) Jaffna

The Jaffna Urban District Council NOTICE.

Tenders are hereby invited for the lease of the undermentioned Markets, Gala and Bus-Sheds for one year beginning from 1st January 1932.

Tenders for the first six leases are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon a deposit of Rs. 10/ for each form at this Office. In the case of the other no deposit will be required.

Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked "Tender for lease of Markets" on the left hand top corner of the envelope and addressed to the Chairman, Urban District Council, Jaffna, and should reach this Office not later than 12 noon on Saturday the 7th November 1931.

Seal rates off rs must be made for the different leases.

The tenderer selected by the Chairman will be required to deposit within three days of such selection an amount that may be fixed by the Chairman and in the event of his tender being accepted by the Council to deposit within a month the balance amount which with the amount already deposited by him would make one third of the amount of the tender and to enter into a Notarial Bond paying stamp and notarial fees before the commencement of the lease. The balance amount to be paid according to the conditions of lease, copies of which are posted up at this Office and the Jaffna Kachehri.

Should he fail to make the deposits as above his deposit of Rs. 10/ will be forfeited.

The Council reserves to itself the right to reject any or all of the tenders without any question.

Any further information may be obtained from the Secretary.

Markets Referred to

1. The Grand Bazaar Market including few sheds to be put up newly by the beginning of next year.
2. The Fish Market near Grand Bazaar including Pannasittural where fish is sold.
3. The Small Bazaar (Exclusive of Meat Stalls).
4. The Kalkula Bazaar (Exclusive of the newly built two Rooms).
5. The Obliyiyatharu Market (Including Passayur Daab where fish is sold).
6. Grand Bazaar Gala including Bus stands at Grand Bazaar, Front Street and near the Jaffna Kachehri.
7. The Thaddatharu Market.

E. T. HITCHCOCK, Secretary, U. D. C.

Office of the Urban District Council, Jaffna, 13th October, 1931. G 110 19.

R. Papyah.

(late of P. Orr & Sons Ltd.)

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Y. 14. 12-11-32.

Auction Sale.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Under Mortgage Decree No 186.

Under and by virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case I shall sell by public auction the undermentioned property for the recovery of the amount decreed therein, poundage, costs etc. on Saturday 7th November 1931, commencing at 10 a. m. at the spot.

All that piece of land situated at Chaliparam called "Kodilachiddu" containing in extent of 9 1/2 ins V.O with palmyrah trees, spontaneous plants cultivated parts, and share of well on the Northern boundary land together with the rights of way and watercourse and bounded on the East by the property of A Sangarappillai, North by the property of V Kamaraperumal, West by the properties of Valliammai widow of Saravanamuttu and Sinnakkaddy widow of Mathalishamby, South by the property of S Saravanamuthu.

"Sethupathy Vasa" J. A. Sethupathy, Commissioner, Jaffna.

Ms 685 19

The Dasara Festival

:O:

Mr. L N Gobil writes the "Indian Social Reformer":—

Dasara is one of the most important Hindu festivals celebrated throughout India, especially in Bengal, Mysore, and Pudukottah. In South India, the festival is known by the name of Navaratri. 'Dasara' means "Ten Nights" and "Navaratri" means "Nine Nights". Whether celebrated for 10 or 9 nights, it is a gala time for all believing Hindus. The Divine Mother is believed to sit in Darbar during these nights showering blessings on Her devotees. The first three nights are devoted to Her form as "Kal" or "Durga", the next three to "Saraswathi". The ninth day is "Saraswathi Pooja" or worship of books and other such objects. It is called "Ayudha Pooja" and craftsmen substitute their tools in the place of books. The tenth day is "Vijayadasami", the tenth day of Victory. The Goddess bestows victory on all Her worshippers. In every Hindu temple in South India, the Devi's image is brought round in procession on each of the ten nights and installed in solemnity on a special throne and music and other parties are held in front of her. On Vijayadasami, the Devi shoots with an arrow at her enemy, the demon called "Mahishasura" or "Buffalo", and after he is killed the festival comes to a close.

In Hindu houses is held on these days a kind of exhibition called 'Kolu' in which variegated toys and multicoloured dolls are exhibited. The more devout make gifts of cloth to Surnaglies or married women, at least on the intervening Fridays. Gifts of food to Brahmans are most common. The learned and the more religiously inclined engage in a Parayanam of Devi Bhagavatham or Devi Satpathi. The latter is called also Devi Mahatmyam. The more common people choose any kind of Parayanam, the Ramayana, the Bhagavad Gita, etc.

In Pudukottah.

In Pudukottah, the Devi is the Ruler of the State and she is named Bahadamba. The actual ruler is Bahadamba Dasa or servant of the Goddess. Everyone in the capital of the State, man, woman and child, is given by the State, gifts of rice and some pice every day. Pilgrims from the neighbouring places all flock there and elderly women and men often return after the festival bringing with them a fairly large quantity of rice and the money they have obtained. During the last few years, the absence of the Rajah from his State has made the celebration less grand than usual, but the State officers carry it on. In the same way, the Ruler of Travancore is also styled the servant of Ananta Padmanabha and he must conduct the State worship every day in the State temple of Ananta Padmanabha.

Grandest at Mysore.

The celebration at Mysore is of course the grandest. The Devi at Mysore is called Chamundee or Chamundeswari. The legend is that she killed two demons, Chanda and Munda and is therefore so named. The following is a normal description of the annual festivities at Mysore: Visitors from all parts of India flock in large numbers and the learned are given presents by His Highness according to a certain fixed standard. The presents take the shape of shawls or money. An exhibition is also held and exhibits are received from far and wide and receive gold and silver medals. On the first day of the festival, His Highness the Maharajah commences the religious ceremonies with puja to the idol of Chamundeswari and continues the same for all the nine days. He is dressed in special robes and has a bracelet sacred to the Goddess whom he worships. The Maharajah cannot leave his Palace during this period. The golden throne on which His Highness sits during this festival has a tradition behind it. Its earliest possession is ascribed to the Pandavas from whom it passed on to the Yadavas, two of whose adventurous princes are said to have migrated to Mysore. The celebration on the present grand scale dates from 1610, and from 1805 begins the institution of the "Darbar."

The Darbar hall, the grandest of its kind in all India is 152 feet by 42 feet, and is resplendent with paintings on the walls, decorations on the ceiling and embellishments on the rounded pillars. Electric lights in multi-coloured knobs of various shapes add beauty to the scene. Rubies, diamonds, and other precious stones hang as pendants from the bejewelled turban of His Highness. Gymnastic exercises, Toda dance, feats of wrestling, Nagasawaram music, military band, etc., are all held in the presence of His Highness, at the close of which pansari and garlands are distributed to the guests, both European and Indian.

On the evening of the tenth day is a superb procession, the route of which extends to cover three miles. The whole is a continuous area of human faces and gait dresses. Perspiring humanity patiently waits on in the afternoon sun to see the magnificent function. His Highness rides on the magnificent State elephant horses, camels, old type cars, etc., all add beauty to the scene. Garlands are everywhere presented to His Highness. At the end of the route is an artificial Vaanivree, the cutting of which with the State sword forms part of the function. His Highness then returns to his palace with all the usual paraphernalia.

In Bengal, the worship is different. Clay images of the Devi are installed in almost every house, and these are worshipped throughout the festival, at the end of which they are thrown into the Ganges, much in the same way in which we celebrate Vinayaka Chaturthi here in the South. Such is the observance of Dasara in all its splendour in India. This year it begins on the 11th October, 1931 and concludes on the 20th,

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(Q. 14. 5/10-21/12) (A)

Prison Industries In Ceylon

PROGRESS IN 1930

The industrialisation of Prison labour and the system under which Prison industries is carried out and maintained has been fully commented on in previous administration reports. It will only be necessary therefore to refer briefly to such progress as has been met with during the year under review says the Inspector-General of Prisons in his Report for 1930:—

The following is a list of the more important industries carried on in the various Prisons and principally in Welikada and Bogambara Prisons:— Carpentry, weaving, blacksmith work, tinmith work, brass work, gold and silvermith work, tailoring, shoemaking and leather work, laundry (stress and hand), fibre work of every description, rattan work of every description, soap making, mail bags, Treasury bags, &c, brush making, and printing.

Extensive carpentry workshops are maintained in Welikada and Bogambara Prisons, and the value of the turnover for the past three years in respect of this industry is as follows:—

Year	Rs. c.
1927-28	82,637 81
1928-29	149,638 55
1930-30	151,500 37

The supply of timber received during the year under review for conversion into furniture is as follows:—

Timber Type	Cubic Feet.
Halmilla	1,046
Helamba	1,057
Golen	4,052
Nadun	189
Palu	1,728
Satin	7,341
Margosa	778
Suriyamera	886
Hulashik	1,058
Imported teak	11,001
Rosewood	28
Raul	787
Tawenna	802

The value of tailoring work which is done in the male and female sections of Welikada and also in Bogambara Prison for the following three years was—

Year	Rs. c.
1927-28	19,132 44
1928-29	40,581 75
1929-30	41,400 60

The steam laundry plant at Welikada Prison deals with the washing of 1,653,700 pieces of linen, which works out at an average of 5,779 pieces washed every working day.

The value of this work for the past three years is as follows:—

Year	Rs. c.
1927-28	38,085 33
1928-29	43,861 88
1929-30	45,778 62

Weaving is carried out at Welikada and Bogambara Prisons, and the value of the output in this industry for the past three years is as follows:—

Year	Rs. c.
1927 28	25,303 12
1928 29	18,678 12
1929 30	17,947 69

In regard to the shoe-making and leather work industries carried out at Welikada and Bogambara Prisons, the value of the articles turned out during the past three years is as follows:—

Year	Rs. c.
1927 28	10,844 31
1928 29	11,537 39
1929 30	11,2 2 68

Similar figures for the past three years in respect of the various types of fibre work carried out are as follows:—

Year	Rs. c.
1927 28	10,080 78
1928 29	18,678 12
1929 30	17,229 75

Rattan work of various description is undertaken at Welikada, Kandy, Negombo, and Batticaloa Prisons, and the value of output in this trade for the past three years is as follows:—

Year	Rs. c.
1927 28	8,775 87
1928 29	10,652 65
1929 30	10,521 29

Similar figures in respect of the blacksmith and tinmith parties for the past three years are as follows:—

Year	Rs. c.
1927-28	7,706 88
1928-29	9,079 46
1929-30	9,184 40

Soap making is carried out in Welikada Prison alone. The subjoined figures indicate that considerable expansion in this trade has occurred during 1930, due mainly to larger supplies being required by the Colonial Storekeeper for the consumption of Government departments, and the value for the past three years of the output is as follows:—

Year	Rs. c.
1927-28	1,894 74
1928-29	3,777 9
1929-30	5,795 6

Similar figures in regard to brush making are as follows:—

Year	Rs. c.
1928-29	812 41
1929-30	2,252 95

Continued up,

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— (Y. S. 1-81 12 32) (B)

Continued

A small printing establishment is also maintained in Welikada Prison for the purpose of printing and binding departmental forms and books. The value of this work turned out during the year under review is Rs. 995 33.

The following statement gives a summary of the progress made by the various industries during the last three years:—

Industry	Value of Outturn,		
	1927-28	1928 29	1929 30
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Carpentry	82,637 81	149,638 55	151,500 37
Laundry	38,085 33	43,861 88	45,778 62
Tailoring	19,132 44	40,581 75	41,400 60
Weaving	25,303 12	18,678 12	17,947 69
Fibre works	10,080 78	12,761 94	17,229 75
Shoemaking	10,844 31	11,537 39	11,222 69
Rattan works	8,775 87	10,652 65	10,521 29
Smithy	7,706 86	9,079 46	9,184 40
Soap making	1,894 74	1,777 9	5,795 6
Brush making	—	812 41	2,252 95
Printing	—	—	995 33
Lorry	—	—	166 45

Total 203,961 21 299,865 74 314,000 19

It will be seen from the above figures that in spite of the general and widespread depression, decided though not considerable progress spread over the whole period of the year under review has been made in the output of the various industrial parties. A considerable falling off in orders from Government departments has, however, been experienced during the latter part of the year, with the result that many of the trades' parties have been considerably reduced and in some cases closed down altogether. With the considerable reduction of the purchasing powers of the various Government departments and the continuance of the slump, it is feared that a drastic curtailment of the activities of the Department in this direction will be inevitable. Prison labour will have to be employed in less remunerative ways, and the serious possibility of unemployment for a certain number of prisoners may even have to be faced. The position is further complicated by the fact that a committee appointed by Government in 1929 to report on the whole question of industrial labour in Prisons has not yet completed its work. A certain degree of uncertainty in regard to the future of this aspect of departmental activity is, therefore, inevitable.

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