

The Hindu Organ.

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Kala Nilayam, Jaffna

BALA PANDIT CLASS

It is proposed to organise a Class for the Bala Pandit Examination of the Jaffna Oriental Studies Society. Students desirous of joining are requested to write for particulars to the Secretary of the Nilayam before the 15th of November 1931.

K NAVARATNAM

Hon. Secretary,

Pirappackulam Road, Jaffna

(Mis 892, 29 & 2)

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1931.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN HINDU SCHOOLS.

ONE OF THE MOST NOTEWORTHY FEATURES of Education in the Island today is the full recognition by the Government of the right of every religious denomination to open and maintain schools for the education of the children belonging to it. In the case of the Christians this right has been conceded ever since the Government undertook the responsibility to promote education. But this was not the case with regard to the Hindus and Buddhists. It took several years of persistent agitation before this right has been fully conceded to them. The Buddhist and the Hindu public should be thankful to Sir William Manning for the full recognition of their right to educate their children in their respective denominational schools. Since that time considerable progress has been made in Hindu and Buddhist education in the Island. In the Jaffna District the Hindus have established and are managing nearly 150 Tamil schools and nearly 25 English schools and colleges. Nearly 40,000 Hindu children are receiving education in these Hindu schools. They afford excellent opportunity to impart religious training, if the subject should be taken up by the school authorities seriously and earnestly.

Religious training does not consist in learning a few facts about the Hindu religion from a catechism or memorising a few hymns from Thevaram or Thiruvacakam. Even this little instruction is not given in many of the schools. Religion is not a matter of intellectual knowledge. It is a matter of faith. It is an attitude towards life. It is a way by which the human being realises the Presence of the Divine in its soul, by entering into intimate fellowship and communion with the Supreme Source of life. This cannot be had by book-learning. A man desires to learn swimming. He cannot become a swimmer by attending lectures on the theory and practice of swimming. The only way to do it is to get into the water and learn it by himself. Similarly mere learning of the facts about religion cannot make a man religious. To be religious a man should practise religion. The simplest form of religious practice is worship. When a French writer named Von Hagen was once asked what is religion he answered "Religion is adoration". It is by worship that the human soul can lift itself out of its petty self into a consciousness of oneness with the Supreme, into a sense of awe, reverence and humility in the presence of the Divine. The secret of the greatness of the Saiya Saints is contained in the word worship. *செய்வாறே மயக்கம் செயற்குணம்.* says Peria Puranam (Sivapertuman grants His Grace to those who worship Him.) After the invocation stanza Sr. Sekalar begins the Puranam by emphasising the value and importance of worship. Human souls, says he, can realise the object of its existence by worshipping Him who dances in the sacred Thillai.

Worship is a natural thing to the Hindu boys and girls. They have a keen desire for worship by *Namaskaram*. This desire should be cultivated and fostered not only in the temple and the home but also in the schools where the child spends a good portion of its plastic period of life.

The late Sir P Ramanathan is perhaps the first Hindu who realised the value of the practice of worship in schools. Both at Ramanathan College and Parameshwara College excellent provision has been made for the students to participate in the worship of the Lord both in the morning and in the evening. Appropriate forms of worship have been devised for each day in the week. Following his noble example some provision has been made for worship in a few other schools. We hope that these schools will carry out this important part of religious training in the spirit in which it is done in the Ramanathan Colleges. In the case of those schools where such provision does not exist at present we are sure that the school authorities will follow the example set by Sir Ramanathan.

The children constitute the chief object of care and attention in school. Anything done there to train them should be such as to create their interest and love for it. That "we learn by doing" has become almost a platitude in the educational world. Learning becomes real only so far as it has its source in doing and affects further doing. This is the underlying principle of the Project Method in Education. It should be the duty of the teacher to devise methods by which he can make worship real to the children. Flowers are always used in worship. Gathering flowers for worship should be done by every child. Offering of a single flower at the shrine by a child every day will make it take genuine interest in worship. For that reason flower gardens should be cultivated in all schools. Further the children should be encouraged to perform *Abisekam* at the neighbouring temple at their own expense. This writer knows that in a certain school when children were once told to make arrangements for an *Abisekam* they collected money brought young coconuts and milk and celebrated a splendid *Abisekam*. Moreover the children can be made to take part in cleaning the temple premises and to participate in a festival by holding a torch, umbrella or *allavattam* or such similar service. It should be the endeavour of every teacher to establish a close relationship between the temple and the school.

As regards the informational side of religious instruction there is considerable scope for improvement. Use of pictures should form an integral part in any scheme of religious instruction. Just as pictures are drawn for teaching object lessons in Kindergarten classes, the teachers should be made to draw pictures for religious teaching about important incidents in the lives of the great saints. Such arrangement will be of great use in creating interest among children in religious studies. Further dramatisation of important religious events and story telling can be availed of for religious instruction.

Process-Server Convicted for Contempt of Court.

GOING BACK UPON EVIDENCE.

A Fiscal process-server, Murugappab, was convicted for contempt of Court on Tuesday by the Mr. M F de S Jayaratne, Police Magistrate, Jaffna, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 50, in default, two months imprisonment.

The process server was cited as a witness for the prosecution in the case in which three Nalava men and K Subramaniam, son of K Kathiresapillai of Koddady stand charged with attempted murder of O Nadarajah, rafter, Grand Bazaar market, and one Muttu.

The process server while giving evidence on Tuesday last, went back on his previous statements.

The Magistrate has reported the process server to the Government Agent,

Surcharge on Salaries.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S DECISION NOT OBTAINED.

DEBATE ON BUDGET POSTPONED

When the State Council met on Tuesday afternoon, the Leader of the House, the Hon. Mr D. B. J. Jayatilaka, made the following announcement:—

I rise to make a statement on a matter with regard to which, I am sure, the House is expecting some information. When I moved the adjournment of the House a fortnight ago, I stated that the question of the temporary surcharge on the salaries of the Public Service had been referred by H E the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It was then expected that the decision of the Secretary of State would be received before this Council met today. That hope has not been realised for the reason I am just going to state.

His Excellency has received this morning a cablegram from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that owing to the stress of the General Election, he has not yet been able to obtain the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the question, but that a reply would be sent at the earliest opportunity.

The reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies may, therefore, be expected shortly, perhaps in the course of the next few days. The House will agree that it will be to advantage to continue the debate on the second Reading of the Appropriation Bill until the Secretary of State's decision has been received.

In these circumstances I propose that the continuation of the debate on that item of the Budget be deferred until that decision has been received.

If the members have no objection the other business on the Agenda paper may be proceeded with.

Council then proceeded with the rest of the Agenda.

Salary "Cuts."

POLICY OF BOARD OF MINISTERS

Addressing his constituents at Maskeliya last week, the Hon. Mr Peri Sundram, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce declared that retrenchment was his policy.

He said: "I had promised you that retrenchment would be my policy. I owe it to you to tell you that I have been fully alive to my pledges and have wholeheartedly stood for them, and that it is the policy of the Government as represented by the Board of Ministers, with the daily dwindling revenue of the Island, to secure a reduction in the cost of Government establishments and to effect a surcharge on the salaries of public servants, temporary though it may be.

"In Direct Conflict"

"I want you not to infer anything to the contrary as regards my policy from the Budget speech of

the Chief Secretary who, while having reluctantly stood for collective responsibility on the part of the Board of Ministers in financial measures, has thought fit to make a speech which is in direct conflict with his own professions respecting this responsibility and the Board's attitude on the salaries question.

"If officers of State are free to divulge in certain quarters what their own view was and speak in open Council directly in defiance of the attitude of the Board,

the question as to who is bound by the sanctity of collective responsibility is an important constitutional issue which requires a clear definition—and before long.

"But, as matters stand, a surcharge on salaries alone will not suffice to put our house in order and we will be compelled to resort to other means of raising revenue.

Salary Cut Imperative

"The state of our finances makes it all the more imperative that a surcharge on salaries should be manfully faced till all the possibilities of raising revenue have been fully explored, especially when our estimated surplus balances have fallen below the safety level and when we cannot entertain anticipations of improved Customs revenue in the current financial year."

News & Notes.

British newspapers state that the delegates to the Round Table Conference in London are booking their passages for November 13.

Mahatma Gandhi's coolness was demonstrated at Oxford on the 26th instant. When he laughed heartily over a narrow escape from collision when his car missed by inches the car of Reuter's special Correspondent on a narrow road.

It is learnt that Mr A F G Walker, Inspector-General of Prisons, will be retiring from service shortly taking advantage of the special privilege granted under the new Constitution. Mr. Walker is only 47 years of age and has been in service for 21 years.

The fall of the sterling has struck a hard blow on the French cotton industry, the British firms being able to undersell the French at twenty to twenty five per cent. Several important factories at Lille, it is expected, will be compelled to close shortly.

The total non Indian labourers employed on estates, whether resident or non-resident is 53,491, against 53,787 in 1929, practically unchanged, says the controller of Indian Immigrant Labour in the course of a note on "Unemployment among Ceylonese," in his administration report for 1930.

Whether the depressed classed could carry a bridegroom in a palanquin was the point at issue between two sections of Hindus in the village of Bhargaon in Ghurwal district, says a message from Delhi. It appears that on hearing of the approach of a marriage party belonging to the depressed classes, in which the bridegroom was carried in a palanquin a large number of high orthodox Hindus turned out and besieged the party. The marriage party was thus held up for 48 hours without food or drink until it was rescued by the police. The besiegers ran away on the arrival of the police, who, in order to secure the safe conduct of the party, had to escort it by a circuitous route to its destination.

Temporarily deserting the Court of St. James' and the solemn deliberations of the Round Table Conference Mr. Gandhi spent a pleasant half-hour in rural English surroundings on the 23rd instant among goats at the Islington Dairy Show. He gently patted two goats which supply him with his daily glass of milk, remarking that the goats were delightful and that English goats and cows were incomparably superior to those of India, which were under, fed like the Indian people. The goat which has been feeding Mr. Gandhi since his arrival was awarded the first prize in the Dairy Exhibition this morning. The judges christened her "Mahatma Gandhi" while tying the blue ribbon round her neck.

Help to Great Britain.

GIFT OF £5,000 BY SULTAN OF JOHORE

K. Lumpur 9 10 31. As evidence of his anxiety to help Great Britain in this time of stress, H H the Sultan of Johore has sent the Government a cheque for £5,000.

Personal.

K Lumpur, 9 10 31. Mr. M. V. Kandiah, Assistant Auditor, Perak, has been transferred to the Federal Secretariat. He was the chief guest at several functions before leaving Taiping to take up his new post.

Medical Changes.

Dr. O. Sabapathy of Jaffna Civil Hospital, has been transferred to Trincomalee as District Medical Officer. Dr. H. O. Vandort, District Medical Officer, Panadura, takes up duties in Jaffna. Dr. C. Kandiah, District Medical Officer, Trincomalee, is transferred to Maskeliya.

Grand Bazaar Traders' Association.

PETITION FOR LOWERING RATES

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON U. D. C. MEMBERS.

A meeting of the traders of the Grand Bazaar Market was held on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 6.30 p.m. at the Bharati Pasha Vidyasalai, Grand-bazaar to reconstitute the Traders Association and to request the Urban District Council to lower the rates charged at the Market, in view of the depression, and the slump in trade.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting. Mr. T. N. Subbiah, Proctor spoke on the necessity of an association for the traders and explained to them the benefits they could derive if they were united and acted according to the decisions of the Association.

Mr. V. Ramanathan, Assistant Editor, "Inthasathazam," emphasised the need for unity among the traders, for achieving their object.

Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy Proctor, speaking next urged on the traders not to lose time if they wanted the rates to be lowered. For if the rates for the next year was sold, the Urban Council would come out with the excuse that nothing could be done after that.

Mr. M. Aasipillai, Vice Chairman U. D. C., said that when the petition came before the last meeting of the Council consideration of it was deferred as there were only two months for the termination of the present lease.

An elderly trader speaking next said that when they interviewed the Chairman at the Rest House, the Chairman said that three months must elapse before the rates could be lowered.

The Chairman reprimanded them saying "One dog at a time". The elderly man said that he felt humiliated and remarked that the time had past when the councillors went like dogs from one house to another begging for votes (laughter).

The election of office bearers then took place. Mr. V. Ramanathan was elected President. The other office bearers were elected among the traders. A committee consisting of the President, Messrs Sam A. Sabapathy, T. N. Subbiah and S. C. Chidambaram was then appointed to interview the members of the U. D. C. and press upon them the need for the lowering of rates.

Karainagar Weaving School.

LECTURE ON COTTON CULTIVATION

A public lecture will be delivered on Saturday the 31st inst., at 5 p.m. in the Karainagar Saiva Math Sabha Mandapam, by Mr. W. P. A. Coak, Divisional Agricultural Officer, Jaffna, on cotton cultivation.

General Election in England,

CONSERVATIVES SWEEP THE POLLS.

LABOUR PARTY'S REVERSES.

According to the results of the first day's count in the General Election in Great Britain, the Conservatives have swept the polls. The Conservatives have won 223 seats, National Labour 4; Liberals (including 14 supporters of Sir John Simon) 37; Labour 23 Independents 2.

These figures reveal that Labour have lost 111 seats, while the Conservatives have gained 101.

Among the prominent Labour members defeated was Mr. Arthur Henderson.

The Communal Impasse

MR. V. J. PATEL'S SUGGESTION

London, Oct 26.

Week-end discussions among leading delegates have not shown any clear indications of a way out of the communal impasse. It is understood that an interesting suggestion has been made by Mr. V. J. Patel, ex President of the Legislative Assembly, while luncheon with the Aga Khan last week. Provincial groups are suggested under the general control of Mr. Gandhi and Aga Khan, who are to be empowered to appoint other arbitrators in the case of provinces like the Punjab where there are difficulties in the way of an agreement.

The general belief is growing that the Indian issues are bound to assume a critical shape immediately after the General Election. Credit is not given to reports current about reactionary forces desiring to block the progress of central responsibility and attempting to persuade some delegates to move in P. Enary Session for an adjournment, meantime establishing provincial autonomy pending a communal agreement.

"C. D. N."

Late fee Letters on Sundays.

FACILITIES FOR URGENT CORRESPONDENCE.

A Post Office Communique says:- Due to the cessation of postal business on Sundays no mails are closed on that day in the General Post Office, Colombo. Mails closed on Saturday night are despatched on Sunday. Correspondence posted on Sunday, is therefore, not included in the despatches on Sunday.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Time. Locations include Kurnegala, Anuradhapura, Jaffna, Talaimannar, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Galle, Matara, and Coast Line Stations, India, and Main Line and all Up country stations.

Railway Changes.

Mr. V. Subramaniam, Station Master, Kodigamam, is transferred to Homagama; Mr. K. Somasunderam, Station Master, Vatalchenai will assume duties at Kodigamam. Mr. V. Mututambay, Relieving Station Master, has been promoted to the Special Class of the Railway Clerical Service and is appointed Station Master of Jaffna.

"Our Present Position."

PUBLIC LECTURE AT KUALA LUMPUR

Under the auspices of the Literary Branch of the Vivekananda Ashrama, Kuala Lumpur, Mr. S. Sinnadural, Office Assistant, Federal Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur, delivered a lecture on "Our Present Position" on Thursday, the 15th October, 1931.

Mr. R. Thambipillai of the Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur, was in the Chair.

Mr. Sinnadural said:- When the Secretary of the Literary Branch of the Vivekananda Ashrama invited me to speak under the auspices of the Branch on any subject that I might choose, I readily consented to do so and chose as my subject "Our present position". You will all agree with me that this is a subject of momentary interest to us; and by it I mean our state of affairs in Jaffna and abroad at the present time.

Our forefathers were mainly agriculturists and they lived a very simple, healthy and clean life. They were strong in body and mind and their word was their bond. Litigation in Courts was practically nil and the elders in the village settled disputes. The young were very respectful to the elders and listened to their advice. Our system of division of labour or rather occupation was very admirable indeed.

With the march of time and our contact with various races, things are entirely different to day. From agriculture most of us have gradually taken up to Government service and other professions. We have also acquired very expensive habits. In the matter of necessities of life and even for transport facilities, we mainly depend on the outside world. The natural corollary to this state of affairs is that our wealth is unconsciously being drained away outside Jaffna.

Organise for Service

We should organize ourselves for service and co-operation to avert the disaster. The first and foremost remedy is to lead a simple, clean and inexpensive life. For this purpose we should constantly keep in view the object of birth which, according to all schools of thought, is to attain the Kingdom of God.

By service-I mean service above self-service with no expectation of reward; service for service sake and not for self-gain or fame and name or self-advertisement. The former brings all that is good and noble in it and the latter disappointment and humiliation.

Dignity of Labour

Co-operation amongst us is not as it should be. The chief obstacle is the pernicious system which obtains amongst us today known as "Caste". As I have remarked elsewhere, it is an admirable system of division of labour but today it is entirely different to what it was intended to be.

(Continued up)

Study of Tamil.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT EARLALAI

Y. M. H. A.

Under the auspices of the Earlalai Young Men's Hindu Association a public lecture was delivered on the 24th instant at the Earlalai Saivite School at 7 p.m. on "The study of the Tamil language" by Mr. K. Muttunmaraswamy, B.A., Mr. A. Ponniah, Ayurvedic Physician, presided. There was a large gathering present.

The lecturer in the course of his lecture said that it was the duty of every Tamil to treasure the good books in the Tamil language in his home and by so doing he would try to get into the habit and spirit of studying Tamil. He also said that a Reading Room should be started in every village in order to make the people educated and useful.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7955. In the matter of the estate of the late Thamotheerampillai Rajah of Moolai, Jaffna who died in Tampin in the Federated Malay States

- Swaminathan Sinnathamby of Moolai Deceased. Petitioner. 1. Thamotheerampillai Chinnadurai of Moolai and 2. Thamotheerampillai Dhevandram of do and 3. Thallaischechi widow of Rajah of Chulipuram Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the Petitioner abovesaid praying that the abovesaid Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor 2nd Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to the Petitioner, coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on September 8, 1931 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 2, 1931, having been read; It is ordered that the 1st Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor 2nd Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to the Petitioner, unless the Respondent appear before the Court on or before October 16, 1931, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. S. Rodrigo, Ad. District Judge. October 6, 1931. Extended to 13 11-31. O. 292 29 & 2

ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7870. In the Matter of the estate of the late Chellam wife of Appappillai Thambipillai of Moolai who died at Kuala Lumpur in the F. M. S.

- Deceased. Perampalam Mu-hallibamby of Tholpuram Petitioner. 1. Sinnappillai widow of Perampalam 2. Perampalam Ramanathan 3. Perampalam Ampalavanan of all Tholpuram 4. Appappillai Thambipillai of do presently of Tampat in Kelantan Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the abovesaid petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, on April 17, 1931 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 6, 1931 having been read; It is declared that the petitioner is the brother of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before May 29, 1931, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 25, day of April 1931. Sgd. D. H. Balfour, District Judge. Extended to 6-11-31. O. 291. 29 & 2.

Continued. any length to do unclean things so as to provide us with unclean money rather than follow our legitimate calling honestly and conscientiously. We should be ashamed to tell lies, cheat others or do dishonourable things, but we should not be ashamed to do ourselves personally any kind of work required for our well-being and progress. In our course of false dignity we endeavour to imitate others and to imitate ourselves. Every day we are economically ruining ourselves, for example while our so-called dependent classes are in need of work, we employ our domestic servants foreigners who are less advanced in cleanliness and good manners.

(Continued on page 4)

"Our Present Position"

Continued from page 3

than our so-called depressed brethren. This is due to our lacking in moral courage to get rid of the acquired prejudices and dirt in our mind. We even mix socially with foreigners of any class—depressed or otherwise, but not with our brethren of the same class as the foreigners. How then could there be any unity and co-operation? Our division of labour is traditional, and therefore it is efficient, methodical and systematic. There is no question of comparison of superiority or inferiority in any class of labour, for instance a dhoby washes the clothes of the farmer (Vellala) class, while the farmer tills the land and provides food for the the dhobie. If there is no dhobie the Vellala himself should do the washing. Therefore what the dhobie does is merely an exchange of service for service, money for service and vice versa. If the dhobie who washes the dirt is considered inferior, surely the man who accumulated the dirt cannot be superior to the dhobie. This is precisely so in every other class of work what is essential in a man is honesty of purpose in whatever calling he may profess according to his capability and taste. We are all human beings and the greatness or otherwise of each individual lies in his character. According to all schools of thought, he who has sympathy—that universal sympathy and love—that selfless love—for all beings, he who constantly keeps before him the object of life and fits himself at all angles to reach the Kingdom of God is the man, is the great man and is the man of caste. The others are merely travellers in life—each in a degree of his own. And eventually when the light of wisdom turns on them the darkness of ignorance disappears and immediately they will seek the right path. The caste as at present obtains in every household varies according to the standing, wealth and ascriptive power of each; and this system finds each householder with his hands at the throat of his neighbour. Unless this pernicious system is got rid of, we shall never see the dawn of co-operation and unity. In this respect Japan stands as a living example. It is understood that caste system once existed there in a form which acted as a barrier to national unity and that it was later on removed. Will our leaders educate the ignorant and act likewise? This cannot, of course, be done all at once but an earnest move in this direction will be a right step. It is true that in all countries in the world caste exists in some form or other and this is certainly bound to be so amongst ignorant people. But it must be admitted that it does not exist in such a crude form as it does amongst us. In some cases the tyranny of the system is such that it drives certain depressed people to embrace other religions for the sake of social freedom. Personally I am a Universalist by religion and I worship at every Temple of Truth, but I mention this just to show that the system, as at present prevailing, puts back the hands of the clock of progress.

Dowry System Should go.

Simple and clean and inexpensive life is very essential. It may be said without fear of contradiction that there is a great wastage of things in our households. In the matter of food we eat luxuriously and that too not the right quality of food in many cases. Simple living and clean thinking is conducive to good health and happiness. Life is not worth living without health. Some of us are very extravagant in our wearing apparels and jewelries. In trying to imitate our rich neighbours and to show ourselves more than what we are, we ruin ourselves. Here the rich neighbour does a disservice to himself and also sets a bad example to his neighbour. The money we spend in festivals, marriages and other vain and competitive shows should be utilised for other useful and common purposes, such as education, sanitation, establishment of free libraries, founding of industrial scholarships for poor boys, etc. The dowry system should be abolished. This has been a curse to us. Just imagine parents parting with a daughter and a major portion of their property! The worst part of it is that the property demanded by the bridegroom's party—the bride's accomplishments being a second consideration only. If it is a question of the parents presenting the daughter with money or property voluntarily it is a different matter. If a man cannot support his wife, let him not think of matrimony. The curse of the system lies in the fact that in some cases the man depends on the dowry for his maintenance, and in many cases where the money has been acquired by unfair means and saved by stingy habits it is merely kept intact for the son-in-law to squander it in evil ways. I have always inclined to the view that after a man's death the property left by him should go to the State to be earmarked for the common good of the people with the proviso that out of the property left, the State should give a certain sum for the deceased's immediate dependants for their education and maintenance up to a certain period. This system, if adopted, will be marvellous in that, while the property goes to the common good, the dependants of the deceased will be able to start life on terms of equality with others. There will be a healthy competition and there is scope for a youth of intelligence, industry and application to become distinguished in his walk of life. Under the present system the State is benefited in death duties to some extent, but this is not enough. At the moment the rich man's son is a very bad example in the majority of cases. He squanders the inherited money in evil ways and becomes a moral wreck. He does no work and lives on money which he has not earned by the sweat of the brow.

(Continued on p.)

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K. Chornalingam, **K. Ratnasapapathy,**
Inspector for North Ceylon, Manipal, Asst. Inspector Manipal.

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(Y. 10. 16 to 31 12 31.)

Continued

Besides, this money makes him a bad citizen, hinders his progress in life and also is a temptation to his weak minded neighbours and others to imitate him. The deceased of course accumulated, in some cases by hook or crook, wealth and left it behind with the best of intentions for his heirs and successors. If he knew that the property would go for the common good after his death he himself would have had the satisfaction of spending it for the common good and the country itself would have benefited at the earlier stages of his life. This system will also act as a check against hoarding money and acquiring wealth by dishonourable means.

How to Avoid the Crisis.

There is an economic crisis all over the world. Nations which have been spending extravagantly are paying the price for it today. We have seen individuals who have spent extravagantly and recklessly and conducted themselves beyond the bounds of nature have paid and are paying their prices. Now the question before us is how are we to avoid the crisis which is only just beginning? As I have mentioned elsewhere we have no markets for our main industries, such as tobacco, cigars, etc. The influx of money into Jaffna from outside is gradually decreasing while the outgo into other countries is continuing. Thousands of educated youths are out of employment. This is a very serious problem for which suitable measures should be taken in time. This is the time for our leaders to come out and show their qualities of leadership. We want leaders who will make a real sacrifice. We want leaders in whom the public will have confidence and we want leaders who will not impudently thrust themselves for leadership for self-aggrandisement.

To start with we must economise on all directions. Economy in food, economy in clothes, economy in jewelries, economy in transport, economy in marriage, funeral and festival expenses, economy in habits and customs: These in part may help in averting the crisis.

What we should do.

People could be educated on the dignity of labour and the leaders should set a personal example in this direction. The youths of the country should be properly guided and their development of culture should be on their national lines. The educational policy should be towards the future economic prosperity and contentment of the people. Agriculture should be our chief pursuit and the removal of illiteracy and the teaching of elementary agriculture surveying and sanitation should be the aim and object of all vocational schools. Education should be such as to command respect for manual labour and not contempt as it is the case today. The outlying parts of Irampadum and Vavuniya are suitable places for cultivation, with due precautions for prevention and eradication of malaria. We should learn to appreciate the habits and customs of other races while keeping our individuality intact. To keep the people usefully engaged at leisure hours, playgrounds and free libraries should be provided, evening classes of instruction should be started. Festivals in places of worship should not include any acts shows other than devotional worship. Spinning should be done in every household and people should wear clothes woven by them. Petty disputes should be settled by a number of men elected by the people for each locality whose decision should be accepted by the parties. Evils of alcohol, gambling, etc. should be effectively explained to the people. Cottage industries should be encouraged and patronised. These are but a few that occur to my mind. The period of transition from what we are today to agricultural pursuit will be a long and trying period and we must be prepared to endure it.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MANNAR

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 455

In the Matter of the estate of Gardie-

balage Hing Appu late of Auradhapura

Deceased

Gardiebalage Carolis Appu of Uitavayan

Kulam in Mantal South

vs. Petitioner.

1. Gardiebalage AppuSingho
2. Gardiebalage Diavet Silva
3. Gardiebalage Henry
4. Gardiebalage Wilnot Silva, all of Uitavayan Kulam in Mantal South

This matter of the Petition of Gardiebalage Carolis Appu praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Gardiebalage Hing Appu coming on for disposal before R. M. Davies Esquire, District Judge, on the 5th day of October 1931 in the presence of Mr. F. J. A. Ponrajah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 8th day of October 1930 having been read; It is declared that the Petitioner is the brother of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 15th day of October 1931 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 1st Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents for the purpose of representing them in these proceedings unless the Respondents avowedly shall on or before the said date show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

October 5, 1931 R. M. Davies, District Judge.

Time to show cause extended

to 3rd November 1931.

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(H.13 10-1-32)

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