

The Hindu Organ.

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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XLIII—NO. 36. (Phone 56) JAFFNA, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 5, 1931. (Registered as a Newspaper.) PRICE 5 CTS.

Owing to the very great patronage
extended to us these past few days &
Owing to Numerous Requests we have decided to carry on
**OUR EXHIBITION & SALE OF
LANKA MADE CLOTHS**
AT GRAND BAZAAR, VANNARPONNAI ROAD.
(OPPOSITE TO SIVAN TEMPLE)

Right up to Deepavali Day

(November 9th)

STOCKS ARE RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING.
Buy early and avoid disappointment.

New Designs are daily being received
FROM OUR MILLS AT WELLAWATTE.

**The Ceylon Spinning &
Weaving Co., Ltd.**

(Y. 20 5/11/)

AGE and EXPERIENCE

COUNT FOR MUCH
IN AYURVEDA

36

Years of
Continuous
Practice,
Study and
Research

Remarkable Cures for Men and Women

1. GONORRHOEA CURE.—Longstanding
and obstinate cases yield to it.
Bot. Re 1. V. P. P. Charge
8 As. up to 6 bots.
2. Specific for Emissions.—Cures radically
spermatorrhoea and involuntary dis-
charges. Bot. As 9. V. P. P. Charge
8 As. up to 12 boxes.
3. HEALING OINTMENT.—Sure cure
for all ulcers, venereal and otherwise.
Bot. As 8. V. P. P. charge
As. 5. up to 8 bots.
4. ASOKAGHRITA.—Cures irregular, pain-
ful, scanty, or excessive menstruation
and allied functional troubles.
Bot. Re 1. V. P. P. Charge
8 As. up to 2 bots.
5. SUKUMARA THILA.—External for
males for new life.
Bot. Re 1 V. P. P. Charge
8 As. up to 6 bots.

(A)

Ask for Detail Price List sent FREE

P. SUBBAROY,

AYURVEDIC PHARMACY,

Sri Venkatesa Perumal Sannadhi, Tanjore.

(M. P. Gov.)

(Y. 5. 27-26-11-31.)

Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd.

Established 1897

Assets exceed Rs. 3,800,000

BONUS
YEAR

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

BONUS
YEAR

Prospectus and Proposal form on Application.

F. DADABHOY,

Head Office

Chief Agent for Ceylon,

Empire of India Life Building

No. 2, Canal Row, Fort,

BOMBAY.

COLOMBO

H. 4, 30-12-31

OURSELVES.

The Offices of the "Hindu Organ" and the Saivaprakasa Press will be closed on Monday, the 9th inst for the Deepavali Festival and there will be no issue of the "Hindu Organ" of the date.

Auction Sale.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Under Mortgage Decees No. 72.

Under and by virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case, I shall offer for sale for the amount decreed therein principal and costs on Saturday November 28, 1931, commencing at 4 p.m. at the spot.

A piece of land called "Perayadi Valawu" of the reputed extent of 5 ma V Q but of the measured extent 5 ma and 1 3/8 k is registered in D 74/193 with house, well and other appurtenances belonging thereto situated at Obundikuli, in the division and district of Jaffna and bounded on the East and North by Road, West by the property of Margaret Charlotte Tamber and South by the property of S Sittampalam.

J. A. SETHUPATHY,
Auctioneer & Commissioner.

"Sethupathy Vasa,"
Jaffna.

Mts. 397, 5th.

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1931.

PADDY CULTIVATION AND PROTECTION.

MR. K. BALASINGHAM, A SUMMARY OF whose speech on "Protection" appears elsewhere, is convinced that protection is the key to our economic salvation. A policy of protection, however, cannot be indefinitely carried on; but, as a temporary measure, protection is by far the best means whereby not only languishing industries could be revived but also by which the revenue of a country could be considerably augmented. Protection is particularly beneficial in the case of industries which suffer by unfair competition. Whether it is a fact or not that a nation depending on agriculture seldom attains national prosperity or political greatness, yet we cannot overlook the fact that, by climate and tradition, Ceylon is preeminently an agricultural country, and only after having explored every avenue of increasing Ceylon's prosperity through agriculture shall we be justified in saying that Ceylon should give up her agriculture and take to manufactures. Only in point of food production Ceylon compares unfavourably with her neighbouring countries but as far as economic products are concerned she holds her own with other parts of South eastern Asia. If the wealth of the country is not distributed among her permanent inhabitants it is because she is not politically free. At the present day economic bondage is a concomitant result of political bondage and the key to her economic salvation really lies not in such a trivial thing as protection but in something much more substantial, namely, political salvation. Under existing conditions, however, protection is one of the best ways of increasing revenue and the productive capacity of the people.

A matter of vital necessity is the question of Ceylon's food supply. Conditions of life are slowly changing in the East, and we find the price of commodities slowly rising. Foreign supplies of rice are becoming more and more limited and the day is not very far off when Ceylon will be called upon to meet a heavy bill as regards her food supply. Any day Ceylon may be forced to depend on herself for her food supply. Now there is no part of Ceylon where rice-cultivation cannot be carried on at least once in a year. In many parts, particularly under the tanks, at least two crops can be raised every year.

There are vast tracts of land yet available and suitable for cultivation. It is not true, as is sometimes asserted, that the peasants have lost their aptitude for paddy cultivation. Millions still cling to it but they do it more out of sentiment than for anything else. As an industry, paddy cultivation is not paying. Mr. Balasingham has already proved it in his book on "Food Production." As Mr. Balasingham pointed out in that book, the only way of making it pay is by eliminating unfair competition by a protective tariff on imported rice. Such a tariff, while it will confer a decided advantage to Ceylon, will not affect the rice producing countries themselves because the latter can easily find their markets elsewhere if they choose to. We are convinced that the only way of solving the unemployment problem is to give a greater impetus to paddy cultivation. It is only paddy cultivation that will immediately absorb a large labour force. It will take a long time before Ceylon can develop such manufacturing industries as will engage the services of all her unemployed. Manufacturing industries require skilled labour. We cannot readily convert an ignorant peasantry into skilled labour. Paddy cultivation, however, can very conveniently give employment to all and sundry. Of course, there will be the usual cry of arm chair politicians that it is indirectly taxing the food of the poor. But this is only a temporary measure and unless we as a nation are prepared to make a little sacrifice just now we shall have to pay heavily for it later on. It is not generally known that Burma, the chief source of our rice supply, is committing herself to the suicidal policy of expatriating her cheap Indian labour. The indigenous labour force is far too inadequate to carry on the industry on a successful basis. It is only a matter of years, but sooner or later, either the rice harvest in Burma is bound to fail or the surplus for export will be so limited that the cost of it will be too prohibitive for Ceylon to buy it. Then the country will be faced with a fall in revenue and the people with a famine. We have a Department of Agriculture and Lands. It is no exaggeration to say that so far this Department has not justified its existence. We should never rest satisfied until we are in a position to raise in our country sufficient rice to provide at least one meal a day for every man. First and foremost we must live, and to live comfortably we must be assured of our food supply. Once our worries regarding our food supply are ended, then it will be time for us to devote ourselves to the production of wealth through manufactures.

Telegrams Without Envelopes.

PROPOSAL FOR SAVING MONEY

In reply to Mr. H. R. Freeman it was stated in the State Council on Tuesday that the discontinuance of envelopes for telegrams at the present time would, it is estimated, result in a saving of about Rs. 5,750.

It is proposed to discontinue the use of envelopes for telegrams accordingly.

Kala Nilayam, Jaffna.

A LECTURE.

Mr. S. Natesapillai, Principal, Parameshwara College, will deliver a lecture at 5.30 p.m. today at Kala Nilayam on "Thirukkavaiyar."

Ceylon National Congress

MR. BANDARANAIKE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike was elected President of the Ceylon National Congress at a meeting of the Executive Committee.

Mr. H. W. Amarasekera has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

BY THE WAY.

Enforced economy in one direction leads to excess in other; otherwise, it is difficult to account for the bunch of engagements thrust upon our leaders and would be leaders last Saturday. What with a prize giving function at a popular school, a public meeting to renovate a tank, at which the G. A. was expected to be present and a political meeting at Kookuvil—the Sabham of the Jaffna electorate—to mention just a few which caught the eyes of one who is squatting on the suburbs of popularity. Jaffna bids fair to take the lead amidst articulate malcontents. I take it that strong, stirring, fiery speeches were made at all the aforesaid functions and sound decisions taken. Action, of course, may be postponed till such time as funds become available. In the meanwhile, let us explore other directions in which a little speechifying will clear up the cobwebs in our brains and incidentally enhance our self esteem. This is not to be taken to imply that I am opposed to public speaking in its active or passive aspects. The passive aspect is harder to endure than the active one of communicating one's thoughts to his weary audience. I am prompted to say this because, more often than not, the good speaker, merely because he is regarded as a good speaker, does not take the trouble to smooth out his thoughts before he mounts the rostrum, while the indifferent or the stop-gap painfully and pathetically rattles on what he should not have said and leaves unsaid what he should have. It is up to those who get up these functions to see that they do not cheat the public of their time or prevent them from extending their interest and patronage to other harmless, perhaps more useful, functions. I am aware that public activities are not run on railway lines but it is just possible with a little forethought to avoid collision between two or more functions within a motorable radius. Not a few of your town readers will share with me the regret at having missed the earnest and straight appeal of that doughty champion of economy—Naganesa Mudaliyar. He has, from a hundred platforms, extolled the food value of the palmyrah produce. Mr. J. D. Brown was a great believer in the food potentialities of the palmyrah palm. His successor, Mr. Dyan, our G. A. is himself of that view but the Agricultural Department has definitely accepted the philosophy that the good of "any fink" and therefore of "every fink" (of the palmyrah palm) is "enough." In this conflict between the chemist of the Agricultural Department and the experience of our ancestors let us decide to stand by the latter. Economy and simplicity have two great living exponents in our country, Mudaliyar Naganesa and Mr. Shivapathasantharam. The example of the lives has influenced many more than their spoken words. The visitor to Mr. S's bungalow goes to a hermitage. There are no revolving chairs or expanding book cases, the walls are bare of decorations and the furniture dealer has no accounts with him. I do not know where he keeps his books, of which he is said to have a good collection but thanks to the consideration he has for his friends and visitors he does not display them in his drawing room. What is more, there is in his personality enough to hold the attention of the visitor without allowing his interest to wander into decorations and other trappings commonly deemed indispensable. I do not wish to set habitual subscription collectors in the trail of the Mudaliyar by referring to his enormous wealth but content myself by saying his life ought to be an object lesson to many in less affluent circumstances. A false sense of dignity drives people to struggle hard to maintain appearances that are of no moment. Would that these conserved their energy and applied themselves to things that really mattered.

The Boycott appears to be catching on, to judge by the quantity of South Ceylon jaggery that is being sold in Jaffna. They say that black coffee and jaggery go well. So said and did our forbears but we, the moderns, are bent on sending out our money to Java and Mauritius. If we were a little more thoughtful and insisted only on using local jaggery we would clear the way for a great indigenous cottage industry. Many people do not realise that kerosene oil and refined sugar have penetrated even the inaccessible corners of the Dolt. The duty lies heavily on our school going population to take up the cause of local industries. Each boy could enforce in his home the rule with reference to the use of local jaggery. He can persuade his friends to do likewise. He may explain to

Continued on page 8.

News & Notes.

Mrs. Anne Beasant, the President of the Theosophical Society is reported to be in poor health. She is at Adyar and her case is giving some cause for anxiety to her friends.

Sir Henry de Mel has given notice of a motion in the State Council on Tuesday to the effect that in view of the financial situation the system of commuted pensions should be suspended until such time as Council may determine.

According to the final results of the British General Election, the National Government's strength is 554, while the opposition Labour totals 50, the Liberal George Independent Liberals have four and other Independents number seven.

Conflicting reports of Sino-Russian co-operation and the massing of Soviet troops on the Manchurian border near Maebuli have resulted in the United States sending an observer to investigate conditions in North Manchuria.

About a hundred students of Anuradha College, Nawalapitiya, went on strike on the 2nd instant as a protest against the alleged wrongful dismissal of the Principal. The average daily attendance at the school is 125. The students have despatched a telegram to the Director of Education.

Death sentences were passed on three men of Ratgama by Mr. Justice Maartens at the Southern Assizes last Friday. Pathetic scenes followed. A large number of relatives most, of whom were women, of the condemned men began to mourn aloud and make wild lamentations, uttering imprecations against the Police.

The world's largest, fastest and most luxurious ship is being built by France at a cost of £8,000,000. It will be 1020 feet long and its displacement about 70,000 tons. It will be a floating metropolis with "streets" and "squares", a moving-picture theatre, a chapel, gymnasium, swimming bath, hospital, playgrounds and every device that makes a sea voyage safe and pleasurable. There will be accommodation for 2,182 passengers and 100 motor cars. It is to be launched in next February.

"As the National Government, we shall continue with your help to pursue the policy inaugurated at the last Round Table Conference, which we believe commands itself to the nation as a whole" declares Mr. MacDonald in a telegram to the Viceroy thanking him for the congratulations on the results of the election. The Premier adds: "It is our endeavour and desire to bring about a settlement that will be permanent and of mutual benefit to India, Britain and the British Commonwealth."

Change of Text Books.

HARDSHIP TO PARENTS.

Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe moved in the State Council:—

"That the Minister of Education take steps to forbid the frequent changes of text books, etc., in schools as the same is calculated to work great hardships on parents without corresponding profit to the cause of education."

Most of the members knew, Mr. Goonesinghe said, the hardships they had to undergo because of the frequent changes of text books. When they were attending school, the books they used were handed over to their younger brothers. Now before six months elapsed books were changed and new ones bought. He did not know what corresponding advantage was derived. Parents were not too rich now to buy books which the Principal of a college suddenly got into his head to buy. Children now were driven out from colleges until they bought these books. In Jaffna education was cheaper and he knew of several boys who had gone there for their education. That system was madness itself and ought to be stopped. He formally moved the motion.

Mr. Geo. E. de Silva seconded.

BY THE WAY

Continued from page 2

his neighbour how the confirmed use of local jiggery would result in building up an industry and help to solve the present problem of depression. This piece of work none could say would interfere with the normal duties of a student in J. S. S.

It is difficult to come across a more genuinely patriotic set of people than those at Pungudutivu. These did not realise till the matter was pointedly referred to them the great harm the sale of cigarettes in many parts of the Island did to the youth of the country and the industry of the people. They undertook to see that cigarettes were not allowed to land at Pungudutivu. I am certain they will keep their word.

I do not think we made much head way with regard to coconut oil. There were excuses coming from all quarters. Unavailability of lamps was obviously an objection. It may be said that we have solved the difficulty with regard to those tiny kitchen lights and we are in a position to supplant bottle lamps generally used in middle class kitchens. Reading lamps have yet to be devised. In the meantime the price of coconuts has gone up and the people will be helpless to fight kerosene oil unless the Low Country Products Association or a local Association of Proprietary Planters assure the public that the price of coconut would not mount much higher than kerosene. Is it possible to get them interested in the question?

I believe the season for sowing cotton is on. I should expect teachers interested in imparting an agricultural bias to their pupils will now miss the opportunity and write to Mr. Cooke, our Agricultural Divisional Officer. The officers of the Agricultural Department have a complaint to make against the people of Jaffna: they say that they never get any inquiries from our people, while on their part these officers are ready to assist with information and advice on the spot. Not many people seem desirous of taking advantage of their offer of assistance. How is it possible for us to expect the cultivator to benefit by their useful ministrations when the educated sections of our people show them the cold shoulder? Unsought they, these Agricultural officers cannot be expected to give advice to every individual interested in horticulture. They, therefore, disburse any information they may have in the "Tropical Agriculturist". Witness the recent article on chilly cultivation by Mr. Senathirajah of the Tinnvely Farm. I wonder how many intriguing queries he had received from our countrymen on the subject. I understand cotton does not need much tending and, therefore, any one may sow a few lachshams of land and gather a little experience and some cotton. As for a market, the Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Mills are prepared to absorb any quantity available in Ceylon, so at present they are compelled to import from India to supplement the local supply to feed their mills. The Rural Science teacher at the V. Vidyalayam is credited by the Principal of that school with great interest in his work and he, therefore, may be depended upon to make a start with cotton if he has not done so already.

The prize day at the Vidiyalayam achieved a measure of success but the parents' day was an unqualified success. Perhaps, a prize day and the functions connected therewith have a routine obnoxious about them for the older folk. The young ones including those that just failed to secure prizes enjoyed themselves thoroughly because it was their day. Mr. Proctor Subbiah made an eloquent plea for the inclusion of civics in the school curriculum. If the Hon. Mr. Kinnangara who is so jealous to guard the ring of expertise against poseurs like Mr. Subbiah will give thought to the question, he will agree with every word that Mr. Subbiah spoke that night. If the silence of the Chairman on the question were a measure of the official attitude, Mr. S. will have to face many more summers before his ideas find response under a constitution which ensures self government. I should think that the Vidiyalayam staff are already laying out the land for civics. Music is a popular art with the pupils. A Muslim student has had a prize for Music. Music seems to be the staple food of the pupils at this school. If Music is the nourishment of the soul then the management of this school in giving emphasis to music have well and truly laid the foundation for practical Civics.

M S E.

Salary "Cut."

SECRETARY OF STATE'S APPROVAL.

UNDERTAKING RE INCOME TAX.

At Tuesday's meeting of the State Council, Mr. D. B. Jayatilaka, Leader of the House read the following message from the Governor:—

The Correspondence.

I have the honour to inform you that I have been in communication with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the financial situation generally and of the proposal to impose a temporary levy on the salaries of public servants, and I have received his instructions in regard to this proposal.

(2) The Secretary of State, after careful consideration of the financial situation, has now, albeit with great reluctance come to the conclusion that even with the adoption of all other practicable methods of raising additional revenue the imposition of a temporary levy on salaries is justified by the prevailing financial stringency.

He considers that any scheme for such a levy should be drawn up on the basis that all officials, without exception, whatever their race or rank, should be required to bear such share of the burden as their means will allow, while, at the same time, avoiding the imposition of any unnecessary hardship in the lowest ranks.

He further considers that it should be of a temporary nature, designed to tide over the present emergency and subject to reconsideration when it has been possible to restore financial equilibrium and should not affect pensions. He has therefore instructed me, provided that I can obtain an undertaking from the Board of Ministers that they will introduce, and will, at the same time, take such steps as may be practicable to secure increased revenue from Customs duties, to prepare, and submit to him for his prior approval, a measure imposing a temporary levy on the salaries of public servants.

3 I should be glad if the Leader of the State Council would communicate the contents of this letter to the State Council at their next meeting, and I should also be glad if you would inform me, at the earliest possible moment, if the Board of Ministers are prepared to give the undertaking referred to above.

Ministers' Decision

Mr. Jayatilaka then read the reply of the Board of Ministers:

In reply to your Excellency's letter of October 30th, 1931, on the subject of the proposal to impose a temporary levy on the salaries of public servants, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that

the Board of Ministers had already decided to introduce an Income Tax Bill as soon as possible and had given instructions for the preparation of a Bill. The Board had also decided to take early steps to secure increased revenue from Customs duties.

2 The Board of Ministers propose, if your Excellency agrees, that this letter should be read out to the State Council by the Leader of the House at the same time as he communicates the contents of your Excellency's letter under reference.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your Excellency's obedient servant (Sgd.) B. A. Burdillon.

Mr. Jayatilaka went on to say that as regards the levy itself particulars as to how it was intended to make the levy would be supplied by Sir Wilfrid Woods, when he addressed the House on the Appropriation Bill.

He also informed the Council that the Secretary of State had declined to support the modification with regard to passages and holiday warrants and in the event of the provision in the Budget under those heads proving insufficient to provide passages and holiday warrants for the whole year the Governor would secure additional provision at the proper time.

"That is not a solution which the Board of Ministers could possibly accept." (Applause.)

The Board of Ministers had, therefore, decided, to delete from the Estimates the provision they had made for passages and holiday warrants under the new system. They had informed His Excellency accordingly and His Excellency intimated to them that he would give his consent to the course they proposed to adopt and at the same time has informed the Board that he would take the necessary steps to provide funds under the existing regulations.

Mr. E. W. Perera proposed that in view of the implications involved in the matter he had been requested by a number of his colleagues to ask for an interval in which they could consider the matter.

He suggested that Council should adjourn at 4.40 p.m. today till 2.30 p.m. tomorrow.

Workshop for Asia.

MR. BALASINGHAM ON PROTECTION

"The more I study our conditions the more I am convinced that protection is the key to our economic salvation" said Mr. K. Balasingham in the course of his lecture on Protection at a meeting of the South Colombo Youth League on Sunday last.

It is beginning to be realized in Western countries, he continued, that investment abroad is not conducive to their national welfare. England from where much of our capital comes is also likely to adopt this view. This is not the time therefore to introduce taxation which is likely to have the effect of diverting else where such foreign capital as we can attract and thus diminish the chances of getting useful employment here.

It should also be noted that protection while it attracts the foreign investor, also makes the foreign producer of the protected goods to contribute for a time a portion of the import duty.

At a time like the present when there is over production and unemployment in countries which send their goods to us protective duty will tax the foreigner to some extent. "It would be absurd to think that any import duty will for long be a method of taxing the foreign producer. If an import duty ever falls on a foreigner that is more likely to happen now. If a protective duty helps to enable local producers to supply the local demand, it will soon yield no revenue. If, however, the foreign producer sends his goods to compete with the home made goods, he pays the import duty or a large portion of it himself and not the consumer.

If, however, the consumption of the article is reduced by reason of the high duty it is often because you can get on without that article (it being only luxury) or you have some other substitute for it. In either case the country benefits. Where there is no great reduction of consumption, then it must ordinarily be due to the fact that the price does not rise or at least not very much. In this case the foreign producer or importer pays much of the tax and the consumer pays only a portion. It would conduce to the clear understanding of the subject to take concrete examples.....

Protective duties therefore need not be confined to articles which we can produce, but may be extended to articles for which we can find substitutes.

If a protective tax serves its purpose and give more employment to our people it would soon cease to yield a revenue, but the increased prosperity of those who were unemployed would enable them to contribute to the revenue in a hundred ways much more than what the tax yielded before it was raised.

Bounties.

Continuing Mr. Balasingham said:—

It is again asked if industries are to be encouraged why not give bounties?

It would be difficult to give bounties to the producer of jiggery or boots or billies. You would require an expensive department to distribute the bounty. Secondly bounties are more suited for industries which are in the experimental stage. You may give a bounty to the manufacturer of cement or glass or paper or the planter of date palm or elai but not for those which can be produced easily by the bulk of the population. Thirdly, bounties when widely given would drain the exchequer whereas increased customs duties would fill it.

Free Trade.

The principle on which free trade is based is international division of labour. Some countries have certain natural advantage over others for the production of certain commodities and it is vain to contend against that. That is quite obvious in agriculture where the obstacles of climate and soil are often impossible to surmount. But manufactures are more often dependent on human effort than upon the gifts of nature. The advantage which England has over Ceylon, in the manufacture of steel, a natural advantage, but in the manufacture of cotton goods it is purely an acquired and temporary advantage. The cotton weaving industry did not exist in England before the 17th Century. But it was practised in Ceylon in the 6th Century B.C. for it is recorded that Kavi was engaged in weaving. So was it in India. There is evidence that Indian muslins were exported to Babylon, to Egypt and Rome in the days of their glory. Pliny refers to the large sums of money sent to India for these and other manufactures. Yet England has become the premier cotton manufacturing nation in the world. How did it attain to this position. If you examine English History you will get an answer.

It was by the road of protection.

Continued up.

AUCTION SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Under Testamentary Jurisdiction Case No. 7426

Under and by virtue of the Commission issued to me in the above case, I shall offer for sale the undermentioned property on Saturday November 28th 1931 at 10 a.m. at the spot

A piece of land situated at Ohivakachchhari called "Valoondy" in extent 65 lbs P. O.

J. A. SETHUPATHY,

Auctioneer & Commissioner

"Sethupathy Vasa"

J. Nos.

(Mis. 398 5th)

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7956,

In the Matter of the estate of the late

Swaminathar Aiyampillai of Miravil

Deceased

The/varsachy widow of Aiyampillai of Miravil

1. Aiyampillai Vinathiamby of do

2. Kanther Velanthar of do

Respondents

This matter of Petition of Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, on the 8th day of September 1931 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Karthigesu, Proctor, for Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration be granted to the Petitioner as widow of the deceased, unless the abovenamed Respondents appear before this Court on the 18th day of October 1931 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

October 26, 1931. Sgd. D. H. Balfour, District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for 18th November 1931.

10th, D. H. Balfour, District Judge.

O 299. 5 & 12.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7949

In the matter of the estate of the late

Ponniah Muttiamby of Changanal who

died at Government Hospital, Palghat in

South India

Deceased,

Theyyanpillai widow of Ponniah Muttiamby

of Urampray, Jaffna.

1. Muttiamby Nagalingam of Urampray and

2. Ponniah Tambusamy of Changanal

Respondents,

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for appointment of the abovenamed 2d Respondent as guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and for grant of Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour, Esquire, District Judge on the 26th day of August 1931 in the presence of Mr. R. Sivaganesan, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the said 2d Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem and Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased, unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on the 11th day of November 1931

October 13, 1931. Sgd. D. H. Balfour, District Judge.

O. 300. 5 & 12.

Continued

Free trade may possibly be established without harm among nations which are equally advanced like Ceylon and India and that is why I advocate a Customs Union between the two countries. But less advanced nations must be first raised by artificial means to a position of equality before they can adopt free trade without prejudice to themselves.

If our peasants are to prosper, it is necessary, that his crops should be more diversified than it is today. If one crop fails, he might then again form another. To help him to cultivate new food products the stimulus of some substantial protection is needed for a few years.

But we must not stimulate food production alone. The time has come to encourage manufactures. Dependence on agriculture only keeps a country poor; agriculture is often the sport of the seasons while manufactures are much more dependent on human effort. A nation depending on agriculture only seldom rises in the scale of civilization seldom attains national prosperity or political greatness; by depending on agriculture only the resources, which nature has placed at our disposal will be unused.

Do not consider your present comforts only. Look ahead. The rich must make some little sacrifice today for giving work to the workless. Strive hard to achieve that place in Asia for which nature has destined you, by your central geographical position. Aim at becoming the workshop for Asia. You have probably the cheapest power in the world, going unused; you have near-by markets on all sides of you.

There is the ocean to carry your merchandise. We only want a little common sense to arrange our tariffs.

Beef-Fed England Surrenders to Vegetarian Gandhi.

A CASE FOR VEGETARIANISM

Much has been made of the fact that a small army of Englishmen are able to hold in subjection the three hundred million of India, although those who make use of this argument in opposing a fleshless diet overlook the fact that of the three hundred million who occupy this densely populated area, one third, or one hundred million are flesh eating Mohammedans.

It is argued that a meatless diet will produce effeminate men unable to defend their country, and so destined in time to extinction. To those who seriously urge this objection to the biologic or fleshless regimen, the dramatic spectacle presented by Mahatma Gandhi challenging and successfully bringing to his feet the British Government, is most impressive.

Gandhi lives the simple life in its simplest terms, and expects as the result of so doing to live at least a hundred years. His formula for right living is thus stated by him:

"A clean heart, a clear conscience, regular communion with God, abstention from carnal food and pleasure, no alcohol, smoking or condiments, a strict vegetarian diet and love for my fellowmen."

It is reported that Gandhi works regularly eighteen hours out of his twenty four. He receives daily several hundred visitors, with many letters, works on his magazine, "Young India," and yet devotes some time every day to spinning, and likewise finds time for prayer and meditation. As a statesman, a diplomatist and a strategist, Gandhi has perhaps no equal in modern times. He compelled proud England to lower her head and to accept his program, and all this has been accomplished without violence or the shedding of blood.

The fact that after more than two thousand years' experience on a meatless diet, India can produce a single man who is more than a match intellectually and morally for the ablest statesmen the British Government can produce, for the whole government, in fact, is a very complete answer to the claim so often made that a diet lacking meat would lead to intellectual and moral as well as physical decay. Gandhi has shown himself to possess the acumen, balanced judgment, force of will and courage needed to enable him to meet the great issues involved in the solution—the solution of one of the greatest political problems with which statesmen have ever had to struggle.

To Western eyes, Gandhi appears grotesque and uncouth in his mode of living, but he thinks straight and keeps his head, and has a clear vision of the great fundamental principles involved in his controversies with England's most adroit diplomat, and always keeps a few steps ahead of them. "Health."

ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7867.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sithampary Kandiah of Kaderodai late of Seremban

Deceased.
Sionaddy Pothan of Kaderodai
Vs.
Petitioner
Minor 1. Kandiah Thamothersampillai of Kaderodai
2 Sionappillai widow of Sithampary Kandiah of Do.
Respondents.

Continued up.

"Running Away With Girls."

JUDGE'S WARNING TO JAFFNESE

"Go and tell the Jaffnese that the offence of running away with girls has become very common in Jaffna and that they will be dealt with more severely in future" was the commission entrusted by Mr Justice Akbar to the Police Vidhan of Navalkaly who produced at the Colombo Courts one Nathan Raman who was convicted of abduction during the last sessions of the Supreme Court held in Jaffna, by His Lordship.

The accused was treated as a first offender and ordered to enter into a bond to keep the peace and to be of good behaviour and to come up for judgment whenever called upon during a period of three years. The accused was subsequently convicted of forcibly entering a house in a state of drunkenness and creating a disturbance and sentenced to two weeks "hard".

His Lordship sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The surety was told that his bond would be forfeited and asked him to pay the money to the Police Court at Jaffna.

AN Opportunity TO BUYERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LIMITED NUMBER
OF OUR FAMOUS
STAINER & STRADIVARIUS
MODEL VIOLINS.

PRICES SPECIALLY
REDUCED TO MEET THE
DEMAND OF THE DAY.

AGENTS FOR:-

HIS MASTERS' VOICE
TAMIL RECORDS & GRAMAPHONES.

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

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

Continued.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on September 24, 1931 in the presence of Mr. S. Ilayathambi, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 7th day of September 1931 having been read, It is ordered and declared that the 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor 1st Respondent and that the Petitioner is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any others shall, on or before the 18th day of November 1931 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.
October 7, 1931.
O. 295. 2 & 5.

AN UNMATCHED EXPRESSION OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

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

The Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.

THE LARGEST INSURANCE INSTITUTION IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE
Funds of the 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.

Bonuses are declared annually—
For 1930 Rs. 26/- per Rs. 1000/ assured. (Whole life policies)
23/- " " (Endowment policies)

FULL PARTICULARS CAN BE "HAD ON APPLICATION."
K. Chornalingam, K. Ratnasapathy,
Inspector for North Ceylon, Manipay, Asst Inspector Manipay.

PRINCIPAL AGENTS FOR CEYLON:-

Delmege Forsyth & Co Ltd., P. O. Box 45, Colombo.
(X. 10. 16 to 31-12-31.)

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7875.

In the Matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Waluppillai Thuralappah of Vannarponnai

Deceased.
Nagaratnam widow of Waluppillai Thuralappah of Vannarponnai
Petitioner.

Vs.
1. C. O. Somasegaram and wife
2. Basammah of Vannarponnai
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying for 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 of Jaffna on April 24, 1931, in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, be granted to the Petitioner as the lawful widow of the said deceased unless the abovesaid Respondents appear before this Court on July 17, 1931, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.
July 1, 1931.
Order Nisi extended for 11th September 1931.
Initd. D. H. Balfour,
D. J.

Extended for 6th November 1931.
D. H. Balfour,
D. J.
O. 293. 2 & 5.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7863.

In the matter of the Intestate estate and effects of the late Sabaratnamudaliar Navaratnam of Kokkuvil

Deceased.
Retnamma widow of S. Mudaliar Navaratnam of Kokkuvil
Vs.
Petitioner

1. Navaratnam Yagaratnam
2. Navaratnam Samangaratnam
3. Navaratnam Puvaneswary
4. Navaratnam Gnanaratnam
5. Veluppillai Manickavasagan all of Kokkuvil
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that the abovesaid 5th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the abovesaid 1st to 4th respondents 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, Esq., District Judge of Jaffna on March 31, 1931, in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner

It is ordered that the abovesaid 5th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the abovesaid 1st to 4th respondents for the purpose of representing them and acting on their behalf in this action and that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to the Petitioner as the lawful widow of the said deceased, unless the abovesaid respondents appear before this Court on November 11, 1931, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. S. Rodrigo,
District Judge.
September 30, 1931.
O. 294. 2 & 5.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7973.

In the matter of the Intestate estate of the late Sellamuttu Somasegaram of Sandilippai

Deceased.
Sellamuttu Gnanasegaram of Sandilippai
Vs.
Petitioner.

1. Arumagam Sivasambo of the Signalling and Telegraph Engineer's Office, Kuala Lumpur and his wife
2. Sellammah of Kuala Lumpur
3. Seenivasagam Chelliah of the Chief Stores Superintendent's Office, Sentul, Kuala Lumpur and his daughter
4. Vigneswari of Sentul
5. Thambipillai Pararasalingham of the National Bank, Kandy and his son
6. Pararasalingham Ramachandra of 205, Trincomalee Street, Kandy
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on October 1, 1931, in the presence of Mr. S. Ilayathambi, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner dated 29th September 1931 and 1st October 1931 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovesaid 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor 4th Respondent and the 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the 6th Respondent for all the purposes of this case, that the Petitioner as the brother and heir of the said deceased be declared entitled to administer the said estate, and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 11th day of November 1931 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.
October 18, 1931
O. 296. 2 & 5.

Star & Morgan Tiles.

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

AVAILABLE AT
MANGALORE TILE AGENCY.

Jaffna:— M. Rajendra Mooper,
Bankshall Street.

Point Pedro:— M. Namasivayam,
Market Square.

Kayts:— Karampan

Trincomalie:— S. Chinniah,
Green Road.

(H.13 10-1-32)

R. Papyah.

(late of P. Orr & Sons Ltd.)

MANUFACTURING OPTICIAN
(Adjoining Kilner College)

Vannarponnai, Jaffna.

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

Prescriptions from Doctors attended to carefully.

Crookes, Cylindrical, 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.



Contains 8 Useful Household Remedies.

Rs. 3-8 a Box.

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

—or—
Little's Oriental Balm
&
Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,
Post Box 67; Madras.
(Y. 8. 1-31 12 32) (A.)

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.

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