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THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

H.S THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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

PRICES SPECIALLY

TAMIL RECORDS & GRAMAPHONES.

British Understanding of Indian Problem

Myself: What is your chief impression as regards the British understanding of the Indian problem to day? Do you find that the public opinion has changed much? Gramaphones etc Main Street, Jaffna.

London Editors' Talk with Mahatmaji.

"IF YOU WILL PLAY THE GAME— THEN CONGRESS WON'T OBSTRUCT"

MAHATMAJI'S BILL OF FARE.

Mr E Wronoh, the editor of the Spectator,

Mr. Gaedhi had promised to come round to say many engagements he has to full. I expected that he might be late. Within a couple of might be late. of minutes of the appointed time I beard a of minutes of the appointed sind I team motor our drive up and a minute latter my parlourmaid open the door of my sitting room and announced Mr. G. andhi. In fl wing white robes, the prophet and leader of Iadian N tionalism stood before me When ther he would prafer to six on smell on the finor, on the sola or in an armibals, and be chose the last. His flawing robe was a soli Kashmir showl wound round him and his bare arms kept during the conversation when he wished to emphasize any point with his capable long flagered hands. His legs were bare and he wore saudals. Operationally dur-ing the talk his feet would get unecvered and he wou'd then wind the folds of his garmants round his legs to keep hims! warm, hat he told moseo far he has suffered no ill offices told maso far he has st from the Belti holimate.

The first impression, and a lating one, which Mr Ganchi made on me was that of he thuman ness. I felt entirely at home with him and I soon found myself talking to him as to an old friend. The second impressions. sion he made on me was that of his 'soul force'. Here was a man leading a life depot ed to the ideals in which he believes with every fibre of bis being. Our conversation lasted near y three hours and it ranged over a lasted near y three hours and it ranged over a very wide area, holinding Re igion and Faish, World Oc operation, sex and marriage, the treatment of animals, diet, the works of Ruskin and Tolstoy, and, of course, primarily, the future relations of Great Bribaia and I dia. The following represents some of the aubjects discussed.

Last Visit to England

myself: I am very g ad to have this op portucity of having a tak with you, Mr. Gandhi, for the henefit of the readers of the Spectator"

Mr Gandhi: One of the things I wanted Mr Gandhi: One of the things I wanted to do world in England was to talk to the editor of the "Spectator", because we in India appreciate very much the part the "Spectator" has played in enlightening the people of Great Britato or Indian problems. I know that you may not necessarily agree with all the views I hold, but I recognized that you have repeated y stated in the columns of the Spectator, that the only satisfactory ball for the future relations of Great Britatic and India is one of friendship, absolute equality India is one of friendship, absolute equality and a recognition of the fact that the people of India must be the final arbiters of their

Myself: Lat's see; when were you last in England, Mr Gandhi? It was some time be fore the War, wasn's it?

fore the War, wasn's it?

Mr G: Yes, I visited England in 1909 and I was here again just two days after the out break of war. On that occasion I assisted in the organization of a Red Oross unit, but unfortunately I full ill and a severe attack of pisurisy prevented my doing what I wanted to do before I returned to India at the end of November, that year.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7977.
In the matter of the intestate estate of
the late Sannathamby Morrgan of
Sandilipsy late of Columbo

Annaumah widew of Sionathamby Murogern of Malligam

Mi or. 1. Morrgeen Th llainathan of Sendilipay

2 Ambalavanar Kenepathippillai of
Saudilipay, presently of Beruwela

Bandilipsy, presently of Boruwcia

Baspondenia,
Baspondenia,
Baspondenia,
Baspondenia,
Baston Erquire Di trict Judge, J. fina on the 16 h
day of October 1931 in the prosence of Mr. 8.
Hayathe mity, Frector on the part of the
Petitioner and the findavis of the Petitioner dated
the 26.h day of June having been read:

This ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Responent be appointed guardian ad litem over the
mirec the 1 t Respondent and the Petitioner ba
declared extilled to schulate the said extels as
the lawful widew of the deceased and that Letters
of Administration be issued to her accordingly,
orless the Respondents theil appear before this
Court on the 25 h day of November 1931 and
thew extilicate course to the estisfaction of the
Court to the content.

Sgd. D H Billone,
November 8, 1931,
O 801 19 & 28

November 8, 1981, O 801 19 & 28

Mr G: Yes, I find a viet charge in the attilude of the man in the street, and I have made a special point of talking with all sections of British people. I am very happy in London and I have received wonderful signs of affection from your ordinary folk. In the East End I have been greatly touched by the friendlinese displayed. People come out of their houses and stake hands with me and wish me wall. I was much graft d by the reception I received in Lancashire, where the people seemed to me to understand my positior; and despite the feet that my policy in India was reported to have a face d Lancashire so grievously, no gradge was borne me and I found gravine friendship toth from operatives and employers alike Mysel': What about the so-called upper and official classes. Dr you thick their opinion has changed and are they ready to give India what it want?

Mr G: I fear they still do not understand the position ard are not ready to day to control her own affairs and I fear not many of them would be prepared to admit our right to the same freedom if that Grest Britain possesse; that is, the right to control our armed forces, our finances and our external affairs.

offairs

Status of Indih
Myself: As you know Mr Gandhi, the
"Spectator" bas always been a great believer.
In what is called Dominion Status. We
think it has achived the apparently impossible
task of reconciling two apparent opposites,
cooperation and independence. Would India
be satisfied do you thick, with the same
status that south Africa has as a Dominion
within the British Commanweath?

Mr G: I regard the about of India as
unique. After all we represent a fish of the
human race I do not thick, therefore, that
a position status which might suit Dominion
of the British Commanwea the world necessarily suit us. You must remember that India
has been a subject nation for a very long time.

has been a subject nation for a very long time.

If Great Britain approaches the question of
the future relations between our peoples in a
spirit of freedship with no reservations, she
will not find India behind hand in seeming to
meet bee profilered hand. We would be quite
randy once our right to independence has hen
recognized, so enter into an alliance or partnership on anyel he constraints and in seem the ship on equal te ms which would place relations of Great Britain and India o satisfactory.

Myse f; Oues Great Britain has stated finally and once for all that the peoples of Indiahave the same right to control their own destroy that we have, do you think that India would still want to employ on terms within India's manny, Britain officials, Britain technicians, and to the draw upon our experience in building up the Indian Shabs of the inture?

10-1-32 (H.13

Notice under the Excise Ordinance No. 8 of 1912

LOCAL OPTION POLL IN MANNAS

LOGAL OPTION POLL IN MANNA'S

It is hereby notified for public information that the Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, in exercise of the powers vested in him by role 6 of the rules spec fied it Excise Notification No. 146 published in Government Gravite No. 7478 of August 14 1925, as amended by Excise Notification No. 180 published in Government Gravite No. 7661 of August 31 1928, has appointed the undermentioned date places for recording votes for the purpose of assertaining whether 60 per cent of the inhabitants of the area mentioned below are in favour of re opening the Arrack and Foreign Liquor Taverns at Perlyskadai in Mannar Town.

Tavern:—Arrack and Foreign Liquor Taverns

Foreign Liquor Taverns at Pertyskaust in Laverns Cown.

Tavern:—Arrack and Foreign Liquor Taverns at Pertyskadsi, Manoar.

Date of Foll:—28rd January, 1982 (8 a. m. to 12 Noon and 1 p. m. to 6 p. m. Place of Poll:—Mannar Kachcherl and Roman Catholic School at Pallimonai.

The Voters of Pallimonai shall vote at the Polling Station at Pallimonai.

Area Served:—Binnakadai, Pettah, Moore' Street Uppukulam, Panankaddikoddu, Pertyskadai, Chavalkadu, Toddakadu, Valsikadu, Painters' Street, Thatankankoddai, South Bar, Fallimonai.

M. K. T SANDYS,

Asst. Govt. Agent.

6th November 1981. (G. 118, 19th)

Mannar Kacheberl, 16th November 1981.

Che hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1931

JAFFNESE CO OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF MALAYA.

-:0:-

JAFFNESE WHEREVER THEY ARE found, have shown a talent for organisa-This is particularly true of those sons of Jaffua who have gone to Malaya and distinguished themselves in different walks of life there. In Malaya our people are daily brought in contact with the enterprising Chinaman and the European businessman and evidently by this close association they have been able to learn something of business methods. Even when they return home after retirement they continue to show the same amount of energy, public spirit, and enterprise as characterised them during their official career in Malaya. example, the present President of the Jaffaa Co operative Central Bank is a retired Malayan Government officer. The Manager of the "Hindu Organ" and the Saiva Prakasa Press is another retired gentleman; while in the various parts of Jaffua we have several Malayan Pensioners, some of whom are directors of various business concerns, some are pioneers in agricultural developments in the Wanni, many are taking a very prominent part in the work of Village Committees and not a few who are spending their time and money in educational work. Jaffoa is really proud of them for what they have already achieved in these various directions.

One of the greatest achievements of the Jaffnese in Malaya is the successful manner in which they have organised and conducted the Jaffaese Co-operative Society. This is the only communal society which appears to be doing well in It speaks well for the co-operation, public spirit, and patriotic enthusiasm of its members that a society with a working-capital of a little over \$400,000 and membership totalling 1607 and covering an area very much larger than Ceylon, is able to hold its own side by side with very much bigger concerns directed and controlled by much more experienced and richer communities.

According to the Annual Report of the Society for the financial year ended 30th Society for the hoaden year country June, 1931, the nett profit for the year is \$25 495-54 while a dividend of 5% is declared on \$287,170, the amount reduction fully paid up shares. The declared on \$287,170, the amount re-presenting fully paid up shares. The balance of the profit goes, according to the recommendations of the Committee of Management, partly towards honora-rium to the chief honorary workers and partly towards philanthropic work such

as scholarship funds, Flood Relief Fund etc. A sum of \$189,000 of the Society's money is invested on pretty safe securities such as Singapore Municipal Debenture Stock and F M S, Government Loan. The working expenses in the year amounted to \$12,284.89 which represents nearly one third of the society's profit for the year but a redeeming feature is that they are considerably less than those in the previous year

During the year under review the work of decentralisation recommended in the previous Half-yearly Report has proceeded with some success-There are now 28 sub-committees of which 10 are in the metropolis and 13 in cutstations. The President, Mr. R. N. Thamby-Thurai, appears to have been in close touch with these various organisations. Considering the fact that the work of the society extends not only throughout F. M S. but also embraces in its scope the Straits Settlements it would be advisable to have many more decentralisation sub-committees working particularly in the Straits Settlements. the response from the Colony is very poor. The number of members from Singapore is only 13 while Penang is able to give only 5 members. We hope the propaganda committee will take immediate steps to bring into existence the proposed bulletin and conduct a regular membership campaign during the ensuing year. It is gratifying to note that there are as many as 116 lady members but we see no reason why the number should not be increased. Ladies can do much to popularise the aims and objects of the society and we do h pe that they find a place on the propaganda committee.

We are pleased to note that the "Committee of Management met 62 times during the year which averages more than one meeting per week, and it is an index not only of the amount and urgency of the business of the society, but also of the willingness and faithfulness of the members of the Committee who have very loyally, and ungradgingly performed their duties. The committee has done well in tightening the loan policy of the Society although it might mean the loss of a few self-interested members who joined the Society only for enjoying loans. Such members cannot be helpful to a society whose watchword is cooperation.

In Ceylon, as far as we are aware, the Co-operative Department does not charge any fee for inspecting accounts of Socities but in Malaya we understand that an audit fee of 50 cts. per member is being levied. This is rather unfortunate The Malayan Societies, however, do not appear to be in favour of it. We hope appear to be in favour of it. We hope strong representations would be made to the Registrar to suspend the working of this rule. We also feel that if the Society succeeds in getting the aid of Heads of Government Departments in the matter of the recevery of loans, the worries of the society would be considerably lessened. agree that the formation of sub-committees will somewhat obviate the recessity for Government assistance in the matter but we are sure that with the assistance of Government the work of the sub-committees will be considerably

We also hope the Society will not forget the good services of Mr. A. Cavendish, the Director of Co-operation in Malaya. We have been in touch with the affairs of the society almost from the start and we are aware that the society owes much to the advice and encouragement given by Mr. Cavendish. Finally we join with the Committee of Management in its legitimate hope that the Members of the Jaffaese Co-operative Society will, by an excellent degree of regularity in dealings with the society, co-operation and patriotic enthusiasm, put the Society in an excellent position so that even its detractors may be into it and be a source of new strength and further encouragement,

Ceylon State Council.

RUANWELLA BY ELECTION

MRS MOLAMURE'S BIG MO ORITY.

The bye-E ection for Rusawella electorate took place on Saturday the 14th inst. were four candideates who contested the rest of whom one is a woman, the wife of the Hon. Mr Molamure, the Speaker of the State Council. Ballot b xes were opened on Monday morning, and counted Mrs Molamure secured a big mojority of 9,398 votes over Mr R S S Ganewardene, the Oslombo Advocate

Ceylon's First Woman Councillor.

TO TAKE HER SEAT ON FRIDAY OR TUESDAY

reported that Mrs A. F. Molamure, the newly elected member of the State Council for the Ruanwella seat will take her seat in Council on Friday the 20th instant or on Tuesday the 24th instant, when the Council meets. will on one of these dates will take her oaths before the Speaker.

A Gazette extraordinary issued on Tuesday night notifies her election to the State Council.

The Chief Secretary.

GOING ON LEAVE.

It is reported that the Hon. Sir Bernard Bourdillon, the Chief Secretary of Ceylon te going on leave about the middle of next year It is understood that Mr. F G Tyrrell, D puty, Oniel Secretary who s now on leave to E gland will have returned to Oeylon by the time Sir Barnad goes on leave, and will and for

The Matale Forgery Case. NO RE-TRIAL.

The Hon. Mi Justice Lyall Grant delivered his order on Monday morning over rating the objections raised by Mr. R L Perers, K C and Mr H Sri Nissanka, defence Counse's in the above case in regard to the admissibility of the evidence of two prosecution witnesser. The trial was resumed at noon on Monday, and is proceeding.

Galle Whaling Project "Off."

ATTORNEY GENERAL RULES

It is reported that the Hon, the Attorney General has ruled out that the Whaling Licence issued to Mr. Barntzen, Director of Fabrica de Industrial Maritima, in January cannot be renewed next year because the Osylon Whaling Ordinance makes no provision for the issue of a fresh licence during the pendency of the licence which has been a:ready issued. The Attorney General's decesion should now mean that the Whaling Project off Watering Point in Galle falls to the

State Councillor Sued.

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS

Mr. G. Orossette Thambiab, Additional District Judge, Colombo has delivered his order on the application of Mr. G K. W. Perera, Member of the State Council to allow himself and his wife to pay the plaintiffs in monthly instalments in the case in which Mesers Gordon Frezer & C; Lid, sued them for the reconcry of a sum of Rs 6 499 36 on a promissary note. The Jurge ordered that the defendants should pay the claim of the plaintiffs by monthly instalments of Re.200/ for six months from December 10, 1931, and there after at Rs. 300 per month until the calm is satisfied.

Overstaffed Government Departments.

MOTION FOR A COMMISSION.

At yesterday's . meeting of the State Council Mr G R bett de Soyza gave notice of a motion acking for the immediate appointment of a commission to report upon the over staffing of Etaff Officers in Government Departments, and as to the desirability of reducing the number without impairing diciency.

News & Notes

His Majerty the King has been pleased to confer a Viscountry upon Mr. Philip Showdon, Chancellor of the Exchequer of the last Government and now Lord Seal in the new Cabinet.

Mr Vallabhai Patel, the Indian National Congress President, underwent a National Congress Freeduce, and is minor operation for nose trouble, and is a minor operation for nose trouble, and is making satisfactory progress He has been ordered complete rest for a week.

The Council of India rejected by a big majority the proposal of the Govern-ment of India to increase the postal rates, which is expected to yield ninety lakhe of rupees.

The deficiency of R₃ 550/. in the security tendered by the Petitioner, Mr. H B Mendis in the Gampha Election Petition case had been deposited with the Registrar of the Supreme Court on Wednesday, and perfected.

His Excellency the Governer visited the Welikade Jail attended by his Private Secretary Mr H S M Hoare. He was shown round the various departments and quarters by Major Walker, I G Prisons, and other officers of the Prison Department.

At Tuesday's meeting of the State Conneil Mr. A E Goonasinghe again reopened the question of continuing the secret sessions of the State Council It was finally decided that the future meetings should be open to the press and public.

At a meeting of the Urban District Council held on Saturday last a vote of Rs. 500/ was passed in connection with the proposed Health, Electricity, and Handicrafts Exhibition to be held by the Jaffaa Health Association in the part of next year.

The Hon, the Attorney General has ordered that a Police inquiry should be held in connection with the complaint made by one B S Fernando Levangama a merchant, against Podisinghe Gan Aratchi of Levangama of criminal intimidation of Voters, supporters of Mr. E A V de Silva, a candidate for the Ruanwella seat.

Mr. F H B Koch who was specially Gezetted to act as Additional District Judge of Colombo to try the case brought by Mr F Wells Janez of Kotahena against the Colombo Municipality for the recovery of the sum of Rs 2000/ as compensation owing to his not having been permitted to construct an upper floor as an addition to the buildings standing in his premises at Kottahena delivered his order on Monday for the Plaintiff as prayed for with costs.

It is reported that the new Secretarial buildings at Galle Face, have been strong-ly condemned by the Sanitary Department and proposals for alteration sanitary conditions are being put forward by the Sanitary Department. A question is raised as to why the Public Works Department had not consulted the Sanitary Department when the plans were prepared? The various staffs accommodated are dissatisfied and thus lend support to the representation made by the Sanitary

MATRIMONIAL

-:0:--

SOMASEGARAM-SANMUGAM,

The engagement is announced and the The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place of Mr. S U Semanegaram, Vice Principal, Victoria College, Chulipuram with Sirimathy Villammaipilial daughter of Mr. and Mrs V Sanmugam of Moolal, and nices of Mr. C. Reguesther, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Scottles, on Friday, November 27, 1931 at 12 30 p. m.

DECEMBER 24th—31st.

The Hindu Board of Education is organizing a collection campaign raise a sum of Rs. 100,000 which is urgently needed to avert the threatened ruin of the great work the Board is doing.

Financial difficulties have come to a crisis.

At this critical moment it is the duty of every Hindu who loves his religion to come to the aid of the Board.

The Board controls 58 Saiva Schools, A Saiva Training School and a Saiva Orphanage.

-Mis. 410 19

Governor or U. D. C. Chairman?

OPENING OF POWER HOUSE.

At a meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council held on Saturday last the question as to who should open the Power House was discussed. Mr. R. Sivagurunather, the Chairdiscussed. Mr. R Sivagurunather, the Chairman stated that His Excellency the Governor will be in Jaffoa in January 18, 1932, and open the Health, E-corricity and Handierafts Exhibition, and wished to know from the Members whether they would like to take advantage of the Governor's presence and invite him to open the Power House.

Mr. O. C. Somasegaram suggested that the Chairman or Mr. W. Daraiswamy be requested to perform the ceremony which raised laughter among the members. It was decided on the suggestion of the Chairman that the question be deferred for the next meeting of the Council.

New Police Headqarters

REMOVED TO OLD SECRETARIAT BUILDINGS

It is reported that the Police Head-quarters will be removed to the old Secretariat building excepting the office of the A.S. B. Doort, When the offices of the A. S. P. Depot, When the offices are removed to Queen Street, the old police buildings will be converted into dwelling places for constables.

Telephone Call from America. MAHATMA GANDHI INVITED.

Mahatma Gandhi had his first brans mahatma Gandhi had his first trans at antic telephone conversation on Tuesday when Bishop Fisher telephoned to h'm from America asking him to visit America. The Mahatma declined the offer.

Income Tax Commissioner

MR. HUXAM'S APPOINTMENT FAVOURED.

It is reported that the Figancial Secretary, Sr W. W. Woods has submitted a lengthy memorandum to the Board of Ministers memorandum to the Board of Ministers proposals regarding the composition of the Income Tex Department which is to come into being shortly. Sir W. W. Wood's recommendation with regard to the appointment of the first Commissioner of Income Tax has been formally approved by the Board of Ministers, at a meeting of the Board, beld last saturday. Mr. Woods has recommended Mr Huxam, the Income Tax Adviser, as its first Commissioner. its first Commissioner.

Prison Inquiry Report.

RECEIVED BY GOVERNMENT

In the State Council, yesterday, when the question of the votes for the Prison Department was discussed, Mr. M J. Cary asked whether the Report of the Hon. Mr. Justice Garvin had been received by Government. The Chief Secretary replied that the report had been received by Government, and that it would take sometime before it is printed. Mr. George E. de Silva mentioned the desirability of lowering the salary of the Inspector-General of prisons, by appointing a local officer when the present holder retires.

Sandirasegara Pillaiyar Kovil-

MANAGER SEVERELY ASSAULTED

We understand that in connection with the We understand that in connection with the "Soora-Summara Festivai" at the Sandica segara Pillair Tempic at Natiure, the Manager was reverely assaulted last night. Two of the assailants have been arrested, and warrant is out for the arrest of the other. Details are swaited eagerly.

Ramanathan Day.

CELEBRATION IN COLONBO

"A meeting of the Bamanathan Day Celebration Committee was held on the 10th instant at 515 P.M at the Vivekananda Scolety, Colombo.

It was decided to celebrate the anniversary of the death of Sir P. Ramanathan on the 15th of December 1931 at the Vivckananda sociery, by having addresses on the life and ideals of the departed Leader and also an oratorical contest in English, the winner of which will be awarded a gold medal. It was also resolved that other pub is Institutions be requested to observe the day.

OBITUARY.

We regret to record the untimely death of Mr. A. Candiabpillai of No. 180, Dathousis Street, Rangoon on Sunday, Septem ber 27, 1931 as his residence at Rangoon. The deceased had been siting for sometime, and passed away peacefully in the mids of all his wife and children. We express our condolence to breaved family, and to his son Mr. O. S. Ratnam, particularly.

A Buddhist Monument.

On Wednesday the 11th instant, the Great Vibara which has been raised on the site near Benares where Gautama Buddha preached his first sermon, was opened in the presence of a large congregation of followers and students of the illustrious teacher who had come from many ecuntries. Buddhism, as foreigners think, is not extinct in the lands of its birth. It was never expelled from India. In the course of centuries popular Buddhism became indistinguishable from popular Hinduism and the Hindu revivel which followed absorbed in large part the teachings of Sakya Muni. The opening of this shrine will give a stimulus to the study and contemplation of His gracious life and teachings which are among the most precious heritoges of this land. (I.S.R.)



Contains 8 Useful Household Remedies.

Rs. 3-8 a Box. Little's
Oriental Balm Depot,
Main Street,
Belfry Junction
P. O. Box 298,
Colombo

Little's Oriental Balm

Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,
Post Box 67; Madras.

(Y. 8, 1-81 12 82) (A)

The Colombo Observatory.

SUPERINTENDENT RETIES.

Mr A J Banford, Superintendent Colombo Observatory retired from service after many yers service and salled for Lundon yesborday. He book advantage of the Donoughmore Scheme, and retired.

This Meat Question.

TEN OBJECTIONS TO THE FLESH FOODS.

EV DR F. O SHONE

Ev Dr F. O FHOR.

Firstly, flich-foods are expensive. This is a matter which must be considered in these days of floancial depression. The thrity housewife will perchase those foods which will give the best value for money. Fie h foods is not only expensive to buy but it is a poor quality of food stuff and it is lacking in many of the essentials of a complete food.

Complete food.

Number Two.

Fiesh food is an unhoalthy article of diet because of the prevalence of disease among the animals which come to the butcher. A recent report of the Medical Officer of Health of one of the Beroughs of London showed an unusually high percentage of carcasos rejected as unfiller the number of the Beroughs of Carcasos rejected as unfiller than under the constitution. human consumption. When we consider the difficulties involved in meas to pection and the inadequary of the regulations at present in foces we must be led to conclude that a large amount of diseased meat is still being consumed.

Number Three

Number Three

In addition to the diseases that may be caused through eating diseased meat there are poisonous producis in all flish foods that are harmful to the human system. Investigations in recent years have shown the importance of keeping the blood and tissus fluids alkaline. Acids act as poisons, and for perfect health the blood must keep a large alkaline reserve to neutral 22 the acids. Now and for pure reserve to neutral 23 the acids. Now flash foods normally contain ac sbundance of these poisonous acids, and they are present in still greater proportions if the animals are subjected to physical or emotional strain before significant.

Number Four.

Meat is mostly composed of protein. While protein is a very necessary part of the human dietary yes careful experiments have proved that excess of protein is very harmful particularly to the kidneys and blood vocacle. It is well known that is countries where meat is largely used diseases of these organs are very prevalent.

Number Five.

Flesh food is very deficient in the substances known as vitamine. This is not corprising, for it has been proved that animals cannot produce the vegetable k'egdom. These vitamins are necessary for growth, for the power to resist infection, and for the national system. A flash diet, therefore, would be wholly inadequate for these necessary supplies.

Number Six

Again, a flish diet is definient in the very necessary minerals such as iron, phosphorous, and lime. These minerals and others are of vital importance to nearly every organ of the body, so much so to the nervous system that the other organs will be and nervous system shat the other organs will us deprived of them in order to meintain a cofficient supply for the brain and nerve cells. The vegetable kingdom provides at the supply of all these minerals in which flight food is so lacking.

Number Seven

From the foregoing not only will it be seen that a flash dier is deficient 'n many of the important properties of a perfect food, but that the vegetable kingdom gives an abundant supply of these very things. With instinctive wisdom the animal goes things. With instructive wiscom the animal goes to the vegetable kingdom for an ad-quate supply for its own requirements, whereas the fluck-sater obtains his exceed hand "after it has passed through the animals. In this way he loses much of the valuable nutritive elements while he receives the additional poleons.

Number Eight

Flesh-eating heatens old age. Within the human body mest undergoes changes which produce poisonous substances. These substances are supposed by eminent scientists to be the cause of the obarges associated with old age, such as whiten-ing of the hair, wrinking of the skin, bardening of the arteries, etc. Certain it is that the circulation of these poisons in the blood affect the vital organs, handicapp is them 'n their functions and and causing them to become prematurely worn

Number Nine

Number Nine

Then we must not forget the suffering involved in the provision of a field diet. There are many persons who manifest the greatest effection for animals such as ests and dega and resent with indiguation any unkindness to them, yet these same persons will thoughtlessly cause the gentle lamb to be merellessly destroyed and will feast with relish on its carcase.

Number Ten

Listly, there is the moral effect. When we consider that the quality of human character is dependent upon the nervous system, and that the nervous system in turn is built up from the for d supply circulated through it by the blood, follows readily that he who would develop a high and noble elerator cannot leave the question of food to the dictates of appetite or custom —Health

Notice of Revocation of Power of Attorney.

It is hereby notified that Mr. S. Sangara-pillel of Satankerny, J. Hos who had hitherto heen acting as my Attorney to relation to my property in Caylon, has ceased to be so and that the Power of Attorney (xeented by me on 22-5-29 has been revoked. on 22-5-29 has been revoked.

Ba'u P b's.
25-10-31.

Mark bdu Alunahanan.
(M s 401, 12-28)

The Minorities Agreement

-:0:-MAHATMA GANDHI ON COMMUNAL DEADLOCK.

Mr. Gandbi, at the outset, confesced that it was not without considerable hesitation and shame that he participated in the discussion of minorities. He said that, before commenting on the Minorities Memorandum, which he had not been able to read with the care and attention that it desarred.

he desired, with all deference and respect due to the Premier, to dissent from the view that inability to colve the communal question was hampering the progress of constitution building and that a solution was an indepensable condi-tion prior to the building of any such constitu-

"At the early stage of the cittings of this Conference I raid that I did not share that view. The experience I have since gained on firms my view and, if you will pardon me for saying so, it was because the emphasis isid last year was repeated this year upon this difficulty that the different communities were encouraged to press, with all the vehausence at their command, their two respective views. It would have been against, human nature if they did otherwise. All of them thought pectate views. It works have been sgains, human nature if they did otherwise. All of them thought this as the sime to pless their claims for all they were worth and I suggest sgain at this very semphasis has defeated the purpose, which, we have no doubt, it had in view. Having received that encouragement we falled to arrive at an agreement. I, therefore, associate myself entirely with the view expressed by Sir C. Setslyad that is a not this question which is the fulcrum, but the central fact is constitution building.

"I am quite ceriain that you did not convene the Round Table Conference and brought us all 6,000 miles from our homes and occupations to settle the communal question, but you conve us and you made deliberate declaration that

wa were invited to come here to share the prowe should have a certain conviction that we had built up an honourable and practicable frame work for the freedom of India and that it awaited only the imprimator of the approval of the Commons and Lords. We at prosent, face a sholly different situation namely, that because there is no communal settlement egreed to by us there is to be no building of the constitution and that as a last resort and sa the last touch, you will announce the policy of His Mejsaty's Government in con nection with the constitution and all matters that may arise therefrom.

'I cannot help feeling that It would be a sorry ending to the Conference, which was brought being with so much trumpering and so much hope excited in the minds and breasts of many people.

"Joming to this document, I accept the thanks that have been given to me by Sir H Carr. Had it not been for the remarks that I made when I shouldered that burden and had it not been for my uster failurs to bring about a relation fir H. Carr rightly says he would not have found the very admirable sciution that he had been able, in common with other minorities, to present to this Committee for consideration and finally for con sideration and approval of His Majasty's Govern

"Sitting by a Carcase."

"I will not deprive Sir H. Carr and his associates of the feeling of satisfaction, that evidently actuates them but, in my opinion, what they have done is to sit by a osrease.

"As representing the predominent political organication in India I have no healtstion in saying to His Mejosty's Government and to those friends who seek to regresent, or think they re-present, the minorities mentioned against their names, and, indeed, to the whole world,

that this techeme is not one designed to schieve responsible Government but is not doubtedly a scheme designed to share power with the bureaucracy. If that is the intention—and it is the intention running through the whole document—I wish them well and the Congress is entirely out of it. The Congress will wander, no matter for how many years. will wender, no master for how many years in the wilderness, rather than lend itself to a proposal under which the hardy tree of freedom

proposal under which the hardy tree of freedom and responsible government can never grow, "I am autonished that Sir H Carr should tell us that they have evolved o scheme which has been designed only for a temperary neried with no damage to the cause of Nationalism, but that at the end of ten years we would all find our selves holding one another and throwing our selves into one another's laps. My political experience teaches me a wholly different lesson,

"If this responsible Government whenever its comes, is to be longurated under happy aus-possits should not undergo the process of viviseculos to which this schema subjects it. strain which no Government can possibly bear,

are an wires no differential that possessy bear.

There is a coplegation to this structure and I am supprised, Mr. Prime Minister, that you have allowed yourself to mention this as if it was an indisputable fact, named that the proposals may be taken as being acceptable to well over 115 million people or about 45 per cent of the population of India.

Continued up

"You had a striking demonstration of the inaccuracy of this figure. You have had, on behalf of the women, a complete regulation of special representation and, as they happen to be one half of the population of India, this 46 per cent is some what reduced (laughter).

"But not only the 'Congress may be a very insignificant organisation, but I unhesitatingly make the claim, and I am not ashamed to repeat the claim, that the Congress claims to represent 85 per cent, or 95 per cent of the population, not merely in British India but the whole of India".

Dr. Ambedker: "Who are the five per cent that

the Congress do not represe

The Congress Challenge.

The Congress Challenge.

Mr. Gandh: "I repeat the claim with all emphasis that the Congress, by right of service, claims to represent that population which is called the agricultural population of India and I would accept a challenge, it the Government were to issue the challenge, that we should have a referendum in India and you would immediately find whether the Congress represents them or not. "But I would go a step forther. At the present moment, if you were to examine the register of the Congress and the recorde of prisons in India you would find that the Congress represented, and represents on the register, a very large number of represents on the register, a very large number of Mussalmans. Several thousands of Mussalmans would to joi last year under the banner of the Congress. The Congress to day has several thousand Mussalmans and thousands of "untouchables" on its register. Indian Caristians are also on the register.

"I do not know that there is a single community which is not represented on the Congress register. With all defence to the Nawab of Caastari even landlords, even millowners and millionaires are represented there. I admit that they are coming to the Congress slowly and catiously but the Congress undoubtedly represents Labour.

Therefore this claim that the proposals set forth in this memorandum are acceptable to well over 115 million people needs to be taken with a

very great deal of reservation and caution.
"We had presented to you the Congress proposal In connection with the communal problem, I submit that of all schemes that I have seen it is most workable. I admit that it did not commer d tiself to the representatives of the communities here but it communded liself to the representatives of these very classes in fadia. It is not the creation of one brain but a Commissee or which the various important parties were represented. Yin got that scheme on behalf of the Congress but the Congress has also suggested impartial arbitra-

'I myself suggested the appointment, by the Government, of a judicial tribunal, bu', if none of these things is acceptable to any of us and if this is the sine qua non of any constitution building, it will be much better that we should remain without the so called Responsible Government than accept this claim."

Mr. Ganchi reiterated that while the Congress would always accept any solution acceptable to the Hindus, Mussaimans and likks it would be to party to special reservations and special electorates for any other minority. Congress will always endorse clauses on reservations as to the fundamental rights or civil liberty. It will be open to everybody to be placed on the voters' roll and to appeal to the common tody of electorates." "The proposition enunciated by Sir H. Carr is the very negation of Responsible Government and Nation-Mr. Gandhi reiterated that while the Congress proposition enouciated by Sir H. Carr is the very negation of Responsible Government and Nationals in. It he says that if you want a live European on the legislature then he must be elected by Europeans themselves. Heaven help India if India has to have representatives elected by these reversal radial set up groups. That Europeans only who commands the approval of the common electorate and not mere Europeans. This very idea suggests that Responsible Government will always have to contend against those interests which will always be in conflict against the national spirit—against this body of 85 per cent of aggleultural population. agricultural population.

"To me it is nothinkable. If we are going to go real freedom it should be the proud privilege and duty of every one of these so called specific cases to seek entry into the legislatures through this open door through election and the approval of a common body of electorates.

"The Congress is wedded to adult suffcage, under which it will be open to all to be placed on the voters" list. More than that, nobody can ask,

Real Interest of "untouchables"

'One word more as to the so called 'unterchables'.

'One word more as to the so called 'unterchables'. I can understand the claim advanced by other minorities, but the claims advanced on behalf of the 'untouchables' are to me the unkindest cut of all. It means a perpetual bar sinister. I would not sell the vital intercess of the 'untouchables' even for the take of winning freedom for India.

I claim that, in my own person, I represent the vast mass of 'ontouchables'. Here I speak not merely on behalf of the Congress, but on my own bealf, and I claim that, if there was a refreadom of 'ontouchables', I would get their vote and that I would top the poll. And I would work for one end of India to the ather to tell the 'an'ouebables' that Sanata Flesters and that Sparate Electorates and separate reservation is not the way to remove this bar sinister, which is the same not of them but of critodex Hindus. Lat this Committee and the whole world knew that, to day, there is a body of Hindu reformers pledged to remove this blot of 'uniconhability.'

Continued up

New Ceylon Constitution.

MR. A R. IYENGAR'S CRITICISM "BOUND TO BREAK DOWN".

Addressing the Ceylon Students' Accordation on the Constitution of Ceylon Mr. Rangas wami Iyen gar said it was a cerious m'xture which no com-manity in the island accepted as satisfactory.

mostly in the island accepted as satisfactory.

He wildomed adult suffage, the abolition of commonal representation, features which might will be copied in India, but strongly criticised in ther provisions introduced by the Donesphere, there provisions introduced by the Donesphere of a first abject for operation in constitution making on novel lines. They probably never expected in to work.

The Executive Committee had no real power, bich was vested in the Governor and Sale

The Cabinet responsibility was entirely missing and, by its very nature, the machinery was bound to break down, of which there were signs already.

Ceylonese leaders ought not to be misled by the Ceylonese leaders organ not to be misted by the temporary advantages derived by such scheme to the deriment of the larger national ideals. Ceylon most show self accrifice and be prepared suffer if she would achieve Swarej instead of expecting it to come in driblets through such constitutional experiments as that imposed.

Accounting questions Mr. Rangsswami Iyengar said that when India gained freedom the would treat as a sister Brato within the British Commonwealth on terms of equality, and comradeship, which oughs to exist between the two people with

If Caylonese thought their fortunes would be better served by inclusion in Indian Federation every opportunity should be given them to come in on terms of equal partnership, but no attempt should be made to force any constitution or rela-tionship without the willing consent of her people. -"Hinde

Continued.

"We do not want the 'untouchablea' to be placel. fied as a separate class. Sikhs may remain such in perpetuity. So may Moslems and Europeans. Will the 'untouchables' remain 'retionchables' in perpetuity? I would far rather that Hindulim died than that 'untouchability' lived.

touchability' lived.

"Therefore, wish all my regard for Dr. Ambedkar and for his desire to see 'untouchables' uplified, and for his desire to see 'untouchables' uplified, and for his ability, I must say, in all humility, that here is a great wrong under which he has laboured and perhaps the bitter experiences he has undergone have for the moment warped his jadgment. Is hurts me to have to say this, but I would be untrue to the cause of 'unbournables,' which is as dear to me as life itself, if I did not say it. I will not bargain away their rights for a kingdom or for the whole world. I am speaking with a due sense of responsibility. I say it is not a proper claim which is registered by Dr. Ambedkar when he recks to speak for the whole it is not a proper claim which is registered by Dr. Ambackar when he seeks to speak for the whole of the 'unboochables' in India. It will create division in Hudulum, which I cannot possibly look forward to with any satisfaction whatseever. I do not mind 'untouchables' being converted to I lam or Obristlanity. I should tolerate that, but I cannot possibly tolerate what is in store for Hudulum if there are two divisions set forth in will can. Those who speak of the political rights. villeges. Those who speck of the political rights of untouchables' do not know India and do not k ow how Indian secrety is to day constructed. Therefore, I want to say, with all the emphasist that I can command, that if I was the only person to resist thisthing, I will resist it with my life."

R. Papyah.

(late of P. Orr & Sons Ltd.)

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