

The Jaffna Organ.

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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

H.S THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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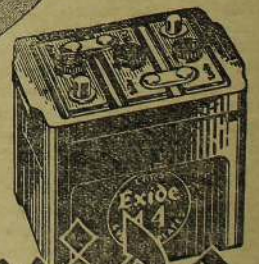
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(Q. 14, 5/10-21/13) (A)

NOTICE.

Mr. R. Sivagurunathan, Chairman, U D C and Mrs. Sivagurunathan request the pleasure of the company of his friends and relatives on the occasion of the marriage of their nephew Mr. S. U. Somasegaram, Vice-Principal, Victoria College, Ohalipuram to Miss. V. Sanmugam, daughter of Mr. V. Sanmugam, Retired Pensioner, and niece of Mr. C. Ragnathan, Assistant Registrar, Co operative Societies, at Moolai on Friday the 27th of November 1931 at 12-30 in the noon and at the reception in the bridegroom's residence at College Road, Vannarpannai on the following day.

Vannarpannai, Seats Carpet
21-11-31.
Mis. 412. 22nd.

Notice of Revocation of Power of Attorney.

It is hereby notified that Mr. S. Sengara Pillai of Sittankerey, Jaffna who had hitherto been acting as my Attorney in relation to my property in Ceylon, has ceased to be so and that the Power of Attorney executed by me on 22-5-29 has been revoked.

Batu Pahat, 25 10 31. MARRKANDU ARUNASALAM.
(Mis 401, 12-23)

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1931

AGRICULTURE IN THE NORTH.

THE REPORT OF THE NORTHERN DIVISIONAL Agricultural Officer, Mr. W. P. A. Cooke, for the year 1930, contains some very interesting features, the most noteworthy among them being those relating to the cultivation of tobacco, the experiments carried on with artificial manures, and the introduction of improved ploughs in paddy cultivation. On the whole, we may say that, as far as the North is concerned, the Department of Agriculture has justified its existence to some extent. We are not in a position to say the same thing about the Tinnevely Farm School because we find that the school does not attract a sufficient number of students for its two years' course in English. Only six students completed a course of instruction and passed the final examination in March, 1930. Their place has been taken by 7 students who were in the first year class in 1929. When the new class was formed in May 1930, only one student was admitted and so the class had to be discontinued. True enough sufficient work has been provided for the staff by more useful and practical courses intended for teachers, headmen, sons of farmers and pupils of Elementary Schools but it is a pity that the Farm School cannot find a sufficient number of pupils to carry on its regular course.

We are glad to note that the work in paddy has occupied the main attention of all Agricultural officers. Paddy growers in the Wannu have been advised to use mats at threshing time with the result that the price of country paddy thus made free of gravel and sand has risen. The application of fertilizers and the use of better implements are being encouraged by means of demonstrations and cultivators are beginning to evince interest in these methods of improving their crops. We are aware that the high yields resulting from the penning of sheep or cattle are not commensurate with the expense incurred in view of the absence of sufficient pasture ground and fodder and the consequent scarcity of farm animals. At the same time, we like to point out that villagers have a certain amount of sentimental objection to certain kinds of manures especially those which give out offensive smells and are

believed to be of organic origin. Mineral fertilizers, however, are bound to prove satisfactory especially when it is clearly proved that they produce an enormous saving on the outlay with comparatively less trouble. The use of improved ploughs on our fields is an absolute necessity and we hope the officers of the Agricultural Department will take every step possible to make them more popular. The ordinary Indian plough has outlived its time of usefulness. For deep ploughing it is quite useless. Where broadcast sowing has been practised for years and years, the surface has become thoroughly exhausted. The only way of renewing the soil is either by hoeing or by deep ploughing, Hoeing is very expensive. The only other proper alternative is deep ploughing.

The people of Jaffna ought to appreciate the great interest evinced by the Department of Agriculture in the cultivation of tobacco and especially the assistance given to farmers in the matter of collecting, grading, shipping and selling of White Burley tobacco. The best quality of this tobacco is able to fetch in the London market about a rupee a pound of which nearly 65 cts. goes to the cultivator. So far two defects have been noticed in the White Burley Tobacco produced in Jaffna. One is the presence of sun-spots in the leaf and the other is its high moisture content. Sun-spots are supposed to be caused by sunlight heating leaves through water-drops on them acting like lenses. It is advisable to give a shaking to the plants after heavy dew or after a shower of rain. As regards the high moisture content, we believe it could be remedied by a scientific process of curing which the cultivators must be taught.

It is said that at the Experiment station at Tinnevely, it has been concluded, after trials over a period of eight years, that a crop of sann hemp greatly benefits tobacco. It has been found that a plot treated with green leaf and artificial fertilizers after a crop of sann hemp yielded a more profitable crop than a plot treated with only green leaf and artificial fertilizers. The use and value of sann hemp is not unknown to our cultivators. It yields many advantages. It enriches the soil like leguminous crops. It grows so thick that it eliminates weeds from the field altogether. It is a valuable fodder crop. Its fibre has a market value. It can be used as green manure for tobacco. In the Jaffna Experiment Station, it is sown with the early rains of the north-east monsoon and used later as a green manure for irrigated tobacco.

In connection with tobacco experiments we would like to suggest to those in charge to try growing tobacco for manufacturing a better quality of cigars. In flavour, Jaffna cigars compare rather unfavourably with those of Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Cocanada, and Burma. The best produced in Jaffna so far is the Achelu variety, the cultivation and curing of which, is still a secret. But even the Achelu variety does not make a good wrapper. We suggest that it is worthwhile experimenting in this direction at the Jaffna Farm.

In connection with experiments with live-stock, we see no reason why a model dairy-farm should not be established at Tinnevely and the milk supply of Jaffna town be made a profitable concern. There is a great demand in the town for pure and wholesome milk and Tinnevely is the only place near by where all the facilities for such an undertaking could be found.

We note that some interesting experiments are being carried on with the cultivation of fruits. The Department of Agriculture will be doing a great service to the people of Jaffna if it could popularise the growing of Jaffna oranges, pomegranates and oranges and improve their quality so that they might find a ready market outside Jaffna.

Jaffna Urban District Council Elections.

NOMINATIONS LAST SATURDAY TO CANDIDATES RETURNED UNOPPOSED

The nominations for the Jaffna Urban District Council Triennial Elections took place on Saturday, the 21st inst. The Government Agent N. P., presided, and received the nomination papers of the several candidates. For Ward No. 1 Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Proctor and the sitting member was returned unopposed. Ward No. 2 is contested by Messrs. P. Moses, J.P., and Alphonsia. Ward No. 3 is contested by Messrs. Dr. S. A. Vettivelu and S. Subramaniam, Proctor. Ward No. 4 is uncontested, and Mr. A. M. Brodie, Teacher, Jaffna College was elected. Ward No. 5 is contested by Messrs. S. Somasundaram, Proctor, and the sitting member and A. Ramapillai, Teacher, St. Patrick's College. Ward No. 6 is contested by Messrs. M. Aisappillai, Proctor and the sitting member, K. V. Sinnadurai, Proctor and K. Aiyadurai, Proctor. Ward No. 7 is contested by Messrs. R. Sivagurunathan, the present Chairman of the U D C, and S. Patanjali, Proctor and Notary Public. Five nominations were handed on behalf of Mr. Patanjali. The first is proposed and seconded by Messrs. K. S. Veeravagu, Notary Public and P. Somasundaram, Physician. The second by Messrs. K. Sivaprakasam, Proctor, and Dr. O. Kanagaratnam. The third by Messrs. M. S. Eiyatambi, Advocate, and S. P. Rasiah, Teacher, J. H. O. The fourth by Messrs. V. K. Ganasundaram, Proctor, and M. N. Abdul Oadar, Retired Govt. Servant; and the fifth is by Messrs. P. S. Aiyadurai, Merchant and P. Sangarapillai. Ward No. 8 is contested by Messrs. A. M. M. Abdul Oadar, the sitting member, and Sam. Sabapathy, Proctor. The elections are fixed to take place on Saturday the 5th December 1931.

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The Hindu Board.
Rs. 100,000 urgently
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Hindu Education
Week
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Jaffna Market Rent Tender.

HIGHEST TENDER REJECTED URBAN COUNCIL FOREGOES Rs. 3,000

It is reported that at the monthly meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council held on Saturday, November 14, 1931, the Council considered the tenders for the Grand Bazaar Market for 1932. The Committee, after a lengthy discussion, recommended that Mr. O. Nadarajah, who was the renter for this year, and who stands second in the tender be accepted. By accepting this tender, the Council foregoes about Rs. 3,000. The reason why the Council rejected the highest tender is that the tender was a nominee of some people who had given the Council immense trouble to the late Chairman, Mr. A. Kanagaratnam. The present renter was prompt in making his deposits, and recommended his tender.

Government Analyst

Mr. O. T. Symons, the Government Analyst has returned to the Island from leave and assumed duties, relieving Mr. J. V. Collins, who was acting for him, Mr. Collins has reverted to his substantial post as Deputy Government Analyst.

News & Notes.

Dr. C. Guruswamy, Medical Officer Kankasanturai has been transferred to Colombo as Port Surgeon.

It is reported that Mr. Lloyd George and party had left Victoria, and will be visiting Ceylon in December.

A sum of Rs. 1,200 had been included in the Budget of the Panandure Urban District Council to open a free dispensary and to prepare with the necessary work at an early date.

It is reported that the total personal emoluments proposed by the Income Tax Adviser, when the Income Tax Department comes into force is about Rs. 303,480.

The students of the Demetagoda Free Night School have gone on strike as a result of the management having given notice to a teacher to quit, without consulting the Head Master.

The Negombo Electric Lighting Scheme was declared open on the 18th evening when the Chairman of the Urban District Council switched off on the main switches.

It is reported that the State Council had reduced up to two lakhs of rupees in the Budget Estimates for 1931-32. A Token out of rupee one was made in the Public Works Department Estimates.

Dharmaraja College, Kandy is offering 20 free scholarships from next year opened to Buddhist Children. An examination will be held in this connection by the latter part of this month, for selection of candidates.

A case of small-pox is reported from Trincomalee, where a priest named Retnasabapathy Kurukal, who returned from Madura some eight days ago died. The authorities are taking the necessary precaution to avoid further spread of the disease.

Mr. W. T. Slace, C. C. S., Chairman, Colombo Municipality, and Mayor of Colombo delivered a very instructing lecture at a meeting of the English Association on Socrates, under the Chairmanship of Sir. Philip Macdonnel, the Chief Justice.

A woman named Rattanam of Poman-kaide Road was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour by the Municipal Magistrate for having behaved herself in a disorderly manner on the public road, whilst drunk. She had several previous convictions for similar offences.

It is reported that a she-buffalo has given birth to a double faced calf in Poona, and attracted a large number of people to the place where this had occurred; but the freak survived for only three hours. The calf had two heads, four eyes, but only one pair of ears and one neck, and all these and other parts of the body are well developed.

Protest Against Income Tax.

MEMOR MERCHANTS' WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

DISLOCATION OF TRADE.

A general meeting of the Ceylon Memon Association was held on Sunday the 15th inst when the following resolution was passed.

"This meeting of the Memons of Ceylon wishes to warn the Government and the State Council Members against the introduction of the Income Tax at this critical juncture, as it would result in the dislocation of trade and great hardship to merchandises as well as the public.

Ramanathan Day Celebration 1931

ORATORICAL CONTEST IN ENGLISH
GOLD MEDAL TO BE AWARDED

The Viakananda Society, Colombo, will celebrate Ramanathan Day in memory of the late Sir Ponnampalam Ramanathan, K. O., C. M. G., on Sunday, 13th December 1931 at the Society Hall.

The Programme will include an Oratorical Contest in English on any non-political subject at 5 p.m.

The best orator will be awarded a Gold Medal. Candidates entering for the contest are requested to send in their application to reach the Hon. General Secretary, Vivekananda Society, Colombo, on or before Monday, 30th November 1931.

Competitors should not be more than 30 years of age.

Buddhist Theosophical Society's Schools.

ADVANCE PAYMENT OF SCHOOL GRANTS URGED

MINISTER OF EDUCATION NOT IN FAVOUR

The Executive Committee on Education met on Thursday morning and considered the situation of the Buddhist Schools, whose grants had been stopped owing to circumstances disclosed at the meeting of the State Council. It is now understood that the Executive Committee on Education has recommended an advance payment of the grants which become due to the Society's schools to enable the Society to tide over its financial difficulties. The Committee also recommended the monthly payment of salaries to the teachers of the Society's schools. It is reported that the Minister does not approve the Committee's recommendations.

Electrical Department Criticized.

INEFFICIENCY OF THE DIRECTOR

IGNORANCE OF ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF ARITHMETIC.

When the estimates of the Electrical Department were considered by the State Council on Friday's meeting, Mr. D. J. Wimalasundera argued that the services of Major Lynn, Director of Electrical and other takings should be terminated at the end of his period. He said that Major Lynn is not quite competent to carry on the work of Hydro Electric Scheme and said "I say without the least fear of contradiction that he is not competent to carry on this work. I have found many an instance where this gentleman was in entire ignorance of the elementary principles of arithmetic. Is he the type of man to whom we are going to entrust the work?" He suggested that the Hydro Electric work should be entrusted to a firm of Engineers with a board of control to control the business. He asked the question whether the services of the Director, Major Lynn were required for the scheme. "I emphatically say no. He is incompetent and unable to do the work".

Motor Vehicles in Ceylon.

BRITISH CARS SOLD IN EXCESS OF U. S. A.

A summary of the classification, by countries of origin of the various types of motor vehicles on the Registers in Ceylon on October 31, 1931 issued by the Registrar General shows a total of 23,867 vehicles. Of these 14,953 are motor cars and cabs, 2369 omnibuses, 2943 lorries, vans etc., 29 tractors, 143 trailers, and 3,430 motor cycles. A little more than half this number comes from the U. S. A., which has a total of 10,645 of which 6,666 are motor cars and cabs, 1931 omnibuses, 1760 lorries and vans, 280 motor cycles. The next in order is the United Kingdom with total of 8741, of which 4880 are motor cars and cabs, 31 omnibuses, 636 lorries and vans and 3086 motor cycles.

Canada comes next with a total of 2068 with France having 1082, and Italy 1057.

New vehicles registered during October number 94 of which 67 are cars and cabs, three omnibuses, 14 lorries, and vans and 10 motor cycles. During this month more cars made in the United Kingdom were sold than from the U. S. A. 52 cars made in the United Kingdom were sold against 25 in the U. S. A.

Office Systems Investigating Officer.

"LOST AND HOMELESS SOUL"

CRITICISM OF POST.

When the votes of the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce came up for consideration in the State Council on Wednesday's meeting of the Council, the Minister, Mr. Peri Sundaram asked for the inclusion of the sum of Rs. 1,000 for the purpose of furnishing his office. This was allowed. When the vote of the Registrar General's Department was considered the item for the inclusion of a sum of Rs. 3315/- for the Office Systems Investigating Officer was the subject of discussion among the members. The Minister explained that the post was an anomaly, and that the officer was retained for giving advice on office systems to Government Departments. The Chief Secretary explained that the Registrar General was still the Director of Office Systems and the Investigating Officer was not under any particular Ministry, but his services were available to every Department. He was shown in the Estimates because, he happened to be employed under the Registrar General. This Officer might work in several Departments during the year; when Mr. S. W. Dassanaike said that as the "officer seemed to be a lost and homeless soul, they might constitute a separate Department for himself", which raised laughter among the members, Mr. Corea also suggested that he was not wanted anywhere. If he was wanted, his name ought to appear under the votes of the Department where he was wanted. The Registrar General does not want him. Mr. S. W. Dassanaike moved the deletion of the vote, which was defeated.

It will be recalled that this Investigating Officer was a member of the Clerical Service, Class II, and was working in the Office of the Director of Statistics and Office Systems. Mr. L. J. B. Turner, who was then the Director of Office Systems, recommended to Government the necessity of such an appointment, as this particular Officer had investigated into the working of several Departments, where office routine were so complicated, and additional staffs required. He investigated the office procedures of Local Bodies also. His investigations were upheld by those Heads of Departments where he had investigated, and also by the Local Bodies and several staffs reduced. Mr. Turner, finding that this officer's services would be required in the long run, and as he is having a special aptitude for this kind of work, made strong representations to Government to approve such an additional appointment which the late Council approved. The Department of Statistics and Office Systems was amalgamated with the Registrar General's Department with the introduction of the State Council and Mr. Turner was made the Head of the Department and the Investigating Officer, Mr. M. S. Thiruvilangam was drafted into his Department. Hence the inclusion of the vote under this Department. Heads of Departments should now make ample use of this Officer to get their offices reorganized in up to date lines, and stop unnecessary routine work, and reduce their staffs as much as possible. At a time when the revenue of the Government has gone, and the cry is "retrenchment," it is well advised that Government forces all Heads of Departments to make the best possible use of this officer.

The Jaffna Police Court.

POST OF INTERPRETER.

SECRETARY OF MANNAR DISTRICT COURT APPOINTED.

Mr. H. B. Kumarakulasingham, Secretary, District Court, Mannar has been appointed Interpreter Mudaliyar of the Jaffna Police Court, in succession to Mr. V. Selvadurai, retired. Mr. Kumarakulasingham is expected to assume duties on the 3rd of December, 1931.

Assistant Registrar of Motor Cars.

CHIEF CLERK APPOINTED.

Mr. K. C. Selvadurai, Chief Clerk, Department of the Registrar of Motor Cars has been appointed to act as Assistant Registrar of Motor Cars from November 16 to December 2, 1931, during the absence on leave of Mr. M. Sinnabamby or until the resumption of duties by that Officer.

Income Tax Bill.

TO BE INTRODUCED BY THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MINISTERS

At Tuesday's meeting of the State Council, the Hon. the Financial Secretary will move the first reading of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Impose a Tax upon Income and to regulate the collection thereof". The Report of the Board of Ministers is as follows:—

The scheme of Income Tax embodied in the Bill is practically identical with the scheme described in Sessional Paper IV. of 1931, with the modifications made by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Bill introduced last year and by the Legislative Council itself during the Committee stage of that Bill.

The general object of the Bill is to tax profits and income derived from Ceylon in the case of non-residents and wherever derived in the case of residents.

The first year of assessment will be the period April, 1932, to March, 1933, and the tax for that year will be demanded towards the end of 1932. The calculation of the tax for each year of assessment will take into account the taxpayer's sources of profit or income during that year but in the case of income of profit derived from a source which existed in the immediately preceding period of twelve months the amount of income or profit brought into the calculation will be the amount derived from that source during such preceding period of twelve months. Thus the taxable profit or income for the year of assessment, April, 1932, to March, 1933, will be in the main the corresponding profits for the period April, 1931, to March, 1932.

The proposed tax is an essential part of the financial measures contemplated by the Board to secure a balanced budget for the forthcoming financial year 1932-33. No reliable forecast of the yield of the tax in that year can be given now, but an assumption has to be made for purposes of deciding on other revenue measures intended to become operative during the current financial year and to remain operative side by side with an Income Tax in subsequent years. For these purposes the Board proposes to assume a yield of Rs. 7,000,000 in 1932-33. When assessments of tax payable in that year have been made a reliable forecast of the yield will be possible and other financial measures which by then have already been taken will have to be reviewed and may have to be adjusted if the assessments reveal that the assumed yield of Rs. 7,000,000 is appreciably above or below the probable yield.

Office Assistant to the Government Agent.

MR. R. J. WILKINSON APPOINTED.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. R. J. Wilkinson, C. O. S. to be Office Assistant to the Government Agent, Northern Province from November 14, 1931 until further orders.

Letter To The Editor.

U D O AND THE M O H

Dear Sir,
My attention has been drawn to the proceedings of the last meeting of the Jaffna U D O reported in the morning papers.

The M. O. H. in his enthusiasm to perform his duties has characterized the opposition to the establishment of a Health Unit in Jaffna as "Electronizing Tactics". It is surprising that the Chairman who was himself present at the great demonstration on the Jaffna Esplanade should have allowed such a remark to pass unchallenged. I wish to quote if this Government officer was speaking on behalf of the Government. If he was authorized to make this statement I beg to point out that the Government should never have withdrawn its offer to initiate a health unit on the long suffering people of Jaffna. Yielding to Electronizing Tactics reflects no credit on the British Government in Ceylon.

I have no quarrel with the M. O. H. presenting to the Jaffna U. D. O. the *Apologia pro Vita Sua* of the Jaffna Health Association. But I wish to question the propriety of the Council allowing a Government officer whose presence in the Council primarily in an advisory capacity to move a money vote from the taxes of the people. Why could not one of the representatives of the taxpayers have been induced to move this vote?

Finally may I request the young M. O. H. to restrain his youthful exuberance and adopt more constitutional and parliamentary methods in the discharge of his duties.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
Chundikull,
Jaffna,
Nov. 19th 1931.

Pawn Brokers' Ordinance.

AMENDMENT PROPOSED.

CHIEF HEADMEN TO BE INCLUDED AS SUPERVISORS.

A draft of a proposed Ordinance to amend the Pawn Brokers' Ordinance 1893 is published in last Friday's Gazette. The objects and reasons are (1) That it has been brought to the notice of the Government that pawn brokers are in some cases charging a higher rate of interest than the legal interest authorized by Schedule II. of the Pawn Brokers' Ordinance 1893. This offence is extremely difficult to detect, and although a penalty of Rs. 100/- is provided in the Ordinance, and in addition for the protection of pawners, the Ordinance requires that the rates of interest legally chargeable are to be set out in English, Sinhalese and Tamil on a board conspicuously exhibited in the pawnshop, it has been thought advisable to provide also that the legal rates should be printed in the three languages on the back of every pawn ticket for the information of the pawner. (2) For the proper control of pawn-broking, officers of the Police force of and above the rank of Inspector are at present permitted to enter and examine a pawn-brokers' shop or residence. Many Police Stations are now in charge of Sub Inspectors and there are therefore many places to which it is not possible to exercise effectively the supervision by the Ordinance as it now stands; besides there are also a number of licensed pawn-brokers outside the Police areas, and there can be no supervision of these, even if powers are extended upon Sub Inspectors. It is therefore proposed to amend the principal Ordinance so as to give powers confined to Police Officers not below the rank of Sub-inspector and to chief headmen. The inclusion of chief headmen will permit the Ordinance to be proclaimed in other parts of the Island where there are no Police Stations.

Ceylon's First Woman Councillor.

TOOK HER OATHS ON FRIDAY.

As reported in our columns on Thursday's issue of the paper, Mrs. A. F. Molamure, the newly elected Member of the State Council for the Ratmalana Seat took her oaths on Friday afternoon. A large number of ladies were present, and filed the public gallery. Mrs. Molamure arrived at the Council Chamber at 2.25 p.m. accompanied by the Clerk to the Council, and affirmed in a clear voice. She was then presented to the Speaker, and incidentally to the whole house. The Speaker congratulated her and extended her a warm welcome.

The new member was placed in the Executive Committee on Agriculture and Lands for the present, until some arrangements are made to place her in a more suitable Committee, if it is necessary.

Department of Labour.

POST OF ACCOUNTANT & OFFICE ASSISTANT

Applications are being called for the members of the General Clerical Service (Special Class and Class I) for the post of Accountant and Office Assistant to the Controller of Indian Immigrant Labour, which carries a salary of Rs. 4,000-300-5,800, and 6,000-400-8,000. Intending applicants should forward their applications through the Heads of their Departments so as to reach the Financial Secretary on or before December 4, 1931. The selected candidate will be transferred to the seat at the Post in accordance with the provisions of G.O. 119.

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Y. 14, 12-11-B-82.

The Indian Round Table Conference.

THE FEDERAL DISCUSSION.

MAHATMA GANDHI ON ARMY QUESTION.

The following extracts taken from the speech of Mahatma Gandhi will be of interest to our readers when he made strong representations for the retention of the Army etc. in the Federal Discussion in placing the Congress case.

The Congress view was put by Mr. Gandhi, who said that he realised that he was undertaking a tremendous responsibility. "I intervene at this stage, because I am one of those November fog. I do not know whether there will be a report upon this discussion or not. I do not know whether we are going summarily to close these declarations or read them.

"As far as I am concerned, I came here intending, if necessary, to winter in England, and, therefore, time is of no consequence, if, perchance the purpose can be obtained through friendly negotiation and consultation. I have been sent here with the deliberate intention of exploring every possible avenue to achieve an honourable settlement whether by open discussion at this table or by private conferences with Ministers and public men who influence public opinion here and with all those who are interested in the questions vitally affecting India. I am under obligation not to leave a single stone unturned in order to arrive at a settlement, if only because the Congress is wedded to a policy which is known to you all. Congress is intent on reaching its goal as early as possible and holds also very decided views on all these matters. What is more to purpose, it is to-day, or considers itself to-day, capable of shouldering all responsibilities that flow from Responsible Government. I thought, therefore, that I could not possibly allow discussion on this most important matter to close without placing as humbly and briefly as I could the Congress view.

"The Congress case is that complete responsibility should be transferred to India. That means that there should be complete control of Defence and External Affairs, but it also contemplates adjustments.

"We ought not to deceive ourselves, or the world, into thinking that we would be getting Responsible Government although we may not ask for responsibility in this vital matter. The notion that does not control its Defence Forces and External Policy is hardly a responsible nation. Defence and its Army is to a nation the very essence of existence and if the nation's defence is controlled by an outside agency (no matter how friendly it is) that nation certainly is not responsibly governed. "That is what our English teachers have taught us times without number and therefore some Englishmen twisted me when they heard a talk that we would have Responsible Government, but not have or not claim control over the Defence forces.

"Hence, I have very respectfully to claim on behalf of the Congress complete control over the Army, Defence Forces and External Affairs. I put in this also so as to avoid having to speak on it when that subject come up. To this conclusion we come with the greatest deliberation, that if we do not get this control at the time of embarking on responsibility, I cannot conceive the time when, because we are enjoying responsibility on other matters, we would be suddenly found fit to control our own defence forces.

"The Army, at present, in my opinion, whether Indian or British, is really an army of occupation. It does not matter to us or me—I speak from experience—that here are Sikhs, Gurkhas, Pathans, men from Madras, Berjains. No matter who they are, they are foreigners to me whilst they are in the army. I cannot speak to them. Soldiers have come to me stealthily and have been afraid even of speaking to me because they felt that they might be reported. It is not possible for us ordinarily to go to places where soldiers are kept. They are also taught to regard us not as their countrymen. Unlike any other country in the world there is absolutely no correspondence between them and the ordinary Civil population. This I give as my evidence before this Committee, as a man who endeavoured to come into touch with every part of Indian life, and this is not my personal experience alone, but the experience of hundreds and thousands of Congressmen—that there is an absolute wall between them and us. I am, therefore, quite aware that it is a tremendous thing for us at once to shoulder that responsibility and have control of this Army, say less the British officers. That is our unfortunate and unhappy position, created for us I am sorry to have to say, by our rulers.

Army of Occupation.

"Then there is the British Army. What is its purpose? Every Indian child knows that the British Army is there, including the Indian Army, for the defence of British interests and avoiding of resisting foreign aggression. I am sorry to have to make these remarks, but that is precisely what I have learned and experienced and it would be unjust even to my British friends if I did not give expression to the truth as I have seen it and hold it. Thirdly, it is an Army intended to suppress rebellion against constituted authority. These, then, are the main functions of that Army, hence it does not surprise me that Englishmen should take the view.

"If I were an Englishman and also, had ambition to rule another nation I would do precisely the same.

"I would take hold of Indians and train them as soldiers and train them to be loyal—to be so loyal that the world, at any command, shoot anybody I desire them to shoot. Who was it that shot the people at Jallianwala Bagh if not their own countrymen?

"It is, therefore, not a matter of surprise, but the fact which stares me in the face. The existence of British troops here is also intended to serve this very purpose. It holds the balance between these different soldiers evenly. It undoubtedly protects British officers and British lives. Again, I would not complain if I would assume the premise that it is right for Britain to occupy India and that it is right for Britain to hold India to-day and continue to hold India no matter under what altered conditions.

"That being so, I have no difficulty in answering the question which Sir T. B. Sapat would not face and which Pandit Malaviya also would not face. Both of them said that, not being experts, they were unable to say to what extent this Army could or should be reduced.

"My Dream."

"I have no difficulty in saying what should happen. I would say emphatically that the whole of this Army should be disbanded if it does not pass under my control before I could possibly shoulder the burden of running the Government of India under the terrible handicaps under which we labour, as the legacy of the alien rule.

"Therefore, that being my fundamental position, I say that if the British Ministers and British people really wish well by India, if you will transfer power now to us, then regard this as a vital condition that the Army should pass under our control in entirety.

"But, then, I told you that I know the attendant risk. That Army will not accept my command, I know that very well. I know that the British Commander in Chief will not accept my command, nor would the Sikhs nor the proud Rajput. None of them would accept my command.

"But I expect, even so, to exercise that command with the goodwill of the British people, that they would be there at the time of transferring the command to teach the new lesson to these very soldiers and tell them that they would, after all, be serving their own countrymen if they do so.

"The British troops may also be told 'Now is the time for you not to remain here and protect British interests and lives but you are here to protect India against foreign aggression, even against internal insurrection, as if you were defending and serving your own countrymen.' That is my dream.

"I know that I shall not realise that dream here. Evidence before me and of my senses tells me that I am not going to realise that dream to-day and here as the result of the deliberations of this conference. But I shall still cherish that dream. It is the dream I should like to cherish to the end of my time, but seeing the atmosphere here I know that I cannot possibly infect the British statesmen or public with the idea or wish the ideal that this is their cherished mission. That is how I would interpret the Prime Minister's declaration. That is how I would interpret Lord Irwin's.

"It should be the proud privilege, the proud duty, of Britain now to initiate us in the mysteries of conducting our own defence. Having clipped our wings it is their duty to give us wings whereby we can fly even as they fly. That is really my ambition and, therefore, I say I would wait till eternity if I cannot get control of the defence. I refuse to deceive myself that I am going to embark on responsible Government although I cannot control Defence.

"After all, India is not a nation which has never known how to defend herself. All material is there. There are Mussalmans standing no dread of foreign invasion. Sikhs will refuse to think that they can be conquered by anybody. The Gurkha, immediately he develops a national mind, will say, 'I alone can defend India.'

"Then there are the Rajputs who are supposed to be responsible for thousand Thermopylaes and not one little Thermopylae in Greece. Are you going to teach these things to a people of India, who have never known how to wield arms? It follows that, if I shoulder the burden of responsibility, I mean that all these people are going to join hands.

"I am here writhing in agony to see we have not yet come to terms on the communal settlement but whenever the communal settlement comes that communal settlement presupposes that we are going to trust each other. Whether the rule is predominantly Musselman, Sikh or Hindu they will not rule as Hindus, Mussalmans or Sikhs. They will rule as Indians.

"If we distrust one another, then we want the British people there if we do not want to be killed by one another.

"Then we must have the British people. Then we must talk of Responsible Government. I at least cannot possibly think that we have got Responsible Government and, therefore, I feel deep down at the bottom of my heart that if we are to have Responsible Government—and the Congress wants Responsible Government, the Congress has faith in itself, in the masses of the people, in all those brave military races and, what is more, the Congress has faith also in Englishmen some day doing their duty and transferring complete control to us—we must infect the British with that love for India, that love for enabling India to stand on her own feet.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman, Sanitary Board, Jaffna, up to 12 noon on Friday 4th December, 1931, for the supply of the following at Point Pedro for two years commencing 1st January, 1932.

One double bullock scavenging cart complete with bulks and driver.

One single bullock scavenging cart complete with bulks and driver.

The rate required for each class of carts should be separately stated in the tender.

Tenders can be handed in personally or sent by post, but no tender received after the day and hour specified above will be considered.

The successful tender will be required to deposit one sixth of the tendered amount as security within three days of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender and thereafter to enter into a contract with the Chairman.

All the sweepings collected within the Sanitary Board limits of Point Pedro shall be the property of the Contractor.

The Chairman reserves to himself the right without question of rejecting any or all of the tenders.

For further particulars apply to the Sanitary Board Office.

P. MORTIMER, Chairman, S. B., Jaffna.

Continued

If the British people think that we shall require a century before that can be done, then, for that century, the Congress will wander in the wilderness and the Congress must go through that terrible fiery ordeal. It must go through the midst of the storm of distress and misrepresentation and through the midst—if it becomes necessary and if it is God's will—of a shower bullets. This comes because we cannot trust one another, because Englishmen and Indians must look askance at one another.

"This is my fundamental position. I do not want to enter into detail. I put the case as forcibly as I am capable of. But if this one thing is admitted I am resourceful enough to submit and frame safeguard after safeguard which will commend themselves to any unbiassed mind, provided it is common cause that those safeguards must be in the interests of India. But I want to go further and endorse what Lord Irwin has said, that, although the safeguards in fact are stated to be in the interests of India they must be considered I believe Lord Irwin used my name and said that Mr. Gandhi also said they must be considered as in the mutual interest of India and England.

"I endorse that I do not conceive of a single safeguard that will be only in the interests of India, not a single safeguard that will not be also in the interests of Britain, providing that we contemplate a partnership, a partnership of will but a partnership on absolutely equal terms.

"The very reasons I have given you to-day for demanding that complete control of the army are also the reasons for pleading and for demanding the control of external affairs.

External Affairs.

"Not being well versed in what is really meant by the external affairs and having to plead my ignorance of what is stated in these reports of the Round Table Conference on the subject I asked my friends, Mr. Iyengar, and Sir T. B. Sapat, what was meant by External Affairs and Foreign Relations. I have got their reply before me. They state that the words mean relations with neighbouring powers, with the Indian States, with other powers in international affairs and with Dominions.

"If these are external affairs I think we are quite capable of shouldering the burden and discharging our obligations. We can undoubtedly negotiate terms of peace with our own kith and kin, our own neighbours, our own countrymen, with the Indian Powers. We can cultivate very friendly relations with our neighbours the Afghans and across the seas with the Japanese and, certainly, we can negotiate with the Dominions also. If the Dominions will not have our countrymen live there in perfect self-respect, we can negotiate with Dominions.

"It may be I am talking out of folly but you should understand that the Congress has thousands and tens of thousands of foolish men and women like me and it is on behalf of these that I respectfully register these claims again, saying that, with the safeguards we have conceived, we shall literally fulfil our obligations. Pandit Malaviya has sketched safeguards. With much of what he has said I entirely associate myself, but that is not the only solitary safeguard. If Englishmen and Indians put their heads together sailing in the same direction with no mental reservation whatsoever, it is possible, I submit with every confidence, that we would bring into being safeguards which would be honourable alike to India and England and which would be a guarantee for the safety of every British life and every British interest to which India pledge her honour.

"Absolute Goodwill Towards Englishmen"

"Lord Chancelor, I cannot go further. I enter a thousand apologies for taking up the time of this meeting but you will understand the feeling swelling up in me since here day after day thinking day and night how the delicate relations can come to a successful issue.

"You will understand the feeling actuating me, a feeling of absolute goodwill towards Englishmen and a feeling of absolute loyalty to my countrymen."

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7977.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sinnathamby Muregusu of Sandilipay late of Colombo. Deceased.

Annammah widow of Sinnathamby Muregusu of Mallegam. Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor, 1. Muregusu Thallainathan of Sandilipay 2. Annabalanar Kanapathipillai of Sandilipay, presently of Beruwala. Respondents.

This matter coming for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 15th day of October 1931 in the presence of Mr. S. Ilayathambi, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated the 26th day of June having been read:

It is ordered that the abovesaid said Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and the Petitioner be declared entitled to administer the said estate as the lawful widow of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly, unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 25th day of November 1931 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour, District Judge. November 3, 1931. O 301. 19 & 28

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. ADORALINGAM, residing at Ayanarkovilady, Van: West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna.