

The Hindu Organ.

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

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The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1931.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT

THE SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE, though it showed at various stages of its progress, some signs of failure, cannot be regarded in that light after the Premier's statement at the conclusion of its sessions. There is no doubt nothing new or striking in the second statement. It is only a reiteration of the old policy on the Indian question enunciated by the Labour Government in January last. But its importance is due to the fact that the declaration is not of one party but of the three important parties which today compose the National Government. At the last conference the representatives of the Conservative party fought shy of the question of responsibility at the centre and adopted a policy of non-commitment. Sir Samuel Hoare who then led the Conservative delegation refused to pronounce a definite opinion on Mr. Mac Donald's first declaration until they had seen a clear picture of the new Constitution. But now the Conservative party has given its full support to the declaration and Sir Samuel Hoare himself has ably supported the policy underlying the declaration in the speech delivered by him on the Indian debate in the House of Commons which took place immediately after the conclusion of this Round Table Conference.

"At the beginning of the year" said Mr. Mac Donald "I made a declaration of the policy of the then Government and I am authorised by the present one to give you and India a specific assurance that it remains their policy. I shall repeat the salient sentences of that declaration. The view of His Majesty's Government is that responsibility for the Government of India should be placed upon the legislatures central and provincial, with such provisions as may be necessary to guarantee during the period of transition the observance of certain obligations and to meet other special circumstances and also with such guarantees as are required by the Minorities to protect their political liberties and rights. *In such statutory safeguards as may be made for meeting the needs of the transitional period it will be the primary concern of His Majesty's Government to see that the reserve powers are so framed and exercised as not to prejudice the advance of India through the new constitution to full responsibility for her own Government.*" (The italics are ours)

The Government is fully committed to the grant of responsibility at the centre, subject of course to safeguards during transitional period. The last sentence in the above extract shows that the reserve powers will be so framed and exercised as not to prejudice the advance of India to full responsibility for her own Government. Under the proposed new constitution, defence and external affairs will be reserved to the Governor-General, and with regard to finance certain safeguards will be provided for the fulfilment of obligations incurred by the Secretary of State for India. There is going to be another provision against unfair discrimination against British traders. Subject to these fullest measure of freedom will be given to Indian representatives to govern their country. It may be urged that no definite scheme has been framed at the second Conference. This may be due to the failure to achieve communal solution

and to the intransigent attitude of some of the princes. As regards the communal matter, Mr. Mac Donald definitely states that it will not bar further progress. If the communities fail to agree among themselves the British Government will put forward a tentative scheme for the solution of the difficulties.

As regards the working out of details the Conference plan is to be adopted. Three sub-committees will be appointed to work out the details in consultation with the Indian leaders and the British Government. The whole scheme will be brought forward for a final review at another sitting of the Conference.

The delay that is caused by this procedure is to be deplored. Time is an essential factor in satisfying the demand of India. We hope that the British Government will do everything in their power to make the new constitution an accomplished fact in the near future.

URBAN COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

THE RESULTS OF THE JAFFNA URBAN Council elections which took place on Saturday last indicate that there was a general desire among the people of the urban area for a change in the personnel of the Council. All the Wards except numbers 1 and 4 were contested. In the contested Wards only two Members retain their seats while the others were unseated and replaced by new Members. As regards No. 2, there was a show of contest, but at the eleventh hour the new contesting candidate withdrew, leaving the veteran Mr. P. Moses to represent the Ward which he represented for two successive terms with great acceptance. As regards No. 8, Mr. Abdul Cader, who represented this Ward for three terms was unseated, and the electorate has decided to repossess their confidence in Mr. San. A. Sabapathy. Mr. Sabapathy is a Proctor who has built a good practice at the criminal side and we are sure he will prove himself a valuable member of the Urban Council. As regards No. 7, Mr. R. Sivagurunather has been returned a fourth time to represent the people of this Ward. The majority which he secured at this election is an evidence that the voters of this Ward appreciate the undoubted services rendered by Mr. Sivagurunather during the last three terms, both as an ordinary member and also as the Administrative Head of the Council. Mr. Patarjai who came forward to contest this seat is comparatively a young man. His desire to serve the public as member of the Council deserves commendation, but the electorate have decided to repossess their confidence in the old member. We hope that Mr. Patarjai will accept the verdict in a sportsmanlike spirit and will render all help in his power to the successful candidate in the discharge of his duties and responsibilities. As regards No. 6 the contest was three-cornered. All the three candidates are members of the legal profession in Jaffna. On the polling day the real contest was between Mr. Asaipillai and Mr. K. Aiyadurai. The latter had to put in a strenuous fight against the veteran Mr. Asaipillai. Mr. Aiyadurai is one who by dint of hard work and perseverance built up a lucrative practice in the legal profession. Notwithstanding the exacting nature of the professional work, he was able to find time to take part in general public activities. He is the Manager of the Ramakrishna Mission schools in Jaffna and as an Honorary Treasurer of the Hindu Board of Education he has rendered valuable service to that body. We hope that Mr. Aiyadurai will bring to bear on the new sphere of his duties the same qualities that he has shown in his professional life. They say that sometimes the unexpected happens. This has come true in the contest for Ward No. 5. The people hardly expected that Mr. K. Somasundaram who has rendered such yeoman service to the Urban Council for three successive terms would be unseated. The narrow majority by which he was defeated cannot be taken as clear evi-

ence of the loss of confidence in him. But, nevertheless, it is a defeat. We are sure that Mr. Somasundaram will not lose heart in the matter and would continue to take the same interest in public matters as he had been doing in the past. Mr. Ramapillai, who has been returned for this ward, though comparatively a young man, will we hope rise equal to the confidence reposed in him by his constituency and will show the same keenness and enthusiasm in the discharge of his new duties and responsibilities, as he has done in winning his seat. There was a three-cornered contest in Ward No. 3. It was expected that Mr. R. Subramaniam who is the successful candidate will be returned for this Ward. Mr. Subramaniam is no stranger to the Urban Council. Though he lost his seat at the last election he represented this Ward ably during the first six years of the establishment of the Urban Council. It is said that during the second term that he never absented himself from any of the meetings of the Council. We are sure he will prove himself as valuable to the Council now as in the past. We extend our congratulations to the successful candidates.

Colombo Kachcheri

Mr. V. Visuvalingam, Chief Clerk, Colombo Kachcheri, has been appointed to act as Extra Office Assistant to the Government Agent, Western Province, with effect from December 1, 1931, and until further orders.

Jaffna U D C.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

It is rumoured that Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Advocate, and Mr. A. P. Teambiah have been nominated as members of the Jaffna Urban District Council for the next three years.

All-Ceylon Youth Congress.

ANNUAL SESSIONS.

It has been decided to hold the annual sessions of the All Ceylon Youth Congress on the 23rd and 24th December 1931 at Colombo.

Mahatma Gandhi's Message.

To Hindus of Jaffna.

"You Hindus have a right to control the education of your own children, and I am glad that you have got your own Board of Education. I would like you to strengthen that Board in the right spirit....."

Help the Hindu Board

Remember

The Hindu Education Week

December 24th—31st.

Another Bank Holiday.

DECEMBER 28, 1931

Monday, December 28, 1931 has been notified as a Bank Holiday in addition to the days mentioned as Bank Holidays in the Ceylon Bank Calendar, 1931.

State Mortgage Bank.

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT

His Excellency the Governor has fixed the 5th day of December 1931, as the date from which the Ceylon State Mortgage Bank shall be deemed to have been established.

News & Notes.

In the school's Broadcasting competition the C M S Ladies' College has secured the challenge cup for the second time by Miss Ninon Joseph aged, 11.

The Debate in the House of Commons on the motion of the Premier approving the declaration of the Government's Indian policy at the R T C ended in an overwhelming majority vote for the Government.

An oil painting of the Hon. Mr Justice G F M Ennis, retired Senior Puisne Justice of Ceylon was unveiled by the Chief Justice Sir Philips Macdonell, on Friday evening at the Law Library, Hultsdorp.

The Indian Muslims in Ceylon met at a largely attended public meeting, and resolved protesting against the introduction of Income Tax, and passing a vote of confidence on the State Councillors in the hope that they would vote against the introduction of the Income Tax.

For the first time in the history of the Calcutta police courts, a lady, Mrs. Rachel Askkerzie, was enrolled as a lawyer yesterday. Welcoming her the Magistrate hoped that her presence in court would make it more cheerful and less prosaic. It was undoubtedly an innovation, but quite in keeping with the spirit of the times.

The Executive Committee on Labour, Industry, and Commerce which considered to proposal of sending a deputation to urge the reduction of the duty on copra and coconut produce imported into India decided that no immediate steps should be taken to obtain a reduction of the import duties levied and that no deputation is necessary to confer with the Government of India at present.

Twenty-four gold rings, watches of all dates and makes, gold mounted spectacle and an enamel and gold locket are among the hundred lots of jewellery which have been sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the benefit of the nation and are to be sold at Christie's on December 9th. Other articles include a Kruger pound and half pound pieces, space guineas a century and a half old and a Crimean silver medal.

There are times when a cough can be most distressing and irritating but one man Nairobi has reason to believe that as far as coughs are concerned, it is sometimes true that "out of bad cometh good." He is a Uganda native and, believed to be dead. He was prepared and wrapped up in a shroud ready for burial. The mourners were early on the scene but there was an unaccountable delay in the funeral proceedings of 24 hours. This fact was another element in the strange set of circumstances that combined to save the native from the dread fate of being buried alive. He was on the point of being buried when a cough drew the mourners' attention to the fact that the "dead man" still breathed. When he recovered he stated he had been bewitched "made to die."

Ramanathan Day Celebration 1931.

A meeting of the Committee in connection with the above celebration was held on the 2nd instant at the Vivekananda society and it was decided to invite the Hon'ble Mr. O. W. W. Kannangara, Messrs. H. A. P. Sandrasekera, K. O. E. W. Perera, M. S. O. and H. Nalliah, B. A. to speak on the occasion, and to hold a semi-ficial oratorical contest on the 12th instant at 4.30 P.M. at the Vivekananda society, Colombo.

All arrangements for the celebration to be held at the Town Hall, Colombo, on the 13th instant at 4 P.M. were finally settled.

Urban Council Elections

MAJORITY OF SITTING MEMBERS UNSEATED.

FIVE WARDS GO TO THE POLL.

One noteworthy feature of the results of the last Urban Council triennial elections in Jaffna is that in all the Wards, except No 7, that went to the poll on Saturday last, the sitting members were unseated. Ward No. 7 returned the sitting Member, Mr. R. Sivagurunathan, the present Chairman of the Council.

The following candidates were declared elected at the last elections:— Messrs. R. Subramaniam, R. Ramapillai, K. Aiyadurai, R. Sivagurunathan and A. Sabapathy.

The triennial elections to the Jaffna Urban District Council took place last Saturday. Two of the Wards had on the Nomination Day returned their representatives unopposed. The unopposed candidates are Messrs. R. R. Nalliah (Ward No 1) and A. M. Brodie (Ward No 4). Ward No 2 had two aspirants for the seat, but a day or two prior to the election day, Mr. Alphonse withdrew in favour of Mr. P. Moses J. P., the sitting member. Thus, three of the eight Wards refrained from going to the poll.

The other five Wards that went to the poll were Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8. Of these Nos. 3 and 6 had triangular contests while the other three had two contestants each.

The voting began at 9 a.m. The weather kept fine throughout the day and good spirit prevailed in the various booths.

Except in Ward No. 7, the contest was very keen in all the other 4 Wards, as would be seen by the narrow majorities by which the successful candidates defeated their opponents. There was no contest worth the name in Ward No 7, for from start to finish it was the successful candidate's booth that hummed with activity, and whose victory seemed a foregone conclusion.

The contest was the keenest in Ward No. 5 where from start to finish the fight seemed to be a neck to neck one. Next came Ward No. 8, where also the contest was very keen. The contest in Ward No. 6 was equally keen between Messrs. Aasappillai, the sitting member and Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Proctor, while Mr. K. V. Sinneradurai's chances seemed sealed at the commencement of the poll itself. Last comes Ward No. 3 where the contest lay between Mr. R. Subramaniam Proctor, and Mr. V. A. Dasayappah, with the chances for the 3rd man, Dr. Vestivelu, being very remote.

Gurupuja of Sir Ramanathan.

CELEBRATION BY SAIVA MANGAYAR SABAI.

The ladies of the Shaiva Mangayar Sabai will celebrate the Guru Puja at Ramanathan College on Sunday morning 13th December, 1931, in commemoration of the attainment of Samadhi of Sir Pontambalam Ramanathan. There will be puja at the Samadhi at 7 a.m. the meeting of the members at 9 a.m. and feeding of the Adiyars at noon.

Crown Cement Sold.

P. W. D. OVERSEER CHARGED.

Mr. K. Venayagamoorthy, Overseer, P. W. D. Trincomalee was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of six barrels of cement belonging to the P. W. D. before the Police Magistrate of Trincomalee. After recording the evidence of the District Engineer Trincomalee, Mr. A. Conagaratnam Vanniah and the accused, the Magistrate postponed the case for another date.

If Income Tax Comes?

OFFER TO MR. HUXHAM.

The "Ceylon Morning Leader" understands that the post of Commissioner of the Income Tax Department has been offered to Mr. H. J. Huxham, the Income Tax adviser, who was in Ceylon last year, on a permanent pensionable salary of £2,000 per annum. The offer of course depends on the paper on the Income Tax Bill being passed by the State Council or its certification by the Governor in case it is rejected.

Two Moving Speeches at R T C.

MAHATMAJI'S VOTE OF THANKS AND PREMIERS REPLY.

After the Premier's speech, Mr. Gandhi proposed a vote of thanks to the chair.

He said that he did so with the greatest pleasure. It would not be expected of any of them and, least of him to comment on the weighty pronouncement on the Chairmen. He had a double duty, one to conduct the Conference and the other to convey the decisions of His Majesty's Government. It was more pleasant to Mr. Gandhi to refer to the first duty. He congratulated the Chairman on the lessons he had given them in time since he would try to pass that lesson on to his countrymen. The Prime Minister had shown amazing industry and worked to exhaustion old men like Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Sastri and himself. "Therefore I have the greatest pleasure in moving a vote of thanks."

"But there is an additional reason, and it is perhaps the greater reason," Gandhi continued, "why I should shoulder this responsibility and the esteem and the privilege that have been given to me.

"It is somewhat likely—I would say only somewhat likely because I would like to study your declaration once, twice, thrice and as often as may be necessary, scanning every word thereof and reading the hidden meaning in it, crossing all the T's and dotting all the I's and if I then come to the conclusion, as just now seems likely—that, as far as I am concerned, we have come to the parting of the ways and that our ways take different directions, it does not matter to us. Even so, you are entitled to my hearty and sincerest vote of thanks.

"We Must Face the Storms of Life."

"It is not given to us always to expect a meticulous regard for each other's opinions and always be accommodating so that there is no principle left. On the contrary the dignity of human nature requires that we must face the storms of life. Sometimes even blood brothers have to go each his own way, but if at the end of their quarrel, at the end of their differences, they can say that they bore no malice and that even so they acted as becomes a gentleman, a soldier, if it be possible at the end of the chapter for me to say that of myself and my countrymen and if it is possible for me to say that of you, Mr. Prime Minister, and of your countrymen, I will say that we parted also well.

"I do not know in what direction my path will lie, but it does not matter to me. Even then, although I may have to go in an exactly opposite direction, you are still entitled to a vote of thanks from the bottom of my heart."

Sir Abdul Qayyum, seconded.

The Premier's Reply.

The Prime Minister, replying to the vote, said that he was deeply touched by the warmth of the reception. His old friends knew perfectly well how close to his heart India and her people lay. He would feel very happy if, when he retired from active life, a settlement between India and British had been reached that would make India content and give reason to the British people to be proud of their capacity to handle the very delicate subject and cement for all time the finest and most spontaneous friendship between India and Britain.

"Go by the Path of Goodwill."

The Premier hoped that they were going away determined to co-operate. It was no good going on any other path. "The path of reason and mutual goodwill of the two peoples uniting to take the road to sin which we now profess together to have in common is the path of the future, whatever may have been the path of the past."

The Prime said that he was much obliged for Mr. Gandhi's kind and friendly words and continued that there was only one thing to quarrel with him. "Why does he refer to himself in relation to me as an old man? (Laughter). The Mahatma has got years to his advantage. It was a young man who spoke at twelve last night. (Laughter). It was an old man in the chair. I do not know which of us looks older, but the records show that in the ordinary course of nature I am much nearer the end of my time than Mr. Gandhi himself and if there is anybody who has got a grievance about prolonged sitting, it is not the young man who spoke. It is the old man who presided whom you kept out of bed until 2.30 in the morning and then made to get up at 6 a.m. in order to come here with a prepared statement. That is Continued up

Gandhiji Leaves England.

TOUCHING FAREWELL SCENES.

STRAIGHT TALK WITH SIR S HOARE.

London, Dec. 5.

Gandhi and his party left for Paris at 9 a.m. and were seen off the Victoria Station by Messrs. Lansbury, Sen Gupta, Malaviya and other Indian and European friends crowding the platform. The train steamed amidst cries of "Bandemabaram" English friends sang "Auld Lang Syne" and "For He is a Jolly Good Fellow."

Gandhiji woke early at 4 o'clock and went round the usual morning programme. The leave taking at the Kingsley Hall was very moving. Neighbours crowded the street and wished him *bon voyage*. He drove direct to Victoria at 8.30. Gandhiji is feeling better, but is still coughing. Swathed in white shawls, he moved fast to the platform followed by friends and Pressmen. Oamaris clicked wheels as he leaned out of the green window into a third class compartment.

The Britisher and the Indian Problem.

Summing up his impressions, he stated that the ordinary Britisher has little grasp of the Indian situation. His broadened sympathy was not based on an intellectual perception of the truth of things, but on intuition.

Gandhiji left Knightsbridge yesterday midnight. Prior to his departure he was closeted with Pandit Malaviya, who is staying behind for a few days more.

It is understood Gandhiji had a most straight talk with Sir S Hoare yesterday, regarding safeguards and reservations. He considered Governmental action regarding the Ordinance the test of their earnestness of purpose. It is reported Sir S Hoare is keeping the door open.

Pandit Malaviya, speaking at Oxford last evening, said Sir S Hoare's safeguards are unacceptable. The Congress could not accept them if they are irrevocable.

Gandhiji intends visiting Bangal after the Working Committee meeting. "Hindu."

Continued

where the grievance is, but here I have none, not a particle, not a shadow, if it has been in the interests of India"

I am so glad my old friend, Sir Abdul Qayyum, seconded the resolution. It was a great achievement to get Mr. Gandhi and him together. That is a forebaste of what is going to happen (applause) when the Muslim and the Hindu (Mr. Gandhi interjected "not Hindu.")

Mr. Gandhi: I forgive it.

The Chairman: He understands the lapses of the untrained human tongue such as mine. Muslims and others (laughter and applause) together. I am beginning to pick up Mr. Gandhi's thoughts, because he has always told us that you were sections and he comprehended you all.

Mr. Gandhi: Of course.

The Chairman: But look at the effect of you two coming together in order to cooperate and express gratitude to a Scotsman. My dear Mahatma, let us go on in this way. It is the best way. You may find it to be the only way. It is certainly the way that will enable both of us to take great pride in our work and to raise our political action with those glorious spiritual impulses which lie at the source of all our being.

The Premier concluded by wishing all a very good voyage home and a very happy, prosperous returning. "And do remember, we are enlisted in the same cause and that we are bound by the same loyalty to India herself. Do remember to stand shoulder to shoulder with us in exchange of views, and by mutual co-operation and with good luck and good fortune, we shall solve the problems that now confront us and see India stand self governing and self-respecting in the world (loud applause)."

"For the last time, I declare that the Conference now adjourns." "Hindu"

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.

Hindu Students' Movement

FOURTH CAMP AT GALLE

[The Fourth Camp of the Hindu Students' Movement will be held at Galle from Friday, December 18, to Wednesday December 23, 1931]

Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of members and visitors at Mahinda College, Galle. The lecturers will be delivered at the Y M B A, Galle.

Mr. K. Subramania Pillai M. A., M. L., Advocate, Tinnevely, S. India, and at one time Tagore Professor of Law will be attending the Camp.

Non-members who wish to join the Camp are requested to communicate with Mr. K. O. Thangarajah, Hony. Secretary, 41, R. Jasingha Road, Wellawatta.

Programme.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1931.

Afternoon: Journey to Galle.

8 p.m. Messages.

Address by the Acting President, Sir K. Kanaganayagam, Esq., B.A., (Lond)

Lecture: Subject—"Our Revelations—Scope and Meaning." Speaker:—K. Subramania Pillai, Esq., M. A., M. L.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1931.

Forenoon: Visit to the "Island Heritage," Dolanduwel.

Afternoon:

2-4-40 p.m. Discussion: Topic: "Modern tendencies towards reform in Hinduism." Leader: M. Truchelvam, Esq., B.A. Hons. (Lond)

4.30-6 p.m. Games.

8 p.m. Lecture: Subject: "Inter Religious Fellowship." Speaker: Rev. F. Kingsbury, B.A. SUNDAY DECEMBER 20, 1931.

Forenoon: A talk on "The Work before us" by K. Subramania Pillai, Esq., M. A., M. L.

Afternoon:

2-4 p.m. Discussion: Topic: "Barons for and against Idolatry." Leader: Rev. F. Kingsbury, B.A.

4.30-6 p.m. Tea party and Musical Entertainment.

8 p.m. Lecture: Subject: "In the Name of Religion." Speaker: P. de S. Kularatne, Esq., B.A. LL.B.S.S. (Lond)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1931.

Forenoon: To Buona Vista by boat.

Afternoon:

2-4.30 p.m. Discussion: Topic: "Intellectualism vs Emotionalism in Religion." Leader: A. O. Nadarajah, Esq., B.A. (Lond)

8 p.m. Lecture: Subject: "The Philosophy of Tiruvalluvar." Speaker: K. Subramania Pillai, Esq., M. A., M. L.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1931.

Forenoon: By bus to Tissamaharama. To Kataragama on foot.

Afternoon: Temple Worship at Kataragama. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1931.

Full day: Return from Kataragama, visiting following places on the way:—

Kirinda—Old Temples and Viharas; de Vagoba. Lewaya—Salt Manufactories.

Ambalantota—Recent excavations and hot water wells. Dickwella—Vewurukannala Temple. Dondra Head—Lighthouse and Vishnu Dewale.

Welligama—Count de Maury's Industrial School.

8 p.m.—Lecture: Subject: "The Ancient Tamils" (In Tamil). Speaker: V. Nagalingam, Esq., Proctor, Jaffna. Farewell Address by the Acting President.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7986. In the matter of the estate of Thangammah wife of Subapathippillai Mutiah of Karativu West late of Kuala Lumpur in the Federated Malay States. Deceased. Subapathippillai Ponniah of Karativu East Petitioner.

Minor. 1. Mutiah Nadarajah and 2. Valliammal widow of Suppar both of Karativu West.

Respondents. This matter of the petition of Subapathippillai Ponniah the abovesaid Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Thangammah wife of Subapathippillai Mutiah coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, on September 28th 1931, in the presence of Mr. T. Arumanyagam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 17th 1931, having been read, it is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-rem over the 1st Respondents and that the petitioner be the attorney of Subapathippillai Mutiah husband of the said intestate is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the 2nd Respondent or any other person shall on or before November 13th 1931 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Order Nisi extended till 12th December 1931. O. 807. 7 & 10.

Gandhiji's Speech.

REAL INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, NOV. 30.

Mr. Gandhi declared that the safeguards proposed were not in the interests of India and were unsatisfactory. He also said he was open to a compromise, provided the settlement was honourable and the liberty real.

Mr. Gandhi claimed that Congress was the only All-India organisation that claimed to represent all the minorities. It had been accused of running a parallel Government. He endorsed the charge that Congress represented the spirit of rebellion, but it would be to the glory of England if she yielded by negotiation. He held no brief for the terrorists and Congressmen, who thought in that manner. He would strain every nerve to secure an honourable settlement without exposing millions of India's men, women and children to the terrible ordeal of Civil Disobedience but if it had to be faced he would do it with joy.

Baffling Problems.

He wanted real independence. He craved for friendship and did not want to break the bond between England and India, but the bond must be a friendship based on freedom. Having condemned the proposed safeguards Mr. Gandhi said financial safeguards meant the cramping of India. Congress was pledged to give safeguards but they must be in the interests of India and not prejudicial to the interests of England. Foul and illegitimate interests both in respect of India and England must disappear. Mr. Gandhi agreed with Mr. Jayakar and Sir T. B. Saper that there was a large measure of agreement, "but we have not come to grips with the real subject. I fully realise we have baffling problems but I hope we will find a solution."

Lasting Peace.

"I do not want to revive Civil Disobedience. I want to convert the truce into a lasting peace. If you treat me it is nothing but trust in Congress which is greater than I. Without a solution of the minorities problem there can be no Swaraj for India, but I do not despair of finding a solution. As long as there is foreign rule there can be no solution. The problem did not exist in pre British days. Even the Mussalman and Hindus now live peacefully in the villages."

Appeal to Princes:

Mr. Gandhi hoped the Princes would allow the fundamental rights of their subjects and introduce an element of representation in their States. "I want the Princes to become constitutional rulers," he said "as King George is here. I would give provincial autonomy to the Frontier Provinces forthwith if Congress had its way."

A Calamity.

Mr. Gandhi did not expect that anything he said would influence the decision of the Cabinet, which it had probably already taken. The liberty of practically a whole continent could hardly be settled by negotiation. Mr. Gandhi said he dissented from most of the reports submitted to the Conference but he felt that he could not truly represent Congress unless he did so. Having claimed university for Congress Mr. Gandhi said that it was a calamity from the point of view of the work before the Conference that Congress was considered as merely one political party.

Rejected Claim.

He wished he could convince the public and Government that Congress was capable of delivering the goods. It would have made a great difference if the claim had been recognised, if they recognised that they would welcome an organisation which could run a parallel Government without any force at its command even under adverse circumstances. Although Congress had been invited, its claim to represent the whole of India had been rejected, and although it was impossible for him to prove that claim here he asserted it because a tremendous responsibility rested on him.

Repeatedly Refuted

Referring to Mr. Ghuznavi's statement that school boys in Calcutta were taught anti British hatred, Mr. Gandhi said that charges of that nature had been brought against Congress, times without number and repeatedly refuted, but if it was true he was there to tender an apology on behalf of the Calcutta Corporation.

Too Late

Mr. Gandhi suggested that it was too late to try to resist civil disobedience. He stood at the parting of the way: "I will count no sacrifice too great," he declared. "I can pull through an honourable settlement. You will find me always having the greatest spirit of compromise if I can but see you with the spirit that is working in Congress, namely, that India must have real liberty. But so long as they did not agree regarding the implications of liberty so long was a compromise impossible. A nation of 300,000,000 did not need arsenic, the dagger, poison bowl, sword, spear or bullet. It needed only a will of its own and the ability to say 'no'."

Continued up

Ancient Ayurveda.

AN ILLUMINATING HERITAGE.

"The manner in which some of the ancient Kings of Ceylon fostered and developed the system of Ayurvedic medicine should give an idea to our present Government how to organise the rural services in our countryside. The Indian Government is working successfully in its rural scheme and we can take a leaf out of their book," remarked Pandit A. Kanakaratham, Lecturer in the Siddhi System of Medicine at the Indigenous College of Medicine, in the course of a lecture on "Ayurveda" in the Heritage of Lanka of a series of lectures at the Central Y.M.C.A. yesterday afternoon.

The Hon. Mr. T. B. Panabokke, Minister of Health, occupied the chair and called upon the lecturer to deliver his lecture.

Ancient Text Books.

Pandit Kanakaratham said that the study of the heritage of Lanka in Ayurvedic medicine was the study of the history of the people of Lanka from early times. So long as there were no authentic records of the earliest inhabitants of Lanka he did not feel justified in wasting their time on any controversial matters. There were however two things worth noting. One was that certain Nagarjuna wrote a work on medicine and the other thing was that the Yaksha King Ravana was said to have composed three medical treatises. The originals were in Sanskrit and he believed that there were Sinhalese translations of them. What really mattered was not whether they were the real authors of them or not but that these textbooks were available.

First Reference.

The first historical reference mentioned of the use of medicine was that of King Pandukabhaya who built a beautiful city in the service of which employed chandalas to sweep the streets and men to carry the dead. He also built hospitals and Lying-in-Homes. It was beyond question that when hospitals were built the necessary staff was employed to attend on the patients. The system of medicine practised in those days they did not know. It might have been indigenous to the country or imported from India. During the reign of Dewanampiyatissa about 247 B.C. there came an embassy from Asoka and among the gifts that were brought were medicines for the eye, "arasu bulu nelli" and "amartha" dregs. In his Rock Edict No. 11 Asoka himself mentions Ceylon as one of the countries in which people were noted for the distribution of medicine.

Golden Age.

During the reign of Datigemuna the arts and sciences found great encouragement. He built 18 hospitals and also several dispensaries where medicine was distributed free. It had been said that Vibramahadevi was in the habit of distributing medicine with her own hands.

Another period famous for the revival of medicine was during the reign of the physician-king Baddhadese who reigned about 362 A.D. He was even more famous as a surgeon than as a physician. It had been said that he carried a set of surgical instruments in his person. He built hospitals in every village and also established hospitals for the lame and the blind. He had a Military Surgeon appointed to look after the soldiers. He built Medical Colleges. He appointed Veterinary Surgeons. He is believed to have been the author of the "Saratha Sangrahawa" which was in existence to day. His son, Upatissa, followed faithfully in his footsteps. The same happy history was continued through the succeeding reigns.

Great Revival

The reign of Kanyasa was interesting because he built hospitals in Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa. The next important King who deserved mention was Gajabahu II, who lived in the 12th century, and who organised a system by which

Continued up

Continued.

"Give Me a Chance."

The Indian nation was learning to do that. Mr. Gandhi proceeded:

"Whilst I shall not abate by a titlle the claim that I have registered on behalf of Congress, while I do not withdraw one word from the speeches I have made at the Federal Structure sub Committee, I am here to compromise and to consider every formula that British or Indian ingenuity can prepare. But for heaven's sake give me, a frail man sixty two years gone, a little bit of a chance. Find a little corner for him and the organisation he represents. You distrust that organisation through you may seemingly trust me. I am infinitely smaller than the organisation. I have no authority except what I derive from Congress."

Well worth the while.

Mr. Gandhi concluded by expressing his deep gratitude for the courtesy and affection with which he had been received and said his visit to England was well worth the while in order to find this human affection.

"I thank the British delegates and all the delegates for the courtesy and patience they have shown me. I carry with me pleasant memories of thousands and thousands of friend ships."—"C.D.N."

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—(Y. S. 1-31 12 32.) (C.)

Continued

physicians who made available in every village. Parakrama Bahu IV. then came on the scene with his great revival. He paid the medical staff well and raised them to positions of honour and encouraged them to work day and night. Four days in the month he visited the hospital and discussed with the physicians the nature of the various diseases. He was also responsible in getting a Buddhist Priest to write a well known treatise on medicine. With regard to the contribution of Buddhist priests to medical science it was evident that they played a very important part in the history of medicine.

The lecturer next referred to the contributions of King Parakrama Bahu II. and King Kirti Sri Rajasinghe and briefly dealt with the development of medicine in the Northern Peninsula.

Era of Decay.

The advent of the Portuguese marked the era of the decay of Ayurveds. They brought with them unmentionable disaster and ruin to everything that was the heritage of Lanka. All religious institutions were plundered and the priests tortured and put to death and then came almost the end of the precious knowledge of art and medicine and the various medical equipments which had been carefully preserved for centuries and many of the books also disappeared. The Dutch showed some interest in medicine and Dutch doctors became keenly interested in the study of Ceylon plants and the Ceylon physicians were much sought after by them. Under the British period Ceylon found herself none the better for it. There however came into existence Ayurvedic practitioners all over the country.

The lecturer next gave a brief resume of the history of Ayurveda and concluded by saying that they wanted the sympathy and active support in the work that they were now carrying on to foster and develop Ayurveda.

The Chairman in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer for his lecture said that it had been an eye opener to him. He had a very great admiration for the Ayurvedic system of medicine. Government had taken definite steps to encourage that system by the annual grant it made for that purpose. That was mostly due to the untiring efforts of men like Mr. B. J. Hastingsham. There was no doubt that there was a certain amount of suspicion on part of the Western trained medical men and Ayurvedic practitioners and vice versa. That was rather unfortunate for them when they happened to be patients. What they wished to see was both meeting on a common platform and exchanging views and give the benefit of both the systems to humanity. "C.D.N."

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
 Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7992.
 In the Matter of the estate of the late Visuvanathar Ponniah of Manipay

Deceased
 Visuvanathar Sinnatampy of Manipay

1. Thangammah widow of Chellappa of Visuvanatha Villa, Manipay South and
 2. Nagammah widow of Ponniah of Araly South

Respondents.
 This matter of the Petition of the abovesamed Petitioner praying of Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesamed deceased Visuvanathar Ponniah of Manipay coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, on the 30th day of October 1931 in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 27th day of October 1931 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the brother of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before the 11th day of December 1931, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Edg. D. H. Balfour, District Judge.
 November 16, 1931.
 O. 806 7 & 10.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
 Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7980.

In the matter of the estate of the late Nagamma wife of Kandar Namasivayam of Colombuthurai.

Deceased,
 Kandar Namasivayam of Colombuthurai

Va.
 Minor. 1. Sivapakitiam daughter of Namasivayam of Jillo.
 2. Marugesar Sundarampillai of Ech-chamottai, Chandikul

Respondents
 This matter coming for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 17th day of October 1931 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasundaram, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the abovesamed Petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the abovesamed 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner as the widower of the deceased unless the Respondents shall on or before November 30th 1931 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary

Edg. D. H. Balfour, District Judge.
 November 11, 1931.
 This Order Nisi has been extended to 21st December 1931
 Edg. D. H. B.,
 D. J.

O. 805, 3 & 7.

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