

# The Hindu Organ.

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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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(M. P. Cox.)  
(Y. 5. 27—26—11—31.)

### ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8018.  
In the Matter of the estate of the late  
Wallamma widow of Arumugam Saravanamuttu of Kopyai but late of Vannarponnai East

Deceased  
Sanmugam Saravanamuttu of Vannarponnai East  
And:  
Sivasakkinthary daughter of Arumugam Saravanamuttu of Vannarponnai East

Petitioner.  
Respondent  
This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, on the 15th day of December 1931 in the presence of the Petitioner and the Proctor on the part of the Petitioner dated the 21st day of August 1931 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the son 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 3rd day of February 1932, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,  
District Judge.

January 15, 1932.  
O. 825, 25 & 28.

## R. Papyah.

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Y. 14. 12—11.3.32.

### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8017.

In the matter of the estate of the late  
Iathirany wife of Kanapathippillai Chelappah of Kokuvil

Deceased.

Vs.

Thambapillai Ponniah of Kokuvil

Petitioner.

- Amirthammah wife of Thambapillai Ponniah and
- Kanapathippillai Chelappah of Kokuvil

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Thambapillai Ponniah of Kokuvil the Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovesaid deceased Intirany wife of Kanapathippillai Chelappah, coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire District Judge, on the 15th day of December 1931 in the presence of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 11th day of December 1931 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the father and one of the heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 3rd day of February 1932 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,  
District Judge.

January 13, 1932.  
O. 824, 28 & 1.

### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7907.

In the Matter of the estate of the late  
Ponnammah alias Nagammah wife of  
Kangaratnam Somasundaram of Thavady, Jaffna.

Deceased

Ponnampalam Thambo of Thavady

Petitioner.

Vs.

Chelachchy wife of Ponnampalam Thambo of Thavady

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Ponnampalam Thambo of Thavady the Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Ponnammah alias Nagammah wife of K. Somasundaram coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 28th day of December, 1931 in the presence of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 14th day of December 1931, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the father and one of the heir 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 10th day of February, 1932 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sd. D. H. Balfour,  
District Judge.

January 12, 1932.  
O. 825, 28 & 1.

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### Plea for National Economy.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S APPEAL

"AVOID ALL UNNECESSARY  
EXPENDITURE"

Pandit Malaviya has issued the following appeal to his countrymen:—

"I have carefully studied the situation in India, and while I hope to issue a general statement about the same, there is one matter of pressing importance regarding which I think it my duty to issue this appeal to my countrymen immediately.

"A world crisis is in progress, and the economic future of even the richest country to day is in grave doubt. India is not unaffected by this crisis. The effects of such a crisis as the one we are passing through have been very much heightened by the Government's policy of repression, the course and end of which cannot be foreseen at present. Under the circumstances, national economy has become essential to the national wellbeing more than ever before. I therefore request every Indian, whatever his political belief be, in his own interests, to stop for the time being, all expenditure that he can avoid. Nothing should be purchased except the bare necessities, because every rupee in the hand of the people to day is important, and from the humblest to the highest no Indian can hope, with any confidence, that more money will fall into his hands during the next few months. Let everyone of us hold on to every rupee that we have got, spending only what is absolutely necessary on the urgently required bare necessities of life.

### Conserve Economic Strength

"India is in the grip of a great economic as well as political crisis. We must exert ourselves to meet it in the ancient spirit of simple living and self denial, not only in all matters of luxury, but in avoidance of all unnecessary expenditure or outlay. Remember the old saying that a rupee saved is a rupee gained. Conserve your economic strength, and prevent further impoverishment of the country by following this wise precept.

"We are going through a political crisis also. Thousands and thousands of our brothers and sisters are locked up in jails. Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest living Indian is interned at Yeravada. We all want freedom for our Motherland. Many are working and suffering for it. But we, Indians, have always believed that for all our wishes to be fulfilled and boons to be obtained, we have to perform some "bhayasya" (obstacles in the shape of some sacrifices or self-denial). That is the time honoured Indian way. Whether we do anything more or not, let us, as our minimum share of national bhayasya, vow that, so long as the present economic crisis lasts, so long as our greatest leader, Gandhiji and innumerable other brothers and sisters are in jail, and so long as we do not achieve our goal, namely, the freedom of the Motherland, we will not make any purchases large or small unless they are absolutely necessary. In the latter case, when we must purchase things, we must rigorously confine ourselves to Swedish or Indian made articles. In England, Englishmen and Englishwomen are exhorted by every important public man, including the Prince of Wales and the Prime Ministers to buy and sell British goods only.

"Last year, 155 crores of rupees went out out of our country as the price of the articles we imported. We paid to the Government a customs duty of nearly Rs. 18 crores on these imports.

"If, therefore my countrymen and countrywomen will listen to this appeal, and stop all purchases that can be avoided, we shall have done our bit to have the Motherland from the terrible consequences of the present economic crisis and by living a life of simplicity and self-denial, put in our humble share of national bhayasya, which is essential to lift our country from the present deplorable condition of poverty and degradation.

"I request every countryman and countrywoman who may read this appeal, to convey it to as many brothers and sisters as possible, and to beg of them to act on it for the good of our dear motherland."

Hindu.

### For Sale in Anuradhapura.

An extent of 4 acres with bearing coconut trees and paddy field in the heart of the Town on the Kurunegala Road on the way to Issurumuniya Temple. A capital site for putting up houses in Anuradhapura where private land is scarce and dwelling houses are in great demand.

Apply for particulars to:—

Mr. M. M. Mubammadu Samsudeen,  
Merchant,  
Puttalam Road,  
Anuradhapura.

Mis. 453. 28-

## The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1932.

### THE HAND OF FELLOWSHIP

IT NOW TRANSPIRES THAT MR. S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE travelled up to Jaffna to meet some leaders of the Boycott Movement, that the V. C. Conference was only an excuse and Mr. E. T. Dyson was not altogether a disinterested spectator at the meeting. The Tamils of Jaffna would ever welcome any step calculated to achieve the long-looked for unity among the various communities in the Island, and to this end they are prepared to sacrifice any petty advantage and put up with any seeming inconvenience. Indeed, their action in banning the State Council involved no little sacrifice of immediate advantage.

The people and their leaders have not been suddenly seized with a touch of other-worldliness or degenerated into sullen despondency. They have resolved to stand out of Council to do penance for the sins of their fathers which resulted in political serfdom and communal disruption. It may be that the Tamils of Jaffna have not addressed themselves to this task of purification with the zest and earnestness needed to wipe out their share of the national "karma," but they are patient enough to bear with meekness the 'hot-headed' insults of the mediocre.

There is none who could doubt the purpose of the boycott. We have no other purpose than the achievement of self-government for the Island. Every problem including the suspicion and distrust between the races inhabiting the Island will solve itself when the Government is made to respond to the will of the people. The bug-bear of communalism has disappeared with the passing away of the older generation of politicians. We ask for no special privilege or favour as a community for we fully realise that the communal canker has sapped our vitality and made it easy for a bureaucratic Government to continue its exploitation. The Tamils feel, as most thoughtful people do, that united action alone would achieve the end we have in view. For this, if for no other reason, we welcome the gesture of the Ceylon National Congress. If the Singhalese were generally anxious to have the co-operation of the Tamils in their political activities, they could not have commissioned a more ill-qualified 'ambassador' than Mr. Bandaranaike. He has all the graces of Oxford culture but he woefully lacks the capacity to gauge situations in which he is called upon to play a leading part.

The Ceylon National Congress have virtually resolved at their last sessions not to support within the next two years any demand for the revision of the constitution. This represents the political wisdom and aspiration of the Congressites. The people of this country are now fairly familiar with the excuses put forward by apologists of the Board of Ministers to extend the life of the present constitution beyond its natural term. We are aware that fat salaries, allowances and hidden emoluments have not ceased to enter into the calculations of men in

Ceylon but all decent men will agree with us that there should be a limit to this exploitation of the ignorant masses of this country.

The present move on the part of the President of National Congress cannot be construed in any other light except as a shrewd attempt to get the Tamil support to prolong the life of the present Council. We may assure Mr. Bandaranaike and his friends that no self-respecting Tamil will lend his support to them.

While, therefore, the Tamils are ready to join hands with the Singhalese for the advancement of the country as a whole they will not stir themselves to help to advance the ambitions of any particular clique among that great community.

The Tamils are prepared to sit out in the cold till the Singhalese leaders get tired of the experiences they are having in the State Council.

### Wise and Otherwise.

#### Hope in the End.

A dental notice concludes:—

"NB Periodical visits to out station are cancelled."

What a relief!

#### His Solace.

Mr. E. W. Abeyagunawardena cannot bear to see juveniles smoke. Hats off to Sir Baron. He does not mind the unemployed smoking away their time.

#### A Compliment.

Mr. William Wrigley, the "chewing gum king" is dead. His prosperity, it is stated, was largely due to the sound psychological basis of his advertisements.

The speeches of some of our Honourable Ministers would seem to show that they knew the basis of their popularity years before Mr. Wrigley.

#### Who Murdered?

Says the "Times of Ceylon (27-1-32):

"A young married woman, aged 15 years, was stabbed to death in the early hours of this morning. Her husband had shortly before returned home, at about 2 a.m., saying that he had gone to a devil dancing ceremony. His wife had her suspicions and an altercation took place. The husband has surrendered to the police."

Mr. C. E. de Pinto, Police Magistrate of Galle, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Galle, have held an inquiry at the spot.

#### Who murdered?

#### A Little Learning.

"The girl has some education and she naturally prefers to be the wife of a clerk rather than a gaol guard" said a judge in Colombo.

We believe that an invidious distinction has been drawn where none exists. Would that men judge; see things as women see them.

#### A Tip

"Take particular note that the Slogan which is most acceptable to an Advertiser is one which emphasises the merits of his goods or services, which remains in the memory, and which has attention and interest 'value.' Also it must be original." Congress and other organisations should profit by this "Times of Ceylon" suggestion.

#### Elementary

The M. O. H. of a certain U. D. C. had to point to the Chairman of a certain U. D. C. that it was a danger to the public health of the town to allow decomposed carcases to remain on the streets.

Our Chairman is always on the look out for living carcases. Is he not the Secretary of the F. N. S.?

#### Reason Resurgent

Mr. W. A. De Silva speaking on the "so-called ordinance" (Livy on Salaries) said it would be the greatest shame if the members passed that ordinance. It would be a surrender of their self respect, a surrender of the liberties they had enjoyed from the earliest times.

—The pity of it all is that values change with age and experience.

#### Genesis or Revelation

Mr. F. A. Obeyesekere said:

"He had said on a former occasion that he would not hesitate to criticise anything

that had been done in order to rob them of what we represented to the Secretary of State as being theirs when they undertook to give the Constitution a fair and honest trial. When they undertook, on behalf of the people of the country to advise them to give the Constitution a fair and honest trial, they little thought they would be robbed, as they were being robbed by that Enabling Ordinance, of a valued prerogative, namely, that, when and before Government measures reached determination, Government would come before them with their proposals dealing with finance, such as the emoluments of Public Servants, and consent that Chamber before they allowed their minds to solidify."

Do take an inventory of the rights and privileges left with you now,

#### A Challenge

Sir Don Baron:

"The member for Veyangoda speaks of the Board of Ministers as a useless body. Neither he nor any other member has had the courage to move a vote of no confidence on the Board of Ministers. I challenge him to do it. To speak in those terms is not in keeping with the dignity of this House."

Evidently too tired of things to do so.

#### Sanctimonious

A young Singhalese man was sent to jail last week for forging and absconding. The accused in order to avoid the police became a priest.

A census of priests secular and religious would be useful to the O. I. D.

#### The Cock of the Show

The Hon'ble the Minister for Agriculture and Lands opened the Poultry Club Show last week.

We trust there were no contrabands save a little crowing at these functions.

### Alleged Theft of Jewellery.

ACCUSED ARRESTED IN NECK DEEP WATER

News is to hand of one K. G. Antony, former Clerk in P. W. D., Jaffna who is alleged to have committed thefts yesterday afternoon of jewellery worth about £500.

It is alleged that Antony entered the room of Mr. K. Nesiab, M. A. of St. John's College and stole a watch worth about Rs. 150. He is then said to have entered the room of Mr. Ponnudurai, Boarding Mistress, St. John's College and removed a pair of ear-rings worth Rs. 600, a chain and pendant worth Rs. 250 another chain worth 100, two brooches and other things,—all valued at about Rs. 1500.

The accused is said to have bolted away to Kayts where he was arrested yesterday evening by the police. While the police were taking him, he is said to have desecrated, leaving his bicycle behind. The police followed him to Velanai and gave chase when he is said to have walked neck deep into the sea. He was finally arrested this morning and brought to Jaffna, where he is now in remand.

### Election Inquiry.

"WHITE PAPER INTO THE WHITE BOX".

#### INTERESTING INFERENCES.

An interesting discussion on a point of fact was the notable feature in the course of the Election Inquiry into a petition by Dr. H. M. Peries challenging the election of Dr. Saravanamuttu to the State Council which was resumed last week before Mr. Justice Allan Dreierberg. In the course of his evidence Dr. Saravanamuttu replied that he laughed at the pamphlet which said "If you get a white paper, put it into the white box". Mr. Francis de Zoysa (Cross-examining): Supposing this was published before the election, Doctor, you will admit this would have promoted your interests?.....Yes.

Admitting that, doctor, then some of your friends should have been the cause of this publication?.....

(Mr. Soeritz, Counsel for Dr. Saravanamuttu):—May I be permitted to say, My Lord, that our position is that some enemy of Dr. Peries who wanted to see Dr. Peries out of Council might have done this. That person may be neither an enemy nor a friend of Dr. Saravanamuttu. His Lordship:—(after a while). Ob, I see the point, Inquiry is proceeding. —Colombo Cor.

## News & Notes.

The birth rate in England and Wales 1931 shows only 158 per thousand, the lowest on record and less than half of what it was in 1870. To maintain the population the rate should be 1915.

Dr. S. Selladurai, former, Assistant to the Professor of Physiology of the Ceylon Medical College, is working as an Assistant to the Professor of Physiology, Middlesex Medical School.

The new Income Tax Department which is in course of formation will most probably be housed in the former Education Department Offices in the Barrack Square.

Mira Ben (Miss Slade) has been permitted to interview Mahatma Gandhi in the Yerravada Jail. Mahatmajiji has written to Mr. A. Rangasamy Iyengar, Editor, "Madras" to say, "We both (Mahatmajiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel) are doing well".

The office of His Excellency the Governor will be transferred to Torrington Square with effect from February 1st 1932, and communications of an official nature for His Excellency should accordingly be sent to the new address as from that date, says a press communique.

The old Church at Chankanaal dates back to the Portuguese times and was one of the oldest Roman Catholic Churches in Ceylon. As the building is of some archaeological value, the Archaeological Department has recommended that it be restored to the Roman Catholic Mission of Jaffna rather than let it crumble down. And the Government, it is reported, has decided to carry out that recommendation.

The existence of a surprising number of European devotees of Buddha in Stockholm has been proved in a curious way, says a Reuter's message. At the conclusion of the Chinese and Japanese exhibition, an innumerable number of silver coins was found behind the images of the Buddha. No Orientals were seen among the visitors. It is thus presumed that the offerings were made by Europeans.

The conversion of a Moslem student in Cairo by an American missionary, who it is alleged, used hypnotism to achieve this end, led to a first class fracas, says a message from Cairo. A crowd of Moslems, indignant at the conversion, attacked a cafe which they claimed was being run by American missionaries with the object of attracting Moslems in order ultimately to convert them. The student in question, Youssef Diab, was sheltered by friends as he was threatened with death.

### Filthy Roadside.

PETITION TO URBAN COUNCIL.

At a Special meeting of the Jaffna U. D. C. held on the 23rd instant Mr. R. Sivagurunathan presented a petition from Mr. K. Chelliah, Pawn Broker, Vannarponnai, and others re the filthy state of the road side in front of the building abutting on the Jaffna-Kankesanural Road between its junction with Stanley Road and Sivan Temple North Road.

It was resolved to call for estimates to construct a cement concrete side drain and to find out from Mr. K. Arulambalam, the local agent of Rameswaram Temple, the amount he is prepared to contribute towards the work; also to find out from the Provincial Engineer, N. P., the amount that will be contributed by the Government as the road referred to is a P. W. D. Road. The Provincial Engineer kindly undertook in the meantime to cut the side drain there.

**Anti-Boycott Memorial**

YOUTH CONGRESS TAKES UP THE CHALLENGE

PREPARING FOR DUMMY CANDIDATES

It was resolved by the Youth Congress, Jaffna, to frustrate the attempts made by certain interested individuals to secure signatures for a memorial to be sent to the Governor praying for another Nomination day for Jaffna.

A largely attended meeting of the Executive Committee of the Youth Congress, Jaffna, was held yesterday at the Congress Office to consider the situation arising out of the attempt made in certain quarters in Jaffna to secure signatures for a memorial to be sent to the Governor, praying for another nomination day. The Committee passed the following resolution:

"The Youth Congress condemns the attempt made by certain interested individuals to secure signatures for a memorial to be sent to the Governor praying for another nomination day and resolves to take steps to frustrate their attempts."

Mr. T. N. Subbiah, Chairman of the Executive Committee, commenting on the resolution reviewed the history of the boycott movement and the doings of the State Council so far and expressed the conviction that the State Council, by the show of impotence and futility, had enhanced the value of the boycott. He would not insult the intelligence of his countrymen by supposing that even for a moment they would yield to the machinations of designing individuals, be they headmen or headless men. He proceeded to register his protest against the definition of Swaraj that Mr. E. W. R. D. Bandaranaike had seen fit to propound at the Parameshwara College the other day.

He exhorted the Congress to be ready with man and money against a fresh nomination day, so that if need be, the Congress may run dummy candidates. He was sure that the country was as true as steel.

**Homage to President**

The committee passed also the following resolution:

This Congress tenders its respectful homage to their President, Srimathy Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya for the heroism she has displayed in suffering imprisonment for the cause of India's freedom. It further resolves to give practical expression to their sympathy with the cause so dear to their President's heart by, as far as possible, eschewing the use of British made articles.

**Water Supply for Jaffna?**

A COSTLY SCHEME.

COMMITTEE TO REPORT.

Pursuant to notice Mr. A. H. Mathaniasz, P. E., N. P., asked the following question at the special meeting of the Jaffna U. D. C. on the 23rd instant:—

In view of the fact that pure drinking water supply is an urgent necessity for Jaffna, will the Chairman be good enough to say what sum of money this Council would be able to find at the present time to meet a complete or modified water supply scheme (a) by funds at its disposal (b) by maximum borrowing capacity.

**Chairman's Reply**

(a) I am afraid the funds at the disposal of the Council will not be available to meet even a portion of the contemplated water supply scheme as a sum of Rs. 19,551/25 will have to be drawn from the surplus funds of 1931 to balance the budget for the current year.

(b) The maximum borrowing capacity of the Council in ten times the fair annual income of the Council during the preceding five years—vide section 185 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1920.

Deducting the present amount of loan for the Town survey and the Electric Lighting Scheme a sum of one million rupees can be obtained as loan but the question is how this sum can be liquidated in addition to maintenance charges which will probably be about Rs. 30,000/- which amount represents six per cent of the annual value of immovable properties in the Urban District Council area. The present assessment rate is twelve and a half per cent.

After some discussion Mr. E. Sivagurunathan moved that a committee consisting of the Chairman, Mr. A. H. Mathaniasz, P. E., N. P.; Messrs E. Sivagurunathan, Sam A. Sabapathy, and A. M. Brodie be appointed to go into the question of water supply and report to the Council.

Mr. P. Moses Seconded

— Carried.

**The Jaffna Classical School, Chunnakam.**

AN INSTITUTION IN NEED OF HELP

A meeting of the Jaffna Classical School committee was held in the above school hall on Sunday the 24th instant at 5 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. T. N. Sinnathambi, the late Head Master of the Kanterodai English Institute.

The minutes of the previous meeting were first read and unanimously confirmed. Then the Treasurer read his report, the principal item in which was a statement of accounts connected with the concert held on the 2nd instant in aid of the above school. The following is a copy of the statement of accounts submitted by him:

	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Amount realised by the sale of tickets.	497	86	}	917 00
Amount yet due on account of the ticket sold.	418	84		
Expenses connected with the concert	Rs	119 64		
Amount of debts incurred in running the School up to date	Rs	544 20		
Balance of debts still to be paid	Rs	165 98.		

The following resolutions were passed unanimously at the meeting:

1 Mr. S. Karthigasa Iyer proposed and Mr. T. Subramania Iyer seconded that the Committee should keep in record the services rendered gratis by all those who contributed items to the concert and those who were responsible for the sale of tickets and made the concert a great success.

2. Mr. C. Arulampalam, Advocate, proposed and Mr. N. Ponniah Pillai, Editor, "Elseswary", seconded that the gratitude of the Committee should be expressed to all those who contributed to the success of the concert by sending them copies of the above resolution.

The meeting came to a close at about 6.30 p.m. —Cor.

**Supreme Court Sessions.**

1ST NORTHERN CIRCUIT, 1932.

The following is the staff that will proceed to Jaffna to officiate at the 1st Northern Circuit, 1932.

Presiding Judge:—His Lordship the Chief Justice.

Officiating Registrar:—Mr. R. C. Proctor

Interpreters:—Tamil: Mudir. T. Wel-yuthar, Sinhalese: Mudia. Waidiyaratne (tentative).

Shorthand-writer:—Mr. Van Dort (tentative)

His Lordship the Chief Justice, it is expected, will proceed to Kandy at the close of the Jaffna Sessions. —Colombo Cor.

**One-Way Traffic in Grand-Bazaar.**

ROUTE CHANGED.

A petition from the owners of shops on either side of that portion of the Jaffna—Kankesanthurai road where the one-way traffic by law is now in operation requesting that the by-law be rescinded was considered at a special meeting of the Jaffna U. D. C. on the 23rd instant.

Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy moved that the by-law be rescinded. Mr. K. Aiyadurai seconded.

Mr. A. M. Brodie moved as an amendment that the by-law be amended allowing the traffic on the opposite direction.

Mr. A. H. Mathaniasz, P. E., N. P. seconded.

The amendment when put to the vote was carried 7 voting for and 4 against.

**OBITUARY.**

MR. K. SIVAPRAKASAM

We regret to record the untimely death today at the age of 52 of Mr. K. Sivaprakasam Proctor, Vannarponnai. He is the eldest son of the late R. Kantaya Mudir. J. P. Mr. Sivaprakasam was not keeping health for the last three months though his friends hardly suspected that his end would come so soon. He was of an amiable and amiable disposition. As a civil lawyer he made his mark in the District Court of Jaffna. He was one of the senior practitioners at Jaffna and his advice on point of procedure was eagerly sought and acted upon by the junior members of his profession. He leaves behind his widow, three children and a boat of relatives with whom we express our sympathy.

**Note of Warning from F. M. S.**

NO CHANCES OF EMPLOYMENT.

MALAYAN URUMPARAY UNION'S REPORT.

The usefulness of Associations like the Malayan Urumparay Union, Kuala Lumpur, will be much appreciated by the public, judging by the many acts of public service it was able to do, as are detailed in its twelfth annual report, excerpts from which are given below.

This report will be presented at the annual meeting to be held on the 30th instant, at Kuala Lumpur.

**Report.**

The thanks of the Union are due to the Home Advisory Committee for the services rendered by them in educating the public opinion of the village and thus frustrating the design of a few men to reopen the taverns for the pouring of which a considerable sum of money, time and energy had been expended by the inhabitants of the village and the Union.

**Lanes, By Lanes, and Crematoria.**

References were made in the past year's Report to the erection of "Madams" and the sinking of wells in the three Crematoria at Urumparay.

A well has been sunk in the Crematorium at Urumparay South at the expense of Mr. S. Ponniah, an F. M. S. Government Pensioner. As reported last year, this crematorium has a good permanent "Madam" already in use.

Work in connection with the sinking of wells in the other two crematoria is nearing completion. An effort should be made without loss of time to have "Madams" also attached to these crematoria.

Your Committee is still in correspondence with the Urumparay members of the Village Committee regarding the widening, gravelling, and lighting of the main lanes of Urumparay. It is learnt that a section of the lanes leading to the crematorium at Urumparay South has already been gravelled at the expense of the Village Committee.

The Union will be ever grateful to the Urumparay representatives on the Village Committee if they will always kindly see that the contributions made by the people of Urumparay to the Committee's funds are, after reasonable and proportionate reductions made for the general administration purposes, utilised in Urumparay, only, for the construction and improvement of such public works as the representatives may deem fit and proper.

**Temperance.**

Early this year your Committee was informed by the Home Advisory Committee that a few of our countrymen had petitioned the Government Agent to re-open the Arack and Toddy taverns.

Your Committee sent a circular letter to all Urumparayans in this country and sought their assistance and co-operation to defeat the object of the petitioners. Printed appeals in Tamil were despatched to Urumparay for circulation and semi-official letters were also addressed to many of the leading people there to co-operate with the Home Advisory Committee. A sum of Rs. 100/- was remitted to the Home Advisory Committee to meet expenses in this connection.

**General.**

Through the very valuable assistance of Mr. P. Mathiasaram, of Jaffna, and Mr. T. Navaratnam, of Colombo, your Committee was at last able to take a census of our countrymen employed in Ceylon.

A copy of the census taken is annexed to this Report. The Committee will be glad to receive communications regarding errors or omissions which may be discovered in the list.

In the past year's Report references were made to the suggestion of the Union to the Urumparayans residing in Ceylon as to the advisability or expediency of their forming a Union there similar to the Malayan one in its aims and objects; Professor C. Srinivasalingam and a few other leading men who have been consulted on the subject have kindly expressed their willingness to consider the question favourably at no distant date.

**F. M. S. Closed for Asiatics.**

The sympathy of your Committee is extended to those young men who were unfortunate enough to lose their appointments in the Government, on the Estates, and elsewhere on account of the retrenchment policy pursued by all employers in consequence of the unprecedented trade depression prevailing in the country. A note of warning may be issued to those who intend seeking employment in the Government of this country. The Government service of British Malaya is definitely closed to all Asiatics born and educated outside the country. The chances of those locally born and locally educated youths of Non-Malay parentage to obtain Government appointments are very remote indeed, as it is now the declared policy of the Government "to give qualified Malays preference over other applicants for an appointment." It may be added that the number of Malays qualified to hold appointments in the Subordinate service of the Government is increasing year by

Continued up.

**Letter To The Editor**

AN "UNKINDEST OUT OF ALL"

Sir

The staggering piece of news that the Executive Committee on Education has arrived at the conclusion that a "cut" in the salaries of Teachers should be effected, takes one's breath away. The most surprising part of it is, that the "cut" will come into operation by the beginning of February. The startling suddenness with which the decision of the Executive Committee is sought to be put into execution leaves one agnost. It is the duty of the powers that be to think not once or twice but many times before embarking upon such a step which will affect adversely one of the most useful institution building departments. The status and emoluments of teachers especially in assisted schools are not on all fours with those of the members of the Public Service, but many noble minded incumbents of the teaching profession find solace and contentment in the fact that it is one of the 'Noblest of Professions,' despite the fact of its being 'The sorriest of trades.' 'Poverty' is a word which is found only in the index of a Teacher's Dictionary. When the material prospects are anything but bright and reassuring at present, any 'cut' in their salaries would only aggravate their agony and the dignity of the profession will be lowered in the estimation of the public, for, it will fail to attract to it first rate men and women of outstanding ability.

In these days when the world is heading towards full-fledged democracy and responsible Government, universal education or mass literacy which is the rock bottom of a state's civilised existence is receiving increasing attention at the hands of all Governments the world over. Hence in the interests of the future advancement of a state education should not be starved and it is the distinct duty of the public to espouse the cause of the teachers at this juncture.

From another aspect, the 'cut' comes down on the teachers with redoubled force at a time when any additional appointments of teachers is under the handspan of a rise in the units of average attendance. Hence many schools which have to be wide awake about its 'Average units,' month in and month out, can neither think of taking in new hands nor can they think of dispensing with the services of the existing hand for any reason whatever. The long and the short of it is that the burden of work, however exacting it might be, should be shared by a fixed number for all times to come.

In the light of the foregoing facts, it is nothing short of bare justice to exempt the overworked but scantily remunerated teachers of the country from the 'fall of the axe' in the interests of the state. In the last analysis, they form the backbone of a country and any 'injury or wound' inflicted on the teaching profession is sure to have its corresponding bearing on the entire body politic.

Karavaddy, S. K. Thiruvananthapuram, 25.1.1932.

**The Vivekananda Society.**

29TH ANNUAL MEETING

The 29th Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held at the Society Hall on Saturday the 27th February 1932. The Honorary Secretary has notified that notice of questions or motions, if any, should reach him on or before the 4th February 1932.

**Gurupoojah of Swami Vivekananda.**

The annual celebration in the name of Swami Vivekananda will take place, on the 14th February 1932 at the Society Hall, Hill Street, Colombo. —Colombo Cor.

Continued

year and that there are already several such qualified Malays without employment. Unemployment amongst the English educated Jaffnans both in Ceylon and Malaya is bound to increase to an alarming extent as years roll on, unless speedy and effective measures are taken by the leaders of the community to see that the youths are given such a training as will fit them for walks of life other than the traditional Government service.

Your Committee wish to place on record their thanks to the Editor, Hindu Organ, for giving publicity to the activities of the Union and to the T. P. O. A. for placing their Hall and Playground at the disposal of the Union to hold meetings.

A New Year Message.

BY FRANCIS DE ZOYSA K. C.

I desire to make an earnest appeal to my countrymen who are interested in the welfare of our country to rise to a full realization of the supreme need of the day, namely a radical change in our Constitution. Until this is effected, it is vain to expect a change of heart on the part of the Government, a change in its financial policy or a change in our economic condition.

I feel confident that there is no man in the country capable of thinking, who is not now convinced of the utterly unsatisfactory and reactionary character of our present Constitution. One Member of the State Council, at least, who was a most ardent supporter of the Donoughmore Scheme, has had the honesty and courage to state that, in the actual working of the Constitution, the Ministers are mere puppets and the State Council a mere debating club. This is a truth everybody has realized, even that most reactionary and effete political body in the Island today, which calls itself the National Congress, has to admit the need for reform, but its new President would find various pretexts for putting off "the evil day".

The truth seems to be that some of our State Councillors and Ministers are a little too comfortable in their seats and are afraid to do anything which might result in a dissolution by the Council and a General Election. Indeed it is difficult to resist the condition that they will sacrifice everything, do anything, rather than risk their seats. That the reform of the constitution need not necessarily result in a dissolution of the Council they will not even wait to consider, the mere possibility is sufficient to scare them away from the subject. They have also quite conveniently forgotten that many of them—both Ministers and private Members—had pledged themselves to secure the reform of the Constitution as soon as they entered Council and that some of them accepted the Donoughmore Scheme only for the purpose of utilizing the advantage of a hundred per cent electorate to secure real responsible Self-Government.

A Fair Trial

One argument in favour of postponing the question of the Reform of the Constitution is that we must "give it a fair trial". When we speak of giving anything a trial, we imply that we do not know its merits and demerits and that we wish to test it. Now, do we or do we not know the merits and demerits of the present Constitution? If there is anyone who has not yet discovered them, I am sure he will never discover them. What does the Congress mean by solemnly resolving "that a revision of the Constitution should be made within a period of three years with a view to remedying its defects and altering its provisions"? Are there any defects to be remedied or provisions to be altered? May it not be possible that after "the fair trial" they will discover new excellences in the Constitution, and the supposed defects disappear altogether? Do these people not realize the inconsistency in resolving definitely to alter a system which, according to them, they have not yet given a fair trial? They seem to have very confused notions as to what is meant by "giving a fair trial". Some of them seem to imply by the term, trying to find out whether the Constitution with all its defects cannot be made to function. There is no Constitution in the world, no form of Government that cannot function so long as the people are willing to put up with it. Czardoms and even worse forms of autocratic Governments have functioned for centuries. We ourselves endured for nearly a century a Constitution which could be described by the most charitably disposed people only as a benevolent despotism. There is nothing to prevent the Donoughmore Constitution functioning for another century or more if we are willing to put up with it. And why should we not put up with it so long as there are fat salaries, Ministerial jobs and prospective Knighthoods? Every State Councillor is a potential Knight. The Congress President gives us a curious explanation of what he means by "giving the Constitution" a fair trial—"If at any time" says he, "an Officer of State, or the Governor, or the Secretary of State in any matter of real importance acts unreasonably against the wishes of the Council, then they will not be giving the Constitution of a fair trial and we will do so". Very brave these last words are! But will they really? We must not forget that there are the words of a man who condemned the last budget in most scathing terms and swallowed it whole, a youth who condemned the Donoughmore Scheme and fought for its acceptance. Who is to decide what "a matter of real importance" is? Who is to say when a State Officer or the Governor or the

Secretary of State has acted "unreasonably". Further what if they did not so act "within the period of three years". Is the Congress resolution to lapse or is this Constitution which has, according to them, worked so excellently to be summarily scrapped? We know that the Governor certified the Passages Vote which the Council by a large majority rejected. We know that the Governor refused to sanction the modest proposal of the Board of Ministers to reduce the vote for the passages and Railway warrants. We also know that he, with or without the directions of the Secretary of State, imposed conditions before consenting to a salary cut which was demanded by practically the whole Council, (whether the condition was an acceptable one or not is beside the point). These, however, are not matters of "real importance," and the Governor acted quite "reasonably" according to this Congress Oracle.

Among other pretexts for shelving the question of Reforms, we hear these. Mr. E. W. Perera does not say what he is going to do if the Secretary of State does not act on his resolutions when they are passed. The authorities in England will never give us any reforms unless they are forced to. We are not prepared to force the hands of the authorities, etc. etc. We have to be thankful that we had none of those defeatist ideas, that we had no Bandaranaike and Jinendradasas in our ranks when we fought for our emancipation under great leaders and almost reached our goal when we were thrown back owing to lamentable defections in our own ranks. The country has to fight the same battle over again, and this time the enemies' camp is greatly strengthened by selfish and honour hunting deserters. The old regime which we fought against was autocracy pure and simple, The Governor and the Officials could do what they liked but they could not always disregard public opinion. Under the new dispensation the Governor and the State Officers govern the country, but they have a servile board of Ministers and an army of flunkies to support their actions, and they are consequently in a position to ignore public opinion. Unless the country awakens to a sense of the danger in which it is, and insists on the State Council having the constitution mended forthwith we shall have a long and dreary way to travel before we get out of our bondage, if we ever did.

Now as to the practical steps which should be taken to have the Constitution revised. We have a representative Legislature and such a Legislature has an inherent right to legislate for the alteration of its own Constitution. This right is recognised in the Order-in-Council and the procedure is provided by Article 77, which says that the Governor shall reserve any Bill by which any provision of this Order is repealed or varied, for the signature of His Majesty's pleasure thereon and that he shall by the first convenient opportunity transmit an Authentic copy in duplicate to the Secretary of State.

If the Ministers, or at least the majority of them, were acting according to their own convictions, according to the pledges they had given, according to the mandates they had received, they should have at the earliest opportunity introduced a bill to "repeal and vary" objectionable features of the Order-in-Council. They did not do so. But Mr. E. W. Perera gave notice of certain very moderate motions, asking for the alterations of the Order-in-Council in accordance with resolutions passed by the special session of the National Congress, and in so far as it has departed from the recommendations of the Donoughmore Commission itself. It was the duty of the Board of Ministers, if they were acting in the interests of the country and true to their convictions, to have accepted Mr. Perera's resolutions and introduced a Bill embodying them. Now that they have not done so, it is the duty of the State Council to force their hands by passing Mr. Perera's resolutions provided, of course, that they are in agreement with them. If they even then did not introduce such a Bill, then the obvious duty of the Council would be to pass a vote of censure on the Board and have a dissolution of Council and a new Board of Ministers. But if Mr. Perera's resolutions are passed and the Ministers introduce a Bill in accordance with the terms of those motions, which is passed by the House, the question is whether His Majesty will approve of it. We have no right to assume that he will not, and it would be not only highly improper, but also highly impolitic and unwise, to hold out threats as to what we shall do if His Excellency does not assent to the Bill. Personally I have no doubt that His Majesty will not hesitate to assent to such a Bill, nor have I any doubt that if, by any chance, such consent is withheld we shall be at a loss to know what we should do. But whatever we may or we may not do we shall have the satisfaction of having done what it was possible for us to do, and shall patiently wait for a Gandhi to be born in this country—a real genuine Gandhi not a pinch neck one who imagines he is a Gandhi when he puts on the Gandhi cap or claps the Charka, or pretches the growing of cotton.

"The Liberal Gazette."

Healthy Life.

By Shrimant Pant Saheb Pratinidhi, Chief of Aundh, Dt. Satara.

WHAT IS HEALTH?

Health is that state of an organized being in which the parts are sound, well organized and well-disposed and in which all the organs perform freely their natural functions.

Health is the most desirable possession of man. It is the most precious, yet to some the most elusive. Health means vim, vigor, energy, both physical and mental. The world's richest man is poor if he has no health.

A powerful physique is to be desired not merely for the sake of external muscular development, but for the sake of buoyant health, energy and resisting power.

A mere muscular and strong body will not make you healthy. Mind plays an equally important part in endowing you with complete health. Mind, when properly cultivated, is the master-force for health. Mind and body are inter-dependent.

The ideal of health or education is nicely expressed in the Latin phrase—"Mens sana in corpore sano"—which means a sound mind in sound body.

Most people have an imperfect or erroneous idea of health. They declare themselves to be in good health if only they are not bed-ridden with disease or some form of chronic ailment. In this stagnant phlegmatic existence they do not understand what is to be more than half-alive, which really means to be half-dead.

How to Acquire and Retain Such Health.

There is nothing in life more valuable than health, glorious, radiant health. It cannot, however, be bought for money, nor can it be gained through a proxy. The drug stores do not keep it. No medicine, pill, powder or potion can give it you. But it is yours if you work for it.

Among the most important essentials that contribute to superb health may be mentioned:— (a) Fresh air. (b) The Sun. (c) Water. (d) Food. (e) Exercise.

Fresh Air.

Pure fresh air is the most essential necessity of life. Without food one can live for weeks, without water for days, but without air one cannot live longer than a few minutes. Yet the value of air is hardly sufficiently appreciated because you get it free.

The value of deep breathing cannot be over-estimated. Every person young or old must practice deep breathing at least once a day in the open. Our *Shastras* enjoin deep breathing twice a day while performing *Sandhya Vandana*. Deep breathing not only supplies quantities of oxygen, purifies blood and strengthens our lungs and heart, but it marvellously increases nerve and muscular energy.

One should, therefore, always be careful to breathe fresh and pure air, especially when indoors and asleep. In spite of the fact that fresh air is most essential to life, hundreds of thousands of people have no conception of its vital importance. There is a peculiar dread associated with night air. The man who walks about bare headed during day will put on a cap or wrap his head and ears with a cloth and will shut windows before he goes to bed. Bed rooms should always be well ventilated by keeping the windows open at night.

Many have no idea that skin also, like lungs inhales and exhales air through its countless pores. Heavy or tight clothing interferes with its function. Let your apparel be as light, as light and as loose as could be when it is necessary to wear it. Exposure to the air and cool breeze stimulates the action of the skin, gives tone to it and enables it to adjust itself to the varying temperature of the air.

The Sun.

Sun-rays prevent and cure a number of disorders. We find that a great amount of ill health and disease is directly attributable to deprivation of sunlight. Such grave diseases, as rickets, tuberculosis, etc. are graphically described as "diseases of darkness".

It is the ultra-violet rays of the sun that possess the wonderful curative and preventive powers, the infra-red or the heat rays playing but a minor part. Used with discretion, excellent results have been obtained with ultra violet rays in the treatment of ailments, as skin diseases, notably tuberculosis, infections, baldness, chronic ulcerations, boils, acne etc.

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.

Continued.

Experiments have proved that muscles under the influence of sun-rays develop into athletic form without the use of massage or electricity, and even in the case of bed-ridden patients. Pigmentation of the skin brought about by exposure to the sun has been found to resist the penetration of harmful germs.

All outdoor exercises, when done in the morning or evening sun will thus yield double advantage—muscular development and cure are prevention of disease, provided, of course, your body is exposed to the sun-rays.

We must, therefore, invoke the aid of sunlight in the home, the school, the factory and the workshop. Without the sun, all life—animal as well as vegetable—will be extinct.

"It is then imperative that all of us—men, women and children—should get our full quota of ultra violet-rays, if we want to live long, healthy and useful lives."

"Sunlight is the best tonic, the best stimulant, the best disinfectant, the best health giver: indeed 'It is the greatest of all physicians'."

Water.

Water is next to air and sunlight as an essential to life. This could hardly be otherwise when we consider that the body on an average is about 70% water.

HELP LOCAL INDUSTRY. USE PALMYRAH JAGGERY.

In connection with the health, water serves four main purposes; drinking, cooking, bathing or washing and curative. We shall however confine ourselves to discussing water for drinking purposes only.

It is estimated that the body needs about three or four pounds of water daily. But requirements of water for drinking differ greatly according to the nature of work one does, the season and temperature, one's weight, the kind of foods eaten, etc. These modifications of the water appetite are based on sound natural laws and must not be ignored.

When should this three or four pounds of water be drunk? Not at one time, of course.

After washing the mouth and teeth well, a glass or two of either hot or cold water in the morning is desirable. Cold water has more tonic effect, while the hot is better for stomach cleansing and as a remedy for constipation, which is often caused by lack of sufficient drinking water.

Now there has been much controversy as to whether or not one should drink water during a meal. For ourselves, we never drink water during but take it copiously between meals, whenever we feel thirsty. We have at all times, condemned the usual habit of drinking water for the purpose of washing down food that is eaten hastily or without chewing. Some, however, hold that drinking water with meals is all right. Drinking water just before a meal or on top of a meal is often recommended to be a beneficial practice. Our Aryan medical authority says that water when drunk on top of a meal acts as poison while the water drunk after the digestion of food serves as a curative of ailments.

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