

The Hindu Organ.

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

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
Kannasaram Somasundaram of Thavady, Jaffna.

Ponnampalam Thambo of Thavady
Respondent.
Chellachobey wife of Ponnampalam Thambo of Thavady
Petitioner.

This matter of the Petition of Ponnampalam Thambo of Thavady the Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Ponnammah alias Nagammah wife of K. Somasundaram, District Judge, Jaffna on the 22nd day of December, 1931 in the presence of Mr. E. Moragessampillai, the Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 14th day of December 1931, having been read: It is declared that 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. 325, 28 & 1.

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
Ishirany wife of Kanapathippillai Chel-
lappah of Kokuvil

Deceased.

Thambapillai Ponniah of Kokuvil

- Petitioner.
1. Amirthammah wife of Thambapillai Ponniah and
 2. Kanapathippillai Chellappah 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 above-named deceased Ishirany wife of Kanapathippillai Chellappah, coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire District Judge, on the 15th day December 1931 in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor on the part 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 8th day of February 1932 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

January 13, 1932.
O. 324, 28 & 1.

Sd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
TRINCOMALEE

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 203

In the matter of the estate of the late
Sinnathambi Karthigesu of Chally

Deceased.

Karthigesu Retnasabapathippillai of Chally

- Petitioner.
1. Thangamma widow of Karthigesu personally and as Guardian ad litem of the minor Meenatchipillai
 2. Muttiachipillai
 3. Sivakampillai daughter of Konamalai
 4. Chellamanikkam daughter of Konamalai
 5. Doraisamy son of Mutti
 6. Marimuttu by her Guardian ad litem Arunachalam
 7. Darmalingam by his Guardian ad litem Mutti widow of Mutti
 8. Retnam by her Guardian ad litem Ledochimpillai

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before A. R. Subramaniam, Esqr., District Judge, of Trincomalee on the 8th day of December 1931 in the presence of Mr. P. Visuvalligam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner above-named; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner dated 1st October, 1931 having been read.

It is ordered that the said Respondent be appointed as Guardian ad litem of the minor Meenatchipillai, that Arunachalam be appointed Guardian ad litem of the 6th Respondent Marimuttu, that Mutti be appointed Guardian ad litem of the 7th Respondent Darmalingam and that Ledochimpillai be appointed Guardian ad litem of the 8th Respondent Retnam unless the Respondents aforesaid shall on or before 19th January, 1932, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Petitioner, as son of the deceased above-named is entitled to have Letters of administration issued to him, unless the said Respondents shall on or before 19th January 1932, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sd. A. R. Subramaniam,
District Judge

December 8, 1931.

19th January, 1932

Order Nisi extended till 15th March, 1932.

Sd. A. R. Subramaniam,
District Judge

O. 326 1 & 4

Continued.

their natural subsidiary industry of cloth-making. By buying mill cloth we do not help the peasantry (90 per cent of our population) in the least.

The strength and unity of which I spoke just now could not be achieved by mere boycott. Constructive energy for the masses is the vital thing. That is why Gandhiji continually tells us to wear khadi.

Now that his voice is silenced by the prison walls it is all the more our sacred duty to carry out that which we know to be his dearest wish.

—(Hindu)

"Buy British" Campaign in England.

SOME IMPRESSIONS

Miss Mira Ben writes:

The most striking feature in the London streets and shops to day is the huge propaganda for British goods. In the stations, on the buses, in the trains, on the shop fronts inside the shops—everywhere: Buy British. And at night it is written up in dazzling lights for all to read.

The English are a practical people, and they fully realize the vital importance of checking foreign goods and encouraging their own industries. There is a wonderful "Swadeshi" atmosphere in England to day.

We too shall not now be long in reaching that blessed state!

Our Khadi Greatly Admired.

So many London friends remarked on the beauty of our Khadi. Though we had nothing with us but the plainest materials they caught the eye of those connoisseurs in art and fashion.

"What a loving shawl!", they would say, examining an old woollen khadi rug from Almora.

"And this beautiful soft handspun cotton", they would add, handling my sari made from my own yarn.

There in London they are surprised with machine products and anything handmade is greatly prized.

Industrial England Envises Rural India.

England who was the first in the industrial field has been the first to suffer from that vicious system, and to day she is groaning under the dead weight of some three million unemployed and envying the lot of those who have a vast rural population. This is awakening in English people an appreciation of the moral and material value of hand made things.

Those who run down khadi or remain indifferent to it, and who, in order to excuse themselves for using fine, cheap Indian mill cloth, sing the praises of industrialization had better study the plight of the oldest industrial country in the world.

So let the Swadeshi cloth be khadi—purest hand spun and had woven cloth made in the little homes of our 700,000 villages.

We shall be the envy of all the world when that village industry is fully re-established.

It is the easiest thing possible to re-establish it. A khadi is to be had now, in enormous quantities all over the country. We have only to ask for the nearest Khadi Bhandar certified by the A.I.S.A. and there purchase all our clothing requirements. Nobody could say that this is a very difficult thing to do. Some may say the hand made cloth is heavy, others may say it is expensive, but what are these slight discomforts and inconveniences? Is it not cheap and comfortable any day to wear the honest homespun cloth of our own brothers and sisters?

I know the old argument will at once be brought up—"Why not Indian mill cloth? We can boycott foreign cloth and yet have fine cheap things from the Indian mills. There is no need to burden ourselves with hand spun khadi." The answer is over, is—"More boycott is not the object of khadi. Boycott of foreign cloth comes in automatically, but the great idea of khadi is to give only, but the great idea of khadi is to give back to the starving millions of our land.

Continued on previous Column

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1932.

CAN THE TAIL WAG THE DOG?

WHATEVER ONE'S OPINION ABOUT THE individuals concerned, there can be no doubt that the present efforts of headmen, pensioners and some V. C. Chairmen to canvass support to a petition for another nomination day is doomed to fail. The inspiration from high quarters to undermine the influence of the leaders has been felt only in expected zones. The people seem to be true and loyal as ever to their leaders. That no one realises this better than the petition-promoters themselves is borne out by the method and manner in which signatures are being obtained. It is said that the petition is necessary to enable H. E. the Governor to act. Government have stated, and rightly too, that another nomination day will not be fixed unless Jaffna makes a strong representation for that purpose. The Government has its agents in every parish, village, district and province and if these do their duties faithfully, Government should be in a position to gauge the feeling of the people on the boycott of Council. The headmen system is still functioning in the Island and H. E. the Governor had occasion to refer to it as the connecting link between the people and the Central Government. There is no necessity for a petition except for a formal purpose. To meet that purpose a good enough petition will be forthcoming. Government is not going to make up its mind after studying the contents or scanning the signatures thereto. Who in Ceylon does not know the value of a petition? A petition might be a convenient vehicle for the expression of popular wishes in a democratic Government; it has no significance at either end—to the petitioners or the petitioned—under the present constitution which the events of the past few weeks have painfully revealed to be democratic only in *modo* and *bureaucratic in re*. The Government deliberately refrained from taking action on the Masipay memorial, largely supported though it was, when the boycott feeling was high.

Now that the boycott committee has been dissolved and no popular manifestation of disapproval of the State Council and its activities meets the eyes of the advisers of Government, they seem ready to comfort themselves with the thought that all is well with Jaffna and the Tamils are at last reconciled to the Donoughmore reforms. If this represents their reading of the situation, Government has been misled once again.

It might also be, that knowing as they did, the strong views the Tamils held on vital questions such as Retrenchment and Income Tax, the advisers of H. E. the Governor thought it convenient to regard the Tamils as unworthy of notice at least till the Budget and the Income Tax Bill shall have been considered. Be the reason behind the move what it may, it is pretty certain that another nomination day is coming. We welcome this change on the part of Government from frigid indifference to warm recognition of the Tamils as a factor in the evolution of this country. We, however, deplore the methods employed to give the people a chance to ventilate the change.

Perhaps, the Governor could not see his way to placate the Tamils. How could the Government have opened negotiations with the Tamil leaders who stood up for complete self government when a number of "leaders" in the State Council were still athirst for the "fair trial" cordial and were making heroic attempts to explore ways and means to adjust themselves and their followers to the incongruities of the constitution?

The Tamils never complained of being denied their share in the exploitation of the people of this country. No public meeting has been held and no resolution adopted praying H. E. the Governor to be given another chance to send members to Council. If Government were generous and willing to have the co-operation of the Tamils, one would have expected Government to meet the leaders in conference to find a way out. The situation remains unchanged and no leader worthy of the name would call upon his countrymen to lift the ban on Council entry. The present attempt of the Government to secure sympathy for another nomination day is therefore calculated to lead the people away from their leaders and it constitutes a challenge to the people themselves. There can be no question as to the side on which the people will range themselves. The massed cohorts of headmen and platoons of pensioners cannot weaken the faith of the people in their leaders.

The Youth League (Jaffna) have met and are taking steps to maintain the boycott. We regret the step Government propose to take, as we feel that a defeat would destroy its far too battered prestige.

The Youth Congress and its workers seem to welcome the prospect of carrying on a raging campaign against the objectionable features of the present constitution and give the people another lesson in self respect and self-reliance.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

Close Season for Shooting.

Why all this potter about clothing U.P.M.'s with powers to order shooting? Is DORA dead and laid to her rest? Government has power to do anything it likes. There is a deal-wood box of In-camera bills in the stores of the Colonial Office. If the authorities desire to be up-to-date in the matter of legislation they should begin with the Arms Act (India). There is a touch of irony in the fact that Sir Baron was the official sponsor for the proposal. We trust he remembers the bitterness and humiliation which Mr. D. B. Jayatilake was subjected to in 1915. He was spared rifle fire and he is today in a position to advocate larger powers for men of Slyand-Bayley mind. We trust the villagers of Kegalle who lost their dear ones in 1915 will organise a reception to the proposer and s-conder of the amendment.

The proposal recalls to mind the story of two North American retired Colonels who met each other in their country cottage after an absence in the States:

"Do yer know, John, the country is going to pots?" quoth the first colonel.

"Hi, wats' up, pal?" the second in wonderment.

"Natives cannot be shot these days—baby law against it."

Wanting to be consoled the second: "Till when is the close season?"

So far as this country is concerned the season is to be pretty long.

At Last!

SECOND NOMINATED MEMBER, JAFFNA U D C

We understand that Mr. A M M Abdul Cader has been nominated as a Member of the Jaffna Urban District Council.

Increased Telegraph Rates

50 CENTS FOR 12 WORDS

The Government have decided to increase the inland telegraph rates. The latest Gazette contains the enhanced rates:

For ordinary private telegrams of 12 words each the enhanced rate is 50 cents; each additional two words 5 cents.

For urgent private telegrams of 12 words each, the new rate is one rupee; each additional two words 10 cents.

Nomination Day for Jaffna.

PETITION TO GOVERNOR.

N. O. N. A. RESOLVES TO CONTINUE THE BOYCOTT.

An emergency meeting of the Executive Committee of the North-Ceylon National Association was held on Saturday the 30th ultimo, at "Mahendra", Mr. W. Duraiswamy presided.

Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam, Proctor moved the following resolution:

"That in view of the conduct of a few individuals who are reported to be obtaining signatures for a petition to His Excellency the Governor praying for the fixing of a date for the election of members to the State Council, this Association resolves to maintain and continue their policy of boycott, unless and until there be a sufficient guarantee forthcoming for a reform of the present constitution by the removal of its objectionable features".

Mr. V. Karibigan, Proctor, seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

It was further resolved that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the various branches of this association throughout the Peninsula.

Boycott of Foreign Goods.

COLOMBO YOUTH LEAGUE CONDEMNS REPRESSION IN INDIA

That the history of the British Empire discloses nothing, but repression, war, bloodshed and oppression as the methods by which she had gained the colonies she now possesses, is the opinion expressed by Mr. A. L. Perera.

He gave these impressions when he was proposing a resolution condemning "the barbarous methods of violent repression adopted by the British Raj in India" at the annual general meeting of the South Colombo Youth League, held on Saturday at "Nandana" Kandas Road, Welisara, and presided over by Mr. G. A. Cader, the President of the League.

The meeting passed the following resolutions:

"That this League condemns the barbarous methods of violent repression adopted by the British Raj in India, to throttle the Indian National Movement for Swaraj, and extend to Mahatma Gandhi, his lieutenants and his people, the best wishes of this League for the ultimate triumph of right over might."

"That this League reaffirms its conviction that the immediate objective of the nation is complete independence to be gained even by non-violent means, and calls upon its members, (a) to renounce all luxuries and to use all foreign articles as sparingly as possible, and (b) to follow strictly the resolutions adopted at the past annual sessions of the Youth Congress with regard to the complete boycott of foreign cloth, foreign rice, foreign tobacco and foreign liquor."

"Hirelings of Foreign Capitalists"

QUESTION IN STATE COUNCIL

Mr. H. R. Freeman has sent in the following question to be included in the agenda of the State Council:

"Will the Leader of the State Council say whether in his speech at Kandy on the 25th January, 1932, he includes members of the Council in the statement reported in a morning newspaper that the majority of those who opposed Income Tax were hirelings of foreign capitalists?"

State Mortgage Bank.

RESIGNATION OF CHAIRMAN

Mr. J. A. Tarbat, who has been on the Board of the State Mortgage Bank as Chairman since the State Mortgage Bank Ordinance came into effect on October 1st last year, has resigned says the "Times".

It is stated that Mr. Tarbat's withdrawal was due to the unforeseen great demand on his time in connection with his duties as Chairman.

Parameshwara College

Dr. A. Kandiah, D. Sc., Ph. D., London, has assumed work at Parameshwara College as Vice-Principal and has been appointed the Warden of the College Hostel.

News & Notes.

Under the Holidays Ordinance, the Governor has appointed February 8, being the day following the end of the Ramazan, as a Public and Bank Holiday.

The drastic step taken by a woman practicing as a nurse to ensure that her fees were paid is contained in a message from Dar-Es-Salaam. It is stated that she caused a sensation among the Indian community by removing the 17-days-old baby from her patient, its mother, and kept as security for four hours until her fees were paid.

The famous Tuberculosis expert, M. Henri Spahlinger, has presented his Anti-Tubercle formula to the leading medical and scientific bodies. The formula is the fruit of years of research and has cost its discoverer the whole of his £100,000 fortune. The vaccine, which at first cost £2, will now be available for two shillings. Anyone will now be able to reproduce the vaccine.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, Mr. Nariman and other Bombay leaders arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance on the 8th ultimo have been ordered to be detained for a further fortnight with the sanction of the Government, says the "Hindu" correspondent. It is understood that their terms are likely to be extended for another fortnight at the termination of their present period of detention.

"Mr. Gandhi bungled all through in England. I am particularly dissatisfied with the way he treated the claims of the Depressed Classes" declared Dr. Ambedkar, a depressed class representative, to the Round Table Conference when interviewed by a pressman on his return. "It would have been better if the Congress had deputed a better representative than Mr. Gandhi to England", deplored Mr. Ambedkar.

The dissolution of the Irish Dail was announced on the 29th January, says the London correspondent of the "Madras Hindu." Fianna Fail Party goes to the country on a policy which includes the repudiation of land annuities, the removal of the Oath of Allegiance from the Constitution, high tariffs and the abolition of the Governor-Generalship. The Government Party bases its appeal on the fulfilment of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, selective protection and encouragement of maximum trade with Britain. The nomination day for the general election has been fixed for February 8 and the polling for February 16.

That Signor Mussolini believes in the "Back to Nature" movement was revealed in a speech by Il Duce at the opening of the Congress of Fascist Medical Syndicates, says a Reuters message. "I am convinced," he said, "that the whole manner of eating, dressing, working and sleeping will have to be radically changed, for the air, sun and exercise are essential to health. Shimming is weakening to health. A nation with a falling birth-rate is a sick nation". He also declared that since he had invited doctors to urge Italians to eat grapes for their medicinal qualities, their consumption in Italy had increased five fold.

Levy on Teachers' Salaries

DEPUTATION TO MINISTER

At a special general meeting of the Colombo Teachers' Association held on Saturday last, a deputation was appointed to wait on the Minister of Education and his Committee "to ascertain whether it is proposed to reduce the grant to assisted schools or to make a levy on teachers' salaries and if so on what principles, reasons and terms etc."

The deputation consists of Mr. T. B. Jayah, the very Rev. Fr. Ouseph, Messrs. G. Weeramantry, A. Gamage, W. B. de Alwis and J. N. Jinendradasa.

Dissolution of State Council?

A POLITICAL CRISIS IMMINENT.

INCOME TAX BILL ISSUE.

There is every possibility of the State Council being dissolved this week over the Income Tax Bill issue, says the "Morning Leader".

The Bill though passed by the State Council last week has not yet received the assent of His Excellency the Governor. That the members of the Council were well aware of the dangers involved in passing the vote for the Income Tax Department before the Governor has given his assent to the Bill was made quite evident during Thursday's debate in Council, when, in fact, Mr. George E. de Silva moved that the consideration of the Estimate for the Income Tax Department be deferred till the Governor's assent was communicated to the House.

It was only after Sir D. B. Jayatilaka, on behalf of the Board of Ministers, undertook that they would not make a requisition for the money if there were any alterations to the Bill that were not acceptable to the House that the Council passed the Estimate. Board of Control.

It will be recalled that the Financial Secretary, Sir Wilfrid Woods, strongly opposed the Special Committee's recommendation that there should be a Board of Income Tax to control the working of the Department. This proposal has been accepted by the State Council but during the debate on the third reading of the Bill the Government spokesman criticised this as going against the very principles underlying the original recommendations and as undermining the powers of His Excellency the Governor in whom is vested the full right to control this Department.

It is now feared that the Governor is likely to veto the recommendations that are not acceptable to Government.

This question has been engaging the attention of the Board of Ministers for the last two or three days and it is understood that in the event of such a contingency the Board has decided to resign thereby causing a dissolution of the Council.

"CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE".

Under the caption "Trouble Ahead" the Times of Ceylon of the 29th January has following editorialist:—

There is growing evidence that the Income Tax Bill, in its present form, has not only placed the Government in an embarrassing situation, but it is almost certain to be the means of creating a Constitutional crisis of the first magnitude. Sir Wilfrid Woods has stated that the Bill, as amended by the State Council, is "incompatible with the responsibility for Income Tax administration as a subject or function which under the present Constitution would be vested in the Governor", and the Bill as it stands today is patently unacceptable to Government. What is Government going to do? In the State Council yesterday, in seeking sanction for the estimates for the Income Tax Department, Sir Wilfrid Woods laid great stress on the fact that unless steps are taken promptly to set up the Department the whole of the financial arrangements contemplated by the Board of Ministers for 1932-33 will be thrown out of gear. This is obvious, but it is essential that the State Council should vote authority to spend money in establishing the Department; it is equally essential that His Excellency the Governor should lose no time in giving his assent to the Bill. Apparently, however, the policy of Government is that, while the State Council must do all in its power to assist in the introduction of Income Tax, Government must be allowed to fulfil its functions in a thoroughly leisurely fashion. Having regard to all the circumstances of the situation, it is not at all surprising to find that members of the State Council were reluctant to approve the estimate. In the hope of resuming members, Sir Wilfrid Woods stated that he was prepared "to give a definite undertaking that until His Excellency the Governor has assented to the Income Tax Ordinance nothing will be spent under this estimate". This, however, did not impress the members, and the further announcement of the Financial Secretary that he would not give any more undertakings created a "very delicate situation, which was only relieved when Sir Baron Jayatilaka promised, on behalf of the Board of Ministers, that if Government made any change in the Bill, the Board of Ministers would not submit the warrant for it. It is clear that a Constitutional issue fraught with the gravest potentialities in regard to the future is at hand. Government is in a workable position, but the Bill, as it stands today is unworkable. Sir Wilfrid Woods contended recently that the powers of the Board of Control were limited to making rules and regulations. This is not the interpretation which members of the House put on the functions of the Board. One and all of them regard the Board as a body which will control

Continued up

Levy on Public Servants' Salaries
DEBATE ON BILL POSTPONED

In the State Council on Thursday when the Bill to enable a temporary levy to be imposed on the salaries and wages of public servants came up for second reading, Sir D. B. Jayatilaka said: "I am obliged to ask the House to consent to a further postponement of this debate. The Board of Ministers submitted to His Excellency the Governor certain proposals which in their opinion would remove the difficulties that are present in connexion with this Bill."

"His Excellency could not give a decision on the matter without consulting the Secretary of State. He had agreed to communicate with the Secretary of State at once by cablegram and give a final decision in the course of the next few days. I ask the House to agree to allow the debate on this Bill to stand over till February 9th."

The House agreed.

Sri Ramakrishna Mission,
(Jaffna Branch.)

Mr. V. Ramalingam, Proctor, S. C., has been elected a Member of the Valdeewara Vidyalaya Managing Committee in place of Dr. O. Sabapathi.

A Farewell Garden Party.

MR. V. RAMANATHAN ENTERTAINED.

The staff of the "Hindu Organ", "Intusathanam" and the Sathvaprakasa Press entertained Mr. V. Ramanathan, Assistant Editor, "Intusathanam", at a "Garden Party" on Wednesday last, on the eve of his departure to Colombo as Editor of a Tamil daily which the Associated Newspaper of Ceylon Ltd propose to publish shortly.

Mr. S. Adabalingam, Manager, Hindu Organ presided.

Mr. V. T. Sambandham, Editor, "Intusathanam", said that Mr. Ramanathan's departure from their midst was indeed a great loss to their paper and to the Press in general. Mr. Ramanathan, though known as his assistant in name, was not so in fact. In fact he (speaker) always consulted him in all matters and acted on his advice. He doubted if they would be able to find another editor so capable and efficient as Mr. Ramanathan. He wished him all success in his new office.

Speeches were made by others representing the various departments in the Press.

On behalf of the staff a present was given to Mr. Ramanathan.

Mr. Ramanathan suitably replied.

OBITUARY.

PROF. S. COOMARASAMY.

The death occurred on the 10th January at St. Martha's Hospital, Bangalore, of Prof. Seevarantham Coomaraswamy the "Royal Occultist". The deceased who was 52 years of age was proceeding to see the Viceroy Lord Willingdon, who it is stated, had wired to the Professor to meet him. He fell ill at Madras from where he proceeded as far Bangalore where he died. The funeral took place at the Victoria Hospital.

Continued

absolutely the administration of Income Tax, and that Government shares this view is shown in the statement of Sir Wilfrid Woods in his rider to the Standing Committee's report, and is supported by the fact that, despite the need for speeding up the creation of machinery for the working of the Bill, His Excellency is withholding his assent. It can readily be understood that Government feels that the situation is one in which it can only act with the authority and approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and, since the Bill was passed by the State Council, a number of cables have been exchanged between Government and the Colonial Office. The strictest secrecy is observed regarding the nature of the negotiations, but it is not unreasonable to assume that Government is seeking authority to amend the Bill in accordance with its wishes. At no time in the history of Ceylon has the country been faced with such a critical issue. If His Excellency the Governor employs his powers to amend the Bill, there is not a shadow of doubt that it will be rejected by the whole of the State Council and the present Constitution will almost certainly be wrecked. What is Government going to do?

R. T. C. Committees
ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY
BON-FIRES IN CITY

Bombay, Jan. 29th.

The British members of the three Round Table Conference Committees, including the Marquess of Louthian, Mr. J. C. Davidson, and Lord Eustace Percy, the three Chairmen, arrived here today on board the P. and O. liner Mooltan.

Interviewed by Renter, Lord Louthian said: "We are here to work hard at the precise tasks set before us, and not to talk about wide political questions."

He hoped for the maximum amount of co-operation of Indian opinion.

FOREIGN CLOTH BONFIRES

Bombay, Jan. 28th.

On the eve of the landing of members of the three R. T. C. Committees, considerable excitement prevailed in the Kalbadevi area, which is in the centre of Bombay City.

Foreign cloth bonfires are being repeatedly lit on the roads by crowds, who, upon being dispersed by the police, promptly re-gather.

Bombay, Jan. 28th.

Kalbadevi was marked tonight by a long line of bonfires of household goods, chairs, tables, etc., lit by crowds who also stoned Europeans in cars, as well as the police patrolling the area.

ROADS BLOCKADED

Bombay, Jan. 29th.

The excitement at Kalbadevi continues to increase.

A car conveying Renter's correspondent was repeatedly stoned.

A number of fire engines are engaged in extinguishing numerous small fires, but in some places the crowd have blockaded the road with stones and logs, preventing the free movement of fire engines.

Three Municipal Conservancy carts were burnt.

A fireman was injured by stone throwing.

A few arrests have been made.

The bonfires have now extended to Jhaveri Bazaar and Tambakhata.

"REPRESSION FUTILE."

PT. MALAVIYA'S LETTER TO VICEEROY

Bombay, Jan. 30

Pandit Malaviya, in his letter to the Viceroy, which runs to 25 typed sheets, says that Sir Samuel Hoare had written to him that he wished the Congress had not acted with precipitancy. The Viceroy had also laid the blame on the Congress and Gandhiji for the conflict.

Referring to the Government's statement that Gandhiji had given no clear indication whether he or the Congress were willing to co-operate in fulfilling His Majesty's Government's scheme, Pandit Malaviya states that it was opposed to facts.

The Pandit recalls the separate interviews Gandhiji and he had in England with the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State regarding Gandhiji's co-operation. Sir Samuel Hoare assured Gandhiji, in writing, that the question of safeguards was open for discussion in reply to Gandhiji's letter. The very fact that Gandhiji sought this assurance from Sir Samuel Hoare indicated his anxiety to co-operate. Gandhiji had made a promise both to the Premier and the Secretary of State that he would try his best to continue co-operation. The difficulty was the Bengal Ordinance. On his arrival, Gandhiji stated publicly that he was anxious to co-operate with the Government. But in view of Ordinances, the shootings that had taken place and the arrest of valued comrades, Gandhiji asked for an interview.

"In your Calcutta speech", proceeds Pandit Malaviya, "You appealed to Gandhiji to end his Congress activities and co-operate with the Government in the Reform work. Why did you decline Gandhiji's request for an interview which he sought in order to know the Government view. Why did you attach conditions under which no self-respecting Indian could agree? The Working Committee's resolution was only tentative. It still proffered co-operation. Gandhiji rightly pointed that his telegram was not a threat. Civil disobedience went on when the Delhi negotiations were in progress. The Government did not break off negotiations in Simla in September last even when

Continued up

China Declares War on Japan.

WORLD PEACE THREATENED

EFFECT ON SILVER PRICES IN INDIA.

London, Saturday

The Nanking Government has decided to declare war on Japan:—(Renter)

Effect on India.

New Delhi Saturday

The news of the declaration of war by China on Japan has not caused much flutter here. Circles dealing in foreign affairs declare that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty has been wiped out six years ago and that there is no military commitment involved for the British Empire except what is imposed along with others by membership in the League of Nations.

Effect on silver prices.

Military authorities do not anticipate any call on Indian troops from China. At present there is already a battalion from India there, and the defensive forces are considered adequate for the purpose of protecting British interests.

Similarly, it is not anticipated here that the United States of America will take any line except exerting moral pressure.

The immediate interest which India may have is the effect of the war on silver prices.

Origin of the Dispute.

The Sino-Japanese dispute which has led to the present crisis arose over the latter's claims and interests in Manchuria.

In 1923, by an agreement with the Chinese Government, Russia took possession of Port Arthur and Tientsin (called Dairen by Russia and Dairen by Japan) and their adjacent territories and waters on a lease for 25 years, with option of extension by mutual agreement.

Two years later, as a result of the Boxer uprising, Russia occupied Manchuria. Japan, after long and unsuccessful attempts to induce Russia to withdraw, broke off diplomatic relations, and on February 8, 1904, commenced hostilities. This war, in which Japan was victorious, was brought to an end on September 5, 1905, by the Treaty of Portsmouth under which Russia and Japan agreed to evacuate Manchuria, except the territory affected by the lease of Kwantung, or the Liaotung Peninsula, where Japan succeeded to the leasehold and other rights of Russia.

Japan's Rights.

The administration of Manchuria with the exception mentioned was to be restored to China.

In December, 1905, China agreed to Japanese control of the railway from Port Arthur to Changchun, and also conceded to Japan the right to construct a railway from Antung to Mukden. China also agreed to open sixteen Manchurian ports and cities to foreign commerce.

Japan now says that China has violated the conditions of the agreements with Japan. China denies any such violation.

An appeal was made by China to the League of Nations to intervene in the dispute. Recently the League appointed a Committee with Lord Lytton as Chairman to proceed to Shanghai and make a report.

As Japan did not seem to abide by a League decision some members of the Chinese Cabinet demanded a strong line of action. Mr. Sun Fo, the Premier of China, and Mr. Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister, declared that they were willing to consider a declaration of war against Japan if it was necessary. The majority in the Cabinet turned down their proposals and they resigned.

(Observer.)

Continued

Gandhiji made it clear that the Congress reserved to itself the right of resuming civil disobedience under certain circumstances without prejudice to the Delhi Pact. This position was accepted by Your Excellency."

"The above facts", Pandit Malaviya observes, "showed that it was not Mahatma Gandhi or the Congress but the Government who forced the conflict. Your Excellency knew Gandhiji's position in the country. He was entitled to the courtesy of an interview from the Viceroy as the head of the Government. The refusal of that courtesy was a flagrant departure from the path of conciliation laid out through the Delhi Pact."

Pandit Malaviya concludes: "Repression is a futile policy. You should abandon it in the interest of Britain and India and the Empire. Release Mahatma Gandhi and all men and women who have been imprisoned and invite Gandhiji and the Congress to discuss the larger question of constitutional reforms to place India on a footing of absolute equality with Great Britain, thereby establishing friendship between England and India, and benefit to both the countries. May God grant you and His Majesty's Government wisdom and courage to do so."

Hindu.

Healthy Life.

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

(Continued from our last issue)

Food.

Too many are careless with precious health so long as actual illness does not emphasize its loss. Too many take health for granted and neglect the simple precautions which safeguard this priceless possession. Especially is this true with regard to the foods we eat—the material upon which the body must depend to build and repair its tissues, to regulate its vital processes, to promote its growth, health and strength and to provide energy for its activities.

Instead of taking up this vast subject of food and nutrition in detail, we must be content for the purpose of this article with setting forth a few of the fundamental principles regarding food and eating habits of modern man.

(a) Do not eat except when hungry. Natural appetite should guide our eating habits. When this guiding force within us is ignored, we are apt to go astray. "Civilized man has gone very far astray in his eating habits and has allowed many of his true food instincts to be perverted, destroyed or replaced by artificial or cultivated tastes and habits. These have brought untold nutritional evils, caused a loss of strength and vitality, encouraged disease and shortened man's life."

(b) Man gets proper nourishment from natural foods only.

When with a view to improve our foods and flavors we tamper with the natural products, we do so at our peril. We must eat our foods with all the natural constituents retained in them. No particle of their elemental value or substance should be removed or destroyed. An example will make this point clear. When, for instance, bran, germ, vitamin, etc. are removed or destroyed from whole wheat or rice and only the white or starchy portion is consumed you subject yourself to a variety of diseases.

Similarly when the husks of dry leguminous grains, like gram, "ur," peas, lentils, etc., are thrown away and the inner pulse only is eaten, you suffer from indigestion and constipation. The discarded husks not only contain a number of essential mineral salts and vitamins, but form a vitally important roughage, so necessary for complete elimination of waste matter from the colon.

(c) Over eating is a most prolific source of ailments and diseases.

Food taken in excess of the body's actual needs is more than wasted. It turns to poison and overtaxes the organs of elimination. It brings about what is called auto-intoxication, which is the primary cause of a number of insidious diseases like cancer. Cultivate the habit of abstemiousness if you desire to possess permanent health.

(d) Chew your food thoroughly.

Deliberate and complete mastication is necessary for several reasons.

Firstly, it breaks the food into minute particles so that the digestive fluids can quickly act upon it.

Secondly, it insures proper assimilation. The observance of this rule is especially important when eating carbohydrates or starchy foods, such as whole wheat bread, "chappatis," brown rice, bread made from jwar, bajra, maize, etc.

Thirdly, it is absolutely necessary to the full enjoyment of the natural tastes and flavors of different foods.

Fourthly, a less quantity of food will be found enough to satisfy your hunger than the quantity when gulped down or swallowed hastily.

Fifthly, it strengthens the teeth and gum muscles.

(e) Excessive seasoning with salt, spices, chillies and condiments should be avoided.

"All such added food flavorings are habit forming to some degree in that once their use is begun the tendency is gradually to increase the dosage, until natural flavors are destroyed or disguised and the natural appetite is submerged by a multitude of artificial cravings. When this stage has been reached, the value of appetite as a guide in the selection of food, either for quality or quantity, is almost entirely lost. Over eating is thus encouraged, resulting either in the break down of digestion or in obesity."

Continued up

Singatex Rubber Roadways.

A FAR REACHING INVENTION
BY A JAFFNESE.

Mr V K Singham, inventor of the Singatex Rubber Pavings for Roads, which has brought down the price of such Pavings to the level of ordinary asphaltting or tarring roads and the manner of producing and using the paving to the level of the intelligence of the ordinary P.W.D. gangway and labourer, is the eldest brother of Mr Sabaratnam Singham of Hindu College and is an inventor and journalist by profession. It was his lecture on "India Past and Present" which appeared in the press recently, in which he denied the existence of any so called "Dravidian" races in Indo-Ceylon as in any way different from or inferior to the European Caucasian.

Veera Kumar Singham has handed over his rights over his valuable paving process to H. M. Minister of Transport, "London," to commercially develop it and benefit the industry at this crisis. A demonstration before the governing Board of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya and members of other public bodies of Mr Singham's process will shortly be held here, to show how he mixes his ready mixed grey powder with rubber latex at site of road and lays the mixture like mortar with a trowel. Veera Kumar Singham has been working on these rubber inventions for eight years and has some seven inventions to his credit covering various steps in his process besides a Patent Revocation Suit in which he wrested from German Patentees two very important rubber concentration processes free for the public.

Continued

(f), Never eat when worried, tired, angry, excited, mentally or emotionally disturbed, or when feverish.

This rule is observed, as a matter of course, by almost every animal of the earth except civilized man. Food ingested in these circumstances will poison the system instead of nourishing it. Both body and mind should be thoroughly relaxed before eating.

(g), Fasting is an important health—restoring and health-preserving measure. For the habitual evils of overeating and loss of appetite fasting is the only infallible remedy. Hence our *Shastras* enjoin us to observe a complete "fast" once in a fortnight.

Before closing this rather lengthy discussion about food, we think it desirable to mention some of the cheap nourishing food products. Whole wheat, brown rice, jwar, bajra, maize, leguminous grains, (with nothing taken away from them) all kinds of root, tub and leafy vegetables (raw and cooked), nuts and fruits will nourish one for a life time especially when eaten with milk, which is one of Nature's greatest and most complete of all foods.

Exercise.

It is fairly common knowledge that exercise of the muscular system is necessary to the maintenance of vigorous health, but that it is also one of the most important natural methods of successful treatment of various forms of impaired health, needs to be emphasized. One of the most prevalent causes of physical ailments is lack of proper all-round exercise.

Children, with normal desires, obtain all the exercise they need in connection with their games, because it is the natural instinct of the child that causes it to leap, jump, run and romp. Men and women, if they are wise, should vary their ordinary occupation with some healthy forms of exercise.

The influence of sedentary occupations towards physical weakness and decrepitude is sad to behold. Everywhere we find men and women taking "the line of least resistance." They always look for easy jobs that do not require muscular work. Physical labor is regarded as menial.

Proper food and proper exercise should go hand in hand if you want to possess radiant health, strength, vitality and energy; but modern civilization robs us not only of natural food but exercise as well.

One should strive through exercise to develop and strengthen the three principal organs of the body, if one wishes to have full enjoyment of health, efficiency and longevity. It has been found by actual experience that the *Surya Namaskar* exercise, when done regularly and methodically will render these three parts fully developed and capable of resisting disease or disease germs. The three parts are—

(a) Digestive organs, comprising stomach, liver intestines etc.—By far the largest number of people suffer from stomachic and intestinal troubles, such as dyspepsia and constipation—the fountain head of almost all ailments and diseases.

(b) Heart and Lungs—colds, coughs, asthma, palpitations, tuberculosis, etc. are some of the symptoms of heart and lung derangement.

(c) The nervous system, including brain, spinal cord etc.—Brain affection is indicated by headache, migraine, brainfag, loss of memory, paralysis, depression of spirit, loss of sleep, pessimism, etc.

—Health

Bird's Eye View of Buddhism.

By

M SOMASUNDARAM, MANIPAL SOUTH

In ordinary parlance, the world religion means recognition of the Supernatural Power and of the duty lying upon man for perfection in the form of prayer or sacrifice or puja. But Buddhism is not a religion or a religious philosophy. It is Dhamma the consolidated moral law. The Sanskrit equivalent being: Dhamma—Virtue; which announces that the freedom of the soul is arrived at, not by mere abstruse intellectual cogitation, but by placing one self in harmony with the injunctions as laid down by Buddha. The word Buddha signifies the enlightened one. The founder of this religious system is being universally revered, worshipped and extolled as Gouthama Siddhartha, He who has attained to perfect enlightenment, so as to be a teacher of truth.

Enlightenment means recognition of truth by breaking away the shackles of bondage, and by eliminating nescience from this visibly miserable illusion of life. The highest end of it is to open the fountain-spring of the human heart and to reveal the deathless glory and the hidden harmony of the soul, whose song is eternal freedom. At the same time it imparts, an all comprehensive compassion towards all living beings and a majestic moral affection with the sum total existence. Buddha teaches that every human being will have to attain 'Nirvana'.

Nirvana is supreme Bliss in which man's soul after being purified from all selfishness and evil has become the abode of Supreme Reality. Where is Nirvana? Nirvana is wherever the eight fold noble path of Righteousness is obeyed: (1) Right knowledge (2) Right resolutions (3) Right speech (4) Right actions (5) Right way of earning a livelihood (6) Right efforts (7) Right thoughts (8) Right state of peaceful mind. This is Dhamma the cosmic consolidated moral law, any infringement of the above precepts will involve in penalty. This is analogous to the Hindu Theory of the ideal state—Sachchidanantha—external existence, eternal knowledge and bliss absolute.

The Enlightened one teaches that the law of cause and effect is irrevocable and immutable. According to this tenet, that evil deed has its baneful influence, every good deed its good consequences from which we cannot escape in this or in any other existence. Buddha repudiates the theory of reward and punishment from God; but strongly emphasises the fact, that each man is a fountain spring of infinite knowledge and power that lies dormant behind mankind. This must be kindled by the magic of his will power. He teaches "that there are wants and desires in man, that the power of supply is also in man; and that wherever and whenever a want or a prayer or a desire has been fulfilled, it was out of this infinite magazine that the supply came from and not from any supernatural power. Each man through his own effort is capable of making himself what he wishes to be. For what we are now has been result of our past actions. It logically follows that whatever we wish to be in the future can be produced by our present actions." The idea of the supernatural power generates in man fear, superstition and spiritual decay.

Buddhism is commonly said to deny the existence of God. This is right or wrong according to the definition of God. If there is a causeless cause of all causes, an Ultimate Reality, a Boundless Light, a Nounenon behind Phenomena, it must be infinite, unlimited and unconditional. Whereas, man being finite, limited and conditioned by, cannot possibly comprehend anything of a Nounenon. But to drag down that which is infinite to the level of the finite consciousness of man and to metamorphose it as God would be the attempt and struggle of the immature mind, or the anthropomorphic ideas of the uncultured.

Continued up.

NOTICE.

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Manager.

HELP LOCAL INDUSTRY.

USE

PALMYRAH JAGGERY.

Continued

Buddhism preaches that the essence of Buddha is Amitabha, the fountain source of light to drink the water of life at the fountain of light and the recognition of which is Mahanirvana. Buddhism is monistic. It entertains no conception of a soul entity. An examination of the nature of man's soul shows, that while there is no ego-entity, the very constitution of man must consist in his Karma.

Only through ignorance and delusion does man indulge in the dream that his soul is separate and self-existent. Thus he denies the existence of self. The word Karma is the resultant of his feeling, thinking and aspiring essence. These are known in the word of Buddha as Samasakas. Man's karma remains undestroyed by death and constitutes a first rank in itself, which continues to exist. This connotes the continuity of existence or transmigration. It is by a process of evolution that Samasakas have sprung into being with a gradual becoming. The Samasakas are the product of the deeds in former existences. The combination of Samasakas generates a new germ in the evolution of life. This gives expression for the future manifestation in the physical vehicle. The Hindu theory of transmigration or metempsychosis is fundamentally different from the theory of continuity of existence of Buddha. Hindu theory proclaims that "the chief purpose of reincarnation is education. It is for this end that we are born again and again not actuated by a mere external pressure but as we are souls desirous of growth. The driving power at the back of reincarnation which brings us back to this earth is, our thirst for knowledge, the desire for experience and the yearning to mix in the life and throbs of physical existence."

According to the Buddha's theory of the continuity of existence the soul does not transmigrate, but there is transmigration of character. Since the advent of man to this earth, he has been ceaselessly striving to understand the mysteries of those unseen forces, which usher him into an existence of joy, or happiness, misery or sorrow, and plunge him headlong into the abyssal nothingness of death.

Many speculations are afloat as to the personal immortality of the soul or character rebirth. But those great thinkers, who have studied Buddha's tenet, have understood the grandeur of his religious system, the magnanimity of his compassion, the profundity of his intellect, the grasp he had on the ruling of the microcosm and the path he has paved for the salvation of his followers. He has been rightly placed as one of the most extraordinary characters on the stage of the world's religious drama, and as a born teacher, who has revolutionised the world with his moral thoughts. If there is a ray of morality in this world it is from this power.

His psychic forces of mind and signatic will-power worked on a supremely lofty level of moral development and he is rightly termed "The Light of Asia."

The Ideal Karma Yogin who worked without any reward from outside, the history of humanity shows him to have been the greatest soul power ever born on earth. And as a born teacher, he was the captain of his soul and therefore master of his fate.

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