

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

Editor: M. S. Eliatamby, Advocate.

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889.

VOL. XLV—No. 63

(Registered as a Newspaper.)

JAFFNA.

THURSDAY,

NOVEMBER 23, 1933.

Phone 56.

PRICE 5 CTS.

A National Program Of Reconstruction

A SCHEME FOR BENGAL

Is It Workable In Ceylon?

It is needless to point out that any scheme of economic and industrial advance of the Province will be incomplete and indeed infructuous if we confine our attention to urban areas and the larger industries only. Firstly because the agriculturists in the rural areas form by far the largest portion of our population and agriculture gives occupation to over 70 p.c. of the people. Besides agriculture being our staple industry and the principal source of our national wealth the agriculturists are also the largest consumers of the produce of most of the other industries. Secondly because there can not be any lasting and real advance of the nation, political or economic, unless there is greater homogeneity between the different grades of society, and unless the health and economic and material condition and the intellectual outlook of the rural population can be greatly improved. Here also a brief outline of our scheme need only be attempted, writes Mr. J. N. Gupta M. A., I. C. S. (Retd.), C. I. E., M. L. C. in the Amrita Bazar Patrika.

Two Obstacles.

The two chief obstacles in the path of any rapid progress are as we know:—

(1) Want of a sufficiently comprehensive scheme to be continuously worked over a length of time on a sufficiently large scale to have tangible results; and (2) want of funds. I would like briefly to touch on the (1) scope and programme of our rural uplift work (2) agencies to be utilized and (3) financial aspects.

As regards the scope of our work it is our conviction, based on the little actual experience I have gained, that unless all spheres of rural life are simultaneously attacked and steps are simultaneously taken to improve the health, the earning capacity, and the moral and mental outlook of the people much progress is not likely to be achieved. The principal desideratum is no doubt the increase of the earning capacity of the people, for on that will depend his health and his general standard of living. It is unnecessary to stress that without improved physique, a more vigorous constitution to enable him to undergo labour and without immunity from the enervating and debilitating effects of epidemic and endemic disease no improvement is possible in his present precarious position. Similarly without a better equipped mind and the knowledge of the wastefulness, economic and hygienic, of social custom and usages which he has to blindly follow, there is not much hope for any real progress.

The Knotty Question.

Coming to concrete details, the most knotty question for solution is to find practical openings by which the earning capacity of our average rural agriculturist can be increased. Betterment in this connection might be

direct or indirect, and the indirect gains quite as important as direct ones. For direct advance we should consider the directions in which the average agriculturist and his family can produce more than they are doing now, and in the indirect sphere in the economies and savings which he can effect by having his load of debts lightened and cheaper credit being placed at his disposal. Better methods of agricultural pursuits, better seeds, more manure, more suitable crops, labour saving appliances etc. are the lessons which the Agricultural departments are engaged in inculcating. Far larger numbers of demonstrators, union farms, and seed stores are necessary to make progress more tangible. Far more attention to live stock, dairy produce fish culture is essential. The full utilization of the services of all the members of the family—females as well as grown up children—in some such occupation as handloom weaving has never been seriously tried by the Congress even though this is the most outstanding teaching of their great leader. In this as in other spheres there is no lesson more valuable for the masses than the advantage of co-operative marketing. Far greater attention of the Co-operative Department to this branch of their work is urgently called for. It is most important that the members of the co-operative societies started by the Department should utilise their credit in producing wealth co-operatively and in marketing their articles co-operatively.

In another direction also it is high time that some action should be initiated, namely in controlling thoughtless propagation of progeny without any thought of the means at the disposal of the parents. The Census Commissioner might have held that the limit has not yet been reached in Bengal for land to maintain a large population, but while this is debatable it is certain that a rise in the standard of living of the masses is far more important than an increase in the number of a starving population.

Agencies

Now as regards agencies:—

The Government departments concerned with the welfare of the masses e.g. Medical Relief and Health, Agriculture, Co-operative credit, Industries and Education must all join hands in taking concerted action in helping the people and above all in rousing the people to help themselves. The lowest local self governing units, the Union Boards with their conglomeration of circles should form convenient centres for working our scheme, as these local institutions have already had some experience in self government. At each circle headquarters we should arrange for the co-ordinated work of the local officers of the government departments of Health, Education, Agriculture and co-operation under the general guidance of the Circle Officer. We should begin by establishing three model circles—one in East Bengal, one in Central Bengal and another in Western Bengal. Each Model Circle should have its model school for boys and girls, with both vocational and literary instruction; a central medical institu-

(Continued on Page 4)

TEACHING HARIJAN CHILDREN

GANDHIJI'S SCHEME

ADVICE TO HARIJAN TEACHERS

Writing under caption "For Harijan Teachers" Gandhiji says, in the latest issue of the "Harijan":—

"We have to recognise that we get Harijan children with great difficulty to attend any school at all. We cannot expect any degree of regularity in them and, thanks to our past criminal neglect, they are so unkept that we have, in the beginning stages, to handle them in a manner wholly different from the ordinary.

"On first admission their bodies have to be minutely examined and thoroughly cleaned. Their clothes might have to be cleaned and patched. The first daily lesson, therefore, will for some time consist of applied hygiene and sanitation and simple needle-work. I should use no books probably for the whole of the first year. I should talk to them about things with which they are familiar and doing so correct their pronunciation and grammar and teach them new words. I should note all the new words they may learn from day to day so as to enable me to use them frequently till they have them fixed in their minds regularly. The teacher will not give discourses but adopt the conversational method. Through conversations he will give his pupils progressive instruction in history, geography and arithmetic. History will begin with that of our own times and then too, of events and of persons nearest us, and geography will begin with that of the neighbourhood of the School. Arithmetic will begin with the sums applicable to the pupil's homes. Having tried the method myself, I know that infinitely more knowledge can be given to the pupils through it, and without strain on them, than can be given through the orthodox method, within a given time. Knowledge of the alphabet should be treated as a separate subject altogether. The letters should be treated as pictures which the children will first be taught to recognise and name. Writing will follow as part of the drawing lesson. Instead of making daubs of their letters, pupils should be able to make perfect copies of the models placed before them. They would not, therefore, be called upon to draw the letters till they had acquired control over their fingers and the pen. It is criminal to stunt the mental growth of a child by letting him know as much only as he can get through a book he can incoherently read in a year. We do not realize that, if a child was cut off from the home life and was merely doomed to the school he would be a perfect dunce for several years. He picks up information and language unconsciously through his home, not in the school room. Hence do we experience the immense difference between pupils belonging to cultured homes and those belonging to uncouth homes, which are homes in reality.

"In the scheme I have adumbrated, the school master is expected to treat his occupation seriously and feel one with his pupils. I know that in putting the scheme into operation, the want of school-masters of the right type is the greatest difficulty. But we shall not get the right type till we have made the right beginning.

"I must postpone the consideration of the stage when we have to arm the pupils with books."

"WAR CONFERENCE" OF PLANETS

A WORLD WAR IMMINENT?

By K. RAMACHANDRA

With reference to the recent prophecy by Krishnamurthi about a world war, a study of the Zodiac, to find out whether there is in the near future any bad or unusual combination of planets or eclipses indicating such a catastrophe, should prove of some interest to your readers.

The ancient Hindu Rishis observed, and the later astrologers like Varaha Mihira repeated, that the appearance of Solar and Lunar eclipses within short periods, and the unusual conjunction of several planets in any one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac were grim forebodings of wars and miseries in the world. Such a warning by the Zodiac is said to have been just before the destruction of Madura by fire at the hands of Kannakai (Pathini Devi) whose innocent husband, Kovalan, was beheaded on the orders of the then Pandyan King without sufficient enquiry into a case of alleged theft.

Coming from the remote past to the recent history, it is possible that some of your readers still remember the forecast given in 1914 by Professor Suriya Narayana Rao, the renowned astrologer of South India. In 1914 two eclipses took place within a fortnight, and the above astrologer interpreted that happening as a solemn warning, and wrote in the 1914 March issue of his astrological journal that "there would be a great world war destructive of lives and properties in a colossal scale."

What is the situation at present? Saturn is today in Capricorn and continues to be there till the 14th of March next. Dragon's Head (Rahu) enters Capricorn on the 8th proximo, and will be in very close conjunction with Saturn. Saturn and Dragon's Head do not come in conjunction so often as the rest of the planets, and they both meeting this time in Capricorn, a sign where Saturn is extremely powerful for causing sufferings and miseries, has something more than the usual importance attached to such combination of planets. And the fact that they will both be in conjunction with three other planets during next month and five other planets in January next make the forebodings all the more grave. The only planet that will be out of the conjunction in January is Jupiter whose benign influence for peace and harmony will possibly be entirely suppressed.

Added to these extraordinary combinations of planets, there will be a Lunar eclipse on 30th January 1934, followed, within 15 days, by a Solar eclipse. What is most striking is that this Solar eclipse takes place in the very sign (Capricorn) which has been selected by no less than seven planets for a sort of a war conference. Of course, the Solar eclipse will not be visible to India or Ceylon, and it affects most detrimentally the countries in the Far East including Burma and F. M. S.

On the whole, astrological indications during the next three months are extremely bad and superhuman efforts are needed to prevent a terrible catastrophe. It may also be mentioned here that according to certain forecasts given through the Egyptian Pyramids, the year 1934 is compared to the darkest hour before dawn. Let us, however, earnestly hope that the world has not so soon forgotten the havoc done by the last devastating war and that the politicians in charge of the destinies of the belligerent nations will not force the world to go through another period of bloodshed.

IT PAYS

TO ADVERTISE

IN THE

HINDU ORGAN

AND

INTHUSATHANAM.

THE REFORMS MOTION

CEYLON'S DEMANDS

MADRAS PAPER'S COMMENT

The adoption by the Ceylon State Council of a resolution demanding further Constitutional Reforms coincided with the re-statement in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for the Colonies of his determination not to consent to any proposal for the modification of the powers conferred on the Governor and the Secretary of State in relation to a matter of paramount importance namely, the maintenance of the efficiency of Public Services in that Island. Whether this means that he would be willing to consider other questions not affecting the Public Services in any manner whatsoever, such as the abolition of the posts of the Officers of State, curtailment of the very wide powers of certification and interference with the decisions of the State Council now possessed by the Governor, modification of the Constitution so as to vest the real control of the administration of the country on Ministers responsible to the legislature, remains to be seen. These are the minimum demands made by the State Council backed up by public opinion in the country. That the resolution should have been adopted by 34 votes to 15, the latter comprising the European section of the House and a few disgruntled members who, it is regrettable, joined the forces of reaction, is an unmistakable indication of the feeling prevalent in the island that the Constitution should be radically altered before peace and contentment could prevail, observes the Madras *Hindu* commenting editorially on the Reforms Motion recently passed by the State Council.

To the European members, the paper adds, the Indian White Paper has come as a god-send. If India should be content with the proposals contained in that document containing safeguards against the breakdown of the administration, safeguards against discrimination and safeguards against decisions by Ministers affecting the Public Services, then there is no reason in the world for this tiny island of Ceylon to aspire or demand privileges bigger or greater than what is going to be given to India! The spokesman of this section in their speeches referred to the necessity for the maintenance intact of the reserve powers of the Governor in the abiding interests of the people of Ceylon! And, if he should exercise these extraordinary powers properly, he should have by his side officers in order to advise him in respect of those matters in respect of which he had been given by the Constitution wide powers of interference. It was further imperative than in imperial interests, the responsibility for final decision should vest with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. These are familiar arguments proceeding from opponents of dependent races advanced ad nauseum by selfish vested interests. It is amusing that European representatives should have further told the State Council that the constant reiteration by the legislature of the demand for further changes in the Constitution should produce a very unfavourable impression on the Secretary of State for Colonies! The elected representatives of the people may be expected to know their own

(Continued on Page 4.)

A National Program of Reconstruction

(Continued from page 1)

tion both for preventive and curative work, and a model farm and seed store. It is obvious that to achieve success all available agencies must be harmonized and Government and self governing institutions must be strongly backed up by non official organisations and associations as well as by individual philanthropist and eminent medical men who might be working in the locality. New blood and new energy will, however, have to be infused through the agency of self-sacrificing young men and women who might volunteer to work for this noble task of laying the true foundations of the uplift of their motherland. It is they who can educate the people, help them to adopt better methods of agriculture, cleanse their homes of insanitation and disease, and by the exercise of closer economy and foresight gradually raise themselves to a better plane of living and command a more intelligent and hopeful outlook on life.

Govt. Must Bear Financial Burden

The State and the local self-governing institutions will have to find a living wage for this band of young volunteers and place at their disposal motor vans fitted with Radio apparatus, educational cinemas and such other instruments for mass enlightenment which have been tried and found most efficacious in other progressive countries. The land lords and Zamindars must also play their part worthily, for, anything that will improve the economic condition of their raiyats will ultimately benefit them also. But in the work of rural uplift, however, it is the Government which should be prepared to bear the main portion of the financial burden. The main portion of any additional Revenue which Bengal might secure in the proposed Financial adjustment should be earmarked for this purpose and for no other object can the Government more fitly float a loan on the credit of the revenues of the province than in raising the moral and material condition of the masses of the people. Any large scheme of public improvement will not only benefit the Province permanently, but raise the level of agricultural prices, an urgent need of the present day.

Nothing New In The Plan

It would be as well to realize that the scope of the work outlined above is necessarily limited. For larger schemes affecting the fortunes of the province as a whole or of the sub-provinces of East and West Bengal, such as the resuscitation of the dead and dying rivers of Western Bengal and the eradication of the hyacinth pest from East Bengal comprehensive effort must be made for which the resources of the State are alone adequate. Yet without an improvement in these dominating factors local effort will be deprived to a great extent of the fruits of its labours.

Enough has been said to give an idea of the kind of work which is waiting for us. There is nothing new whatsoever in the plan outlined. It will be new if only all sections of the community who have the welfare of the province at heart from the administrative head of the province downwards combine and take such action as will be most conducive to placing this Province once more in the van of the advancing Provinces of India. This is an age of conferences and deliberations preliminary to well-planned action. Let us convene such a conference at an early date :

A Nation in Uniform

Berlin, Nov. 18.

Before long the whole German nation is likely to wear some kind of uniform as Herr Ley, leader of the Labour Front, comprising all workers from university professors to cobblers, has ordered all members to wear "festive dress" of a dark blue colour composed of a double-breasted coat, long trousers, military cap, white shirt, collar, black tie and shoes.

This "dress of honour" will be worn by every German working man in order to label him as "a fully qualified member of the German people's society."

The Reforms Motion

(Continued from page 3)

interests better and Europeans need not feel any embarrassment on this score.

The State Council is in no two moods with regard to the control of the affairs of the colony. The Ministers in their Memorandum have given specific instances in which the power of certification had been employed on the alleged ground of paramount importance in respect of matters which cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be claimed by impartial and disinterested judges as falling within that category. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has been further informed by the Board of Ministers quite recently that Articles 86, 87 and 89, which provided that the power was vested in the Governor for the maintenance of the efficiency of the Public Service and all questions as to the necessary staff, emoluments and conditions of service, were being interpreted by the Officers of State in a way which vitally affected the powers of the Board of Ministers in respect of balancing the budget and of maintaining the efficiency and discipline in the Public Service. If the Ministers cannot make arrangements for efficient printing in the Government Press, if they cannot reorganise the Irrigation Service without being dictated to by the Officers of State, if they cannot take effective measures in order to provide opportunities for the sons of the soil to occupy the highest posts in the Public Service of the island, then it is obvious that the Reforms should be considered to be fundamentally defective. The outlook in respect of the constitutional question is, of course, not at all bright, if the Conservative Government in Great Britain and the Secretary of State for the Colonies have made up their minds against any changes which would make the Ministers really masters of their own house. Nevertheless, now that the country is behind the Ministers, concerted and strenuous efforts should be made in order to bring pressure to bear upon the powers that be and make them realise that unless the united demand is sympathetically considered and conceded, there can be no peace in the country and it is for the Board of Ministers and the Members of the State Council assisted by the public at large to take effective measures to educate the country and carry on the agitation to a successful finish.

"CONTINENTAL"

Business income Rs 1,500,000/-
Insure Today
 Annual premium Rs 25/-
 Policy matures at death or at tenth year.
 Maximum claim Rs 500/-
 Rich and poor can insure.
 Branch offices at Chavakachcheri, Kandy and Batticaloa.
 Chief Inspector for Ceylon is Mr. E. P. Bueh, Uduvil, Manipay.
 (H. 75, 10-8-33—9-2-34)

Notice

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF KANDY

Class 4
 T. P. R. Periannan Chettiar of Trincomalee Street, Kandy Plaintiff

- No. 44074 Vs.
 1. Velauther Mailvaganam Tampoo of Braeside Estate, Gampola.
 2. V. Nagalingam of Sutharamalai, Manipay, Jaffna.

Defendants.

To the abovenamed second Defendant

You are hereby required to appear before this Court on the 11th day of September 1933 at 11 O'clock in the forenoon and shew cause why the lands and premises described in the Schedule to the Plaint (of which a copy is annexed hereto) should not be declared bound and executable for the recovery of the amount due on the Primary mortgage Bond filed of record in the above case.

By order of Court
 Sgd. G. E. de Alwis
 19th August 1933. Secretary

14th November 1933
 This notice is extended and reissued for the 7th December, 1933.

By Order of Court.
 Sgd. G. E. de Alwis,
 Secretary
 (Mis. 149. 23-11 33)

Prevent that

SUMMER HEADACHE

by buying a bottle of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

INDIA'S FIRST AND BEST

Y. 18 11-2-33—10-2-34.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1897.

IMPRESSIVE FIGURES

| Year ending 28th February. | Yearly Income | Life and Reserve Funds. |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1913. | Rs. 20,62,000 | Rs. 64,09,000 |
| 1923. | Rs. 39,97,000 | Rs. 1,98,92,000 |
| 1933 | Rs. 70,17,000 | Rs. 3,96,69,000 |

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET on application to—

Head Office
 Empire of India Life Building
 BOMBAY
 H. 56 31-12-33

F. DADABHOY,
 Chief Agent for Ceylon,
 No. 2. Canal Row, Fort,
 COLOMBO

A. RAJANAYAGAM'S MEDICAL STORES

HOUSE FOR PURE INDIGENOUS MEDICINES

Medicinal Oils of all Kinds, valuable Household Medicines, preparations of Gold.

Also Patent Ayurvedic and Siddha Medicines and Oils of leading Physicians at Nallur, Nayanmarkaduu, Koddhahapulam, Tinnavelly, etc.

Stockists of all Western patent foods—for children and adults

Special Discount To Medical Practitioners.

CONSULTATION FREE—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, 3-30—5-30 P. M.

Write or call for free Catalogue, with Foreword by K. Balasingham Esq.

A. RAJANAYAGAM, L. I. M. (MADRAS)

(HOLDER OF GOVT. DIPLOMA IN INDIAN MEDICINE)

KANKESANTURAI ROAD, GRAND BAZAAR, JAFFNA.

(51 27-7-33—26.1 34)

B. P. NICHOLAS & SONS, (Bankers)

54, Second Cross Street, Jaffna.

TELEGRAM: "JAFFNABANK" TELEPHONE NO. 27
 General Banking and exchange business of every description undertaken.

Remittances to the principal cities of the world arranged
 Passages to any part of the world arranged Free of Commission
 Loans on the security of jewels granted, charging interest at 12% per annum. (part payments accepted.)

B. P. NICHOLAS Director
 S. P. JOSEPH Manager
 Y. 91/32. 21-9-33—20-9-34. (Th)

Teak! Teak! Teak!

Why do you prefer RANGOON TEAK? Because it is THE BEST

A FRESH STOCK IN VARIOUS SIZES OF RANGOON TEAK is now available at our GRANDBAZAAR STORES Prices Moderate.

The Pound Mark | The Best and Standard Tiles | Most popular.

No other tiles are so increasingly bought in Jaffna every year and used with great satisfaction as

THE POUND MARK TILES.

These are available only from us.

S. Veeragathipillai & Sons
 Grand Bazaar, Jaffna.

Y 3, 26-4-34 (bTh)

You get the Benefit of Ripe Experience!

37

Years of Study Research and Practice in AYURVEDA

OBYAVANA PRAS:—For all affections of the throat and lungs Tonic in cough, bronchitis, asthma consumption, sore throat etc Box Rs 2 V P P 8 as

VASANTA KUSUMAKARAM:—Sarest cure for diabetes mellitus, nervous debility, excessive thirst, parched tongue burning of hands and feet, fatigue, sweats gonorrhoea, difficult urination, spermatorrhoea. 7 doses Rs 5 V P P 8 as

Complete Catalogue on request.

P. Subbaroy,
 AYURVEDIC PHARMACY,
 Sri Venkatesa Perumal Sannathi, Tanjore, India.
 (Y. 35, 26—11—33)

Printed & published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Ayanarkovilady Van West, Jaffna; for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Peripalana Sabbai, Jaffna, at their Press the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna