

The Jaffna 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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Order Nisi.

WANTED.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testamentary Jur's to Ion (No. 8022.

In the matter of the estate of the late Arumugam Eliathamby of Moolai late of Kula Lipis in the F M S.

Deceased.

Vissaladeby widow of Arumugam Eliathamby of Moolai

Petitioner.

Minors { 1. Yokampikai daughter of Eliathamby
2. Eliathamby Balselngam
3. Arumugam Visuvallngam all of Moolai

Respondents

This matter of the Petition coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esq., District Judge, Jaffna in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner on the 16th day of December 1931 and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 14th day of December 1931 having been read. It is ordered that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem of the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to the Petitioner as his lawful widow unless the Respondents or any others shall on or before the 20th day of February 1932, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Egd. D H Balfour District Judge.

An Auditor for the Jaffna Mutual Benefit Fund Ltd. Applications addressed to the Manager should reach this office on or before the 20th February 1932.

MANAGER, J. M. B. F. Ltd, Jaffna. Mis 15 & 18

Notice of Revocation of Power of Attorney.

It is hereby notified that Mr. E N Subramaniam of Point Pedro who has hitherto been acting as my attorney in Ceylon in respect of recovering certain debts due to me and in respect of other matters affecting my properties, has ceased to be so, and that the Power of Attorney granted, by me on 4-9-25 and attested by Mr. S. Umaramasuriar, N. P. under No. 330 is hereby revoked and cancelled.

SINNATHAMBY VISUVALINGAM,

Obediently, 11-2-32

Mis 463 15 & 18

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Y. 21. 10—9/12/32.

Why Should They Resign?

MEMBERS DOING GOOD WORK IN STATE COUNCIL.

MR GOONESINGHE'S FEELING.

That the Members of the State Council had done good work in Council, and that they would only leave the Council when the country was ready for Swaraj, were the statements made by Mr A. E. Goonesinghe at a reception given to Mrs A. F. Molamure in Ruanwella.

He said there had been an agitation in the newspapers and especially in the "Independent" in regard to Members of the State Council resigning. He did not know for what reason they were expected to resign.

Not Ripe for Swaraj

They had accepted the Donoughmore Constitution and they went in to the Council to work it. Under that Constitution the Governor was invested with powers and the Members of the Council were also given certain powers, which they were exercising.

They had been elected to the Council by the people and they would only leave the Council when the country was ready for Swaraj. Were they ready for Swaraj?

When the time came not only those in the Council but every man and woman in the country would have to be ready. (Applause)

The Editor of the "Independent" thinks that can be done with a single stroke of the pen. He wanted the Councillors to go out because they had not attained Swaraj. Swaraj could not be had for the mere asking.

The Councillors might come out like lions, but how would they creep in again? It might be like when a strike failed, with their tails between their legs. He did not believe in doing anything so foolish.

The measure of self-government they would receive would depend entirely on the strenuousness with which they worked for it. What they had already received was infinitesimal.

He felt the members had done good work in Council. The duties on foodstuffs had been removed. (Applause).

When Councillors will Strike.

A large crowd had gone to the State Council on Tuesday to see the members walk out. There was a large number of ladies there whom he was glad to see. But the members did not do anything so foolish.

Although there had been ado made in the Press it was only when the Governor used the powers he has been invested with in an arbitrary way that the Councillors would strike. (Applause). It was not only the Editor of the "Independent" who had brains but the Councillors also.

2 FACTS

—One well known the other less known

1. That India's First and Best Remedy for all Aches and Pains is

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Y. 14. 12—11-3-32.

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1932.

MENDING THE MOON LIGHTER.

WE TRUST THAT THE VERY FRANK statement of Mr. W. Duraiswamy at the inaugural meeting last evening of a branch Association of the North Ceylon National Association will give the much needed quietus to the wild surmises actively propagated by the anti-boycott memorial mongers. The Association, it was authoritatively explained, does not take its stand on the slippery and stupid ground that it is possible or desirable to achieve self-government for this Province alone. It would be an insult to the intelligence of the guiding spirits in the Association and distressingly belie their declarations and actions in the past if a narrow and parochial outlook limited and confined the aims and purposes of the Association. There is reason for restricting its name to the locality in which the Association has come to life and is likely to be nursed to purposeful strength. It is yet in the infant stage and though it may show the pleasing aspects of the Glaxo baby, still, for obvious reasons, it is unable to make its influence felt outside this Province. When those in South Ceylon grow disgusted of the Donoughmore bauble and are in a mood to tread the path towards full responsible self-government, the Association may be relied upon to give a good account of its potentialities. In the mean-time, let us hope that the emphatic statement of Mr. Duraiswamy with regard to the comprehensive and all-inclusive character of the N. C. N. A. will disarm the opposition of the querulous moon-lighters and invite them to pull their weight in the activities of the Association.

There are some State Councillors who would fain hold out the olive branch to the people of this Province, as if there was at this end, sulky refusal of co-operation for useful purposes.

The N.C.N.A. could not have accepted the invitation of the Ceylon National Congress to join them in the leap-frog game with the Officers of State and the Governor. The people of this Province are ever ready to join forces with any movement calculated to bring about the unity of the different races in the Island and are willing to take the straight path to Self-government. Recent happenings in the State Council would seem to preclude the possibility of the emergence at an early date of a new spirit and vision in those who have embarked on the much too perilous venture of giving the present Constitution a "fair trial". Clouds did gather thick and fast but the astute move of the Officers of State has scattered the hopes of the people and laid to rest the palpitations of the State Councillors. It looks as though the Councillors are prepared to stand *lati*-blows from the "three policemen in plain clothes" than give up their seats in the State Council. The least expected may yet happen and the people of this Province will bide the time till the present leaders of the country throw up in disgust the tinsel toy with which they are beguiling the people of this country.

Wise and Otherwise.

(Flippant often, never malicious)

What is needed in Jaffna (? ())

Without any sign of exclamation or mark of interrogation, the "Morning Star" lavishes almost a column of editorial sobriety on so obvious a proposition. Simply, a shower of rain not pellets for the heads of our leaders.

Not a day too soon.

Some lectures are being delivered at the Tinnevely Farm (School). These are days of conferences and lectures. We are glad that the vegetables in the Farm are

having their turn at last. They were dying, so to say, for lack of lectures.

Another eye wash?

An "Independent" correspondent says:—In the Eye-department, Dr. G. Christie Phillips (of Galle) informed the Director of a new kind of eye-disease that is prevailing in Galle. He said that a discovery has been made by him with regard to an eye-disease—We welcome the discovery. Myopia is said to be susceptible to treatment. Is there a recipe for political myopia?

A lucky find

"A remarkable discovery at the Royal tombs of the kings of Jericho has been made.....definitely.....which help to place beyond doubt the chronology of Old Testament" says the "Morning Star"—We always agreed with leading Christian divines and laymen that the Old Testament had gone out of date.

Well done Teachers.

We are gratified that Colombo teachers have given the lead. They have refused to enthuse over the past history of the Island even though "the course of lectures for Colombo Teachers on Archaeological subjects which was inaugurated last year" had the sanction of the Ministry of Education—It is so difficult to get the sanction of the Ministry that one is tempted to pull his hat off to the Director of the Museum and Archaeological Commission. The object of the course was to make them "better qualified to explain such subjects to parties of students whom they might be called upon to conduct through the museum periodically". The Teachers very properly refused to take their eyes off the present and the immediate future of the Island. We are of opinion that the present teachers should be compelled to attend lectures on the exhibits in the State-Council and at Hagenbecks'.

Why consternation?

The "Ceylon Independent" has the following:—"consternation prevailed among several fishing families in Molligoda and Pohadaramalla when fishermen who had put out to sea in nine boats yesterday morning had not returned as usual". Late home-coming of the husband often causes consternation at home. Is this the reason?

And to the people of Ceylon.

A reception will be accorded to Sir D B. Jayatilake "in recognition of his services for the cause of Buddhism" says a local paper. Why not take the opportunity and say a plain word or two in recognition of his political services?

Toothsome, indeed.

We are aware that tooth-aches do not respect either age or sex. A local dentist says "our charges are always uniform and reasonable". Where is the necessity for uniformity? Does an old woman's tooth need to be charged at as forcefully as that of a young-man?

The "Good Will" Mission.

From the Basin of the Pacific has appeared on "terra firma" If one has the eye for it, he will find here the missing link—in the chain of good-will.

A New Heaven and Earth.

"The chastening rod of the past few years has already resulted in glorious things" says W.G.R. We are not interested in the events in Heaven, at least, for the present. So far as the Earth is concerned, we have the Income Tax, Dental Surgeons, the State Council and W.G.R. of the "Morning Star". We trust other glorious things will follow.

Fending for one self.

We are so glad that a number of Tamil young ladies have obtained certificates in Domestic science. When the time comes, they will know to feed the brute. Many suggest to the Department of Education to organise a week-end class for bachelor-men and widowers to teach culinary self-help?

A Charter of Shame

BY

VALENTINE S. PERERA. PROCTOR, COLOMBO.

Ceylon has now been under British Rule over a hundred years. In the early days of its rule there was no semblance of popular control of the policy of the Government. The Legislative Council was at best an advisory body. Even the introduction of the elective element did not appreciably affect the even tenor of Government Policy. But the political aptitude of the people and their insistence manifested itself in a manner that brooked no opposition. The country clamoured for Self-rule. A Commission was thereupon directed to determine the measure of Self-rule that should be granted. This Commission produced the Donoughmore Scheme which now functions as the Ceylon State Council. It is a constitution nursed in fear and worked with chagrin. It is at best only a spectacular advance; in reality a negation of true democracy. It attacked three vital constitutional rights of the people, the control of the Public Service, the control of the Purse and the inherent right of the people to legislate for themselves. The effective working of the Scheme was buttressed by an effete and obstructive Committee system with three Officers of State in ultimate absolute authority. The constitution was an insult to a healthy democracy. The Youth of the country refused to touch it. An entire Province—second in intelligence and importance to the Capital Province—totally boycotted it. But here as in India the intellects betrayed the country. A few self-constituted leaders, professional men anxious for their careers and people in involved circumstances despoiling of a livelihood, entered the scene as aspirants for seats and a State Council was thus inaugurated marking a Chapter of Shame in the constitutional liberties of this land. After six months of

existence it is robbed of every vestige of ability or repute. The Ministers have become phanton page boys drilled by three masterly and dominating Officers of State. The Members, astute opportunists betraying the country at every turn and between them the liberties of the people and the security of their nationhood are jeopardised at every turn.

In its brief time the State Council has demonstrated its utter uselessness. It is a cumbersome board for the Governor to rule this land as he wills it. It is rack and tyranny piped through servile throats of puppet counsellors. The agitation for its discontinuance should be pressed forward with relentless energy. Another year of this Council and this country will be paperised by a out-throat policy of keeping up a glided Public Service, overpaid and pampered, at the expense of the country's ruin. To the Youth Movement belongs the distinction of raising the first cry of boycott. To J. E. S. belongs the greater distinction of achieving it. Both to the Youth Movement and to J. E. S. an appeal is herein made that they should not listen to the song of the siren who seeks the death-knell of the political freedom of this land. A people determined to be free cannot make compromises, cannot admit of meandering bye paths to them is the open road—full of difficulties and perils—of *lati* charges and prison cells no doubt—but that road is the only road for freedom and for those who yearn for freedom what are perils and difficulties?

Far dearer the Grave or the prison
Inscribed by a Patriot's name
Than the trophies of those who have risen
From Liberties ruin to Fame.

North-Ceylon National Association.

URBAN BRANCH FORMED

A branch of the North Ceylon National Association for the Urban area was formed yesterday at a public meeting held at 6.30 pm in the Valdeebwara Vidyalyaya, Vannarpennal. Mr. W. Duraiswamy, presided.

After the notice convening the meeting was read, Mr. T. N. Subbiah moved that a branch of the North Ceylon National Association for the Urban Area be formed.

Mr. T. P. Maillamany seconded.

After some questions about the objects of the Association asked by Mr. O. K. Swaminathan B. A. were answered, the Chairman put the resolution to the house. It was unanimously passed.

The election of office-bearers then took place. Mr. T. R. Nalliah was elected President. Mr. Duraiswamy gave his views about the State Council and justified the boycott.

[A fuller account has been crowded out of this issue.]

Parallel Assize Court

MR. JUSTICE DRIEBERG PRESIDING

The Hon. Mr. Justice Driberg, K. O. is presiding over the Parallel Assize Court from yesterday. There are 4 cases on the Calendar before His Lordship.

It is learnt that this parallel Court was necessitated by the fact that the Hon. Mr. R. L. Pereira, K. O. Commissioner of Assize was retained in these cases while he was Advocate and that he cannot try those cases now.

The Court is expected to run for a fortnight. —Colombo—Cor.

16-2-32

Answer to Correspondents.

MR. S. ALPHONSUS:—Divided loyalties always give a perch on the fence. It will be fair to send your letter to the Editor concerned in the first instance.

IMPARTIAL CATHOLIC:—Ditto.

Letter To The Editor

THAT VILLAGE COMMITTEES CONFERENCE.

Sir,

I sought in the columns of your paper for the information why Mr. B. W. R. D. Bandara, nayake and Mr. George de Silva were specially favoured with an invitation to attend and address the North Ceylon Village Committees Conference. I was under the impression that the Secretaries or other proper authority of the above body would furnish the necessary information. So far I have been answered only by a wise silence.

I referred to the fact that these esteemed gentlemen spoke on the obtuseness of the boycott leaders of the North, the vaunted wisdom of the Ceylon National Congress creed of co-operation and the hidden virtues of the new Reforms though these virtues are continuing to become more and more obscure with the working of the Reforms and the brutal domination of the "politicians" Secretaries smothering and rending the fabric of prosperity and peace garnered through the years is increasing revealed as the new phenomenon of the times. In writing of these I knew that no official of the Conference could explain the grievous breach of courtesy and propriety by these invited gentlemen in transgressing beyond the scope of the Conference they addressed and gratuitously offering advice to leaders and people outside the Conference. The only gentlemanly thing which these people as guests in a boycotting district, could have done to air their views would have been to have taken the opportunity of their presence in these parts to address public meetings in furtherance of their views or lot policies to which they are committed heretofore.

I suspect there was a meaning in the method of their rambling madness. They had a part to play and the G. A. had attended their rehearsals and passed them as fit for public production. The G. A. may be excused these crude performances in the political field. They are not in his line. But what a poor show for the past and present Presidents of the ill-starred Ceylon National Congress!

Yours Sincerely,
P. N. Thirunavukarasu

Sivan Temple Processions.

NO LICENCES NECESSARY.

DECISION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR HOME AFFAIRS.

The dispute between the Police authorities and the Manager of the Sivan Temple over the taking of license during festivals and the question of obstructing the front yard of the temple during festival days, by the *Ther* and other vehicles of the temple, has now been settled. It will be remembered that some months back, the Police filed an action against the Manager of the Temple for obstruction during a festival. Representations were made through Messrs S Rajaratnam and A Mahadeva to the State Council, against the action of the police in interfering with the age-long practice and rights of the temple. The case was subsequently withdrawn.

The Executive Committee of Home Affairs has decided in favour of the temple authorities. The reply to the petition is as follows:—

THE REPLY.

No. 829,

The Ministry of Home Affairs,
Colombo, 21st January 1932.

Yannarpinnai Sivan Temple Procession.

Sir,

In reply to the petition dated the 24th September 1931, addressed by you and others to the Hon. the Speaker of the State Council, which petition has been referred to this Executive Committee, I am directed by the Minister for Home Affairs, the Hon. Sir D B Jayatilaka, to inform you that the Executive Committee for Home Affairs has decided that no licenses need be taken out for processions connected with the Sivan Temple proceeding along the triangle of roads immediately surrounding the temple provided that due notice is given to the Superintendent of Police, Northern Province, as regards the date and time of the procession and as regards the person who is to be held responsible for its orderly conduct. Regulations on similar lines to those prescribed for the Kandy Parahera will be drawn up by the Superintendent of Police in consultation with the Temple Authorities. Due notice of the times when traffic is to be diverted should be published in the Jaffna newspapers, and in order that this may be done the notices regarding the decision of the Temple Authorities to hold a procession should reach the Superintendent of Police at least 14 days before the procession is due to start.

2. I am to add that when the temple car is left standing on the Main Road outside the temple the loop road and the approaches to it must be kept free from obstruction.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Egd. K Vaithianathan,

S Rajaratnam: Secretary to the Hon the Advocate, Minister for Home Affairs,
Jaffna

Northern Assizes.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS' R.I.

The case in which one Seenlan of Alaveddy stood charged with the murder of Neonyan Murgan was taken up for trial on Monday before the Chief Justice, and an English-speaking jury with Mr R Chintaman as foreman and was concluded yesterday.

Mr M F S Palle, Crown Counsel prosecuted. The accused was defended by Mr G G Ponnampalam, instructed by Mr T O R jaratnam.

The prosecution story was that the day previous to the murder there was a quarrel between the deceased and the accused over the plucking of jack fruits. The next day when the deceased was drawing water at the well, the accused went up and cut him with a spade-knife.

The defence was that the deceased had gone and complained to her son that the accused had scolded and pushed her. The accused who was then in the kitchen boiling some dewater for his wife, scolded the deceased. The latter went up with a *thuvurai* stick and knife and dragged the accused out of the kitchen and assaulted him. The knife, which the deceased had, fell down. The accused picked it up and cut the deceased.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. His Lordship sentenced the accused to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mira Ben Ordered to Quit.

ORDER TO BE DISOBEYED.

"DON'T DISTURB SLEEP."

Bombay Tuesday
Mira Ben (Miss Madeline Slade) was served with a notice this morning to leave Bombay within 24 hours.

The order which was signed by the Police Commissioner, Sir Patrick Kelly, was issued under the Emergency Power Ordinances.

When an Indian Police Officer served the order on Mira Ben she is reported to have told him:

"I do not propose to leave Bombay to oblige the Police Commissioner. I shall carry on my usual work. If you are arresting me, please don't disturb my sleep at midnight, but come at any time on Thursday morning. I shall be here."

First European

It is understood that Mira Ben will disobey the order to quit Bombay before midnight on Wednesday, in which case she will be arrested. She will then be the first European to be arrested in connection with Civil Disobedience.

Mira Ben has been residing in Bombay practically ever since Mr. Gandhi's arrest early last month. She has been very busy all this time, carrying on propaganda in favour of Khaddar (handspun). She has been conferring with prominent leaders in Bombay, including Sir Parshotamdas Thakurdas and Pandit Malaviya (who stayed in Bombay a fortnight on his return from London).

Mira Ben did secretarial work when Pandit Malaviya released the Gandhi Hoare correspondence.

She was the first to interview Mr. Gandhi since his arrest. She is due to interview him again in a day or two. —"Observer."

Girl-Assailant of Governor.

SENTENCED TO NINE YEARS

Calcutta, Feb 15

Pleading "guilty" before the Special Tribunal on a charge of attempting to take the Governor's life on the 6th February at the Convocation, Bina Das read out the following written statement:

"I fired at the Governor impelled by my love of country, which is being repressed. I thought that the only way was death, by offering myself as the feet of my country, and thus making an end of all my sufferings. I invite the attention of all to the situation created by the measures of the Government which can unsex even a frail woman like myself, brought up in all the best traditions of Indian womanhood. I can assure all that I have no sort of personal feeling against Sir Stanley Jackson, the man. He is just as good to me as my father, and Lady Jackson is just as good as my mother. But the Governor of Bengal represents a system which has kept enslaved three hundred millions of my countrymen and countrywomen."

Bina Das was sentenced to nine years' rigorous which she received calmly

"Buy Indian" Campaign.

PROCESSION IN KARACHI.

Karachi, Feb 15.

A procession, half-a-mile long, of Swadeshi exhibits paraded the streets on Sunday for nearly three hours, as part of the propaganda organised by the "Buy Indian League." Camels, motor lorries, and victorias, with nearly 75 different varieties of articles, temptingly displayed, and men and women volunteers singing specially composed songs, combined to make a spectacular demonstration, which was watched by large crowds. Prominent citizens including Mr Jamshed N R Mehta, President of the Karachi Municipality, and Lala Jaswantrao (brother of the late Lala Lajpat Rai) were at the head of the procession. —"Hindu"

Proposed Increase in Postal Rates.

PROPOSAL TURNED DOWN.

A move on the part of the Postal authorities to increase the postal rates on letters and postcards was nipped in the bud.

It is stated that in order to find additional revenue amounting to three millions the Postmaster General submitted a proposal to increase the rates of inland rates from six cents to nine cents, letters to British Possessions from nine cents to fifteen cents and foreign letters from 20 to 25 cents.

The Executive Committee of Communications and Works is stated to have turned down these proposals.

Suicide or Murder?

DEATH BY SHOOTING AT ALAVEDDY.

LATE SIR RAMANATHAN'S MOTOR CAR DRIVER.

A case of death by shooting, of which two stories were told—one of murder and the other of suicide—is reported from Alaveddy. The deceased is one Thambapillai Eliathamby, motor car driver of the late Sir P Ramanathan.

He died at the Jaffna Civil Hospital on Wednesday of a gun shot wound in the chest, four hours after admission to the hospital. The deceased was injured at his home at Alaveddy on Monday night, at about 9 o'clock, but he was brought by the Police Vidhan to the hospital only the next morning at about 8 o'clock, and in the interval, he was bleeding.

The Police Magistrate, Mr. M. F. de S. Jayaratna, recorded the man's deposition on Wednesday morning at the hospital. He stated that for the last two years, he had not been in good terms with his wife's brother, Velayuthampillai, over money transactions, and he was the man who shot him with the help of two of his relatives, Mr. Fonnish, an estate clerk, and Mr. Subramaniam, a clerk in the Ceylon Government Railway.

The deceased's wife, Sinnamma, stated in evidence that her husband was drunk that night, and, having picked up a quarrel with her, took up his gun, ran into the compound and shot himself. She raised an alarm, but nobody came to her aid till the next morning.

Her husband was deliberately lying when he stated that her brother had shot him. She was sure that her husband had committed suicide.

The magisterial inquiry was held at the spot at Alaveddy. Inspector Botejue is inquiring into the matter.

The three persons named by the deceased are in custody.

Northern Province Teachers' Association.

LECTURES FOR ENGLISH TEACHERS.

Lectures for teachers preparing for the English Teachers Certificate Examination commenced on the 13th instant at the Jaffna Central College and will be held every Saturday till 13th August next with a break for Easter. Any other change will be notified.

Local Government.

ADULT SUFFRAGE IN SIGHT.

That steps are being taken to extend the franchise of all men and women over twenty-one years of age, was the substance of a letter from the President, Local Government Board, tabled at the 18th meeting of the Matale Urban District Council.

Railway Advisory Board.

DISCONTINUED FROM JANUARY 1.

A notification in the latest Gazette states that, in view of the altered conditions consequent on the introduction of the present Constitution, His Excellency the Governor has, on the advice of the Executive Committee of Communications and Works, ordered the discontinuance of the Railway Advisory Board as from January 1, 1932.

No Duty on Milk and Milk Foods.

CUSTOMS COMMUNIQUE.

A Customs communique issued on Tuesday states:

Milk, as well as milk foods, has been exempted from duty in the revised Tariff. The statement appearing in one of the morning papers that milk is dutiable at 10 per cent. is incorrect.

Cream is dutiable at 15 per cent. Milk and milk foods are free.

HELP LOCAL INDUSTRY.

USE COUNTRY RICE.

News & Notes.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has been ordered to take three weeks' complete rest. The specialists told him that his sight would require greater care than it had been receiving.

Mr. A Mo Tampoe, I O S, it is understood, will be appointed as Inspector of Municipalities and Local Boards Madras, in succession to Rai Bahadur N Gopalaswami Aiyangar appointed as Secretary to Government in the Public Works and Labour Departments.

Mr. Harindranath Chatterpadyaya who arrived in Travancore a couple of days back, in connection with the ensuing Arts festival at Trivandrum was suddenly obliged to leave the State under orders of the Government. He was escorted by a C. I. D Officer as far as the Aramboly Frontier.

"To my ex wife, I leave one shilling for the obolus of two things: a rope to hang herself and a dose of arsenic to make herself an angel. To my son, who is slothful and lazy and whom I have tried to do my best, I leave nothing". These were the conditions in the will, which was not witnessed, of a police pensioner, who had died in Johannesburg. The estate was proved at the Johannesburg Estate Office recently at £3,358-18-2. Deceased bequeathed the whole of his estate to his married daughter.

Ceylon Art Gallery will be completed and ready for occupation by March 10th, says the "Times." His Excellency the Governor has been requested to declare it open, and the opening ceremony will most probably take place before March 20th. It is intended to hold an Exhibition of the work of representative artists in Ceylon immediately after the building has been opened. There are only a very few pictures available for hanging in the new Gallery, and the acquisition of pictures for this purpose will depend entirely upon the financial support received.

Two Anglo-Indian boys aged 12 and 13, were taken to the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, on the 14th inst, complaining of a severe abdominal pain as a result of swallowing pieces of glass. It is reported that they were inspired by the recent demonstrations in the city by Narsingh Swami, the Yogi of Madras who besides, swallowing pieces of glass and iron nails also claimed that he could absorb carbolic and other deadly poisons. The boys succeeded in eating the pieces of glass but immediately felt pain and were taken to hospital.

Nila Cram Cook, an American girl has followed the example of Madeline Slade, daughter of Admiral Slade, and become a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. She married a young Greek aristocrat who lives at Athens, and from whom she is now separated. They have a three-year old boy. Nila is at present living in Kashmir, with her little son, to whom she has bequeathed all her worldly possessions. She proposed to take an oath of chastity without which she cannot become a member of the Gandhi Ashram. She also proposed to bathe in the Ganges and adopt Hinduism as her religion.

Kala Nilayam, Jaffna

WEEKLY LECTURE.

The weekly lecture will be delivered today at 6 p.m by Mr. T Kumarampillai of Parameshwara College on "Thevaram and Panmura."

"Pre-History."

PUBLIC LECTURE AT ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Under the auspices of the Historical Association, Jaffna, Rev Dr T Isaac Tambiah D D will deliver a lecture on "Pre History" at St. John's College hall on Saturday the 20th instant. Rev. Fr. S Guanaprakasam will preside.

Gandhiji at the R. I. C.

BY CHRISTOPHER HAY, M. A.

The Round Table Conference has come and gone. A third Session has been fixed for it but the conditions in India, from all accounts, are such that it is more than I can say if it will come off. As you will have heard from over the cables Sir Samuel Hoare, despite what has occurred, is still anxious that the Congressmen whom he is harrying—should "fill" the chairs at the next meeting. That hope leaves yet a ray of hope in that it may be the indicator of returning good-will, if not exactly, good policy. The feeling here, except among the confirmed die hards, is that Mahatma Gandhi is essentially a man of Peace, that he was anxious to meet the Viceroy to win him over to Peace, desp'te the influences that had transformed him during the time the last Conference was in Session, and that he was quite capable, after once he had brought the Viceroy to realize what repression would eventually mean to both Britain and India, of bringing Congressmen to his own views. There are not people wanting here, in London, who believe entirely in the ability and *bonafides* of the Mahatma. There is a very general feeling that the Mahatma has not had his opportunity and that blame cannot attach to him for what has come about.

I have, however, anticipated and travelled farther than I intended. At the last Session, the Mahatma so dominated the Conference that people felt for a moment, that the Indian problem would be solved this time. But the trouble was that the Mahatma proved a rare politician. He was not only "astute," to use the word of Mr Lloyd George, but also proved more than a match to trained and tried men of long Cabinet rank, men like Mr Baldwin, Lord Reading and Mr Ramsey MacDonald. He was penetrating to a degree in his speeches and remarks; he saw through complicated questions of Statecraft; and he never subordinated his country's interests to his own personal whims and fancies. Withal he was humility itself and as for courtesy, he was the very pick of it from first to last. This was even more perceptible outside St. James' Palace than within its precincts. It would be futile to suggest that he was unyielding in certain matters. But for that rare strength of will, he would have been wholly undone as good old Wilson was at Versailles. You will remember that many honest and well meaning Americans and Canadians—who were friendly to India—suggested before the Conference assembled, that the Mahatma would be lost if he went to London in person as the representative of the Congress. The suggestion was that the superior diplomacy of the politician class in England would prove too much for a simple, honest man like himself and he would be induced to accept—willingly or unwillingly—compromises and limitations which would mean nothing less than the undoing of the cherished principles of a life time. I remember to have seen grave misgivings of this kind, given expression to in certain sections of the Indian Press as well but the prophets have been confounded for once, Mahatma Gandhi has proved that he is not only a politician but also what is more important an honest representative of a Nation struggling for freedom. Wilson, with whom he was compared, had two things against him: (1) he did not mind his people; and (2) he was far too simple-minded, far too idealistic and far too honest to establish his mastery over the European politicians. Mahatma Gandhi, however, from the very circumstances under which he came over to London, was sure of the fact that he had practically a whole nation behind him. Even those who, like the Moderates and Mohammedans, desired either some small advantages to themselves or desired to go slow in certain matters on the ground chiefly of political expediency, knew and felt convinced that the Mahatma was was right in his advocacy of India's claims and that he had both justice and truth on his side. That is the reason why they could not get the Mahatma to compromise over the conditions that he laid down as essential for rearing a free India. There are far seeing men here who perceive that he was in the main just, for the feeling is that judges of the kind he has made known are slow to filter down even among those who are both learned and responsible, not to say the rest of the common folk here, but that they will, in due course, cannot but be conceded. The fact that a third Session has been rendered necessary

Continued up

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Manager.

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will show you that the Mahatma has touched the foundation of the problem and British cannot but try and get to the rock bottom facts, if he really wishes to continue her friendly relations with India for many a long year to come. The Mahatma, like the rest of the groups at the Conference, had his clientele to answer for, and so as he was concerned, he did what a true representative would and should. To insist on fundamentals is the right thing; to yield on essentials is to show a spirit of compromise in the domain where such spirit ought to be displayed. Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Lancashire and some of the speeches he made there—one of them of the greatest value—brought out this aspect of his public work here which cannot but be remembered to his great credit. He would have succeeded if some of his countrymen, who count for something, had supported him quite irrespective of their own personal predilections. When you know that a man is in earnest, that he is bent on an honest deal and that he is quite capable of making good his word—you have in fact before you one with whom you ought to close. England, to be sure, has lost once again a great chance. She has once again been too late. And it seems a thousand pities that her politicians and statesmen could not grasp the hand of firm friendship on the only grounds on which it could subsist or last for any time, and let slip the opportunity, which, in the language of Bacon, may indeed, prove a lost one. The Minorities Problem loomed large. That was a man-made problem; a piteous, absurd cry which set very disinterested parties kept going the whole time the Conference lasted. To call for safeguards as an end in itself was to put a premium on unbelief—if not cowardice. Safeguards are essential only as a condition for realizing the ideal of a peaceful India. The pity was that they were more frequently made to usurp the place of the ideal itself. That will show you how the Minorities' Question really wrecked—or rather was it made to wreck—the vision of an united India.

There is, however, a silver lining to the cloud. Your country cannot be long in doubt about its future. Things have moved too fast—far too fast—within the past month for any one to resist the conclusion that the times require a complete change in outlook, in policy and in Statecraft. Great and radical changes must come about and rank repression cannot answer the purpose. The double plan of repression and reform will soon be found to be both costly and unworkable. Not only that; it will soon be perceived that even bitter foes have to parley, to talk over and to sign a peace. The greatness of Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin consisted in this that they both—being men of spiritual worth—realized this great factor in human life—that even erstwhile enemies should come together and settle matters if they are to live in peace. There has been a temporary breach in this understanding but the breach will have to be filled in without further loss of time, if the economic interests of both are not to be damaged beyond calculation. There is a well-known saying which I am reminded of when I see the papers here announce various items relating to what has been happening for some time now in India. And that is this:—"Politicians think that by stopping up the chimney they can stop its smoking. They try the experiment; they drive the smoke back, and there is more smoke than ever." That is what has been occurring there in your country for some time now, but I am afraid it cannot last much longer. Even strong Government require some sort of public opinion to support them. The fostering of such public opinion may become all but impossible if strong Government is persisted in. Popular opinions, on subjects not palatable to some, are often true, as Mill declared long ago. It behoves even politicians to perceive the truth underlying that observation. Political calm is a *sine qua non* for Peace and without Peace, Prosperity is all but impossible. The indications are that Britain, despite allegations to the contrary, is feeling that strong rule cannot be an end in itself. That end cannot but be peace and peace involves political equality first and last for India.

(Mysore Economic Journal)

In India.

Writing to the "Sunday Times" Earl Winterton, M.P. says:—

In November last I wrote an article in the "Sunday Times" about the attitude of those members of the Conservative Party (a majority, as I claimed) who could rightly be termed "moderates" in their views on Indian affairs. I said that we could not accept as axiomatic the assertions, maintained with persistent courage and brilliancy by Mr. Churchill and his group, though we might support their case in specific instances. I hinted that the official view, as expressed by Mr. Baldwin, seemed, in certain respects, to lean too much to the left—the left of amiable sentimentalism.

I also expressed the concern which we felt at the possibility of a binding declaration by the Government at the close of the Indian Round Table Conference. In the event, the statement made by the Prime Minister, and subsequently accepted by Parliament, proved to be merely a formal reiteration of a previously expressed determination to do certain things. There was nothing in it to which objection could logically be taken by any who accepted the declaration of 1917 or Act of 1919.

Since then things have moved rapidly, and in a direction which we "moderates" can approve in common with the "Sunday Times," "Daily Telegraph," and other journals which share our views.

Government's Prompt Action.

In the first place, His Majesty's Government and the Government of India have made prompt and business-like arrangements for continuing the task of trying to build an adequate federal structure. Though on some of the major issues—as, for example, that of the minorities—there is still an "impasse," every possible effort is being made to escape from it. The constitution of, and the instructions given to, the committees which have been set up have made a far more favourable impression than that produced by the reference to them in the Prime Minister's speech.

Frankly, at the time, I thought that they were only a "face-saving" arrangement to conceal the small tangible results of the Conference. Now I have changed my opinion. Lord Willingdon and Sir Samuel Hoare have shown the same energy and decision in this regard as they have in other matters since they took office. The list of influential and responsible Indians who have consented to join the committees is the best possible evidence of the desirability of the view that all conference and discussion between India and Great Britain must necessarily be subject to the willingness of Congress to participate.

Congress Paralyzed

This brings me to my second point. The new regime at Simla and in White Hall has struck at the illegal activities of the Congress with a thoroughness and comprehensiveness which has not been seen in India for many years past. The dreadful consequences which British sentimentalists always fear will follow the arrest of Mr. Gandhi are, as usual, absent. Though it is too early to form a final judgment, it would seem that the power of Congress to do widespread mischief is gone for the moment, but that does not mean final paralysis.

There is a periodicity about Congress outbreaks. Extremist Indians are incapable of sustained effort or of prolonged resistance to Government when the latter means business. Added to this, in the case of Congress, is the furious communal feeling that this predominantly Hindu body always arouses, after a few months of All-India agitation, among the Moslems. All these circumstances combine to end temporarily Congress campaigns.

Subterranean Action

The "bomb and revolver" campaign of the Bengal terrorists goes on subterraneously all the time, independent of Congress, with which it has only very indirect relationship. When the police have full powers, under the ordinances and by administrative orders, they can deal pretty effectively with it, although they cannot prevent an occasional assassination. The same would be true, though in a greater degree, of the police in a completely free and independent India. It must be remembered that Great Britain, apart from Ireland, is almost the only country where assassination is not one of the weapons in reserve of political extremists.

Incidentally, in that connection, it may be pointed out that the kind of subversive mass action in which Congress indulges is not confined to India. In more than one European country enjoying full self-government, very similar movements, belonging to the right and left, exist. Moreover, the Governments in such countries, (Germany and Austria, for example) have had to take action very similar to that taken by the Government of India. In fact, though it may be true, as the sentimentalists tell us, that the firm hand settles nothing, it is equally true that, without it, everything is unsettled to the point of chaos.

Sir Samuel Hoare

I have already referred to Lord Willingdon and Sir Samuel Hoare. Of the latter it may be said that he has greatly enhanced his reputation in office. He has had his opportunity and used it. He has abundant support for his twin policy of progress and firmness in this country. But he will get more support in India than is generally realized here, not only among the masses, but

Continued. up

Disease and Intelligence.

TALLEST CHILDREN THE MOST INTELLIGENT.

Children of a higher intelligence tend to be slightly taller than the rest is the contention of Dr. Shephard Dawson in his report "Intelligence and Disease," which has just been issued by the Medical Research Council.

The report presents the results of an enquiry conducted at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children and the Knoch Hospital, Glasgow, into the effect of disease on the intelligence of children and the relationship between intelligence and physical development. A thousand children have been examined during the enquiry. "drawn almost entirely," it is said, "from the very poorest and most miserable strata of society."

Dr. Dawson says there was clear evidence among the patients of a correlation between height and intelligence, which was greater for the boys than for the girls. "It has, of course, long been known that members of the upper social class as the one under investigation. Are we to infer that superior intelligence is inherited with superior stature by certain stocks, or that superior stature in some way promotes the growth of superior intelligence, or that the more intelligent parents make better provision for the bodily growth of their children, and that the cumulative effect of this is an increase in stature?"

"It is conceivable that the inability to provide adequate food, clothing and exercise, which so often goes with stupidity, may stunt the growth of the children of dull parents."

Dr. Dawson says the ages at which the patients began to walk and talk were obtained from the parents at the time of admission to hospital, and individually no very great reliance can be placed on them.

It was found that the children of higher intelligence had, on the whole, begun to walk and talk at an earlier age than the others.

(Hindu Educational Supplement)

Reparations Conference.

TO BE ADJOURNED TILL JUNE.

Ragby, Feb. 13.

The following was issued by the Foreign Office to-day: "As a consequence of the adjournment of the Conference of Lausanne which had been planned for last January the Governments of the United Kingdom and France have been engaged in discussion of the conditions in which the Conference might meet. As a result of exchange of views a basis of agreement was reached between the two Governments. Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was requested to communicate with the Governments principally interested. It is now possible to make the following announcement.

The Government of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom after having taken note of the Basis experts' report, are agreed to recommend to other Governments concerned the adjournment of the Lausanne Conference to the month of June. The object of the Conference will be to agree on a lasting settlement of the question raised in the report of the Basis experts and on the measures necessary to solve the other economic and financial difficulties which are responsible for, or may prolong the present world crisis. This decision has been reached by the above Governments in the hope that it will ease the international situation.

Sir John Simon is leaving Geneva to-day for London and will spend the night at Paris. It is possible that he may there see M. Laval and other French Ministers.

(Hindu)

Continued

amongst many in political life. If it were not that it would be the grossest breach of confidence, I could give the names of a number of prominent Indians whose attitude is, and always has been, as follows:

On the one hand, they are deeply wounded and affronted by the implication, as they see it, in the speeches and writings of men "on the Right" in this country that the process of the devolution of functions of governance from Great Britain to India, which has been going on for two generations, has failed and should cease.

On the other, they are horrified at what they regard as the tolerance shown in the immediate past to law-breakers and their principal leader Mr. Gandhi.

To all such the joint role of Lord Willingdon and Sir Samuel Hoare (for that in essence is the relationship of Viceroy and Secretary of State) will make a powerful appeal.

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