

The Hindu Organ.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS
HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.
ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

VOL. XLIII—NO 91.

(PHONE 56.)

JAFFNA, THURSDAY,

JUNE 2, 1932,

(Registered as a Newspaper.)

PRICE 5 CTS.

Agriculture and Revolution.



(By T. C. RAJARATNAM, PROCTOR.)

"The capitalistic system is collapsing. The signs can be read on every hand. Our economic system has failed, too, due to an extraordinary thing that while mankind has increased production to an enormous extent, one half of the world is threatened with famine". —H. G. WELLS.

THE world demands food and clothing. It is the one insistent cry through the ages. The demand never slackens and it is a curious commentary on human society that this demand has never been adequately met. The poor are always with us, underfed and under-clothed. It is not as if food and clothing are hard to produce.

And Why?

Today with millions living on the verge of starvation in all parts of the world, wheat is being burnt for fuel in America, and coffee is being converted to lighting gas in Brazil and thousands of acres of arable land are being laid to grass in England. In California they dump their oranges into the sea to keep up the prices of oranges while in New York babies die of rickets for want of fruit. It's a mad queer world in which the only humour is supplied by observing the irrational behaviour of the only rational animal in the universe.

The Agriculturist.

The traditional view of agriculture is the old Hebraic view "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return into the ground". And modern civilisation, which is a city civilisation, accepts this view. It considers it right and proper that the farmer lives a hard and laborious life. It takes his poverty, his lack of education, his want of social relaxation for granted. In modern literature he is idealised or treated with contempt. He is idealised as unreasonably as he is condemned.

The Awakening.

Today there is a gradual awakening to the realities of agriculture. The success of the Danish Co-operative movement, the striking experiment in agriculture now being conducted in Russia, and a similar experiment in Palestine have attracted the attention of students in every part of the world.

The main problems of agriculture are production and distribution. Both require the deepest study. Production is a scientific problem and should be treated as such without the intrusion of sickly sentimentality. Machinery must be increasingly utilised, and units of cultivation made increasingly larger.

New Methods.

Those who bemoan the gradual intrusion of machinery into agriculture are usually cranks and obscurantists whose antiquarianism exceeds their humanity. It is only by the use of the machine that it is possible to create and control that leisure which is essential in every walk of life. Distribution should be by means of Co-operative marketing agencies without the intervention of that large class of parasitic middlemen who batten on agriculture. Government assistance is necessary, but above all, the care-

A PLEA for REALITY.

ful collection and analysis of data before any step is taken.

Protection.

As a measure of national self-defence, steps should be taken to prevent dumping with the idea of excluding from the market all foodstuffs which can be grown from within the country. **Preserve the Villages, Improve Amenities.**

The village of the future must be differently planned. Every village a miniature city in the possession of the amenities of city life—adequate lighting, sanitation, roads, and above all educational facilities—a good school, library and a theatre. There will be those who will protest against the disturbance of the old world charm, and quaintness of the villages, who will fight fiercely for the mudwalls and flea-ridden dogs, the meandering tracks and disorder of a village and perhaps they will be in the majority, these charming people whose view of life is confined to externals, but on the other hand there will be the radical minority who agree with Mr. Shaw that the greatest thing revolution is doing is the destroying of the Kennels of the Monks (peasants) and their replacement by sanitary, hygienic, artistic buildings.

Reconcile the Cultivator to his Land

Year by year the Peninsula loses her sons who abandon the old homesteads and seek work in the towns. This steady migration goes on with now and then a temporary lull. Why do they choose the slavery of the desk and a paltry pay to staying on in the farm. It may be suggested that the poor return from the land together with the lack of leisure and social relaxation make life altogether unattractive. Something must be done to prevent this rush to the towns; this transformation of decent independent peasants into landless wage slaves. The time is ripe for a revolution in the conditions of agriculture. In the regrettable state of human affairs, a country that is governed as a Colony by a policy of imperialism cannot have self-government for the mere asking.

The Plea

Mine, therefore, is a plea for reality. No man who has studied the political evolution of subject countries can fail to understand the reality of the economic conflict between the rulers and the ruled. In Ceylon we have come to a stage when we ought to comprehend the divergence of interests. The issue which is so apparent to the educated few is not so apparent to the masses of this country, and if we desire to make our political life real, it is our duty to carry this idea into the villages.

Our Strength

The strength of our leadership should be based on the strength and whole-heartedness of the support of the peasantry.

ORIGINS OF THE INDO-CEYLONESE RACES.

Mr. V. K. Singham delivered an interesting lecture on "Origins of the Indo-Ceylonese Races" at the Kuala Lumpur, Vivekananda Society Hall.

IN the course of his lecture Mr. Singham reviewed the various theories put forth by modern anthropologists and ethnologists as to the origins of the races of mankind and illustrating his statements with maps, proved that there was actually no conflict between these theories but that each of them only took account of a portion of the true history as could be ascertained from the facts gathered in by geologists, biologists, astronomers, geographers, archaeologists and historians, aided by philology, sociology, mythology, folklore, architecture and similar subsidiary branches of modern sciences; while in reality all these facts should be grouped together as a whole and the greater principle, which would include and reconcile all of them with the known variations on the surface of the earth, geologically, after each sidereal cataclysmic eruptions, submergence of continents and oceans and appearance of others, the economic conditions that would naturally arise out of them and the obvious migrations of tribes and clans who had since become great nations, should be deduced. He contended that, because none of these writers had either such complete knowledge of all the above factors that go to make up man's history or a simultaneous perspective of them while inditing the story, their records are incomplete and appear conflicting with one another.

He took up the Indo-Ceylonese races as example and citing authorities from the Hindu records according to his interpretations of their occult meanings in the terms of modern Western culture, he showed how about a hundred thousand years ago there was not the present configuration of land and ocean surfaces but at least one Southern Continent, which extended from Madagascar, including Central and South India, Ceylon, the Indian Ocean, Malaysia, Indonesia, Melanesia, Polynesia, Oceania Australasia, as far as Easter Island near the coast of South America; one Central Continent known as the Atlantis which covered Central America including Peru, the Atlantic Ocean and probably extending to the West coasts of Europe; and an Arctic or Hyperborean Continent in the North, while the rest was water. He submitted that man originated at a very remote age somewhere in this Southern Continent, where the supposed missing link between the human and apes had been found. About hundred millenniums ago it was inhabited by a highly civilised copper coloured race. Owing to certain religious differences, certain tribes separated from the main body, and crossed over into Atlantis. In chapter VI of the Rik Veda there seems to be a record of this separation, when the kings set themselves up as it happened later in Egypt, as Gods and some of the tribes who had developed higher spiritual powers refused to recognise this and sticking to their worship of Nature-spirits leading to a Universal Principle, separated and migrated into another land, which was, at the time, Atlantis. In all probability here also they were oppressed by their more powerful rivals and they or portions of them migrated into the Southern Continent.

Thus continued the evolution of a Northern and a Southern Nation, the Northerner gradually losing his copper-reddish colour in the icy regions and becoming pale white while the Southerners remained reddish-brown and in some portions on the Tropics as black, until fresh sidereal eruptions and cataclysms submerged large portions of the land surfaces and both gradually drew once more contiguous, when political clash also took place and the Southern Empire and the later empires that arose out of it gradually disappeared and their inhabitants dispersed into the various land surfaces that had since appeared.

The Nordic races gradually descended to the regions bordering the Asipian, Aral and North-Central Asian Table lands and

became the founders of the current Aryan races in Indo-Persia-Europe. The Lemurio-Atlantian hopped on to the high lands of the Caucasus and later descended on to the plains of the watershed of the Euphrates and Tigris, where in Summer Mood Akkad-Chaldea-Elam they developed more empires and cultures and the fresh land surfaces East and West of them, becoming economically habitable they migrated thence into Egypt, Mongolia, Manchuria, and the Northern slopes of the Himalayas as the Mongol, Naga and Khymer races and into South Persia and Arabia, North West of India, and South India as the Dravidians.

Thus after wandering round the globe for various cycles the original races who had inhabited in those ages practically the same spot on the old Southern Continent have once more come back and have evolved a fresh civilisation and culture known as the Dravidian and had, instead of the former politico-religious clash which separated them, become thoroughly amalgamated with Aryan that today throughout Indo-Ceylon the predominant type anthropometrically is Aryan, while the culture had become Aryan even as far back as the fifth century before Christ or perhaps earlier.

When the Sumero-Akkadians arrived in South India with a higher culture developed after they had escaped out of the submerging Atlantis they found the abject remnants of their once ancestors in the so-called primitive tribes of Kuravar, Todar, Irrular, Yakkas, Veddahs, Sakais and Bushmen. After their settlement here came down also many tribes of the Mon-Khymer, Naga, clans, the Tibeto-Burmans and who had populated since the Indo-Sinense peninsula. These mixed with both the Aryans and the Dravidians freely before caste became crystallised and even today their original settlements may be found on the Naga Hills in Assam, while in the North of Ceylon, with Jaffna as the centre they reared a very prosperous kingdom for about 2,000 years. The Malaya and the Polynesians are obviously descended from a mixture of these Mon-Kyhmers, the aboriginals and immigrants from India and China. The Maoris, Hawaiians and other polynesian races who have distinct memories of ancient civilisation are obviously the remnants from those who were on their way to the Atlantic Continent and who also reared the ancient Mexican and Peruvian and Mayan cultures, as well as the founders of the Red Indians.

From the above, it will be found that the origins of the current human races, viz. the Nordic, Caucasian, Mongolian and Negrito or the Aryan-Dravidian (Nordic-Caucasian), Mongolian and Negrito have been reconciled, their appearance and migrations into various countries in their chronological order have been set forth and by extending the period of historic time further back than the proverbial biblical chronology on which alone most of the theories regarding human progress were based till the Evolutionists and the Geologists of the middle of last century upset all that, it has been possible to obtain a more rational, and historically most probable and clear perspective of the entire subject. Such a view should naturally tend to a better understanding of each other amongst races and induce a harmonious fellowship arising out of the memories of a common brotherhood. In the particular instance of the South Indian and Ceylonese races, the four theories, (a) That the Dravidian culture was an indigenous continuation of the Lumurian, (b) that it was brought down from Sumero-Akkad-Elam, (c) that it was of Tibet-Burman origins, (d) that it came down from the Caucasus, all these theories have been given their proper chronological order accounted for and reconciled with the actual facts of history, without rejection of any of them or as many writers ignorant of the subject, but only repeating parrot-like from others' researches what they themselves don't understand, have attempted recently to do in Ceylon and South India featuring any conflicting parochial aspect. It must be understood that linguistic affinity and ethnic affinity are two different factors and should not be confused with one another; and that a continuous progressive evolution is the Law and not parochial fossilization.



The Hindu Organ.

YALPANAM, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1932.

LURE OF GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

HIGH SALARIES, HOLIDAY CONVENIENCES, leave privileges, over-staff for the sake of providing facilities of leave, easy conditions of work, innumerable minor appointments to confer dignity and power on superior officials, provision of liberal pensions on retirement and pensions to widows and orphans of officers are attractions of Government service. The lure is too tempting. Who will resist it merely for the sake of being independent? Parents desire that their children should enter the Public Service. All resources and energies are directed to this end and competition is keen. Children are taught to lisp and prattle in an alien tongue, this being regarded as conferring an advantage at the competition to attain the goal of ambition. Our education is one-sided and produces an "unnaturalness" in the student. A few succeed and gain admission; while numbers of them are rejected. The failures swell the ranks of the unemployed. Their fitness to take up other careers is often doubted, because of the character of their education and the nature of their training. The money spent on their education should be deemed a loss to the community. It might have been available to finance industries or to invest in trade.

The interests of the Island call for reduction in the prospects and comforts of the service. This will be the means of saving large sums of money which should be available for expenditure on remunerative public works. Talents which are now wasted in the vain preparation for examinations to enter Public Service would be turned to works of social and economic reconstruction. The gain to the country would be substantial.

A Public Service of such undue proportions, both in appropriations and size as ours and democracy are two antagonistic institutions. Seldom has bureaucracy lived side by side in amity or co-operated with democratic bodies. The system of Government, even under the Donoughmore Scheme, will have no chance of healthy development till our Public Service is reorganised on the old Biblical principle that "the servant is not above his master."

The success of Government initiated under the Donoughmore Scheme depends on the presence in the country of a fairly large body of men and women of stable character, independent means and education, alert and keen on national progress to form the "Opposition." If this condition be wanting, the Government (i. e. the party-in-power) should grow too powerful and incline to tyranny. So long as the lure of the Public Service remains so tempting, so long should the prospect of success of the present scheme of Government continue unpromising.

The lure of pension has a firm hold on officers who had put in some years of service. An officer who would fain

serve his people from outside is prevented from doing so for fear of loss of pension. The quality of his service as a public servant often depreciates when "divine discontent" grips his soul; still he continues to remain in the charmed circle. (R. S. C.)

AGRICULTURE AND REVOLUTION.

We publish elsewhere a striking plea from the vigorous pen of Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam, Proctor, in favour of reconstructing our national ideals in the light of the realities which we cannot ignore. The restoration of agriculture on the pedestal it occupied in ancient Tamil civilisation is incumbent on us, if we would avoid the pitfalls into which other nations have found themselves. We trust that Mr. Rajaratnam will pursue his course undeterred by considerations which unnerve the mere dabbler, and his efforts are bound to receive support from an increasing number of publicists and workers who are already sick of modern economic conditions. It is fitting that a gentleman in the position of Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam who enjoys the confidence of the youths of the country in a large measure should indicate the line of work which opens vistas of prosperity to the country. We feel sure that the youths of the country will respond to his call and loyally support him in any concrete proposal he may put forward to give practical shape to his views. Mr. Rajaratnam is not alone in his cry to develop the agricultural resources of the country and assure the humble worker on the land a fair share of the joy of living. Indeed, there can be no other purpose in any agitation for political freedom if it cannot secure economic freedom to the people.

Anglicisation of Tamil Names.

JAFFNA OR "YALPANAM."

Mr. S. Shivapathasundaram, B.A. Principal Victoria College, writes:

It is true that Europeans and even Tamils of some districts do not pronounce Tamil letters correctly. It is the fault of their teachers.

It cannot be said that there is any physiological defect in them. A Wesleyan Missionary who was at one time stationed at Jaffna found it impossible to pronounce the word Vannarponnai and decided to call it "one-half penny." If he had had the authority to change the name of the village we would now be calling it "one-half penny." But I believe that even if he had had the authority to impose his name on Vannarponnai there is no reason why we, the people of this place, should follow him.

Such a sweet name as Yalpanam has been called Jaffna, because our rulers found it difficult to pronounce its true name. We have also been unwittingly pronouncing Yalpanam as Jaffna. This is doubly wrong: first because we are not unable to pronounce the name, and secondly because proper names cannot be translated and should be the same in all languages. A relative of mine used to address letters to Pt. Pedro as "Paruttiturai" and the letters reached me safe.

I therefore wish to suggest that we call Jaffna "Yalpanam" and Point Pedro "Paruttiturai." So far as Yalpanam is concerned you and the U. D. C. may consider the suggestion.

Answer To Correspondents.

MIRROR: It is difficult for even supermen to fix the fashion for women.

MR. WIMALASURENDRA: Has appeared elsewhere already.

BY THE WAY.

There is every likelihood of the boycotters making friends with the "experimenters" in the near future. The anti-boycotters will then find their job gone. One hopes that the ardent spirits among them will be resourceful enough to launch a "Buy British" campaign. It is not difficult to find plausible arguments to support the new cult. There is not enough money, it may be urged, in the Treasury to find salaries and pensions for would-be entrants into Government service; the more goods we buy from out of Ceylon the more money will flow into the coffers of the state by way of import duties, or, better still, is the argument that to refuse to buy British goods at the present moment is an act of ingratitude towards our masters who have given us tarred roads, bridges, railways and post-offices. The "Buy Ceylon" campaign needs a little booming up and the anti-boycotters alone do seem to possess the art to disillusion the masses and awaken their dormant sense of self-respect. It certainly derogates from the sense of self-respect of a nation to have to depend on the foreign exporter for food, clothing, light, books, amusements, drugs—for the primary necessities as well as luxuries of life.

The helpless dependence of this country on the foreign producer will be apparent if each of us have patience enough to examine the articles we consume each day and trace the country of its production as well as the amount of money we have to pay for each such article. There is hardly anything which could be honestly claimed to be the produce of our own country. If by means of political freedom we seek to assure better living to the agriculturists and wealth-reducing classes in the country, it is important that the consciousness of the people should be aroused with regard to this matter. There is danger of our losing sight of this objective in the moves and counter-moves which the campaign for freedom involves. Let it be understood that freedom is sought not for the purpose of securing a few high offices for the educated few. We see this the goal it could be achieved by tactful negotiations with those who have all the power concentrated in their hands. This offer to participate in the exploitation of the masses has always been open to our leaders. Alas! How shamelessly they have succumbed to the temptation and betrayed the interests of the people. The history of the State Council is the story of betrayals on the part of the peoples' trusted leaders.

If for no other reason, than to keep steadily before the eyes of those who are clamouring for freedom the goal of economic independence, it is absolutely essential that the agitation for freedom should receive a new orientation. The political agitation should carry along with it the economic sanction. The agitation will then propagate itself and its progress will be fruitful of blessings material and moral to the people than mere bargaining, consultations and other "constitutional" methods.

Economic Swaraj must proceed hand in hand with political Swaraj. We must have no illusion on the question. Words, mere words, do not and cannot frighten anyone. Earnestness and action are necessary. Let us not be in a hurry to rush to print to report progress. Where there is a move to report progress, there is often not much progress to report. Silent and effective work alone is needed.

Let us die to live. Sacrifice is necessary for progress. It is the only condition of growth. We cannot hug to our bosom the weaknesses of the past and pull a cloak over them. Shaking of the weakness of the past, let us assert our manliness and the springs of courage and self-reliance will gush forth in abundance.

The "Buy Ceylon" movement has resolved to concentrate on such a trifling and insignificant article as jaggery. It is necessary to popularise the use of jaggery in place of refined sugar. We import annually 16½ million rupees worth of refined sugar from countries which do not buy even a ha'penny worth of our produce. This drain must cease. It will cease if the nation makes up its mind to do so. A firm resolve to eschew refined sugar and use local jaggery will discover new strength in us and result in resuscitating a long neglected industry, find work for hundreds of thousands of our countrymen and retain in the country money enough to finance many another useful and profitable industry. We have never before realised the tremendous energy which lies locked up in the nation deep in its slumbering soul. Let us release it for a moment just to enable us to take measure of the true character and capacity of the nations' will which had hitherto lain low resigned to its fate.

Students can carry the message of economic freedom to their homes and their villages and insist on local jaggery being used, bought or sold. Educated but unemployed

RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

—O—

Differentiation in Rates.

(BY AGRICOLA.)

TO serve one's own country in positions of responsibility and power in all climes and civilisations been reckoned an honour and privilege. Apart from sentimental reasons, the service brings substantial benefits to the servant, not calculable in terms of money. He shares the fruits of his own work by rights of citizenship in the proportion of his stake in the country. His family rise in the esteem of the people and in social regard. His progeny treasure his memory. These considerations do not apply to the case of the outsider who comes to Ceylon as wage-earner. The British officer stays here to earn what he could and goes back to spend the evening of his life in his own country. Money reward is the primary consideration of his labours.

It must also be borne in mind that our Constitution as well as the administrative machinery were designed by the Britishers after the model of those of his own country. To run them, the first condition is that we should master a foreign language. The destiny of the Ceylonese officers has been reserved to be held in the hands of the British officials.

The Ceylonese officer has little scope for the exercise of his free and unfettered judgement. The examples of the late District Judge Casie Chetty, and the late Sir P. Arunachalam are not lost on the memory of the present generation. Dr. Paul Peries could not attain the position to which he was entitled by seniority and ability.

Mr. Sundaralingam resigned his job on the Civil Service the moment he realised that he could not usefully serve his country.

The education of the Ceylonese Civil Servant is on the English model. To the distinctive culture of his own country, language and people, he is often a stranger. Under the existing conditions, there is no question of evolving a government suited to the traditions, social outlook and genius of the people. The Ceylonese Civil Servants can, therefore, at their best, rise only to the level of servile imitators of their British confederates.

That a genuine article is worth more than the imitation will not be denied. Why then, in the name of commonsense I ask, should the Ceylonese Civil Servant be paid at the same rate as that paid to the Britisher? Equal efficiency cannot be urged on behalf of the former. It is impossible.

It cannot be urged, either, that the Ceylonese public servant lays down so much of ease and comfort as the British officers does in order to earn the salary.

Efficiency should be judged from the point of view of the man in the street or the man at the plough. These are unable to think of any one point that could be said in preference for the local official. The state of things is to be regretted. The system is responsible, not the man.

Till a University of our own produce the type of men that the country wants to man the higher services of Government, no special advantage can accrue to the country by the employment of Ceylonese on the higher branches of the service. The payment of salaries to the local officers at rates prepared in the halcyon days of our prosperity for the benefit of the Britishers is therefore unreasonable.

A differentiation in the rates cannot by any means carry a stigma to the Ceylonese; on the other hand the higher salary should be indicative of a higher mentality and make the recipient as 'foreigner' *usqueque*. The Ceylonese officer drawing a less salary but holding equal status with the Britisher will become entitled to the esteem and gratitude of the tax-payer.

There is also an element of social injury in paying extra high salaries above the common level.

Youths might utilise their enforced idleness to popularise the use of jaggery. Let the people of this Peninsula bear in mind the fact that an importer of refined sugar in Jaffna has paid Rs. 50,000 to Government for duty alone! This huge quantity of sugar is for our consumption. Let us bear in mind the fact that every pinch of sugar we use involves a drain, however trifling, on our national wealth and every ounce of jaggery quickens our instinct of patriotism, chastens and draws us closer to our people. This is really a sacred duty on the part of every son of the soil. There is no religion higher than service which involves sacrifice, be it ever so small.

M. S. E.

Value of Cotton Imports into Ceylon.

—:O:—
£1,104,379 IN 1931.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Secretary of State for the Colonies gave the following figures regarding the value of tea exported from Ceylon during 1931 and the value of cotton imports in Ceylon during the year:

The value of tea exported from Ceylon during 1931 was £10,486,993, of which £6,825,619 went to Great Britain.

The value of cotton imports into Ceylon during the period was £1,104,379, of which £439,831 came from Great Britain.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

SNEERS AND SNARLS IN STATE COUNCIL.

Sir,
I have been a constant and close reader of newspapers which contain speeches of our Councillors in the State Council ever since it was constituted last year. It is a hobby with me. I do not think I have omitted any speech reported in the press. My impression is that certain speakers do seem to take an uncanny delight in jape and jeer at other communities and often without any provocation. The leader of a certain party in the State Council is reported to have made, while presiding at an election meeting, a vile comparison between a member in Council and another who has recently got in by a thumping majority.

Was it, I ask you, in good taste to have referred to the treachery of the last Kandian king etc. when the Chief Secretary asked for a monthly pittance to keep together body and soul of a descendant of the said king?

Yours etc.,
WITHER? WHY?

[Our correspondent must know that all State Councillors enjoy a certain degree of freedom of speech. Some Councillors, of course, do not realise that the privilege is accorded in the interest of the public and abuse it, regarding it as mere licence. It is regrettable; but, let us regard this manifestation as only a passing phase in the evolution of the individual who seems to regard that patriotism consists in flinging mud all around. Why give undue importance to election speeches? We were ourselves pained to hear of a disgusting remark attributed to Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe. We refused to believe it, as we thought Mr. G. would not go down to the side drain to enrich his vocabulary. No useful purpose is served by referring to a statement made in the heat of an election contest. We feel bound to say that those who imagine they are making history for any community in the Island by indulging in provocative sneers and sniffls are mistaken in their belief and are only engaged in writing that part of their history which deals with their decline and fall.

With regard to the motion for an allowance and the vehement interjections it invoked, our solace is to know that Parakkrama Babu the Great would have acted differently. "Old times are changed and old manners gone." Ed. H. O.]

Another Newspaper Company.

MR. S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE'S VENTURE.

It is understood that Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike and a few others have registered a Newspaper Company by name National Newspaper Co. Ltd. The Company will first publish a Sinhalese Newspaper to be followed later by two others one in English and the other in Tamil.

Stabbing Affray.

INJURED LYING IN HOSPITAL.

Sellan and Vally are lying in hospital as the result of a stabbing affray at Vannarponnai last week. It is said that they fell out in dividing the spoils of a recent venture of theirs.

Mr. K. Kathiresampillai of Koddady against whom a warrant has been issued in this case surrendered to Court on Monday morning and was released on bail.

ABOLISH THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT A WHITE ELEPHANT.

PROPOSALS FOR RETRENCHMENT.

The Retrenchment Commission sat at the Jaffna Kacheheri on the 30th and 31st ultimo and recorded evidence. Thirteen witnesses gave evidence, of whom 7 were Government Officers. The unofficials who gave evidence were most of them of the opinion that the Excise Department should be abolished or a drastic reduction should be made in its staff. Similar were their views on the Department of Agriculture which a witness described as a "White Elephant".

The unofficials were all unanimous that an all round cut should be made in salaries which should be on a rupee basis.

As regards the salaries of teachers Mr. Nevins Selvadurai B. A. was of opinion that the new scale was a reasonable one. In the case of vernacular teachers the scale was suddenly raised and it could be reduced. He would put the maximum at Rs. 80 or 85. The vernacular teachers were being exploited by managers who took away a good portion of their salary.

The difficulties of Ceylonese English teachers were great, on account of Indian graduates, most of whom were prepared to work on a less salary. There had been cases in court in regard to this practice of getting receipts for higher amounts than were actually paid.

Village Committees in the North.

If the Village Committees functioned well and had more power, Mr. Selvadurai thought, the post of Chief Headmen could be abolished. Mr. Selvadurai doubted if the Village Committees in the North functioned well.

The Chairman: Down South we hear that they function well.

Mr. Tambimuttu: In England County Councils too are helpless; it all depends on their financial position.

As regards the Education Department, Mr. Selvadurai said that there were the Director of Education, the Assistant Director, the Additional Director and the Deputy Director besides two Supervisors of Tamil and Singhalese Studies. The Supervisors could be suppressed and a general reduction made in the Department.

The Excise Department according to Mr. Selvadurai, could be abolished, and the headmen made to do the work.

A White Elephant.

Mr. N. Kanapathippillai, President North Ceylon Village Committees Conference also suggested the abolition of the Excise Department or retrenching it to the extent of a Head Office with officers to help the technical side, and the rest of the duties to be attended to with the assistance of local bodies. He was against total prohibition and wanted tree-tax, the rate being Rs. 5 per tree.

The Agricultural Department was a useful one, but as it was, it was of no use to the people. It was a white elephant. It should not be altogether scrapped. It could be retrenched and improved so as to be of some use to the people.

The Government Agencies, said Mr. Kanapathippillai, should be reduced to five.

The prisoners should be made to do food-production work to supply sleepers for the railway and such other useful occupations.

If the Village Committees were given more power, the Police Courts would have less work, opined Mr. Kanapathippillai.

Teachers' Pension.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Chairman U. D. C. in the course of his evidence said that efficient men from Clerical Service ought to be promoted to fifth Class Civil Service and they might be placed in Kacheheries wherever required. There was no need for Civil Servants to occupy those places.

All admission to the Clerical Service, said Mr. Nalliah, must be by one examination. He would suggest the abolishing of the subordinate service.

As regards the Minor Headmen, Mr. Nalliah suggested the amalgamation of the posts of Udyar and Vidhan into one post.

The Mallakam Court, he said, could be abolished and that Kayts Court could also be abolished, if they had an efficient Village Committee Chairman with more powers.

Mr. Nalliah was not in favour of pension to teachers.

Most of the Magistracies and District Judgeships should be filled from the Bar.

A lot of money was being thrown on the Agricultural Department. He favoured drastic retrenchment in the Department and suggested that an agricultural training should be made an essential qualification for headmen.

THE POPULARISING OF PALM JAGGERY.

—:O:—
ORGANISED EFFORT NEEDED.

(By K. Chinnappah, Tellipalai.)

It is universally admitted that the present economic condition of this country is far from satisfactory and that something practicable should be done at once by the people of this country, if they are to improve the present state of affairs in this respect. No activity in the realm of politics can be productive of any beneficial results, unless there is economic soundness in the country. The inauguration of the Buy Ceylon League is very opportune at the present moment, as several local industries, which were once flourishing in this country but which have for some time in the past been very badly neglected are likely to be encouraged now, on account of the ever growing world wide depression which is staring us in the face. It is a matter of common knowledge that owing to lack of proper organisation and enthusiastic enterprise on the part of our people, over 22 million rupees are annually sent out from this country for importing sugar, jaggery, cigarettes and beedy. If a number of liberal-minded wealthy people will only band themselves together with the firm resolution that they will do all that is in their power not to allow the people of this country to spend even a cent on account of the importation of the above mentioned articles and others similar to them, can they not do it by the revival of some of the lucrative local industries which were thriving well in this beautiful Island of ours not in the distant past? It is hoped that Mr. K. Bahasingham and his energetic committee will leave no stone unturned with the ready and cordial co-operation and goodwill of those in whose power it is to render them substantial assistance. Our mothers and sisters can also do not a little useful service in the matter of discouraging and discarding cane sugar, cigarettes etc. and encouraging and developing palm jaggery, local cigars, and other local products. There is no form of slavery which will eat into the vitals of the people of a country so much as economic bondage. The exploitation of this country has become possible to the foreigner on account of our abject slave-mentality, lack of co-operation resulting from mutual suspicion and our inordinate indifference to any sense of responsibility.

There was a time before the introduction of cane-sugar into this country in such large quantities, when the Jaffna Tamils used palmyrah jaggery for every thing for which they now use cane sugar, while our Sinhalese brethren in the South used kitul jaggery with great satisfaction. The palm jaggery industry was one of the few means by which a number of poor families made both ends meet. The deterioration of this industry was mainly due to the importing of cane-sugar and the meaningless withdrawal of certain facilities in regard to this industry by the benign British Government. The organisation of a company to carry on the manufacture of jaggery in this country will not only put a stop to the spending of huge sums of money every year in order to swell the purses of foreigners, but it will also solve the problem of unemployment to an appreciable degree, besides serving as a foundation for the initiation of new or the revival of the neglected old local industries. The false sense of dignity and fashion is also not a little responsible for the disappearance of the palm jaggery industry which was the mainstay of a number of poor but respectable families in this country.

There are few countries on the face of the earth where there is a larger number of palmyrah trees than is found in this country. When such a useful thing as jaggery can be had from the sweet toddy obtained from these trees at very little expense, is it not the height of absurdity on the part of our people to neglect the jaggery industry and buy for large sums of money sugar from other countries for their use, for which palm jaggery is as good, if not better? If we have any national self respect in us, we should sedulously strive to develop all the local industries of ours, and stoutly refuse to buy imported articles which can be easily replaced by the products of our local industries. Even if the trouble and expense involved in initiating and carrying on a local industry are greater when compared with the money to be spent in buying an article from a foreign country to replace the products of this industry, we should be ashamed to buy even for a small sum anything manufactured in a foreign country, so long as similar or better article can be manufactured in our country from our raw materials.

Continued on page 4

MEMORIAL To Sinnathamby Pulavar.

A fund has been opened in this Office to erect a suitable Memorial to the memory of the immortal Sinnathamby Pulavar.

Subscriptions will be received by me and acknowledgments made in these columns.

A meeting of contributors will be held before deciding upon the shape the Memorial should take.

M. S. ELATHAMBY,
EDITOR, HINDU ORGAN
HINDU ORGAN OFFICE JAFFNA.
12-5-32.

A Thief with Many Belongings

HOW HE WAS TRAPPED IN KOCKUVIL.

News is to hand that a thief who has been responsible for many thefts in Kockuvil East during the past few weeks was caught at 11 p. m. on Tuesday last by a patrol party who were keeping watch till late in the night for some days past.

The alleged thief is said to have entered a house, when an alarm was raised. While attempting to escape, he was confronted by a patrol party who lost no time in catching him. In response to a second alarm, another patrol party which was on the Kockuvil Station road came up and took the man to the Police Vidhan's place. The patrol police had also come just then and met the party on their way to the Vidhan. The police immediately examined the man's waist-cloth and found three bunches of keys on him. At the Vidhan's he was further examined. He was then taken to his house at Kaladdy. There the party were surprised to discover a good many things, like torches, Gramophone, bunches of keys, a number of silk sarees, thermos-flasks, a cycle, and many other things, which were missing in some of the houses in which thefts were reported to have taken place recently.

The thief was taken to the police station and is now in remand.

PERSONAL.

Mr. V. Arumugampillai, Assistant Superintendent, Currency Office, Rangoon, is arriving in Jaffna shortly to perform the "anthy-atty" ceremony of his late mother.

Bursaries at Medical College

Miss. R. Perumal has been awarded a bursary entitling her to free tuition for the whole course of medical studies in the College.

Mr S. Suppiah is the holder of another bursary. These are offered on the results of the Pre-medical Examination.

The Liberal League

The All-Ceylon Conference summoned by the League assembles on the 18th June at 2-30 p. m.

The Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College.

The Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College re-opens on Monday the 6th June 1932, when new students will be admitted.

Obituary.

MRS. S. VYRAMUTTU

The death took place in Colombo on the 21st ultimo of Valliachy, widow of the late Mr. S. Saravanamuttu, who is known throughout Jaffna and the F. M. S., as the founder and Headmaster of Peter's School (Kilnir College).

The deceased lady was 73 years of age and leaves behind a son and a daughter, besides a host of relatives, to whom we extend our sympathy in their bereavement.

THE POPULARISING OF PALM JAGGERY

(Continued from page 8)

If the jaggery industry is to be made sufficiently attractive, it should be organised on a large scale with the investment of a considerable amount of capital, and those who initiate and conduct it should be prepared to undergo any amount of sacrifice at the commencement, so that they may thereby set a noble example to a good number of others who may be inclined to follow in their footsteps. The professors of science in this country will be rendering a lasting service, if they can, by doing some research work, find out better methods, by employing which jaggery of the best quality can be produced at a much cheaper rate than is the case at present. If those who are well versed in science will give up their jobs with an indomitable will to assist wholeheartedly those who float a company to carry on the industry of palm jaggery among other local industries, there will not be the shadow of a doubt that the economic independence of this country will be assured.

The food value of jaggery and the medicinal properties it contains have been known to our people from time immemorial. It is also very well known to us that sugar is much more harmful to little children than jaggery, as the former is the cause of a good deal of worm trouble evident among little children. Doctors are unanimously of opinion that the use of sugar is fraught with serious consequences in the case of diabetic persons, of whom there are not a few in this country nowadays. Those who call themselves rich, cultured and civilised should first set an example to others by not touching sugar or any other foreign substitute on any account and by always using palmyrah jaggery, however undignified foolish people may think it to be for them to use it instead of sugar.

The large amount of money now spent on sugar can be more profitably utilised, if the public and the Government realise sincerely the highly nutritive value of jaggery and try to develop the jaggery industry to the fullest possible extent. The introduction of the license system for the tapping of sweet toddy is utterly unreasonable, and is calculated to put obstacles in the way of those who were carrying on the jaggery industry on a small scale for their own benefit and for that of others. On account of the unnecessary interference of the Government, many respectable women living in different parts of Jaffna have been deprived of the privilege of making their living honourably by manufacturing jaggery from sweet toddy which does not cost them anything. Sometimes it takes a number of weeks for those who apply for a license to get it.

It is a sincere gratification for us to know that the members of the Jaffna Women's National League are putting forth their best efforts to make the jaggery industry a great success in this country. There is a laudable enterprise and it is the duty of everyone who is truly interested in the welfare of this country to help the members of this League in their onward march, especially in connection with the improvement and popularisation of local industries. Their desire to encourage all the possible local industries is a sure sign of better times in store for us. Women are a potent factor in the development of local industries and we can easily imagine the amount of service they are capable of rendering when they have formed themselves into a League with progressive aims in view. The lack of suitable leaders is invariably attributed as the chief cause of the decline of the economic state of a country. But this cannot be said of our country when we have among us a practical leader like Mr. K. Balasingam who is a very safe guide and adviser for us to lead us aright in matters pertaining to the economic salvation of this country.

There is no reason why we should be in the back ground in the matter of developing our local industries, when countries like Japan are a standing proof to us, as to how even a backward nation can suddenly rise and be in the forefront of nations by organising new industries according to its natural resources and by improving the local industries which were carried on successfully for centuries. We cannot dream of self-government, unless we have economic independence. It is not a figment of the imagination that this Island of ours was once standing on its own legs exporting to other countries its surplus food products and that a good number of industries were flourishing on account of the wholehearted co-operation and all consuming enthusiasm that were then well marked in the inhabitants of this country. Our present pathetic state in regard to our local industries is mainly due to foreign domination aided by the ever increasing indifference and lethargy of the people of this country.

Who is to take the lead in the matter of improving the present deplorable economic bondage of the people of this country? It is undoubtedly the youth of the country guided by the practical wisdom and vast experience of leaders like Mr. Balasingam that can save

Continued up.

Roofing.

as important as.

FOUNDATION ITSELF.

Exercise great Care and Caution in the Selection of TILES.

There is an all-round RUSH

FOR OUR POUND MARK STANDARD TILES,

and WHY this demand.

BECAUSE (our TILES are LIGHT.
our TILES are DURABLE.
our TILES are the CHEAPEST and above all

THEY ARE DEAD PROOF against TROPICAL HEAT AND RAIN.

THESE ARE THE TILES FOR OUR CLIMATE

Really a BOON to House-builders and others faced with the problem of ROOFING
Trial Costs a mite but gains a mint of health, happiness and comfort.

S. Veeragathipillai & Sons,
Sole Agents,
Jaffna, Kankesanthurai & Point Pedro.

Telephone (Jaffna) No. 93.

Y. 21. 10—9/12/32.

FREEDOM

— From Aches and
— Pains, Sprains and
— Strains.

— Little's
— Oriental
— Balm

— India's First and Best

At Small

Cost



Sold at all

Chemists and

Stores

Manufacturers:

Little's Oriental Balm
& Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

P. O. Box 67 Madras

(B) (23. 11/2—10/2/33)

(Continued.)

the country at this stage, when all local industries are entirely neglected, partly as the result of the restrictions imposed by the Government in regard to some of these industries and partly owing to the utter lack of encouragement on the part of the Government which is more keen on causing articles to be imported rather than to be exported. The co-operation of our sisters is also absolutely essential, if we are to succeed in reorganising our local industries, especially the jaggery industry. May we hope that our people will wake up before long from their deep slumber and do all they can to improve all the industries that can possibly be developed?

Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd.

Established 1897

Assets exceed Rs 38,000,000

THE NEW "FAMILY SECURITY" POLICY
ISSUED BY THIS COMPANY PROVIDES

A. In the event of death during an agreed period—
1. The immediate payment to the widow, son or legal representative of a part of the Sum Assured together with the Bonus accrued.
II. The payment of a Guaranteed Yearly Income, payable by monthly instalments, during the balance of the period.

III. The payment of the balance of the Sum Assured at the end of the period.

OR

B. In the event of death after the period has expired the payment of the Sum Assured together with any Bonus that has accrued.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET on application to—

F. DADABHOY,

Chief Agent for Ceylon,

Head Office

Empire of India Life Building
BOMBAY.

H 14 1—30 6 32

No. 2, Canal Row, Fort,
COLOMBO

AGE and EXPERIENCE

COUNT FOR MUCH
IN AYURVEDA

36

Years of
Continuous
Practice,
Study and
Research.

Here are Some Pills

1. DIGESTIVE PILLS.—To cure loss of appetite, indigestion, belching, heartburn, biliousness, giddiness, etc.
Per Box 8 As. V.P.P. Charge 8 As. up to 2 boxes.
2. LAKSHMIKARA KASTURI PILLS.—Best companion to betel. Removes bad odour from mouth. A digestive.
Per box, As. 4 V.P.P. Charge 8 As. up to 12 boxes.
3. PURGATIVE PILLS.—Painless, easy
Per box, 8 As. V.P.P. Charge 8 As. up to 12 boxes
4. SANJEEVA PILLS.—Child's companion, cures fevers, cold, cough, headache, digestive disorders etc.
Box 10 As. V.P.P. Charge 8 As. up to 12 boxes (B)

Ask for Detail Price List sent FREE

P. SUBBAROY,

AYURVEDIC PHARMACY,

Sri Venkatesa Perumal Sannadhi, Tanjore.

(Y. 5. 27—26—11—32.)

(M. P. Cox.)

Our Announcement to the Public.

Fresh Consignment
of Rangoon
TEAK.

Squares Finest
quality! Teak LATHS
also available.

S. Veeragathipillai & Sons,
JAFFNA.

PHONE NO 93,
Mls 9—26/25/6.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8092
In the matter of the estate of the late
Ponnammah wife of Kandiah Visuvalingam of Chivalthera

Deceased.
Kandiah Visuvalingam of Chivalthera
Ve. Petitioner.
1. Visuvalingam Navaratnarajah &
2. Puvaneeyari Ammah daughter of Visuvalingam
3. Vettivelu Thambu all of Chivalthera

Respondents
This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the above-named 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the above-named 1st and 2nd Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be granted to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour, Esq. District Judge of Jaffna on the 27th day of April 1932 in the presence of Mr. R. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavits and Petition of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that the above-named 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the above-named 1st and 2nd Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be granted to the Petitioner as the lawful husband of the said deceased, unless the above-named Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 6th day of June 1932 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary

May 11, 1932
O. 861. 80 & 2.

Egd, D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

NOTICE.

In order to avoid inconvenience and delay, our friends, who are good enough to send us advertisements, are kindly requested to see that the same are sent to us at least a day earlier than the date of publication.

Manager.

Printed & published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Aiyankovilady, Vao: West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna.