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# Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

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IT PAYS  
TO ADVERTISE  
IN THE  
HINDU ORGAN  
AND  
INTHUSATHANAM.

## JAFFNA'S PRESSING NEEDS

### STATE-AIDED FACTORIES CAUSEWAYS, ETC.

#### Mr. G. G. Ponnampalam's Budget Speech

IN the course of his Budget speech in the State Council Mr. G. G. Ponnampalam, referred to the many needs of Jaffna and also appealed to the Members of the Council to help the Hindus to put on a level of decency the management of the Kataragama Temple. The following are extracts from his speech:—

##### Kataragama

"Some of us, Sir, who have gone to England, to Oxford and other Universities, still have not forgotten the faith of our ancestors and the temples of our Gods. It is probably for that reason that I have been approached by members of my community—the Hindu Community—in very large numbers to raise my voice in solemn protest against the present administration and management of the Devale at Kataragama. The House will not have forgotten the very solemn and unequivocal manner in which all of us passed a resolution with regard to Buddha Gaya. I now extend both my hands to hon. members of the House to whatever religion they may belong and ask them to extend to us the same hand of fellowship, the same co-operation that we extended to them on that occasion, and to help us to put on a level of decency the management of the temple. This is the one shrine Sir, in the Island where a particular ritual is carried on by the persons in charge of the Devale with a congregation to the extent of 90 or 95% of members of another religion. Some members may see no objection to that but I feel that if, as it now happens, these people have begun to protest and feel that they must have a voice in the management of the temple in the control of its ritual and ceremony, I do not think that any enlightened body of men or public opinion, will stand in their way. I hope, Sir, that the matter will be attended to by means of the appointment of either a Commission or a special sub-committee and relief granted in this connection"

##### Tobacco Factory

"Last year I advocated among other things a tobacco factory in the North. We have the men and the necessary raw products. We have demand in this country for all the tobacco that can be produced. And yet in this one sphere of enterprise we have done nothing. It is my own Ministry. I am not blaming it. The present position is such that we cannot, to put it in slang, 'get a move on'. I believe this question was considered by the Central Board of Agriculture in Kandy. The matter is still pending and there is a very strong recommendation made for a state factory, which will produce all our necessities in this respect. I do not see any reason why such an industry cannot thrive. Unmanufactured tobacco turned into an inferior brand of cigarettes has now captured 90% of the local market and all the profits derived therefrom go outside the country. Cannot the State intervene and erect a factory and keep

that money in the country?

There will be orthodox economists who feel only for the purpose of criticism that we must buy things in the cheapest market and sell in the highest market.

The Hon. Mr. Senanayake: Hear Hear!

That criticism was levelled against me when I ventured to suggest a sugar factory. Sugar perhaps might be beyond the imagination of certain gentlemen, even among economists, but tobacco, particularly for one who sticks to the Jaffna cigar ought to come within the economic comprehension. I think that is an activity that can very easily be undertaken by the Industries department. I do not say that we should buy land and run a concern with a large balance sheet. We can start a state-aided factory. Once you show the people that the factory can be run that the supply of raw materials is there, and that the demand can be met, there will be private capital forthcoming to buy up the shares and run the factory either on a co-operative basis or entirely by means of private capital.

##### Cement Factory

I am glad to welcome the suggestion for the erection of a cement factory. There too my hon friend the member for Kankesanthurai will be once again the favoured of the Gods. The cement factory that will be located there will afford employment, to the unfortunate depressed class who now eke out a miserable living for want of employment. I hope that the heave of excessive cost of transport will not stand in the way of hon members of this house, accepting the fact that the North is the most favourable venue for the erection of cement factory.

If you look up industrial history, the history of growth of factories and mills in any country in the world you will find that factories had been opened very much where raw materials in abundance were found. I know that is spite of the genial presence of the Hon. Minister of Communications and Works transport on the Ceylon Government Railway will be very excessive. But at the moment there is the possibility of getting the material transported by boats, and I understand—I am speaking subject to correction—that at one third the cost. Therefore I welcome the erection of a cement factory in the North in the near future. I commend to the House that report.

##### Opening of Northern Ports

With regard to Head 65 Ports other than Colombo I would like to remind hon members of this House that a commission was appointed sometime ago by the Legislative Council to go into the question of the Northern Ports. Sir, I would ask the Ministry and hon members of this house not to view the question in a sectional or a narrow way. Those are the natural havens given to the people of the North to establish trade connections with India. And quite unapologetically these ports have been closed for passenger and goods traffic. I refer to ports generally in the Northern Province.

India has taken a step in the right direction in establishing an Indian

## Salem Conversion Affair

### "ANANDA VIKATAN" ARTICLE

#### Madras Govt. not Taking Action

Madras, Aug. 26.

The Government, it is learnt, have decided not to take any action on the article in the "Ananda Vikatan" which was the subject matter of interpellations in the Madras Legislative Council recently, beyond writing to the journal pointing out that "more care" should be exercised in dealing with such matters.

(Hindu)

## PURCHASING SOULS

### Do Catholics Believe In it?

Referring to the Salem conversion incident, at a School Prize-giving in Trichinopoly, last week, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam, Home Member to the Government of Madras, said:—

"Gentlemen, recently you may have seen in the papers controversies of converts being purchased by some Catholic missionaries of Southern India. Refutations on this matter have also appeared in the Press. Situated as I am officially, it is not for me now and here openly to say which is correct and which is not correct. You have read reports of both versions and it is for you to judge, but I, as a Catholic, can only say that no Catholic would believe that any Catholic Missionary has believed in purchasing souls, as it is put (cheers). You may take it from me that no Catholic Bishop would have lent himself to doling out money to so-called converts, merely for the purpose of converting them and baptising them and including them in the Catholic fold, because I believe a Catholic Bishop knows that a man who enters the Catholic faith, not because of the faith he has in religion, but because of a few rupees could not be a Catholic and could not in real spirit be a regular Catholic."

Mercantile Marine which has been subsidized by the Indian Government because of its carrying Government mails. Sir, we have got our schooners; we have got the beginnings of a mercantile marine. Surely is it not up to us to assist our mercantile marine to maintain it at least at its present strength till we can add to its strength.

Sir, for closing or for keeping closed the Northern ports our administration is responsible or continues to hold itself responsible. You are committing an act of unfriendliness on the people of the North. You talk of smuggling. You will necessarily drive men who were shipwrights or shipmakers or traders or masters of ships to defy the force of law and order. You cannot help it. In my own constituency it is a well known fact, the services of men were requisitioned by shipowners in South India. And those men are now driven to smuggling. Do you wonder at it? Men must live. The struggle to keep body and soul together is sometimes too great though people indulge in metaphysical speculations upon law

(Continued on page 3)

## A Short Story

### JUSTICE

BY DAYA HISHAN KACHRU

"LOOK here, Seth, I will not pay you a pie. No, no one from our parts shall pay you any thing. Nay, more than that, no living man shall pay you back. I shall see to it."

The sturdy hillman rode on. He had lost his temper with the *baniya*. He felt sorry.

Seth Govind Ram sat musing. Rahim owed him money. So also did many others from Rahim's hills. Was it a threat? Sethji could not be sure. He new Rahim as a silent sterling son of the mountain soil. Still safety lay in caution. Govind Ram stated his suspicions to the village police.

It was a beautiful night. The stars shone brilliant. A full moon silvered all creation. The gentle night breeze blew fragrant. The trees of pine-surrounded Kanikut swayed in rhythmic motion to its latent music.

Sethji, Sethni, and three young Seths all lay asleep. The village was silent. Only now and again a dog sent his solitary bark on into silent space.

II

Madhav rose from a sleepless bed. Today or never. He looked at the watch. It was getting late. The look of death came into his face. No, he would do it. She was calling to him. "Madhav, revenge me." Tara's call from across death was irresistible. Madhav hurried, a dark figure through the village streets. His mind was made up. He reached Govind Ram's house. He looked about. All stood ready.

A cloud came over the moon. For a moment the village looked darkness. Madhav moved a busy figure about Sethji's house.

A moment and the task was done. The wooden villa of Govind Ram was crackling a heap of red flames. A thousand tongues of fire licked ingeringly the wooden structure. Madhav laughed the laugh of a lunatic.

"Hold fast your Sethni now. You infernal wretch! Die with her the death you deserve, scheming murderer. My sister, my dear Tara, you are revenged. The Seth who gave you a slow death for lust of another wife will soon be in Yama's dark court."

III

Madhav ran. The carlay ready in the copse. Five hours of desperate driving and at last Madhav breathed free. He was safe. The soul of Tara, his dead sister, would know peace now. Madhav shuddered to think of the past. Sethji pined for another woman. She would not come but as wife. Passion is blind. It was easy. Poor Tara was dealt death by slow poison. Doctors said she died of heart failure. In no court of law could the contrary be proved.

Govind Ram the accused! Madhav remembered the evening Sethji had defied to prove what he knew was a fact. Yes, he had acted rightly. Madhav felt justice was done.

Crackle, crackle! went the flames. Govind Ram hurled himself about in a panic in the second storey room. He was fatness. He forgot wife and children. He only remembered his life was in danger. He would jump. There was a loud crash. Sethji lay burning in the flames of the first floor.

He cried as only imminent death can make us cry. The noise went unheeded. The flames rolled on. Soon the cries were silent. Their silence that never breaks.

The villagers bustled about. It was too late. The villa lay a heap

of ashes. Those inside were beyond help. Perhaps they were all beyond life too!

IV

Thud—and poor, blackened Rahim lay on the ground. He was where he had fallen from the house of the burning villa. The seven year old son of the looked about. He was all that remained of the family. The sole survivor of the Seth gave a wild cry. "Catch him! catch him, he burnt the house. Oh, catch him!"

The villagers looked round. There stood a sturdy hillman behind a tree. He was trembling. The villagers understood. They ran. Rahim was caught struggling. "Oh Pattaji! Oh dear Mattaji! Cruel, cruel Oh, hold him, hold him fast. I saw him running—running away—when the house was aflame. Kill him. It was he who threatened my father's life only yesterday. O, God, Pittaji is dead, burnt to flames. So also Mattaji, I saw them dying with my own eyes, dying helpless. Father, take me where you have gone. Oh, dearest Pittaji."

V

The accused was presented before the court. The village police submitted their evidence. The prisoner at the bar had threatened Govind Ram's life on the very day the house got burned. Govind Ram had suspected foul play. He had stated his suspicions to the police. The presence of the accused near Sethji's house at dead of night, away from his home, clearly proved his crime.

Rattan came next. He confirmed all that the police had said. He had heard the threat to Sethji's life. The fire broke at dead of night. Rattan was the first to awake. He saw the flames through the window. He also saw a man running away from the house. That man was Rahim. Rattan saw the accused gleating over his work from behind a tree. Rattan, cried out. The accused were caught. It was his work.

Many villagers corroborated Rattan. Other witnesses gave more damning statements. Sethji's public character was stainless. He had no enemies.

Rahim confessed threatening the Seth. Then he faltered on. Some emotion choked the hillman. The injustice of justice was a numbing shock to him. He felt dumb.

The Court found the evidence against the accused sufficient. His silence, his threatening, his presence at the dead of night, all made it impossible to give him even the benefit of doubt. The remains of the combustible material around the burnt house showed the fire was not accidental. Rahim was sentenced to death. Justice was done.

VI

A black flag ascended slowly up the prison flag post. Rahim lay numbered with the dead. He was now in a higher court. His appeal lay there. He would have his say when God by all His hosts attended, would hear the legend of every soul.

Madhav looked about the finely furnished room. He shuddered. He had heard of Rahim's trial just on his arrival. The news was torture to him. He dared not think of innocence being butchered for guilt. He thought it was a sacrifice. But he would do it. For Tara's peace he would do it. Let the court sit.

Unconsciously he picked up the morning papers. "On Krishna!" Did his eyes deceive him? No, there in bold black letters stood the grim announcement. There was no mistaking it. "O, Ram." It was too late. "Hey Krishna, why, why at all did I go, nay, fly, into the country? Angels of Heaven, be my witness! I was ready to suffer for what the world regards a sin. Oh oh." Unconsciously Madhav sank into a chair. His hands were raised to his wet face.

—Roy's Weekly.



## MATRIMONIAL

### KARALASINGAM—RETNAMMAL

Dr. and Mrs. V.T. Pasupathy  
AND  
Mr. M. Cathiravetpillai  
(Ayurvedic Physician)  
request the company of friends  
and relations on the occasion of the  
marriage of their sister  
**Soupakiavathy Retnammal**  
(daughter of the late  
Mr. C. Muttucumaru,  
Ayurvedic Physician)  
WITH  
Mr. M. R. Karalasingam,  
Student at Law  
on Thursday, the 5th Sept.,  
at 8 a.m.

Individual invitations are not being issued. Friends, it is hoped, will kindly take this intimation.

"Kam. apathy"  
"Kastooriar Walavu"

Van. East, Jaffna,  
2nd Sept., 1935. (Mis. 143. 2-9-35.)

## Change of Name

This is to inform the public and all concerned that I, Nicholapillai Augustin of Karaveddy West, Karaveddy, will hereafter be known as Nicholas Augustin Ponnurajan and will sign as N. A. Ponnurajan.  
(E. அ. பொன்னராஜன்.)  
Kanakaraya Villa,  
Karaveddy,  
26.8.35.  
Mis. 144. 2-9-35.



## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1935.

### THE NORTHERN PORTS

IN THE COURSE OF HIS MASTERLY speech in the State Council on the second reading of the Annual Appropriation Bill (1935-36), extracts from which appear on the front page today, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Member for Point Pedro, made an earnest and irresistible plea for the re-opening of the ports in the Northern Province for passenger and goods traffic. These ports are nature's gifts to the people of this peninsula and contributed for years to the prosperity of the people along the sea-board. Trade relations with South Indian ports were established and a shipbuilding industry soon sprang up. Numerous families in Point Pedro, Vavuniya and Kayts found an honest living as shipwrights or navigators. The closure of the ports has practically ruined the shipping industry and calls for immediate relief. Whatever the reason that prompted this unwise — we shall not say unfriendly step — to help the South Indian Railway Company or to stifle the indigenous shipping industry, it is time the State Council took a broader view of the situation and restored to the people of this district the right to develop their ports.

The necessity for increased trade relations with India made it necessary to depute Mr. R. H. Bassett, C. C. S., to explore the market in India for Ceylon produce and notably for Ceylon coconuts. In his report just issued, Mr. Bassett having examined the obstacles in the way

of Ceylon produce, concludes: "In competition with Indian goods, Ceylon has to recover by cheap production and low freight the amount of customs duty she has to pay". He further notes that steamship companies are not likely to reduce their freight rates. Thus, the only cheap transport available for the carriage of Ceylon produce to South India is the sailing vessel. Indeed, our Trade Representative was so impressed with the potentialities of the sailing vessel as a means of cheap carriage of Ceylon produce to India that he recommends the interchange of trade with Porebunder of the West Coast of India.

Long before Mr. Bassett's report on his tour in India as Ceylon Trade Representative was published, coconut producers in Batticaloa had shipped in sailing vessels Ceylon coconuts for South Indian ports. It is thus clear that the Ceylon producer must needs depend more largely in the future on sailing vessels for the carriage of his produce to Indian ports. Every encouragement should, therefore, be given to foster the native shipping industry in the Island.

Nor is coastal shipping a negligible factor in improving the marketing facilities for the local producer. The Island is so well provided with natural bays and ports that the exchange of produce among the provinces with a sea-board is certain to stimulate production and enhance the prosperity of the people.

The congestion in the Port of Colombo and the inability of the Railway authorities to reduce their freight rates render it necessary to encourage coastal shipping.

The old Legislative Council appointed a Committee with Mr. K. Balasingham as chairman to report on the question of re-opening the Ports in the Northern Province. The Council, however, was dissolved before the report was received. Let us hope the State Council will accede to the request of the Member for Pt. Pedro and re-open the ports in this Province for passenger and goods traffic.

## OBITER DICTA—L.

NEXT ISSUE.

## An Unofficial Excise Officer

Mr. Samuel Thambiratanam Solomon, teacher, Hartley College, Point Pedro, has been appointed an Unofficial Excise Officer throughout the Island.

## Navalar School Vannarpone

A notification in last Friday's Government Gazette states that the Director of Education has temporarily assumed the management of the Jaffna Vannarpone West (Navalar) Tamil Mixed School.

## Judicial

Mr. S. Rajaratnam, has been appointed to act as an Additional District Judge, an Additional Commissioner of Requests and an Additional Police Magistrate, Jaffna, during the absence of Mr. C. Coomaraswamy from September 2 to 5.

Mr. K. Kanagasabai has been appointed to act as an Additional District Judge, an Additional Commissioner of Requests, and an Additional Police Magistrate, Jaffna, during the absence of Mr. Coomaraswamy, from September 6 to 22.

## The Tramp Abroad

By S. A. N.

"We shape our deeds  
And then are shapen by them."  
—WILLIAM WATSON.

The supreme gift of modern West to man-kind is applied science. It has altered the attitude of man to life and its problems. It has in a word revolutionised the entire range of human activity and behaviour. But this current of modern applied science thunders past the doors of Ceylon leaving us cold and agast. Those of us who have tried to pick up a bit of it, have done so for the sole purpose of passing an examination or two. When that is over they take leave of it and drop back into the former hiatus and there lies no line of demarcation and distinction between them and those others who have never had any "mania" for examinations.

It was this mood of idle reverie into which the writer was induced by the Talkie films of Australian development. The pictures have left me wondering as to why we in Ceylon have not cared to learn the valuable and enduring lessons from our contact with Europeans and their history. It is the boast of the people of Ceylon that they are far more advanced than the people of any other British Colony. It is all a silly affair, this boast. Really we are the most backward in so far as we have not benefitted ourselves in the least measure by the gift of the applied science of the West. We have aped the European in more than one vice. We have learned to dress, drink and debauch in the best or worst manner of the European. But we have not learned to order the affairs of life in any scientific manner. The only explanation for this sorry phenomenon is that we are carried off our feet by the glamour of superficial European life, but not by the undercurrent of its order and ornament.

Australia is not half so fertile as Ceylon. The driest and most arid part of Ceylon is possessed of better soil than any part of Australia. Yet in the manner of life and activity Ceylon is no comparison with Australia or New Zealand. Where lies the cause of difference? It is not that people of Ceylon are less intelligent than the white colonists of those countries. It is not due to any cause or causes of nature. The difference is simply due to design of life here and there. They design on the basis of science and we design on the basis of superstition and swash. The popular scientific education is within the reach of the "squatter" in as much as the man of the applied scientific agricultural training is his fellow and chum. The educated man back on the land shares his knowledge with him who has had no schooling. The educated man there is no snob. He does not feel that he has become a superior man by the education he has received. He is in fact a superior man but he is no snob to be conscious of it so that he mixes with the ordinary people and the association is productive of healthy results.

People who are apparently of position and polish are seen angling in the rivers, lake and seas of Australia. It is a healthy, spare time amusement which has an economic background. Not that I wish fish eating should be a habit of those who have scruples to such a thing but I do stress that education and consequently enlargement of the mental horizon should be no line of cleavage but be a cord of cosmopolitanism. To be very direct and explicit, the education of a man should not make him a stranger in his natural surroundings but should be the more effective means of bringing him into more effective contact so that the uneducated and the untrained might unawares be benefited. This indeed is the one great lesson which the Australian pictures seen by the teachers and the taught would have served to teach. Let us hope that those who have seen the

## NORTH CEYLON ORIENTAL MUSIC SOCIETY

### Saturday Classes

Mr. K. S. Arulnandhy, Divisional Inspector of Schools, N. D., and President, North Ceylon Oriental Music Society, writes:—

At the request of several Managers of Schools and teachers, it is proposed to start an Oriental Music Class on the lines of the Summer School recently held at Stanley School.

The class will meet on Saturdays at a central place in Jaffna Town.

Those desirous of joining this class will please send in their names to reach me on or before Saturday, the 7th September, 1935.

Details of the class will be communicated to the applicants as soon as they are ready.

Violin and veena students also will be admitted on special terms.

## VALUE OF LEAF-DIET

### Mahatma Gandhi's Experiment

Mahatma Gandhi, it is reliably informed, has stopped taking fruits. He is now experimenting with leafy-vegetable diet. Sometimes, he even foregoes goat's milk and resorts entirely to raw green leaves.

It appears that Gandhiji is trying to find out the sustenance power of leaf-diet for man. He uses such leaves as are commonly used by villagers.

## Kandarmadam Tamil School

Mr. C. Arulambalam has been appointed Manager of the Kandarmadam Tamil Mixed School in place of Mr. R. M. Velupillai.

pictures would be the medium of spreading useful knowledge amongst the villagers.

What Australians or any other group or groups of progressive people are, is the fruit of deliberate and decisive planning of life and work. It is true that those free countries are placed in a more advantageous position than Ceylon, for they get the active aid of their governments. But their rulers do not do everything for them. Concerted action of a people even without government aid can achieve much. In Jaffna there is plenty of liquid cash and there is also brain power. But we do not organise and plan agricultural and industrial works. There are pensioners with ample means and pensioners' associations. But they do nothing for their country. Mr. Arulnandhy, our brilliant Divisional Inspector of Schools, has more than once pointed out that private educational endowments are essential to enable our schools to do something constructive and contributive. Some months ago in these very columns a scheme of uplift work was defined and addressed to the pensioners of Jaffna. Not one soul has responded to it.

What do you think is the cause of the enertia and indifference? It is the want of love of one's own country; it is the lack of a healthy community sense of things; it is the love of idle pleasure and ease, each man fending for himself. Jaffna man has lost the vision of his ancestors. He has become a prey to smashing smallnesses. He undertakes no work that would promote the welfare of his race. He does not design for a thousand years to come. The limited narrow vision of his does result before his very eyes in the trades and other activities of the country being controlled by strangers. The lack of co-operation and cohesion amongst them has made it possible for outsiders to get into positions of control. There is no feeling in the country of the utter want of combined action for purposes of trade, industry, agriculture and banking. I should like to go fully into those matters pointing out how Jaffna man is slowly becoming an imbecile in his own home allowing the strangers to manage things. In no other country could one see such a pitiful state of things. I shall go into them on another occasion.

## THE NORTHERN ASSIZES

### Delft Murder Sequel

Ramanathar Sinnathamby and Naganathar Sannungam of Delft who stood charged at the Northern Assizes with aiding and abetting Vythianathar Ramanathar in screening the murder of Sinnathamby Vaitilingam, pleaded guilty and were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

The accused in the Delft murder case, Vythianathar Ramanathar, it will be remembered, was awarded death sentence at the present sessions.

## Fifteen Years For Sinhalese Youth

A sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment was passed on a young Sinhalese servant named Abeyawardene Simon, on three counts at the Jaffna Assizes. The accused was charged before Mr. Justice Martensz and an English-speaking Jury with Mr. S. W. Russels as Foreman, with having committed the murder of Mrs. Jane Thangamah Miller, aged 75, committed theft of jewellery and voluntarily caused grievous hurt.

The Jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder on the first count and also guilty of robbery and grievous hurt.

The Judge sentenced the accused to 10 years on the first count, 3 years on the second, and 2 years on the third, in all 15 years.

## Bus Driver Acquitted

Kanagasabai Sinnadurai, driver of bus, O 257 who stood charged with having on May 17th caused the death of a boy Sabaratnam Rajagopal, by rash and negligent driving was unanimously found not guilty by the jury and was acquitted by His Lordship.

## Thunnalai Murder

The case was taken up for trial at the Northern Assizes, in which four men Vallipurathar Chinniah, Chinniah Kandaswamy, Narayanapillai Ramalingam and Mylu Nadaraja stand charged with the murder of a Nalava man named Valli Sinnavan of Thunnalai, Pt. Pedro. The case is proceeding.

## A Hindu Temple At Nugegoda

The preliminaries for the sanctification ceremony which is to take place on September 5th, 1935, of the Hindu Temple, newly built, on the Colombo-Awisawella high flood-level road, will begin on September 2nd. After the ceremony there will be festivals (peraheras) for the period of ten days. With the establishment of this temple the long-cherished wish of the Hindu residents in and around Nugegoda has been realised.

## Matrimonial

PONNIAH—KARTHIGESU.

The marriage took place on Friday at 12 midnight at the bride's residence at Puloly West, Pt. Pedro, of Mr. V. Ponniah with Miss Leelavathi Ammal, daughter of Mr. M. Karthigesu, Headmaster, Hindu English School, Kockuvil. There was a large gathering of relatives and friends of the parties present.



## Markets For Ceylon Goods

### POSSIBILITIES OF NEW INDUSTRIES

#### Report Of Ceylon Trade Representative

"I was asked by the Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Porebunder what trees would grow well there and beautify the place. I advised Palmyras, as the locality and soil appears to be very like Jaffna. I am therefore negotiating with a Jaffna owner of Palmyra trees to end a consignment of seedlings or nuts ready for growing to Porebunder, with full instructions as to how to plant and tend them.

If they grow, the Secretary is prepared to purchase a large quantity. So one there seems to have seen a Palmyra tree," says Mr. R. H. Bassett in the report on his tour in India as Ceylon Trade Representative. His report is published as a Sessional Paper.

Following are further extracts from his report.

#### Mangoes

Unless we can send mangoes during the season when there are none in Bombay, Ceylon mangoes have no chance of competition against the "Alphonse" and similar varieties. If we have a crop while Bombay has none, the trade should be very brisk. A good way to pack them is in wooden boxes, with each fruit wrapped in coloured tissue paper, in a little compartment, but I have seen them sent with perfect safety in baskets, although I do not recommend the latter method.

#### Rubber Shoe-Making

I am not aware whether the atmosphere in Ceylon is sufficiently dry to allow rubber shoe making to be done successfully, but one would think that the Jaffna climate would be satisfactory.

A rubber factory in Ceylon appears to be possible field for the successful investment of Ceylon capital. The rubber is at hand and the manufactured article has to pay no import duty. Mr. Thakur of the Central Bank, Karachi, suggested the proposal. The cost of the plant is high, but the income from the sale of the shoes in Ceylon alone should be very large.

#### Soap-Making

Owing to the Swadeshi movement India is very keen on making all kinds of products itself, and does produce most things well, but I think that it excels at soap.

Although Leyer Bros. have a large establishment in India, other soaps have a big market, from the coarsest crude pink blocks one buys in the bazaar, to de luxe toilet creations such as those of the Bangalore works.

At the Industrial Exhibition in Delhi the "Ajanta" firm had a very large stall, but, close at hand were one soap businesses making soap in primitive brass hand moulds, and selling it profitably.

There seems to be no reason why Ceylon should not be equally successful. I believed that the industry is now being actively encouraged by the Director of Commercial Intelligence.

#### SWADESHI MOVEMENT

##### Indian Example

The Swadeshi movement, in the sense of making and "buying Indian", is now a habit with all classes. It has an immense bearing on the prosperity and self-respect of the people, who take a just pride in using their own productions.

In order to create the Swadeshi habit successfully however, two things are essential—

(1) Organization and direction of the movement under a Department of Industries.

(2) Ability and sustained determination, (a) on the part of manufacturers to produce satisfactory goods, (b) on the part of consumers to support the producers by "buying Indian" even if the foreign goods are at first slightly superior, as long as they are convinced that the local producers are doing their best.

In the original Swadeshi shops Indian ladies of high social status worked as whole-time saleswomen

## U. D. C. ELECTIONS

### Officers Not to Take Part

The Jaffna U. D. C. at a special meeting held on 24th August considered draft by-law prohibiting salaried officers of the Council from taking part in U. D. C. Elections.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam moved that the by-law be adopted with the addition of a penalty clause as follows:—"Breach of this by-law will render the officer concerned liable for dismissal."

Mr. S. Patanjali seconded—

Carried.

### Jaffna's Pressing Need's

(Continued From Page 1).

and order (Interruption) I would only request that hon member or any other hon member to make himself audible so that I can say something in reply.

#### Causeways

Then there is another important question, causeways in the North. The causeways in the Jaffna District were made the subject matter of a sessional paper as early as 1930. There has been a tremendous demand and any amount of public opinion that causeways must be constructed in the North. Yet I find that is the Appropriation Bill submitted for the approval of this House, no provision is made by the Ministry of Communication and Works for this purpose. I understand that a report will be placed before the House on the subject in the very near future. I am sorry to say that, I rather think, is merely shifting the burden, shifting the onus. I think that the Executive Committee is busy enough conversant with the needs of the country by now at any rate to come to some conclusion on this matter and make initial provision for the construction of causeway.

However, in so far as it has not done so I commend to their attention the remarks on the question made by the Hon. Member for Kayts. I would also refer Sir, to the causeway between Jaffna Peninsula and Punerny known as the Punerny Causeway. That is an urgent problem which if solved would remove some of the greatest difficulties of the people of Jaffna. There is congestion of the population in Jaffna. There is the need there for the extension of pasture lands and the need for the extension of paddy cultivation. The problem of food production in the North can be solved if the hinterland of Punerny is opened by means of a causeway. That is not my opinion but the opinion of successive Government Agents. To mention a few names: Messrs. Russell, Smith, Dyson and I believe Rodrigo. A special memorandum was written on this question by Mr. Brayne, the Land Commissioner.

Sir, this is a matter that concerns the entire population of the Northern Province and I hope that provision will be made before the term of this Council closes for at least the starting of the initial stages of a causeway to Punerny.

while Indian capital was readily risked in financing them, until, with the assistance of able direction their success in stimulating the spirit of emulation has led to the establishment of Swadeshi goods everywhere, so that it is no longer necessary to advertise a shop under the popular label.

The Ceylon Cottage Industries Society has been eminently successful in converting handicrafts and curio making into a thriving business, with a healthy trade rivalry between both producers and rival Colombo shops, so that the initiation of a store in Colombo like the original Swadeshi shop in Bombay, selling only Ceylon goods of every kind, presents the possibility of success both from a patriotic and financial aspect, if it is voluntarily staffed by energetic ladies and advertised by united public interest.

There has been a Swadeshi shop in the Old Town Hall Market for some time, doing a prosperous trade in the humbler class of Ceylon made articles; it deserves the support of a more expensive class of buyers, and the investigation of others sufficiently enthusiastic to risk a practical test of Ceylon goods in their own home market.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### A PLEA FOR STATE SCHOOLS

Sir,—The Principal of the Jaffna Hindu College unfolded a tale of woe in his report read at the Prize-Day of the College on August 12 1935. He advanced a plea, inter alia, for the State control of Schools. The obstacles in the way of a progressive system of education, according to him are:—

1. Educational policy of the Government restricts expenditure under this head.
2. The 'ration' Grant as fixed in the lean years of Revenue continues, affecting equipment in schools.
3. Late payment of Grants.
4. Conflicts of denominational interests and their concomitant evils.
5. Parents desire 'penny' service for their children, till they pass a public examination.
6. Relation of unemployment to English education in inverse ratio.
7. Absence of liberal Grant from Government and Public Endowments for education, general and technical.

For these reasons, the Principal would have all the Hindu schools (vernacular schools too) transferred to the State or, in other words, officialise all the educational institutions. This is indeed, a fine suggestion at an age, when we are moving heaven and earth to allow us to manage our own affairs. If there is a field of activities in which we excel the State, it is, assuredly, in the field of Education. It is here we clamour to be allowed to graft the modern curriculum of studies to our ancient culture and get a harmonious blend of scientific and analytical knowledge of the West with our ancient knowledge in the East to revivify the latter. Instead of mating with the modern progressive studies, our pundits in the educational world have, in a spirit of parochialism, stilled or rather delayed the dawn of the New Era in the sphere of progressive education. The State control, he assured the audience, does not interfere with the freedom of the citizen. In short, the State is to assume a role, as envisaged by Plato in his ideal Republic. This system will, it is claimed, be the means of 'nation building,' and other agencies would automatically disappear. He is, however, in confusion in holding that because a thing has suited an advanced State, say Germany, it must necessarily suit Ceylon. The position of modern Japan on the map and among nations of the world was brought about by other factors in addition to education (State) as well. Religion in State schools, or a matter of that, in any school does not worry him. This he has found out to be really an "infection" and not an inoculation of ideas. Between a boy in the Royal College (State) and say, another in St. Joseph's (denominational) the deficiency of religious instruction in the former is made up by the infection a boy catches from the character of his teacher and the traditions of the College. Then, the boy in the latter College will have the advantage of both? In all probability, the teacher in question has had the religious atmosphere in his early days and no doubt, some of the present boys will grow to be teachers. What happens then? Their pupils will have no infection to catch? This College commences its daily work with worship before the Symbol representing God Siva in His characteristic pose of Cosmic Dance. And for students to be told now, after nearly 50 years of such worship that this has no place in the proposed scheme of education will make them hesitate in future to follow the practice and precept of their gurus. The countries where religion is not heeded to, provide us lessons which we will do well to take note of and profit thereby. It cannot seriously be maintained that the class rooms of the Hindu College reflect the state of the Society hereabout on account of the presence of a few boys professing other Faiths, while 99% of them are Hindus. Here, then, of course, is not a question of the little leaves that leaveneth the mass. In the absence of a residential system in this College, it is difficult to understand how the Principal came to refer to the esprit de corps amongst the several hundreds of boys. The prophetic vision that this microscopic minority of boys of different faiths, scattered here and there in the class rooms and their distant homes would have an important bearing on the coming generations will, it is hoped,

be realised and all the boys and girls leave the portals of the College with the stamp of ideal citizenship impressed on them. The London municipal classes in place of the Senior Local is the fashion of the day in all Colleges, with rare exceptions.

The managers of schools, human as they are, could not neglect the law of supply and demand, and trim their sails to suit the wind. They must perforce study the market whether the examination suits the youths and the country or not. Besides, there is the saving of an examination fee! A pass in this standard is generally accepted as a passport for entrance into Universities and various other professional studies. These Matric classes are in reality non-descript. A very large number of the boys are admitted regardless of their previous educational standard and age, and has become a landmark in them. To the uninitiated, it is a perfect Chinese puzzle to distinguish who are the students and who are the teachers. Formerly the teachers used to carry canes or rods besides a chew of betel or a bundle of cigars! Now, even these marks of distinction are done away with.

It is admitted, generally, that the educational system now in vogue in Ceylon should be entirely abolished and recast in the light of difficulties, encountered by teachers in their daily work and the parents and boys as well.

It is idle to ignore the services rendered by the denominational bodies for the cause of education in the past and even now and it is they who trained most of the officers of the Education Department. To expect the latter to set the model for the eminent educationalists reminds one of teaching our grandmothers to suck eggs. The various school authorities should combine and distribute the task before them in this matter. Teachers should not imagine that they have found in the parents of boys real milch cows. The schools should be grouped regionally according to grades. To give an example, the Jaffna Hindu College (Vannarponne) which is not fully equipped according to the Principal has no playground etc. etc. could come to an arrangement with Parameshwara College (Tinnevely) by one of them taking up all the boys up to a certain Form and the other above that. The authorities concerned have the same ideals. These Hindu Institutions are situated only a few thousand yards apart. These suggestions apply equally to Kilner's (Vannarponne) and Central College (near the Courts) both

## Servant Boy Steals Master's Pendant

One Kiri Banda, a Sinhalese servant boy of Mr. C. S. Rasiah of Manipay, who bolted away with a chain and pendant worth Rs. 200 belonging to Mr. Rasiah, at Chankunai was arrested by Mr. V. Kandiah, Police Vidhan of Manipay and produced before the Police Magistrate on Thursday. The accused was remanded.

under the Wesleyan Mission Society, England. In all our undertakings, let there be no rivalry of caste, creed, or colour. We are Ceylonese first and anything else afterwards! We have a common goal but we differ only in methods to secure it.

One word more. Boys are usually entered to an examination after being combed twice once at the end of July and the Withdrawal tests in November. It is not all the boys who pass through the sieve twice that pass. A low percentage of passes is clearly an index to the work done by the teachers and students alike. Some of the students found by the school unfit for presentation get through, sometimes with distinction.

S. KANAPATHIPILLAI

"The Camp", Karainagar, Aug 21, 1935.

#### NOTICE

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY. On Sunday, September 8, 1935, the following alterations and cancellations will be made in Train and Mail Car services:—

The 1-15 p.m. train from Anuradhapura which is the continuation of the 6-20 a.m. from Kankesanur, and 8 a.m. from Talaimannar, will be held back at Anuradhapura on arrival and leave at 5-45 p.m. This will connect the 6-50 a.m. train from Batticaloa and 9-20 a.m. train from Trincomalee at Maho and leave there 7-45 p.m. Polgahawela departure 10-0 p.m. and arrive Maradana at 12-08 a.m. calling at all stations between Anuradhapura and Maradana.

The 6-10 a.m. train from Badulla will call at all stations Polgahawela to Maradana arriving Colombo Fort at 7-15 p.m.

The 4-20 p.m. train from Chilaw will precede the 6-10 a.m. Badulla train, Ragama to Maradana.

The Rail Cars leaving Maho at 6-15 a.m. and Kurunegala at 12 noon are cancelled between Maho and Kurunegala.

E. W. HEAD, General Manager, Colombo, September, 1935. (G. 32. 2-9-35)

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(Qr. 130, 12-8 to 11-11-35)

**Order Nisi**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 89.  
In the Matter of the Estate of the late  
Maruthayinar Chelliah of Varani North  
Deceased.

Maruthayinar Kanthiah of Varani North  
Petitioner.

1. Valliammai widow of Maruthayinar  
chelliah of do

2. Chellammah daughter of Maruthayinar  
chelliah of do

The 2nd Respondent is a minor ap-  
pearing by her guardian-ad-litem

Respondents.

On the petition of the above  
named petitioner praying for Letters of

Administration to the estate of the above-  
named deceased coming on for disposal before

C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on

the 11th day of July 1935 in the presence of Mr.

V. S. Karthikesu Proctor on the part of the

petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner

dated the 27th day of March 1935 having been

read, it is declared that the petitioner is as the

next of kin of the said intestate and is entitled

to have Letters of Administration to the

estate of the said intestate issued to him

unless the respondents or any other person

shall, on or before the 16th day of September

1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of

his court to the contrary.

Signed this 13th day of August 1935.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

(O. 64. 2 & 5-9-35.)

**Order Nisi**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8628.

In the matter of the estate of the late  
Seethevippillai wife of Theyagar

Kumarasamy of Ploiy West

Deceased.

Theyagar Kumarasamy of Ploiy West.  
Petitioner.

1. Sithamparapillai Velupillai of  
Ploiy West

Dead. 2. Thangammah daughter of  
Kumarasamy of do

Respondents.

1. Velauthar Sithamparapillai and wife

2. Sannapillai of Ploiy West

Substitutes of the 2nd Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the above-  
named petitioner praying for Letters of Ad-

ministration to the estate of the late Seethevi-  
pillai wife of Theyagar Kumarasamy of

Ploiy West coming on for disposal before

C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge,

on the 21st day of June 1935 in the presence

of Mr. K. Subramaniam Proctor for

Petitioner and on reading the Petition and

affidavit of the Petitioner dated 23rd October

1934,

It is ordered that the Petitioner as the

widower of the said intestate is entitled to

have Letters of Administration to the es-  
tate of the late Seethevippillai wife of

Theyagar Kumarasamy issued to him un-  
less the substitutes of the 2nd Respondent

abovenamed shall on or before the 31st day of

July 1935 show sufficient cause to the

satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

(Sgd.) C. COOMARASWAMY,  
District Judge.

The 2nd day of July 1935

Extended to 13-9-35

(O. 61. 26-8 & 2-9-35)

H. 114 1/8/35 to 31/1/36.

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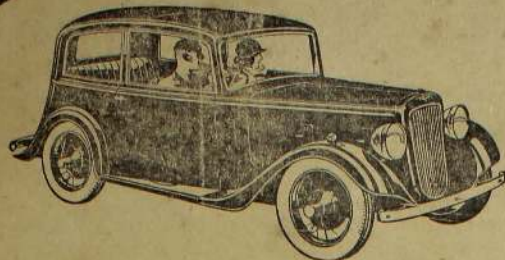
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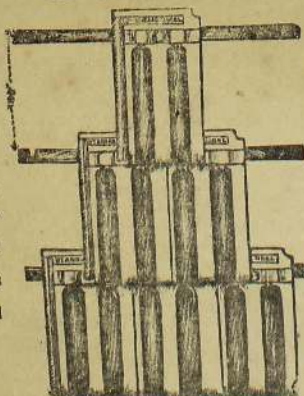
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