

SUBSCRIPTION RATES			
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.			
Town	Inland	Foreign	
Delivery	Inland etc.	F.M.S.	
R C R C R C			
Rate	8-00	8-00	9-00 Yearly
End	9-00	12-00	13-00
Tamil			

# THE Hindu Organ.

IT PAYS  
TO ADVERTISE  
IN THE  
HINDU ORGAN  
AND  
INTHUSATHANAM.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

Editor: M. S. Eliatamby, Advocate.

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889

VOL. XLVII No. 45.

(Registered as a Newspaper.)

JAFFNA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1935.

Phone 56. PRICE 5 CTS.

## POLAND'S NEW CONSTITUTION

### A SYNTHESIS OF DEMOCRACY AND AUTOCRACY

### CEYLON AND POLISH CONSTITUTION — A CONTRAST

By J. C. Van Sanden

(Vice-Consul for the Republic of Poland)

[The following is the concluding portion of Mr. J. C. Van Sanden's address on "Poland's New Constitution." The first instalment appeared in our last issue.]

LET US now examine the provisions of Poland's new constitution and in so doing investigate its principles. The entire constitution is set out in eighty-one articles divided under fourteen heads as follows:

Part I consists of a definition of the Polish Republic which is described as the COMMONWEAL of all its citizens, resurrected by the struggle and sacrifice of its best sons, to be passed on from generation to generation, each of which is under obligation to increase the power and authority of the State, and be responsible therefor with his, to posterity.

And here we have in a nutshell the germ of that democracy and equal rights for all, with no distinction between one man and another, which is the key-note of the new order of things. At the same time there is a unifying influence which underlies even the very definition of the State as being the COMMONWEAL, invested with a value which is sanctified with the blood of its noblest citizens.

#### Element of Sovereignty

Part II states that the President represents the element of Sovereignty and harmonises the activities of the higher State bodies.

Now, this feature is of even greater importance than the first, as being earliest instance on record historically since the appearance of republicanism in the accepted sense of the word, where although the King has been eliminated, the triple character of the constitution has been preserved and by that means ensuring the delicate balancing of the two great rival forces. More than any other form of government in modern times, the new constitution of Poland alone has incorporated in its fabric adequate provision for the regulation in actual practice of the ANTIMONIAL CONTRADICTION.

Part II goes on to state in the same connection, that in the person of the President is concentrated the undivided power of the State which it is his duty to enhance and defend, being responsible to God and posterity for the destinies of his country. In this connection the new constitution conforms to the natural laws of statecraft, which alas are so frequently swept away without any qualms by the reforming enthusiasm of statesmen in other countries. And here again we have the re-iteration of the Polish philosopher, Wronski's teaching in two ways; firstly, that in

the ultimate end it is the King, or Chief of State, who is the highest representative of the people. Before God and posterity, he represents the people; and before the people, he represents God, or the Divine Right, or the morality of the laws that govern his people. In the second place, by the harmonisation of the activities of the higher State Bodies, as laid down in Poland's new order of government, the President constitutes that Directing Body which I described earlier as being so essential for the preservation and balance of the two great gigantic pyramids in their perilous but nevertheless, perfect poise. To this extent the new form of government that shortly is to be inaugurated in Poland, far from being a new-fangled experiment, is the first serious and organised effort to break away from the vicious circle of alternating democracy and autocracy with its extremists, revolutionaries, absolutists and despots, after centuries of experiment with unsuccessful results in other countries, except, perhaps in Great Britain to some extent.

#### President's Powers

Incidentally amongst other powers the President also exercises the right of nominating one candidate for election to the office of President; the ordering of general elections; the appointment of a successor in times of war; the nomination and recall of various high officials; the surrendering of members of government to the State Tribunal of Justice, and the right of pardon.

The third part of the constitution provides for the composition of the government, of the President of the Council of Ministers, and the Ministers. The President of the Council of Ministers represents the government, conducts its work and decides upon the general principles of State policy, and immediately we see how the President of the State has been relieved from the duty of the formulation of policies and of defending them in political controversies and party clashes and is placed on a higher plane wherefrom he can, by being unencumbered in this way efficiently and most satisfactorily discharge his functions as the "Directing Body."

The Ministers themselves, in the constitution, are responsible for the conduct of the special sections of State administration that are entrusted to them.

#### A Contrast

Part IV lays down the duties of the Sejm, or Commons, which consist of legislative functions, control of the activities of government, taxation and the framing of the Budget. The Sejm has the further right to demand the resignation of Government, in marked contrast to our own freak constitution wherein members of the

(Continued on page 3)

## Tobacco Conference And Exhibition

### MOVE TO IMPROVE TOBACCO

#### State Factory Advocated

The first meeting of the Tobacco Conference and Tobacco Exhibition Committee was held at the Farm School, Jaffna, on Saturday. Mr. V. R. C. Paul, Divisional Agricultural Officer, presided.

Mr. Paul gave an outline of the various points raised in the previous meeting and informed the house that a powerful organization and the standardization of production to suit consumers would solve the problem. He appealed to the Jaffna public to take some interest in the tobacco industry.

Mr. K. Balasingham said that the plight into which the Jaffna tobacco industry had fallen called for immediate and united action on the part of cultivators, merchants and the Government.

A cigarette factory in Colombo, which had depended at the start on imported tobacco now used tobacco grown in south Ceylon, in Negombo, Chilaw, Kurunegala and Dunbarra. It would not be difficult to produce that type of tobacco in the eastern parts of Jaffna.

If the Jaffna cigar trade was to be improved it was necessary to put on the market better type of cigars. This could be done by the foundation of a state factory, about which Mr. Arulampalam was busying himself. There was also much that cigar manufacturers could themselves do.

Mr. C. Arulampalam, Advocate, spoke on the use of fertilizers to produce light cigar leaves. The Department should help them to produce such light leaves and the railway should be asked to reduce the freight on all manure.

Mr. A. Mylvaganam, representing the manufacturers, said that a cigarette industry should be established with State aid and manufacturers would help the State in the undertaking.

Tobacco manufacturers urged strongly the introduction of proper legislation to safeguard the industry. The Government should also find new markets in other countries for their tobacco and cigars.

Mr. C. Ragunathan, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, said that they had to improve production to suit local consumers before they thought of foreign markets.

Mr. M. R. M. Jebaratnam, Manager of the Experimental Station, Jaffna, Mr. T. Ramanathan, Barrister-at-Law, and Chairman of the Village Committee of Puttur, and Mr. A. Chelliah also spoke.

It was decided to call another general meeting on October 14th to decide the date of the Conference and the Exhibition and other details.

## The Tramp Abroad

III

"Where's their blessed 'status quo' Their holy treaties, where— Their rights to sell a race or buy, Protect and pillage, occupy and civilise despair?"

"Some said, it could not be explained,

Some, could not be excused; And others, leave it unrestrained Geheuna's self is loosed And yet others cried, Crush it, maim it, gag it."

The world beholds the possibility of another welter of blood. The possibility daily assumes the proportions of reality. The protracted course of negotiations for a peaceful settlement of differences between Italy and Abyssinia is not near any settlement than it was months ago. The uncompromising attitude of Italy in all talks of the League Council is sure sign of her determination to fight Abyssinia.

The reason for this attitude must be sought in the long, since the last great war, history of Fascism. The strong, highly centralised Fascist autocracy was indeed a cure for the aftermath of the last great war. Mussolini averted national bankruptcy and disaster. Italy revived sooner than any other nation engaged in War. But he has outlived the period of his constructive work. He must have been knocked off his position some ten years ago. During the last decade he has increased the national debt by an immense creation of army, navy and air forces on the footing of war. For this purpose he took all steps to multiply the population. On one day alone years back he solemnised, blessed, and gave money presents to, several thousand marriages. Growing population, increased national commitments designed for purpose of war, inadequate supply of food in the country and the consequent thirst for a fresh field for expansion have gradually turned and trimmed the present, desperate attitude.

The Italian people have long offered crushing sacrifices on the tacit understanding of a future period of colonial expansion, peace and plenty. The people became restless at the delay of promised prosperity and there were even signs of open revolt, for their burden became unbearable any longer. If the promised vista of prosperity did not open out the famished Italian people would bid for the head of their tormentor Mussolini has had to choose between the abandonment of his job and sure assassination on the one hand or the leading of the people into the store of promised possibilities on the other. He was face to face with a blank wall. In his raving look-out for a cure for the disease he himself has created, he lighted on Abyssinia. The pretext of a boundary dispute has been enlarged to cover the alleged iniquities of the so-called Ethiopians since the night of Italy was humbled at Adowa. He and his henchmen are displaying all the psychological symptoms of a desperate man in distressed mood of want and worry. They challenge, threaten

and even insult other great powers who seek to promote peace.

Mussolini has repeatedly declared that sanctions of the League Council would be met with armed hostility. His son-in-law echoes it in Eritrea that Italy would not be deflected from her purpose by any possible or probable combinations of other powers. The Italian Foreign Minister has insulted the League Council in open meeting by withdrawing therefrom after delivering his charge against Abyssinia and when the latter's spokesman rose up to reply. The trend of consultations during the past week has dissipated all hopes of peace. The other League powers do nothing beyond emphasising their stand by the League covenant and the growing impertinence of Italy in peace talks has not driven them to adopt sterner pose.

Mussolini's seeming inclination for the mediation of the League was prompted for the sake of preparation for war and so that the difficult season in the war zone might be over. While consultations proceed apace he has had troops and supplies transported to Africa through the doorway of Suez of which the French and the English are almost the sole keepers. Lenience of the major League member-nations of England and France towards Italy has no doubt been prompted by the fact that Italy despite her alliance with Germany deserted her in the last war and joined hands with the Allies. Italy did perhaps the right thing then. It was a war, they made loud-mouthed proclamations, to end war and to protect the weak against the strong. The erstwhile fighter for the weak has turned out their persecutor. Will England simply look on while Abyssinia is being outraged on the orders of a murderous maniac? We doubt. It is strange that the British Lion has so long brooked the insolent attitude of Mussolini. England accounted for the thunderous tyrants of Napoleon and Kaiser William II. In comparison with them Mussolini is so tiny-teeny that a roar of the British Lion would be enough to remind him of the fate of his prototypes. Surely Mussolini's doom is at hand. England will not long allow his accents.

What sense of valour, manhood and nationhood did Italy display when her representative walked out of the League Council having delivered his accusation? The race of people who consider themselves superior to Abyssinians would not stay Pilate-like for the answer to the charge; for their contention is that Abyssinia does not deserve equality of status in the League, and at least Italy thinks so. Baron Aloisi did warn the other powers that if they conceded equality to Abyssinia and kept her membership Italy would vacate her seat. This is the behaviour of a civilised country. Placating England by the shrewd statement that Italian activities in the desert area on the Red Sea would not in the least be prejudicial to the interests of the British Empire, Mussolini has tried to inflame

(Continued on Page 4.)



**The Jaffna Hindu College O. B. A.**

The annual Special of the Old Boys of the Jaffna Hindu College and the business meeting will be held on Saturday, October 12, at the College.

A. KANAPATHIPILLAI  
Jaffna Hindu College Secretary  
25-9-35



**Hindu Organ.**

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1935.

**EDUCATION, AN URGENT PROBLEM.**

WHILE COMMENDABLE EFFORTS have been made during the past four years by Members and Ministers in the State Council to understand and tackle the manifold national problems, it is disappointing to note that, despite the condemnation of the present system of English education which heads of educational institutions and publicists have frequently found it necessary to pronounce, no genuine effort has been made by the Ministry of Education to institute a comprehensive enquiry or to adopt measures to make education respond to the needs of the nation. Changes have been introduced here and there; but these are of little importance and do not touch the basic problem of the aims of education in the country.

The present system was designed to train a number of young men who might be usefully employed in subordinate positions in the administration. This end it has more than fulfilled. Today, there is an over-production of English educated young men whom neither Government nor mercantile service could absorb. These young men find themselves in a hopeless and helpless condition, unfitted as they are to put their hands to any job but that of quill-driving. The problem of educated unemployment is growing to menacing proportions. Not only are these young men a drag on society, but they represent the loss to the community in productivity. The presence in the community of a large number of educated but discontented young men constitutes a problem which no publicist could contemplate with equanimity. In every country which enjoys self-government steps are taken at Government expense to set educated young men on their feet. They realise the importance of conserving and harnessing to useful purpose the energies and capacities of the youths of the country. We, in our country, are powerless to prevent the enormous waste of the country's human resources.

Notice of a motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the present system of education has been given and the motion, let us hope, will be taken up before the dissolution of the present Council. We trust the State Council will sternly refuse to accept any suggestion to import an expert from England who may find it hard to shed his own predilections as a citizen of an Empire or by reason of his ignorance and prepossessions may be unable to sympathise with the aspirations of the people of this country or understand the peculiar

liar trends of the past to be able to advise on a system of education which while not ignoring the traits of the past "samskaras" of the nation will lead it along the path of self-fulfilment and self-expression. Men of broad sympathy, liberal out-look and deep understanding are necessary to recast the present system of education which has strangled national life and laid waste a whole nation.

In a recent address to a group of Indian undergraduates SIR S. RADHA KRISHNAN said: "The divorce between high philosophical thought and practical life is the weakness of India". Are we any better in Ceylon? It may be affirmed a hundred times over that the weakness of the Ceylonese is the divorce between their intellectual convictions and their practical life. Our education is completely divorced from life; it does not equip the individual for a larger and fuller life, the reason being that our system of education has no root in the life of the majority of the people. Our education has not liberated the forces of self-reliance, initiative, or even self-discipline. If the educated young man fails to get into the Civil Service, the Clerical Service or the learned professions, he is a failure and finds himself a "misfit" in a world in which the age-old injunction, "by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread," still holds good. Even the comfortable job-holders and professional men, have cut themselves adrift from the masses and live an intensely selfish and individualistic life. Their education has made them aliens in their own country, though be it confessed, their practical life is no whit different from that of their uneducated and unregenerated country cousins. The cause is not far to seek. A well-known writer of the West, Adler, says:

"The most general principle of education is that it must be consistent with later life which the individual will be called upon to face. This means that it must be consistent with the ideals of the nation. If we do not educate children with the ideals of the nation in view, then these children are likely to encounter difficulties in later life. They will not fit in as members of society."

Our young men should be taught to look upon Ceylon as their heritage and made to realise that in her progress lies their own; then these educated young men will make common cause with the masses and identify themselves with the aspirations of the Ceylonese nation and not assume an attitude of intellectual hostility to the land of their birth.

Our education has given us intellectual attitudes and a degree of "platform" emotion, but it has left untouched the deeper springs of emotion and action. The tragic divorce between education and life, between the life of the intellect and the life of daily circumstances, should be patent to the meanest observer. This gulf between education and life must be bridged by a system of education which recognises in its matter, medium and manner the necessity for a tie-up between formal education and life. This, indeed, is the most urgent and vital problem of the country.

We are glad that under the inspiration and guidance of the Rev. Dr. T. Isaac Tambyah, its President, the Jaffna Association—the oldest political Association in the country—is getting into its stride. The report on the proposed cement factory which we are pri-

vileged to publish today and other reports on vital questions touching the economic and political advancement of this district which we expect to publish in due course are an indication of a change in the out-look of the Association. From being a body confined solely to the discussion of purely political questions, the Jaffna Association has enlarged the scope of its interest to embrace questions touching the economic improvement of the country. It is a matter for congratulation that the Report on the cement factory considers the proposal purely from a business point of view. Many a man who sees a communal ghost behind every bush is prepared to attribute motives to the Sub-Committee on Industries now considering the question of site suspecting it to favour Colombo in preference to Kankasanturai as a move to deprive the Tamils of the economic advantages involved in it. It is not fair to suggest that the members of the Committee are likely to be swayed by communal feeling in a matter which should be viewed purely as an economic proposition. Moreover, it will be well for the communalist to bear in mind that wherever the factory may be located, in Colombo or Kankasanturai, the whole Island stands to benefit by retaining in the Island the money now spent in the purchase of foreign machinery. The prosperity of the people in the South cannot but rebound to the benefit of those in the North. We wish this principle is kept in the minds of those who are prone to view things from a sectional, communal and parochial point of view. The Jaffna Association having deliberately walked out of its traditional and limited sphere of pure "politics" and realised the necessity to extend its interest to social and economic problems of the country, we feel certain, its decisions will command a wide measure of support among all communities in the Island, though its name would seem to imply that its representative character is limited to the Tamils of Jaffna.

**LOCAL GOVT. BOARD PRESIDENT**

**Inspects U. D. C. Works**

Mr. E. H. R. Tenison, President, Local Government Board, who arrived in Jaffna on Monday, visited the Jaffna U. D. C. Office, and inspected some of the works of the U. D. C. He left Jaffna the same evening.

**CEMENT FACTORY IN JAFFNA**

**British Company Exploiting Possibilities**

The Hon. Mr. Peri Sridaman, Labour Minister, called on Saturday afternoon on the President of the Jaffna Association and discussed various matters with special reference to a Cement Factory and the Cigar Trade.

It is understood that representatives of a British Firm are in Jaffna exploiting the possibilities of a Cement Factory. They interviewed the Labour Minister and others on the subject of a Cement Factory. There is a possibility that a Cement Factory in Jaffna will be a British company's concern with Government aid.

[The Report of a Sub-Committee of the Jaffna Association on a Cement Factory at Kankasanturai is published elsewhere.]

**THE SCHOOL-MASTER ABROAD**

**History Teachers At Conference**

"They took the old regalia out."

I was "doing" the Jaffna Town the other day, my week-end loafing about. A rather bustling pedagogue, one of the adventurers from across the gulf of Mannar whose staple material of trade in this country of ours is their religion, succeeded in rousing in me a pitch of hope for a panorama of by-gone times of all lands and an armory of methods for fixing up the pictures in the plasticity of the youthful mind. The villager's sense of curiosity in and reinforced by the quiddance of the journalist could resist the onslaught of the dullness which is generally associated with teachers in the North. I was in time in the School (they call it college) hall for the promised visions of history and the scaffoldings of approach to them.

I soon secured a copy of the programme of the days' doings. The imposing array of names with the more imposing (which in the end made me think of imposture) academic tags and the ponderous themes allocated to the various 'academic' who were down to speak reassured myself that my time might not be wasted. Before long disillusionment came, but I persisted in submitting myself to the bore for I wished to see through the specious show. Let not the reader, pray, think that I am mocking at an amiable and estimable body of men and wing my darts out of spite. To be straight and honest, I feel no ill-will towards anyone. But the blunt villager that I am I record my impressions of things I happen to light upon. At 9 A. M. about half a hundred teachers filed in to be indicted upon by a half dozen of "expert" history teachers. On the agenda paper the names of the speakers with their University degrees conjured up visions of experts but their performance on the platform soon knocked the spell off. They bungled and blundered as if they themselves were trying to find their feet in the subject.

It was plain from the very start to the finish that the "experts" were at cross purposes with one another, and some, with themselves, and the whole gathering, with one another. One part of a paper read cancelled the other part. Some of the papers were so ill-prepared that lecturers pleaded ill-health and other ruses. One paper was so rapidly wobbled out that the rapidity was a cover for the ill-assortment and worse treatment of the materials assembled. There was absolutely no unanimity as to what to teach and how to do it. I admit that method should, and does, vary according to the personality of each teacher. But that should be no obstacle to certain definite methods of approach being emphasised and fixed upon. Mr. V. K. Natban, the District Inspector of schools, hit the nail on the head when he remarked to the gathering that the lectures and comments thereon by the audience lacked definite purpose in as much as definite forms of work and equally definite approaches did not stand out in relief.

I understand that the Divisional Inspector of Schools, N. D. and his Assistants have organised conferences of teachers on various subjects tackled in our English Schools. The conferences take place periodically at various centres. It is a praiseworthy effort of the Inspectorate. If the arrangement were well worked out it would stimulate thought and interest amongst the members of the Teaching Profession. I do not think that the organisers of these conferences ever debated the possibility of teachers even of university label coming together to wage war on the elementary essentials of a school subject. There can't be two opinions on the very fundamentals of a subject. There may be different methods of teaching, each method being a successful weapon in the hands of some teacher or other.

Narration, exposition and illustration are three main stages of a method of approach. These are the three essentials of a method. There can't be divided opinion on it. Yet the lecturers and the other teachers in the History conference debated like loaded blunderbusses. The lecturers started the habit of repeating certain well recognised matter and method with no concrete forms of work and ways of execution drawn from their own experience. Forthwith started the confused wrangle.

Every lecturer was guilty of a wrong attitude towards the audience. He assumed, it so appeared to me, that the audience knew nothing of what he was going to let out. Else he would not have laboured on the very rudiments of matter and method. Each teacher of history supposed to be familiar with the syllabus prepared by the Department of Education and with the suggestion of the British Board of Education on the methods of teaching it, the barest and, I think, amplest minimum of very useful hints on the art. Not one of the lectures did say anything new; neither did he say what he said in any arresting manner. Surely any ordinary teacher of history does know that time charts are necessary for any effective teaching and they can be drawn in more than one style. The speaker on aids to teaching history could not compile a model chart on the black board without the aid of a book. He came armed with other charts prepared by some others. The loose and limp talking he did on the platform did not advance the cause he was entrusted with. In my days I learned a bit of history. Green and Tout, Buckle, Lecky and Gibbon yet remain. I believe, the foremost artists on the subject. No teacher historian of the other day's show did attempt giving the gathering any idea of the model on which those great masterminds digested the material. One of the speakers made the unabashed statement that he never read a book on method of teaching. But the audience refused to treat him as a superman amongst them.

They distributed amongst the teachers copies of a syllabus in History prepared by the Historical Association in Jaffna and claimed to have received the approval for trial by the Director of Education. That this is far too ambitious a scheme may be seen from the following features. For the second year special class (that is boys who are in the second year of their English Education) the syllabus prescribes stories of Creation and Flood as viewed by Indians, Chinese, Hebrews, Babylonians, Egyptians, Greeks, Nordics and Red Indians to be done in the first term of the year. For the other terms other big things are provided. Any man who understands the craft would say that this is in the nature of mock-heroism for the men who have yet to prove that they have a genius for history by some research in the field of material and method and who are not yet agreed on the elements of the subject and certain well tried methods of teaching and who are not yet perhaps agreed on the ultimate aim of teaching history have made their minds to plague the hairs of the second year special with such heavy matter of Creation (as if any definite period for the beginning of the world has been assigned by Science) and the Flood and such other pompous subjects. For the higher classes the matter prescribed is harder and wider. The Syllabus of the Department of Education is limited and I think more suited to the classes. But our self-ordained historians are on the bound. I wonder if any of them do know that the main outlines of the history of the world as they know them, are undergoing reconstruction in the light of researches carried out by scholars of Germany, France, Russia and India. Suffice it to say here that the Syllabus they have circulated is far too broad in range to be practicable in elementary school.

On the question of class text book and class library the conference was divided, almost every teacher forming a party by himself. One of the lecturers who were designated

(Continued on page 3)

**NOTICE**

The Rev. A. G. Fraser and Mrs Fraser wish to meet all Trinity College Old Boys in Jaffna at 5 p. m. on Thursday, October 3, at St. John's College, Jaffna.



## SITE FOR CEMENT FACTORY

ADVANTAGES OF JAFFNA SITE

### JAFFNA ASSOCIATION'S FINDINGS

The Sub-Committee of the Jaffna Association, appointed to report on the suitability or otherwise of locating the proposed Cement Factory at Kankesanurai, has recommended in favour of the Kankesanurai site.

The following is the text of the report:—

We, the members of the Sub-Committee appointed "to collect, inquire into, and report on facts which may or may not justify a claim to have the recently proposed Cement factory at Kankesanurai" beg to report as follows:—

The question as to whether Ceylon afforded materials for the manufacture of Portland Cement and facilities as should hold out promise of success, the enterprise being a profit-yielding concern, was investigated about 16 years ago by Mr. Simcock, the Expert engaged by the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd. (now the Cement Marketing Co. Ltd.), a powerful British Combine, assisted by Mr. J. Spencer Coates, the then Principal Mineral Surveyor of Ceylon. The results of their joint enquiry and laboratory tests were published in a Sessional Paper of 1922. Their definite findings were that (1) the crystalline limestones formed in the South are unsuited for the manufacture of cement; they are magnesian, besides being inconveniently situated (2) that coral clay deposits exist at Trincomalee and Batticaloa "which might possibly be utilised," but in view of the difficulty of transport and distance from the Railway, preference should be given to Jaffna, because of the "undoubted advantages possessed by Jaffna limestone from a technical point of view." "In any case," they concluded, "the Jaffna locality would be preferable to Trincomalee and Batticaloa."

#### Advantages Jaffna Offers

Some of the advantages which Jaffna has, besides yielding suitable clay and limestones, are:—

- (1) Facilities of Communications e.g. railway, sailing vessels, coastal crafts and steamers.
- (2) Cheap labour.
- (3) Water supply will not fail. Supply is said to average 500 gallons per hour per well.
- (4) Anchorage at Kankesanurai and Kayts, being at short distance from the factory.
- (5) The cost of transport of coal and gypsum, the former from Bengal and the latter from Trincomalee, would be less if brought to Jaffna than to any town in the South.

Messrs. Harrison & Crossfield were interested in gathering data to find out as to whether a cement factory could be opened with prospects of profits in Jaffna; but owing to the general financial depression no practical action has been taken.

The quantity of cement consumed in Ceylon has doubled itself during the last 15 years; the quantity consumed last year was about 50,000 tons.

We are of the opinion that if a Cement Manufactory capable of an output of 25,000 tons per annum be opened in Jaffna, the enterprise should pay handsomely.

The fear of the Japanese undercutting may be dismissed as, in the

## DARING THEFT AT ARALY TEMPLE

Priest Serious By Injured By Burglars

A daring burglary was committed on Tuesday at midnight in the Murugamoorthy temple at Araly and the gold plate under the image in the holy of holies was removed. The burglars effected entry by boring a passage in the wall.

The burglars, it appears, then entered the house of the priest, and stole a pair of ear studs and a ring which were in a box in the room. Kanapathy Iyer Kathiraman Iyer, woke up and seeing the flash of a torch-light ran in the direction of the light and seized one of the burglars. The burglar dealt a serious blow with a club on the priest's head. The injured priest staggered and fell, and the burglars made good their escape. The priest is lying in a critical condition in the Jaffna Civil Hospital.

Police are making enquiries.

## TEACHER ARRESTED

Suthumalai Murder Enquiry

Mr. M. Perambalam, a teacher of the Manipal Hindu College, was arrested on Tuesday, in connection with the murder of Annappilla, of Suthumalai. He was produced yesterday before Mr. K. Kanagasabai, Acting Additional Police Magistrate, Jaffna, and was remanded till Oct. 1.

It appears that the Police have discovered an important clue, in a letter written by one of the accused in remand, to connect the teacher with the offence.

## PRIVILEGES BILL

Special Meeting Of Jaffna Association

An emergency meeting of the Jaffna Association will be held today at 5 p.m. at the Ridgeway Hall to consider the proposed Privileges Bill. The meeting is open to the public.

Murder and Suicide at Mirusuvil

A murder and a suicide under tragic circumstances are reported to have taken place last night at Mirusuvil.

It is suspected that the husband, after murdering the wife, committed suicide by hanging.

Police are investigating

## A SHORT STORY

(Continued from page 1)

disbevelled. She was deep in her prayers. Like the yogis of yore Ruppavati prayed unconscious of the world about her.

All at once there was a terrible rumbling crack and the dome of the temple seemed to crash. The images rolled down. The walls seemed ashy.

Ruppavati was rudely shaken. She started. She understood. Rama, Rama, Oh! My darling Vishwa, Rama be his protector, Vishwa.

She did not move. It was no use doing so. The Rai Bahadur was dead. To night she would meet him—in *parlok*. They would meet in the land where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

A terrific sound was boomed forth. The Ganesh mandir had fallen in.

(Roy's Weekly)

eventuality, government can be depended on to protect the nascent industry with a small tariff.

We are confident in our opinion that there is no other place in Ceylon as suitable for the manufacture of Cement as Jaffna and recommend that, in case Government decides to start the industry as a state subsidised concern ornamental undertaking no stone should be left unturned, to persuade it to locate the factory at Kankesanurai.

## Siddha System of Medicine

NEED FOR COLLEGE IN NORTH

Tamil Medical Conference

The All-Ceylon Tamil Medical Conference and Exhibition were declared open on Saturday by the Hon. Mr. Peri Sundaram, Minister of Labour, Industry, and Commerce, at the Parameshwara College.

Proceedings began with welcome songs and an address of welcome presented to Mr. Peri Sundaram.

In the absence of Mr. W. Duraiswamy, Mr. K. Aiyadurai, delivered the welcome address. He said that it was a great movement but regretted the lack of sympathy and interest for it among their leaders. The College of Indigenous Medicine in Colombo, for which they were thankful to the authorities, was not of much help to Jaffna students, who could not afford the expense of a course there. Besides, there was some difference between the system of medicine taught there and the one practised in Jaffna. Jaffna followed the Siddha system, whereas the system followed in Colombo was Ayurveda. Though both the systems belonged to the same school of medicine, there were some adaptations which were peculiar to their country and climate and there came the difference between the two.

What they required, therefore, was a Medical College for the North, where 90% of the people resorted to the Tamil system of medicine. Only 10% availed of the Western system. The speaker's experience was that the Tamil system of medicine was most suited to this part of the country. They had all the remedies they required in that system which was not second to any other. Turning to the physicians the speaker regretted that they had made their profession a business. That was not in keeping with the traditions of their profession. They should not place money consideration in the forefront. He would commend to them the example of the late Mr. C. Muttukamarn, who never demanded money for treatment. They could get money from the rich and treat the poor free. That should be their policy, and it was in keeping with the noble traditions of their forebears. In conclusion he extended a cordial welcome to Mr. Peri Sundaram and others who were present there. He called upon Mr. Peri Sundaram to declare the Conference open.

#### Minister's Speech

Mr. Peri Sundaram said that he was glad to be there to declare the Conference and Exhibition open. Last year also he had had the privilege of doing it, and he thanked them for having honoured him a second time. People in different parts of the world had different systems of medicine and they had faith in the systems peculiar to their own countries. India and Ceylon had their own systems of medicine and they had a common source. But there were adaptations in them to suit the varying conditions of the different parts of the country. The Siddha system was the best suited to South India. That did not mean they should not benefit by the other systems of medicine. They should take over from others anything that would do them good. There was the need for an All Ceylon Tamil Medical Conference to promote the Siddha system of medicine peculiar to this country, and it was the duty of the Government and people to support and encourage this movement.

Hygiene had an important place in religion and many of the daily practices enjoined on the Hindus by their Scriptures had much to do with health. Daily baths, Surya Namaskar, cleaning homes with cow dung etc. were some of these which had more a hygienic purpose than religious. He would therefore ask them not to brush aside all that was old, and did not seem fashionable but to adopt those old customs that were really intended for their better living. A few days ago, continued Mr. Peri Sundaram, some gentlemen made some adverse criticism of the College of Indigenous Medicine

and the Hospital. These institutions were just growing and what he thought was if those critics had come into close contact with the working of these institutes and the doctors in charge of these, they would have had a different tale to tell. Those critics were modern, England returned men, to whom these institutions and the system they represented were an anachronism and relic of barbarism. Their Chairman had asked for support for the Siddha system. Government was not partial to any system. Whatever system was of good to the people and was in a position to rid the people of their ailments would have its favour and support.

#### Advice to Physicians

He would request physicians to make their knowledge and the results of their research available to the public and not to keep them sealed for some individual's benefit. That was the evil with them now, and that was the reason why they were not able to get State recognition for their system. During the last 150 years of foreign rule, their system of medicine which had had the encouragement and support of their own kings in those good old days, had been neglected, while foreign systems had the favour of their foreign masters. But it was only very recently that their indigenous system was getting any recognition from the State. It was very unfortunate that just at this time some of his colleagues should spoil the whole affair by their unguarded utterances which helped their cause very little.

Having dealt with the ancientness of the indigenous system of medicine, he appealed to the physicians to carry on the noble traditions, left by their ancient rishis. He wished the conference success.

## Obituary

MASTER S. AMIRTHATHURAI

We regret to record the sad and untimely death of Master S. Amirthathurai, the two-year old son of Mr. S. Sinnadurai, retired Building Overseer, Kuala Lipis and presently of Araly West.

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 166.  
In the matter of the estate of the late Theivanai widow of Velauther of Polikandy.  
Deceased.

Kadrigamer Periatamby of Polikandy  
Petitioner.

1. Velauther Sinniah of Polikandy
2. Theivanai widow of Kandavanam of do
3. Wallipillai widow of Velupillai of do
4. Vairamuthu Kathirithamby of do & wife
5. Sinnacipillai of do
6. Kathirigamer Velupillai of do
7. Kathirigamer Kandavanam of do

Respondents.  
This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Theivanai widow of Velauther of Polikandy be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal on the 29th day of August 1935 before C. Cumarasamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna in the presence of Mr. K. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner and on reading the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated 19th August 1935.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Theivanai widow of Velauther be issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other persons shall on or before the 2nd day of October 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

The 6th day of September 1935.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

O. 77. 26 & 30-9-35.

## TEAK!

## POUND MARK TILES

Large and fresh Consignment Just Arrived

SIAM TEAK FROM 2.60 UPWARDS  
RANGOON TEAK FROM 2.75 ..

Another Important Announcement is that we have reduced our interest on Pawn broking from 12% to 9% per annum for Rs. 100. and upwards.

The House for QUALITY, RELIABILITY and LOWEST PRICES

POUND MARK TILES

A Speciality

S. Veeragathipillai & Sons  
Grand Bazaar, & Bankshall Street.

(b Th)

V. 57. 1 5-35—30-1 36

## The School Master-Abroad

(Continued from Page 2.)

leaders tried to lead the gathering to the conclusion that no class book was necessary and a class library was all that was necessary. Osberg held other views. This is a subject which need not have been raked up for discussion. And the established practice is that each school and each teacher enjoys the freedom of choice of books. The only concern is that the subject should be taught effectively to certain results not merely of examination but of, as Colonel Seely put it stimulating imagination and furnishing a good basis of accurate and well arranged facts for future use and generalisation. But the way our History experts wrangled and confused the issues sharply reminds me of Butler's lines in Hudibras.

"Yet be that it be, I'll express  
No sense at all in his changes,  
Will pass for sense, and he that  
is known  
To speak the strongest reason in  
his own."

Yet another teacher whose loyalty to Imperial causes seemed undivided raised the absurd question if politics could form part of historical teaching, for he said that the Department of Education was against such a thing. As for myself I do not know if the Department has prohibited teaching of politics. One would want to know what the teacher meant by politics. By politics he evidently meant fighting the government of the country. No one suggested that thing in the conference. Politics does not mean fighting the government. Politics is the play and inter-play of currents of life public, and I suppose, private too. Life is politics in a sense. Popular movements resulting from thought forces with their possible implications may be studied within the four walls of the class room in a dispassionate manner. Let the students weigh current events and develop them to possible or probable logical conclusions and end at it. It is a useful intellectual exercise. Students in English Public Schools do that. But they don't take a hand in the movements agitating the country. Studying politics is one thing and taking part in it is another. Current events of today become history tomorrow. Yet the teacher who raised the query is supposed to be a teacher of history and on inquiry I found, is a graduate of an Indian University come here for a living and tries to make sure of it, for the President of the conference was an Englishman, the Head of the school where he slaves His own behaviour in the conference was first class politics in a small way. Well reader, you see where we are.

## The way and the Goal

(Continued From Page 1.)

counts for much of the fanaticism that marks the religious man.

There are two statements, says the Master, that are equally correct, namely, that the world is real, and that it is unreal; but to understand them aright, one must interpret them both, so as to yield the same sense.

(To be Continued)



**NOTICE**

The Jaffna Co-operative Stores, Limited

THE Seventeenth Annual General Meeting of the Share-holders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, "Mahamandapam", Hospital Road, Jaffna, on Monday the 30th September, 1935 commencing at 4 p. m. to receive the report of the Directors and the statements of accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1935, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

V. M. VEYAGASUN,  
SECRETARY.

Jaffna,  
15th Sept. 1935.  
(Mis. 157. 23-9 to 30-9-35.)

**Notice**

The Power is given to Thamboo, son of Ambalavanar of Kaddudai, Manipay, by Kandiah, son of Sinna thambi and his wife Sinnammah of Yaddukodai East, Jaffna, presently of Taiping in the State of Perak, Federated Malay States, and dated 28th, October, 1933 is hereby revoked.

S. KANDIAH,  
(Sgd.) K. SINNAMMAL.

Mis 156. 23 to 30/9/35.

**Health! Wealth! Prosperity!**

The Holy Prasadam of Sri Palani Andavar, Panchamirtham, Sandal and Sacred Ash: one set of Prasadam Rs. 3. No V. P. P. orders. Strictly in advance.

1 Re. extra for foreign orders.

P. NATARAJA PANDARAM,  
Malai Kovil Ayan,  
Miras,  
Palai S. I.

(Gr. 130. 12-8 to 11-11-35)

**Order Nisi**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 132  
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Velupillai Sinnathamby of Thavady.

Deceased  
Velupillai Karthigesu of Thavady,  
Vs. Petitioner

1. Velupillai Kandiah
2. Murgesen Sivasampur
3. Murgesen Samnugam all of Thavady Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Velupillai Sinnathamby coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 28th day of June 1935 in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 28th day of June 1935 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is one of the heirs 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 August 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 10th day of July 1935.

(Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy  
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended till 27-9-36.

(Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy  
D. J.

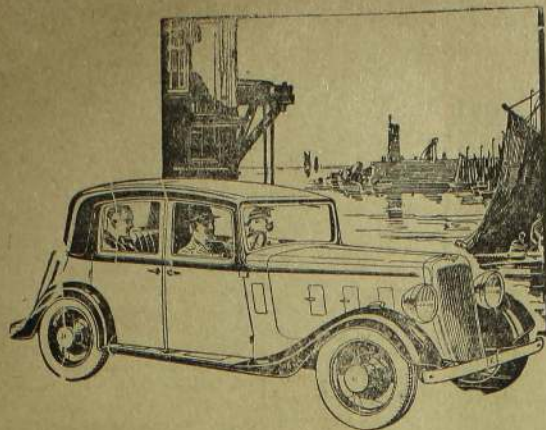
(O. 76. 23 & 26-9-35.)

**UMBRELLA BRAND  
TILES**  
CHEAPEST AND LARGEST TILE IN  
THE MARKET.  
SOLE SUPPLIERS TO GOVERNMENT.

**J. CHERUBIM & BROTHER,**  
SOLE AGENTS,  
MAIN STREET, JAFFNA

TL 114 1/23/35 to 31/11/36.

**FOR TROUBLE-FREE  
AND  
ECONOMICAL MOTORING**



**INVEST in an  
AUSTIN**

Britain's Dependable Car

**YOU CANNOT BUY  
A BETTER CAR.**

Full particulars, prices, and Catalogue  
will be sent on request.

**WALKER, SONS & CO., LTD.**  
COLOMBO

Sole Selling Agents for Jaffna

Trincomalee, Mullaitivu, Puttalam, Mannar and  
Anuradhapura:

**V. SELVADURAI & SONS,**

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA.

(Y. 137. 19/8/35 to 18/8/36.)

**THE JAFFNA MUTUAL  
BENEFIT FUND LTD.**

(Established 1918)

**BANKERS.**

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00  
Amount of Calls made Rs. 1,29,777.00

**SHARES:** 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

**CURRENT ACCOUNTS** opened and interest allowed at 3% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

**FIXED DEPOSITS** received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 3, 4, 6 and 8 % respectively.

**DRAFTS** issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

**INDIAN MONEY** bought and sold

**LOANS** on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 10% per annum when paid monthly; otherwise 12% (Part payments accepted.)

**LOANS** are also granted against approved securities, such as Landed Properties etc. (Part payments accepted.)

For further particulars apply to  
**S. SELLAPPAH,**  
Manager.

Y. 152. 21-11-34—20-11-35. 1's)

**N. VAITILINGAM & Co.,**

HARDWARE MERCHANTS & BUILDING CONTRACTORS

**COLOMBO & JAFFNA**

Telephone No. 30. (Jaffna.)

We stock Japan, German, Danish, Italian and English cements. We are Sole Distributors in Jaffna for Asano cement which is a superior cement and well patronised by Government and other local bodies in and out of Jaffna. As we get down these cements direct from Europe and Japan we sell them at surprisingly cheap price.

QUOTATIONS WILL BE GIVEN ON APPLICATION  
we Undertake Building Constructions of Steel Structures  
Or any other Kind or Size

We have a good stock of roofing and plain sheets in all sizes, Round iron, Barbed wire, Brassfittings, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Asbestos roofing, Ceiling, etc.

**Head Office**

38, Third Cross Street Colombo.  
Y. 50. 8-2-7 2-36. (T)

Phone No. 2210 (Colombo)

The **ORIGINAL** is always better than an Imitation so buy

**LITTLE'S  
ORIENTAL  
BALM**

First in 1885 and first in 1935

MADE IN INDIA BY INDIANS

USE IT FOR ALL ACHES AND PAINS.  
Y. 53 1-1-31-12-35.

**THE  
QUILON BANK,  
LIMITED**

(INCORPORATED IN TRAVANCORE 1919)

**JAFFNA**

Loans are granted on the security of gold bearing interest at nine percent per annum.

**V. C. OOMAN, B A.**

AGENT.

(Y. 32. 25-4-35—14-4-36)

**EMPIRE OF INDIA**

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1897.

TEN YEARS' PROGRESS

	1925	1935
	Rs.	Rs.
Income .....	45,50,127	73,28,467
New Assurances .....	78,07,000	1,47,57,880
Total Assets .....	2,46,08,120	4,50,03,372
Assurances in force .....	6,95,93,793	11,56,12,828

REMUNERATIVE AGENCY TERMS

For particulars apply to:-

**F. DADABHOY,**  
Chief Agent,

49 Canal Row, Fort, Colombo

Y. 54 1-1-31-12-35

**FOREMOST AYURVEDIC REMEDIES**

**39**

Years of Study  
Research and Practice  
in  
**AYURVEDA**

**CHYAVANA PRAS.**—Is the best remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs. It is a known cure for all sorts of phlegmatic complaints and is a tonic medicine in cough, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, hoarseness of voice, sore throat; in short, in all affections of the throat and lungs. Chyavana Pras is a tried remedy. Price per box Rs. 2. V. P. P. charges As. 8 only extra.

**MAKABRADWAJA.**—There is no substitute for this matchless preparation in any other system of medicine. There is hardly a disease which does not find some relief or complete cure by the use of Makabradwaja. It gives most satisfactory results in cases of general debility arising from whatsoever cause, typhus and typhoid fevers, gleet, gonorrhoea, diabetes, complaints of woman after delivery, cold, cough, asthma, fevers of all kinds, bubonic plague, weakbrain, dropsy, cholera, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, sexual impotence, loss of nerve power, giddiness, etc. Price Rs. 34 per tola. Price of medicine for 7 doses Re. 1. V. P. P charges As. 8 only extra.

**P. Subbaroy**

Complete Catalogue on request.

AYURVEDIC PHARMACY

**Sri Venkatesa Perumal Sannathi, Tanjore, India.**  
(Y. 53. 1-1-31-12-35.)

Printed & published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Vannarponnai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1935.