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THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

Editor: M. S. Eliatamby, Advocate.

VOL. XLVII No. 51.

(Registered as a Newspaper.)

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1935.

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889

Phone 56. PRICE 5 CTS.

IT PAYS
TO ADVERTISE
IN THE
HINDU ORGAN
AND
INTHUSATHANAM.

Mussolini at The Helm: A View

THE MAKER OF MODERN ITALY

By R. Krishna R. Guruswamy Reddiar,
M. A. (Camb)

THE Superman has arrived—or something like it has happened! Mussolini deliberately, explicitly, places himself above the hierarchy in the State. That in the State there should be above one dominating personality or mind is Mussolinism. Carlyle, approvingly, might have put him in the category of heroes—'Hero in Politics'. Nietzsche might possibly have recognised the greatness of the Chief of the Fascists.

Fascism is the life force of the Italy of today and the present Fascism is identifiable with the life and personality of Benito Mussolini. Fascism is now at once the atmosphere and breath of the political life of Italy. Fascism, literally meaning union as the strength of a band of faggots, stands for the strength of a united people through recognition of the supremacy of the idea of the State.

Paradoxically, it would seem, the Hegelian idea of the Prussianised, Hohenzollern Germany, in that the Mussolini idea of the unquestioned, primal supremacy of the State seems not unlike that of the Hegelian idea so much attempted in practice in Prussia, and the Heherzollern German Empire adroitly developed by that great astute statesman Bismark with unerring statesmanship but to end with disastrous results. And now Prussia completes the circle in Hitler, the Mussolini of Germany and Hitlerism.

The picture that one finds of Mussolini in the ship is mystically, significantly, symbolic of the commander's position in the ship of State. Everywhere Fascism is the key-word for the strength of the New Italy.

His Early Struggles

Born of humble, suffering parentage, having tasted amply the bitter-nesses of early struggles and persecutions, been an exile in Switzerland, worked as stone mason, having sworn by the Buddha as teacher, felt himself destitute and desolate in the world, been political prisoner—the cruelty of the world having gnawed at his heart—Mussolini has largely realised himself in politics and through journalism, powerful writing and direct forceful speaking.

His participation in various grades of socialistic activities ended after a long period, with his break with the orthodox Socialists and Socialist Party at the question of the declaration of Italy's war-policy, when he definitely threw the weight of his personality, and influence on the side of the 'Allies'—the German-Austro-Hungarian Entente having been known not to be 'real'—'Italia Irredenta' in mind and neutrality not being accepted as the most expedient for Italy. The intuitive perception of the implied consequences, in anticipation, of a momentous world situation is characteristic of the Master Mind.

Discipline

Discipline, the subordination of the will and interests of the individual or groups of individuals, voluntarily preferable, but necessarily at any

cost, to the interests of the State appears as the supreme practical idea of this conception of the mode and means of development of the people by the State. The idea is not uncommon. What is characteristic of the man is the explicit, forcefully deliberate, enunciation of it in political psychological fitness in a crucial world situation and the realisation of it as practical political ethic at a critical time of the people's, the nation's determination of development and progress.

Italy has been, perhaps by an implied suggestion of the possibility of destiny, before now the leader in ideas of National developments.

The Romans, long before, gave to the world the idea of corporate legal life. 'Civis Romanus'—'Civitas' is among the chief Roman legacies to the world. The XII Tables and related ideas of social, legal and State life—the laws of 'Persona,' of 'Res'—are among the permanent Roman gifts.

Later, by the adoption of the Christian Religion by Constantine, Rome and Italy became the radiating centres of a new kind of life—'Vita Nuova'—permeating throughout Europe, giving a new civilisation partly replacing and partly coalescing, with transforming phases, with the Pagan cultures.

Again after the Middle Ages—Medievalism,—Dante is so great a figure in European thought and feeling at the parting of the ways—by the Renaissance—affording also a relief from the exclusivism of Monasticism and Feudalism—placing Europe psychically in contact, with reawakened interest, with the great classics of the far long forgotten and directly inaccessible Greek and Roman civilisations and cultures, artistic, philosophic, literary, humanistic Italy gave to Europe a new life, the dynamic impetus of which has continued through many changes in the development of the European peoples—the French Revolution itself with its after effects possibly a sequential effect of it.

Italy's New Lead

After long lapses of time, once again, possibly Italy through Mussolini, by what appears a new practical idea of the relationship between the individual and the State, and its ethic, through Fascism, gives a new leading idea of life.

That Duty is above Right is fundamental in this conception. That the individual may get dependent on, in virtue of, and even only because of and in return for, duties—and this is the crux of Fascism which has showed itself, paradoxically, revolutionarily, in developing as a movement apart from the State and overtaking the existing State, by 'voluntary compulsion' of State surrender, which because of the practical working out of the idea may be described as more revolutionary even than the common revolutions against which it is recognised or taken to be a formidable, great force, This Hegelian?

'Real Politics'

It is said to be against the idea of the importance of the vote in politics and the State, the vote so dear a possession as conceived by many. (Continued on page 3)

Place Of Religion in Education

AN UNSOLVED PROBLEM

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani's
Emphasis on Religious
Instruction

"The place of religion in education has engaged the best thought of the wisest men in two continents for generations and yet remains, I fear, an unsolved problem," observed Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Editor, "The Leader" of Allahabad in his convocation address to the graduates of the Mysore University, last week.

"I have to confess" he continued "that at one time, and for long, I was a convinced advocate of secular education and the avoidance of religious instruction in public schools and colleges. I tenaciously held to the view that the home is the legitimate place for religious instruction. But as indifference reigns supreme in the Indian home, the result has been the upbringing of the youth of India in a non-religious atmosphere with consequences by no means to their or the country's good. I am as far as ever I was from any idea of educational institutions being converted into centres of sectarian strife or theological contention; that would indeed be a disaster of the first magnitude; but the conviction has been strengthening in me that this can be avoided and yet, instruction in the broad principles of religion—the most important of which are, I believe, common to all religious systems—can be imparted to the great advantage of the individual as well as the nation. No where in India is there a head of state more inspired by religious faith and nowhere is there a broader toleration among people than in this favoured State—the State chosen by the great Sankara as the centre of the greatest of his *pitras* (of course I refer to Sringeri)—, and it appears to me, therefore, that an acceptable and advantageous solution of the problem of religious instruction in educational institutions can be attempted here with greater prospect of success than almost anywhere else."

INDO-CEYLON TRAFFIC Via PORT CALIMERE

Syndicate's Agitation For Re-opening

The Tiruvur correspondent of the Madras "Hindu" reports that The Port Calimere Syndicate is urging the authorities concerned that Port Calimere be re-opened and that the Indo-Ceylon traffic along that route be revived.

Jaffna is only about 37 miles from Port Calimere.

The extension of the South Indian Railway line from Agastampalli to Point Calimere is reported to be nearing completion. The line is expected to be opened to traffic early in January next.

A Federal Constitution For Ceylon

Arguments in Support

By C. S. R.

THE Donoughmore Constitution coupled with the unitary type of government is unsuited to Ceylon and should be replaced by a Federal Constitution for the following reasons:—

(1) The fundamental idea of the Donoughmore Constitution is to secure a homogeneous population in Ceylon. "Homogeneity" means that at some distant future all the minorities should be made to lose their race consciousness, language, religion laws, customs, manners, culture, dress and national trait to coalesce with the major community (Singalese) by a political pressure applied deftly during a course of years. Thus the minorities are intended to become Singalese, speaking the Singalese language and embracing the Buddhist faith. This is worse than Sovietism or Communism.

Govt. of a Clique

(2) In a unitary type of Government with an adult franchise and territorial representation but without a party system and a homogeneous population, we create only a government of a few dictators of a community that could command the largest number of seats in the State Council. The number of members of the Low-Country Singalese in the State Council today is much more than that of the members of the Kandyan Singalese, the Ceylon Tamils, the Moors, the Malays, the Burghers, the Europeans and the Indians all put together. Again, the real government is in the hands of two or three persons of the Low-Country Singalese of the Buddhist faith who command the largest number of votes in the State Council by their wealth or by the influence of their professed religion. The minorities cannot influence the policy of such a government one way or the other and they are suppressed. A member of a minority community, however eminent and clever, cannot secure the key position of the government. It is therefore a rule of the Singalese. If the Singalese want to pass a measure, it is easily possible to do it with or without the support of the minorities. If the minorities want to pass a measure, it cannot be done unless and until the Singalese support it. The Tamils have not been able to do any service to their people nor the Singalese have interested themselves to attend to the needs of the Tamils.

"Irresponsible Govt."

(3) The governance of the country under the present mode of government gets into the hands of a few dictators or clique who are not governed by any rule or policy but by their personal ambitions, political prejudice or fancies resulting in an irresponsible and contemptible government.

(4) The unitary type of Government has only succeeded in centralising all activities in Colombo, developing parts closer to Colombo and seriously neglecting all the outlying parts or the distant provinces. The provinces do not receive a fair share of revenue for public works. Simul-

taneously a part of Ceylon under a unitary government, the Kandyan and the Ceylon Tamils who were rich and influential before the advent of the Europeans in Ceylon are mostly poverty-stricken while the Low-country Singalese have grown fabulously rich and dominating.

Swaraj to Every Community

(5) The Donoughmore constitution has not aimed at the retention of the individuality of the various communities and their willing cooperation towards each other. It has succeeded in keeping each community at a distance with fear and distrust.

(6) The minorities have not received adequate and effective representation.

(7) The natural ambition of the three permanent communities (the Kandyans, the Tamils and the Low-country Singalese) to secure a government closely related to their native government which existed in Ceylon before the advent of the British has been thwarted.

It is therefore necessary that a Federal Government should be established in Ceylon. It is this constitution that can give satisfaction to every community in Ceylon and secure willing co-operation from all concerned. It is the only way of securing a permanent constitution providing real swaraj to every community. All minorities will find adequate and effective representation and protection. A larger member of public men can be associated with the government of this country avoiding all pitfalls by dictators or cliques.

Three Provincial Councils

Under the Federal Constitution there ought to be three provincial councils and a federal central council. The provincial councils shall be established at Kandy, Galle and Jaffna. The Federal Central Council shall be established at Colombo. The province of Kandy includes all the Kandyan territories. The province of Galle includes all the Lowcountry Singalese territories. The province of Jaffna includes all the Tamil territories.

The provincial councils should have powers of provincial autonomy. The Federal central Council should have central responsibility.

Territorial representation and adult franchise are to be retained. The Provincial councils may have any number of elected members but they are not to be paid any salary or allowances. The elected members to the Federal Central Council sent by each of the Provinces shall be equal. Such members shall be recruited by indirect election.

Provinces should have provincial governors. The present Government Agents in Class I Grade I can occupy these positions on their present salaries.

The Tamils of Ceylon can agree to federal constitution and should demand from the British Government as of right. If a federal constitution is opposed, we should then prefer a separation. If a separate Government is impossible, the last stage

(Continued on page 3)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

T. R. 46
In the matter of an application under Section 33 of the Trusts Ordinance No. 9 of 1917.

Veluppillai Vinastambiy of Vannarponnai West
Petitioner v.
1. Vannastambiy Veluppillai
2. Ponniah Ragupathy both of Vannarponnai Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for permission of Court to lease out a land called "Aiyanturai" in extent 8, 1/8 Lms. V. C. with its appurtenances and well and school buildings situated at Vannarponnai West to the 2nd named Respondent for a period of thirty years to run a school called "The Ramakrishna Mission Vaidyanatha Vidyalaya" coming for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 18th day of October 1935 in the presence of Mr. T. N. Subbiah Proctor for the Petitioner and on the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is declared that the above-named Petitioner is hereby authorised by court to execute the lease bond referred to herein unless the above-named Respondents or any others show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of the court on or before the 8th October 1935.

This 13th day of October 1935.
Ramaswamy
Judge

O. 85

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 35.

In the matter of the estate of the late Eliatambiy Thambiah of Vannarponnai East Deceased.

Valliammai widow of Nagamattu Nagalingam of Araly West

Petitioner v.
1. Thambiah Kandiah of Vannarponnai East presently of P. & T. Store, Kuala Lumpur

2. Sellappah Ponnudurai and wife

3. Vijaladevi of Vannarponnai East

4. Sinnappu Rasiah and wife

5. Thankaratnam of do

6. Basammah daughter of Thambiah

7. Thambiah Eliatambiy of do

8. Sellammah widow of Eliatambiy

Thambiah of do — Respondents.

The 6th & 7th Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 8th Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of May 1935 in the presence of Mr. S. Nagalingam Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 17th day of May 1935 having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the above-named deceased be granted to the Petitioner unless the above-named Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 26th day of June 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 27th day of May 1935.

Sgd C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Extended for 22-10-35.

O. 84. 17 & 21-10-35.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1935.

AN URGENT PROBLEM

THE ACTIVITIES OF "NATIONALIST" politicians of the South, the cry of "Malaya for Malays" and the ever growing stress of competition among English-educated young men in quest of employment have all conspired to invest the problem of educated unemployment with a degree of urgency that can no longer brook delay. It is deplorable that Government has not thought it to be its duty to make an accurate survey of the situation with a view to providing some measure of relief to the vast army of intellectual, social and economic misfits in the country. Government is not likely to give any attention to the problem in the near future unless the discontent among young men explodes into inconvenient manifestations. It is up to the people's leaders, therefore,

to approach the problem as best they could with the co-operation of the appropriate Ministry, if and when, such assistance may be forthcoming. We must recognise the fact that, to the nation at large, an unemployed or unemployable youth is at once a difficult charge and a menace.

The unemployed young man is down upon his luck. He has education, training and steadfastness and yet he finds himself unable to find his feet in the economic structure of his country. The unemployable young man, on the other hand, finds himself thrown on the streets, for no fault of his. His education is the barest minimum that his parents could have afforded, and his untrained hands preclude any chance of his making good in productive occupations. These two classes of young men constitute a problem which can no longer be shirked without courting economic deterioration and social instability. Every endeavour must be made to adjust indigenous talent to national needs.

No solution of the problem of unemployment which takes no cognisance of the colossal problem of wastage under the present system of education, can prove to be a permanent and effective remedy. Government is alive to the need to de-urbanise the present system but its approach to the question has been timid and hesitating. The experiments hitherto made with varying results cannot by any means be regarded as satisfactory to postpone the need for a bold overhaul of the entire system of English education. We trust the next State Council will face up the situation and give a new orientation to the whole policy of education so as to accord better with the needs of the country. Reform of the educational structure is certainly beset with many difficulties. But, with expert guidance and the experience of other countries to warn us, it should be possible to minimise the causes of wastage.

The immediate need towards tackling the problem of educated unemployment is the formation, under the auspices of the Jaffna Association, of an Economic Council to explore ways and means to prepare a survey of educated unemployment, advise young men on suitable careers, and invite the assistance of Government in opening up avenues of profitable employment. Industrial scholarships for deserving young men for training in useful crafts may be offered by the Council and well-to-do young men encouraged to go into business or get trained for industrial occupations. The Council should have the co-operation of the Heads of our Educational institutions not only in preparing the survey, but in advising on the suitability of the careers open to any particular young man. The young men themselves and their parents should support the Council in their efforts to assuage the situation. We trust the Jaffna Association will soon take a practical step forward.

While the Information Bureau of the Council is bound to be a source of inspiration and guidance to hundreds of young men who may need immediate assistance, we hope the Jaffna Association will not relax its efforts to get the Pooneryn causeway constructed to give a flap to the paddy industry in Jaffna. We would also suggest the early inauguration of an assisted farm colony in a suitable locality as a valuable step in relieving unemployment, both educated and otherwise.

The Post of U. D. C. Secretary

COUNCIL DECIDES TO CALL FOR APPLICATIONS

Chairman Rules Out "No Notice" Objection

After passing by a majority the resolution to "retire the Secretary forthwith," the Jaffna Urban Council, at its meeting on Saturday last, was called upon to consider a surprise resolution to call for applications for the post of Secretary just then rendered vacant.

When the house was about to dissolve, having gone through the agenda and a vote of appreciation of the services of an Official Member, Mr. C. Ponnambalam brought to the notice of the house that, now that the post of Secretary having fallen vacant, applications should be invited for the same.

Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy rose to a point of order. He said that no notice of that item was given them and as such it should not be considered at that meeting.

The Chairman:—I rule your objection out of order.

Mr. Sabapathy:—I still maintain, Sir, that the motion is out of order.

The Chairman:—It is not. We can have it under the item "any other business".

Mr. K. V. Sinnadurai:—No due notice has been given and therefore it is out of order.

Chairman:—I rule you out. Mr. Ponnambalam can now go on with his motion.

Mr. Ponnambalam thereupon moved that applications be called for the post of Secretary, and that candidates should have experience of office work and knowledge of accounts.

Mr. T. M. Antony seconded. The motion was passed, Messrs Sabapathy, Sivagurunathan and Sinnathurai declining to vote as a protest.

THE JAFFNA SEAT

Sitting Member Not Contesting

It is reported that Mr. A. Mahadeva, Member for Jaffna in the State Council, is not likely to stand for election as the General Election. He is said to be on the running for an Executive job in a Government institution to be organised shortly and that he is likely to get it.

Review

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Vol. II (No. 13) (October) 1935: A Monthly Journal edited by Mr. K. Iswara Dutt. Published by the Indian Periodicals Ltd. Allahabad: Annual Subscription Rs. 8/-

With its October number, the *Twentieth Century*, enters on its second year and, judging by its past record, promises to achieve greater things and command more popularity and respect among cultured people in India and elsewhere. "Child is father of the man" says the poet. The one year old child has gladdened the hearts not only of its parents, but of an ever growing circle of admirers who have reason to look forward to greater achievements in the future. From the very first number down to the one under review it has provided high class reading matter for its constituents who saw it to love it at first sight, and read it ever to long for it. The excellent got-up and the selection of articles and contributors, have not a little contributed to the success and popularity of the Magazine. The numerous messages and greetings received by the Editor on the occasion of the first anniversary of the journal are an index of the high place it

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

COIR DUST

Sir,—Supplying coir-dust to cover excreta in public and private latrines is a public measure employed by Municipalities, Urban Councils and similar local self governing bodies having control over the public health of a town to prevent the contamination of food by flies which habitually have access to the buckets in latrines.

I understand that the U. D. C. has discontinued the practice of supplying coir-dust about a year ago and that the trenching ground is not properly supervised.

In my humble opinion the individual measures suggested by the Chairman in his printed notice are beneficial in themselves in the control of Enteric but he would be more alive to his responsibility if he should at once cause coir-dust provided, especially at a time like this when we are threatened with an epidemic.

The M. O. H. was not correct in stating, that flies cannot travel from the Trenching Ground to the Town. I shall prove from better authorities on Sanitation, that it is possible under the conditions prevailing in Jaffna.

Yours etc.,

STEPHEN ALPHONSUS.

Chundikul,
14 10 35

Co-operative Union Hospital at Moolai

A hospital on co-operative lines, under the Co-operative Ordinance, will be opened at Moolai during the last week of this month. A sum of Rs. 1500 has already been collected, and orders placed for hospital equipment.

occupies in the estimation of those who are qualified to judge. We congratulate the Editor on the completion of a brilliant and useful year of his Magazine and wish it all prosperity.

The issue under review opens with messages and greetings from distinguished readers and a review of the past year by the Editors and Manager. Col. Sir K. N. Haksar contributes an article on "The Day's Work" which he concludes: "when doubts assail, resort can always be had to Mahatma Gandhi's paucity—Prayer—not the articulate invocation of the gods of yore but a silent communion which braces the heart, uplifts the soul, vivifies drooping spirits and lends fresh energy for the day's work." "Abyssinia, India and the League," is the title of a well reasoned article in which Dr. Lanka Sundaram counters Mr. Sabash Chandra Bose's advocacy for the withdrawal of India from the League, which we had the pleasure to take over in our last issue. Mr. K. G. Saiyidain, Principal, Training College, Aligarh Muslim University, in his article on "Education for a Better Social Order" puts in a very eloquent plea for a new orientation in the field of Indian educational theory and practice "Fifty years of Indian Administration in Mysore" is the subject of an article by M. K. V. who makes a rapid survey of half a century of Indian administration in that model State. To serious writers Omar is an in exhaustible subject of inspiration. Mr. R. G. Rajawade interprets Omar's mystic experiences in a striking article, on Omar's Sufism and Wine. "Disarmament, Security and World Peace" is an illuminating contribution on the question of disarmament, in the light of recent international politics. Sarat Chandra, one of the foremost men of letters in modern Bengal is the subject of a thoughtful sketch by S. R. Suman. A further instalment from Dr. Topa's "Studies of Kingship in Modern India" also appears. "A Sylvan Symphony" by V. N. Bushan adorns the Poems column. "The Trial of Mira" (a one-act play) by M. Kashyap is a good effort at depicting human emotions.

NEWS IN BRIEF

U. D. C. Rates and Taxes.—At the last monthly meeting of the Jaffna U. D. C. it was decided to impose the current rates and taxes for the year 1936.

Sir C. V. Raman Honoured.—Sir C. V. Raman was invested with the title of "Rajasabhabhusana" by His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore at the Durbar held by his Highness last week.

Assistant Water Works Engineer.—The appointment of Mr. R. Kumaranayakam, B. Sc. A. M. I. C. E. as Assistant Water-works Engineer to the Colombo Municipality has been deferred pending the consideration of the salary payable to him.

Town Planning Expert.—The appointment of a Town Planning Expert to advise local bodies on the proper and systematic development of small towns is recommended by the Executive Committee of Local Administration. The question will be discussed shortly in the State Council.

Survey of Ceylon's Diet.—The survey of the nature of the diets of the races and classes in Ceylon, which was started by Dr. L. Nicholls Director of the Bacteriological Institute, in the middle of last year, has been concluded, and a comprehensive report on the subject has been prepared and will shortly be published.

Teak Growing in Ceylon.—The possibilities of teak growing in Ceylon will be investigated soon by the Forest Department. The Executive Committee of Agriculture have called for a full report on the subject from the Conservator of Forests. Ceylon's principal timber import is teak from Burma and Siam.

Charge Against M. S. C. Not Established?—It is understood that the Board of Ministers has decided to inform the Chairman of the Kalutara Urban District Council, that after an inquiry into the allegation of bribetaking against a Member of the State Council, made by the former Chairman of the U. D. C., that it finds that a case has not been established for the Board of Ministers to take action in the matter. The allegation against the State Councillor was that he demanded a sum of Rs. 3,500 for giving his vote for the Electric Lighting Scheme of Kalutara.

Jaffna Town Teachers' Association.—The Annual General Meeting which was to have been held on the 14th instant was postponed on account of the Garden Party at Ramanathan College in honour of Sir C. P. Ramasamy Iyer and was held on the 15th instant at the C. M. S. Girls' College, Chundikul. The President, Mr. Siva-Prakasam, B. Sc. presided Dr. (Miss) E. M. Thillaisampalam, M. A., P. H. D., delivered an illuminating lecture on "The Value of Teaching Biology in Schools." After an interesting discussion in which several members took part, Rev. P. T. Cash, M. A., B. Sc., proposed a vote of thanks to the learned lecturer and the meeting was adjourned till Monday the 21st inst.

Garden Party to Sir Ramaswamy Aiyer.—Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer K. C. I. E. was entertained at a Garden Party at the Ramanathan College on Monday evening by Lady Ramanathan. The College quadrangle was well laid out. A large number of the elite of Jaffna was present. The garden party over, these present adjourned to the College hall where a variety entertainment was provided by the College girls. Lady Ramanathan thanked Sir Ramaswamy Aiyer for having kindly responded to her invitation to inaugurate the Ramanathan Memorial Lectures. Sir Ramaswamy suitably replied.

Matrimonial

MANIKKAM—SINNATAMBY.

The marriage of Mr. A. Manikkam of P. W. D. Muar, with Miss Sinnathambiy Rajamma, youngest daughter of Mr. K. Sinnathambiy, Kuvavankulam, Jaffna, took place in Muar on Sunday the 15th Sep., 1935 at 7 p. m. in the presence of a large gathering of friends and relatives. (Cor.)

MUSSOLINI AT THE HELM: A VIEW

(Continued From Page 1).

The pragmatic value of the American idea of independence, and franchise and of Parliamentarianism in other countries is, for it, weak and false to 'Real Politics.' It looks like Absolutism in Government, but an Absolutism which aims at the co-operative, conjoint welfare through discipline of those over whom it places itself as Absolutism. It has been described as a sort of modern Socratesism relative to the existent dynamics of politics. Its value in the consolidation and strengthening of a people, a nation, in an emergent crisis has been recognised as newly great. It has justified itself pragmatically, by its success, by its campaigns even against the State existing when it made itself and its force felt, especially ever since the now famous 'March to Rome'—or better 'March on Rome'—of the Black Shirt Fascists for which Benito Mussolini as Leader, —*Il Duce*—changing from leader-writing to private soldiering, had prepared himself previously in initiation and apprenticeship, as it were, through the baptism of fire, in the war trenches. It—Fascism—has made itself prospectively a vital force. The 'Balilla'—the Fascist organisation for better life for the children and youth, even little children, boys and girls of Italy, so named from a youth who had played a characteristically heroic part for Italy on a previous occasion—is the movement which attempts at ensuring the future living security of Fascism.

Fascism is Statism

Appearing corporative, while recognising and embracing alike Capitalism, private capitalism in industry and commerce, and Labourism of whatever form, professing large sympathies, no doubt born of Mussolini's life and experiences, Fascism is itself neither of the nature of Capitalism nor of Labourism. It is Statism—of the nature of Statism. It approves or condones neither strikes nor 'lock outs.' Fascism looks above and

from both Capital and Labour and production to the State, for which, and by which, it believes all these are. It is on the side of Capital if Capital is for the welfare of the State, and it is against it, if against; it is on the side of Labour if Labour is for the State and against it, if against. Similarly, it attempts at being both conservative and progressive, both traditionalistic and reforming. It is progressively for conserving forces and influences,—for religion, for reforms in education, industry, enterprises.

The psychological evolution and changes of Benito Mussolini's ideas should be of enormous interest. For long, by circumstances, birth, upbringing, education, associations, grown in Revolutionism, engaging himself in journalistic activities, editorially, leader writing, and in political circles, realistically with adjusting ideas, the Mind had been amply prepared for a settled view of the importance and value in world situation of strength, strong control, regularised, regulated group activity, and feeling of discipline,—perhaps an echo in application to 'Real Politics' of the rigour of formalism or Ciceronianism of a variety. And new practical disciplinism, Statism, Fascism to make Italy utter truly and strongly 'Viva l'Italia' among the changed peoples and States of Europe and a world with new forces comes from the Mind so prepared, as an idea for the governance of human institutions, human groups, peoples and governments.

Machiavelli, before, gave 'the Prince' with its lasting influence of definite idea of politics. The recurrent problem in the phenomena of this world in cosmic placing has given occasion for consideration of human nature and for enunciation of principles and ideas of politics for organic, integrated—while differentiated—purposeful, human life.

Again and again from the time of the Homeric story of Ulysses, of Romus, and the origin of Rome which so many generations of humans have in turn learned with enkindled imagination—Nordic origin?—then from the XII Tables and legal sequences

A FEDERAL CONSTITUTION FOR CEYLON

(Continued from Page 1.)

should be to federate with India our territories.

Duty of the Sinhalese

If the Sinhalese desire that the individuality of the Ceylon Tamils should be retained and preserved not only in the interest of the Ceylon Tamils but also from the interest of their own community, it is up to them to see that the Ceylon Tamils are encouraged to keep up their individuality. It is only in Ceylon that Tamils live disregarding themselves as Indians. They have done so for over 2000 years. They will not easily prefer to become part of India except by a pressure from the Sinhalese which may not be desirable for the Sinhalese.

During the last 5 years, the State Council has not voted any measure which is intended to benefit the Tamils. The Sinhalese thus stand self-condemned. On the contrary, the Sinhalese have voted large sums of money for the Sinhalese districts. The Tamils have no intention to rule the Sinhalese nor the Tamils will submit to a rule of the Sinhalese. The Tamils are quite agreeable for a co-operate rule by all the communities

which are yet seen in legal systems,—the Republic, the Empire, the Roman Empire Christianised, and long after the Middle Ages, the Renaissance—Arts, Letters and Life and Humanities—through changing vicissitudes of historic scenes and circumstances, it has been the occasion and privilege of Italy. Dante Aligherri, St. Francis of Assisi, the Medici, Leonardo Da Vinci, Galileo—what great names among Humans to give leading ideas!

The future of Fascism will probably depend on its 'spiritual' world-vitality,—Bergson's 'elan vital' in politics. What has Benard Shaw, Prophet (?) of the *Man and Superman* fame, Arch-intellect of Socialism, to say of the future of Fascism? (Triventi)

—a Ceylonese rule.

It is foolish to expect the Tamils to ever become Sinhalese or to embrace the Buddhist faith or to lose the Tamil language. When there are 40 millions of Tamil-speaking people in India, it is impossible for the Ceylon Tamils to lose their individuality. It has survived for more than 2000 years in Ceylon.

I hope, therefore, that the public of Ceylon will reconsider and urge for the establishment of a federal constitution in Ceylon.

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(Mis. 166. 10-10- to 6-11-35)

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All the agents, employees, policy-holders and the public are hereby notified that the change of the name of the Company has taken effect as from 1-8-35.

It is further notified that the constitution of the company has, with the sanction of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, been so changed, as to do Life Assurance business under the Life Assurance Companies' Act, 1912, and that the capital of the Company has been fixed *protem* at Rs. 200,000/- divided into 4000 shares of Rs. 50/- each, the necessary security having been furnished to the Government of India, the Company will commence the new business as from 1-10-35.

All correspondences, Money Orders, Cheques etc., should henceforth be addressed to the new name and address given herein, viz., "**The Indo-Lanka Life Assurance Company, Limited,**" No. 7 General Patter's Road, Mount Road, Madras, or Post Box No. 846, Mount Road, Madras.

Dated at Madras the 13th day of August 1935.

S. K. SUBRAMANIAM,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

(Mis. 173. 17/10 to 28/10/35.)

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

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 104.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sivahampillai wife of V. Kanagasabai Sivapirakasapillai of Alvai North

Deceased.
V. Kanagasabai Sivapirakasapillai of Alvai North

Petitioner.

1. Subramaniam of Sivapira-

2. illai all of

3. Respondents are

Respondents.

This matter Kanaga-

sabai Sivapirakasapillai of Alvai North

of Administration to the

named deceased Sivagan

of Sivapirakasapillai coming

before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District

Judge on the 6th day of August 1935 in the

presence of Messrs Kandariya and Mail-

vaganam Proctors on the part of the Petition-

er and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated

the 27th day of March 1935, having been

read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the

husband 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 30th day of August

1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction

of this Court to the contrary.

This 6th day of August 1935

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Extended and reissued for 23-10-35.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O) No. 14 & 17-10-35.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8626

In the Matter of the Estate of the late

Annappillai wife of Velupillai Kumaresu of Moolai

Deceased.
Velupillai Kumaresu of Changanai West

Petitioner.

1. Kumaresu Theivanthiram of do.

2. Maheswariammal daughter of Kumaresu of do.

3. Kumaresu Arasaratnam of do.

4. Arumugam Arunasiam of Changanai

5. Valliammai widow of Thillaiampalam

Karthigesu of Moolai.

6. Sabapathiyar Kandappu of Vadduk-

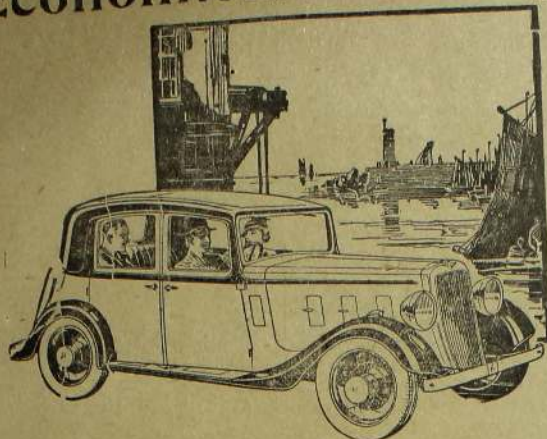
kodai East. The 1st to 3rd are

minors by their guardian the 4th

Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the

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

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