





"Arise! Awake! and stop not till the goal is reached."

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS H.S THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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Religion And Politics.

Politics Divorced of Religion— The Cause for the Ills of Europe.

expressed the opinion that it is impossible to divorce Religion from Politics. This may appear startling and hetrodex to those wh are affected by Western civilization. To the Westerner religion, generally speaking, is Western civilization. To a nasty pill, something uncampy and uchu man, which carries with it a perfume of death. But for the purpose of this article I take it to mean that which defines our relation with God and helps us to under-stand Him. To the human mind the idea of God is synonymous with our highest ideal of perfection, the quintessence of justice, far-ness, wisdom and beauty, of all that is high and noble, of all that is free of cane, humber or bypooriey. All human institutions which are not permeated with this idea are rightly classed as heathen, barbarian and Godiese But at some time in the history of Europe religion came to be considered as something apart from ordinary life, something that pertains to the next world, not of this, and then began the strong line of demarkation, the separation of rangion as distinct and waterlight from the rost of other human institutions.

The idea is that religion is something divine and should not be permitted to com-mingle with anything that is human or that which pertains to human relations. The inevitable result of all this was that they set recigion and God on a pedestal and kept them apart to be worshipped at fixed intervals and proceeded to do other human things in a human manner. They discretainly honour God in their own way. They put up magnificent temples to Himinto which they walked bareheaded and on tip-toe and sang His praises to the accompaniment of scul-thrilling music when "the packing authern awalls the note of praise." pesling anthem swells the note of praise." The singing at St. Pauls Cathedral in London or at St Peter's, Rome, may give one a foretaste of the heaven'y choir which will ravish the soul of all good Christians if they manage to get in there. And then-that is all. When sney some out of the churches they thick that they have done their duty by God and go back to their faverish round of pleasures or business, which is in a way the art of getting the bester of one's neighbour or in the words of Notarii "she art of robbing and being robbed."

As an illustration of this I may mention what I saw inside a church within the precincts of Fort Fredrick in Trincomalise It must have been a memorial church created by the Dutch in memory of those who died or were killed in the course of their attempt to conquer and take for themselves the Ceylonese Kingdom. In a sablet set up over the stone that hides the mortal remains cf some great here who knew how to play baves with his exemies are the words "Blessed are they who sleep in the Lord"
This after such an unparalleled career of This after such an unparalleled career of blood, rapine, rape, and plunder, that the race was famous for in their relation to Coylon. "Bleesed are they who sleep in the Lord." By this they certain y do not mean to insult the Lora, Religion is quite different from Politics they say; what they did they did legitimately for the giory or their fatherland. and for the propagation of the true feith to the natives. For this they verily believe they are entitled to a reward from the Giver

Some time ago Makatma Gandhi of all gifts, and in that pious hope and certainty they have erected a tablet less. He forget. This will give one an idea as to what uses religion can be put in Europe They have divorced her from ordinary every day life, they have divorced her from politics and have made her a glorified Mrs. Grundy who lends the sanction of respectability to tionable and shady transactions. This can easily be done when the ministers of religion are paid servants of the State.

It must be said to the credit of English that they are better than the Datch But yet they "too are tarred with the same brush What idea of God could they have when with the sacction of their priests they sing an anthem like this:-

Oh Lord our God arise, Soatter his enemies,
And make them fall,
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks, On Thes our hopes we fix.
God save us all.

Why this is Voodoo! One wonders what gort of God their God is? The heathen wonders and is sm zed. The only word applicable to the situation is "mischas," or what the R mass would call barbari. The poet who wrote this wonderful anthem must have been in-pired by the national muse.

Yet they do not mean what they have not paused to consider. Their attempt to throw dust into the eyes of the only One whom it is impossible to declave, who reads the secret of every heart, is mere horse-play with no mens rea behind it. It is merely a convention: "Now brethren let us sing the National Authem"!!! In like manner with the European race God has become a mere convention, a past tradition a chame con with ever changing colours

The original foundation of European civilization was Christianity, an exquiste religion propounded by the refined soul of the East. But ere along it has been passed through the sieve of the materialism which is inherent in the Latin races till it became uerecognizable, a thing of no spiritual meaning. The nations divided themselves and civilization began to revolve on ego centric exes. Each nation believed that nesher physical might was everything might. proceeded to strengthen and fortify themseives with the idea of outdoing their neighbours. In recent times the German Empire become the embodiment, the living incornation, and the full development of this ideal of self aggrandisment which all nations secretly believed in and worshipped in their inmost heart of hearts.

But when the Frankinstein of their two creation stepped out of its pedestal to heatride the whole of Europa they were hard do behold their offspring in such hideous form and sought for a pretext to crush this monster. Yet the Germans had not propound do sything heterodex from the political point of view. The merely wanted to expand, just as other nations had wished to expand and had expounded as a matter of fact. Then there came the talk of the rights of smaller nations. If the pretext of protecting the rights of smaller nations to swar really believed in, there will not be living at the prosent moment any subject nations under those combatants who made But when the Frankinstein of their two crea-

Continued on page 4

Economic Swaraj.

Mr. Balasingham's Lead.

By "Agricola"

I have read with pleasure the speech of Mr. Balasingham as the mass meeting he d under the suspices of the North Ocylon Na blonal Association at Perumal Koil in J.ff. a

His review of facts is mes'erly, his parallels spt and convincing and his remedies are those of the patrict with vision. He is the one man among the "Men of the North", at the present moment, on whom the people of Osylon would be disposed to lay their truet to lead them to a safe baven. The confidence is natural, because his life has been character isad by single minded devotion to duty and trath and zealous work for the betterment of the people of Caylon His labours in the field of social service and pollities are bearing fruits today, which are gathered with appreciation and enjoyed with relish by the people,

His long association with Government as a political leader has been singularly devoid of any incident such as could throw even a sus-picion that he was not above advancing his personal interests His life bas been one of sustained self sacrifice in the cause of cur country. Mild of temper and unobstrucive of manners, he was never known to have swerved even by a hair breadth from the straight course of duty and honour even for the sake of pleasing an intimate colleague.

I trust his warning as well as advice to the youth of Caylon will receive their earnest attention.

Not even a rabid Imperialist can say that Mr. Balasingham has exaggerated his case,

If history is to teach us enything, it is to apply the past as a touchstone to the present What has our Government done to make us economically strong or self-dependent during the last 125 years? Very little if anything indeed. We have a huge national debt, but Very little if anything it represents for the most part British goods and British labour dumped into our country. We are at present unable to pay the interest on the debt. Our indigenous industries have disappeared and our manhood can only find scope to maintain life by selling labour to our masters, the foreign Capitalists. But the damage done by the British soldiery in 1818 A D is still unrepaired. If some young men would go along the coast to Mullaitive from Elephant Pass they would notice sites of burnt habitations, door-posts and pillars still lying prone, p rt burnt and other vestiges of destruction. In sympathy with the Kandyane, the Tamils of the Wanni District induiged in a show of war and the end of it was that they were suppressed with fire and sword. The relies abtest the fact that the process of rebabilitation was never taken in

Writing about 30 years ago, a Government Agent, late Mr. White, said in his Administration Report that the people of Badulla had not even then revived from the effects of depredations committed by the British soldiery in 1818.

We are a be'pless people. We make our puny protest, but the British nation heads it not. It is like the sheep prodaiming the law of righteousness to a congregation of wolves. A complaint is effective so far as there is power to enforce it. The Britisher despises a lashrymore race which possesses no language but a cry. Therefore, I say follow Mr. Balasiogbam's advice if you desire to keep Ocylon safe for your children's children.

Village Reconstruction.

WHAT THE YOUTH CONGRESS

"Joetice," writes from Mullaitvu,

Sometime back there was an article on National Reform in your valuable journal, wherein the value of village reconstruction. wes well dealt with The work of the Youth Co grees in the above direction is very laud-able indeed, but unfortunately its influence is not fully felt in the Northern Province. The Congress should make their nob's work provincial rather than peninsular by co operating with the local associations and youth leagues in the different provincial towns.

For every village to be a beauthy unit it should rid of any particular community or party enjoying plenary powers through monopoliz-ed Chief headmanship, Minor headmanship and other Governmental positions. During the last elections one of the seats would have remained vacant had it not been for the existence of such family bandles TheGov. ernment seems not to relize, that in an age, when everyone is entitled for equal rights, and even privileges, they make a poor abow of the policy, "Divide and Rule", by encourag-ing the above bandles. Several letters supported by editorial ocuments, concerning the above bandles have repeatedly been pubthe abave bandles have repeatedly been published in the dailles. Some of those bandles are so strong that not only do they wield the headmenship but dominate the Kach-cheries too. When an unlawful assembly which dies off in a few miontes gathers up, immediately active steps are taken to disperse it. But where there is an assembly which is a perpetual menace and niusance to the people of a village the Government is pleased to waive transfers Government is pleased to waive transfers which may break such bandles, in the face of m ny letters and editorial comments in the diurnal jonernals of the Island.

The writer begs to invite the attention of the Youth Congress to the existence of such bandles and thereby expects it to do justice to its views by using all that lies in power to rake and split them.

Tellippalai East Y. M. S. A.

ANNUAL CELEBRATION.

The first annual celebration of the Tellippalal East Young Men's Saiva Association took place on Sunday, the 27th ultime, in the Tellippalai Mahajana English High School hall, The celeon Sunday, the 27th ultime, in the Tellippalai Mahajana English High School hall, The celebration took the form of a meeting which commenced at 6 30 p m. under the presidency of Mr. T. S. Thuraisppah, Notary Public and Patron of the Association. The school hall was tastefully decorated and the attendance was large. The meeting began with the singing of Thevaram after which there were two welcome songs which were sung to the accompaniment of instrumental music. The Secretary and the Treasurer of the Association then read their reports after which the President rose amidst applause and made a short speech touching on the various scivilies of the Association and the success that has attended the moble efforts of the Saivite young men of Tellippalai. Mr. S Natesapillai, B.A., B.L., Principal, Parameshwera Coliege, delivered an inspiring address on "grupes was B.G. delivered an inspiring address on "grupes was B.G. delivered an inspiring address on "grupes was B.G. delivered and the success." This was followed by an elequent speech on the "Saints of Yesterday ap? Today" by Mr. M. Balasundaram, a A. B. Sc., and another speech on the "Baints of Yesterday 207, Today"
by Mr. M. Balasundaram, a A., s. sc. and another
interceting speech on "Temple Worship" by Mr.
8. Nagalingam, Proctor, There was also
acting of two short humourous scenes by some
young men of the place. A vote of thanks was
proposed to the Chairman, the lecturers and the
audience by the Secretary of the Association.
The meeting terminated at about 10 p.m. with
the singlog of Theyaram. —Cor,

We propose to greet our readers with a

NEW YEAR ISSUE

of the

"HINDU ORGAN."

Copies will be delivered to Town Subscribers on NEW YEAR eve, and out station subscribers will receive their copies by poet

Special articles, Messages, Cullings with special reference to current topics will appear-

There will be no issue of the paper on the 11th instant.

Che bindu Organ.



JAFFNA, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1932.

BRINGING US TO OURSELVES.

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WITH UNERRING EYE, SO CHARACTERIStic of his wide sympathy and deep knowledge, Mr. K Balasingham has detected the weak spot in our national solidarity and proposed a simple remedy to purge the weakness. It is necessary to tighten the chords which bind all classes of people in the country together. Conscious understanding between producer and consumer no longer exists to inspire the one and hearten the other. The producer locks outside his country for his consumer and the local consumer is the thoughtless victim of the foreign manufacturer. The urge to cater to the taste of the consumer does no longer inspire the producer to put his soul into his work and endow it with a personality so welcome in days gone long since. The demands in days gone long since. of the market occupy the mind and muscle of the producer. Imagination has no scope and it is no wonder that the artistic touch 13 growing obsolete. The effort to produce is thus become mechanical, soul-less and dull In his struggle to compete with machine, man, who yet holds his place of honour in the scale of creation, is beaten and battered by the cruel devices of his inventions. He no longer holds his head high but retires under the shadow of civilization to find himself thrown out of his place in the scheme of things

The consumer having lost that living touch with the producer, which sustained and held together as if by silken chords, the different classes of society refuses to look upon the producer as a necessary member of society. Each has gone his own way and so far lost to each other's view that they have ceased to nod to each other. The manual worker has lost his living, his job and what is worse, his calling has fallen into evil repute. His place in society though hamble in many respects, yet, indispensable and hononted has been usurped by the "untouched-by-human hand" ducts of soul-crushing machinery. Miles of distance lie between producer and consumer. The cleavage between; the local producer and consumer widened and kept them apart from each other. The festival in the village temple brought them together—physically near, but how far apart from each the other—the one gloating over the tawderies of foreign manufacture, the other in humble con-fession of dilapidation and both groping in vain to communicate some feeling; dumb only, not altogether est-The situation has resulted in rauged. absence of response to the best efforts of the consumer of foreign produce to better the condition of the local producer by lectures, schemes and even pecuniary assistance.

The poor are willing to suffer in silence and often resent every effort which may savour of patronage to lift them from their miserable condition. Poverty grows more poignant by reference to it by those who have never known the gnawing sufferings caused by it or who have contributed directly or indirectly to the poverty of the people for whom they pretend

Mr. Balasingham proposes to bridge the gulf between these two sections of society by exhorting his countrymen to consume more and more the fruits of the labour of the Ceylonese cultivator and manual worker. It is easy to guess the manual worker. It is easy to g result of the success of the "Buy movement sponsored by him. to the country will be very great indeed, and it is impossible to exaggerate the value of the social forces which such a movement is bound to liberate to weld the different races and classes in the Island. Moreover, a handful of rice locally grown has in it a more effective and intimate appeal to the feeling of patriotism than busnels of lachrymose protestations from platforms.

Stint in your expenditure on foreign luxuries, if luxuries you must buy, says Mr. Balasingham, but spend more in buying Ceylon products. This, no one will deny, is a sure way to assemble and cement in a real feeling of fellowship the economically dismembered sections of

The sucess of the Bay Ceylon' movement is a primary requisite in the struggle for the attainment of Self-government as well as for improving the condition of The movement implies the boycott of foreign goods, British as well as non-British. As the bulk of our foreign imports are from British sources the boyc at will have to be directed against them when the time arrives. In e meantime, let us concentrate on the constructive aspect of our work and destroy only in so far as true national construction demands and involves.

The hurricane campaign of "Buy Bri tish" lannched by the Empire Market-ing Board in Great Britain at a cost of £12,000 and with the co-operation of all the civil authorities, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, the Prime Minister and the leader of the opposition has yielded good results and ought to prove a great incen live to us at present.

We do not, of course, expect the Gov ernment of Ceylon as at present constituted to help us with funds or the innumerable organisations which function only at Government bidding. We have to depend entirely on the guidance of our leaders and the support of right thinking men and women.

Hindu Board of Education.

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ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS.

The first meeting of the Board of the Directors of the Hindu Board of Education was held yesterday at 5 pm. at the Hindu Board Office to elect the office bearers for the current year. Mudaliyar A Naganathar J P, U P M, presided.

The election resulted as follows:

Presiden': Mr. A Mahadeva M A; Vioc-President: Mudaliyar A Naganathar Secretary: Dr A Kandish D So; Treasurer: Mr. V Saumugalingam. General Manager of Schools:—Mr. S Rajaratuam, Alvocate.

Committee.

The committee consists of the office bearers and Messre S Shivapadhaenndaram, B A, K Ayadural, Proctor, O K Swaminathan B A and Mr S Sabapathippillai and the General Manager of Schools.

Mr A Chellappab, retired Accountant, Port Commission, Colombo, has been appointed Youth Congress Jaffna.

ANNUAL SESSIONS.

MR. O E COREA TO PRESIDE.

The Executive Committee of the Youth Congress, Jeffo, meets today to fix the dates for the annual sessions. In all probabiley, the essions will be held on the 18.b, 19 b

The Exhibition will also be he'd on the

O E Corea, it is understood, has consected to preside.

U. D. C. Proceedings.

VERNACULARS NOT HANGED YET.

At the last meeting of the Mont Livinia R do S. Abbayosy ke broug t to the notice of the Con oil that an altogether wrong impression had been created in the minds of the public by the publication of the Minutes of the Local G verument Board regarding the processing of U b n Council meetings in the vernacular. The impression created was that the M unt L visia U D. C. wanted to conduct their proceedings in the

Minister's Letter

Mhe Chairman said that some time last year the Minister of Lucal Administration had sent a circular lester to their Council invising their views on the advisability of conducting U D U meetings in Sinha esc. About the same time a resolution pas ed public meeting presided over by Mr. G K W Perera was received at the Council suggesting that the proceedings should be n billes e The observing by law of the Council No. 27 (1) read as to ows: "She business of the Council shall be conducted in the English language." Considering Mr. Batuwantud.w. s letter and the pub to meeting re-court o, the Mount Eavints Urban Connell resolved un-animously that the by law be aboushed, ag that it be open to any member if read be to express himself in his own vernacuar, if he so desired.

Another Appeal

Continuing the Chairman said that the Council in its decision on this matter was definitely of opinion that for a long time yet to come its proceedings would have to be in English, because of the presence of members on the Council who were not conversant with Sinhalese, and as most of the Official popers were to English.

The Council was unanimously of opinion shas while shey did not want to conduct their meetings in the vernacular that there should be nothing to prevent any member from expressing bicosell in his own language on any particular occasion,

Is was reso,vad to request the L G. B. again for permission to delete the by law in

Modern Methods of Research in Tamil.

AN INSTRUCTIVE ADDRESS BY SWAMI VIPULANANDA.

"Modern Methods of Research in Tamil" was the cubject of an instructive address delivered yesterday at the Kaia Nilayam by Swami Vipulananda, Professor of Tamir, Annamalai University, Chidombaram. Mr S. Natesapidai presided.

The lecturer said that modern researches by eminent scholars in the East as well as in the West, pointed to the antiquity and gory of the Tamit civilisation. He wanted the audience not simply to gloat over what others had discovered for them about their ancient g ory, but to do the research themselves to understand their civilisation and culture. A library was very necessary, he said, for such studies, and though they could not afford to well equipped one at present, they be satisfied with a modest one to begin with Nothing had been done by way of research in J. fina, he said, since the days of the Vaddukoddal Seminary, when some Ohristian Missionaries did some real research work Jaffaese bad the brains and the to do such work. They should not capacity to do such work. neglect that branch of knowledge. There were many things about which Jaffoese could do research such as, Jaffna poets, Ceylon history, Indo Cey'on concection etc.

He hoped that Juffna would not lag behind la this great work,

What the Boycotters Stand For.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR CEYLON

MR. BALASINGHAM EXPLAINS

"Jaff ia sees no use in sending representatives to the State Council, which everybody admits is a screaming farce. As far as Jaffoa is concerned, the Council boycott is now past history. They are concentrating on economic questions and adopting measures, which will make every one feel that Jaffica is in carrest in working for self-government."

This was the reply given by Mr. K. Balasingham, who was for about 18 years Member of the defunct Legislative and Executive Councils, on Monday last to a representative of the Ceylon Morning Leader who asked: Is Jaffaa not going to enter the State Council until the new Constitution is reformed."?,,

Asked whether J. ffoa proposed to boycoth foreign goods, Mr. Balasingham replied.
"No boyoots is proposed, but Jaffina is with the rest of Cey on in seeing that goods shall be consumed as little as possible, We cannot get on at present without foreign o oth or foreign food, but even as regards shees we have made up our minds to reduce the consumption.

Unless we are in carnest about regaining our economic independence, we shall never get the self-government we want. I see that in many parts of Ceylon, carnest attempts are being made to concentrate attention on this as a method of obtaining self-Government."

No Reform From Within,

The press representative next asked whether the present Council was legally constituted in the absence of members from Jaffina?

"As far as Jaffna is soncerned it does not matter whether it is or it is not legally constituted," emphasized Mr Balasingham.
"That is a question for those who are in Council to seems and not for the boycotters.

"Jeffna does not expect that any reform oun come from within. It is therefore, working whole heartedly with those who are in the South agitating for the reform of the Constitution from outside. We shall get autonomy in the course of this year along with Ladia, if Caylon gives adequate and sustained expression to its present discontent."

Salvation in Work Outside

"Are you saturfied with the measures taken in the State Council to express this discon-Do you not think that members tent? should have resigned when His Excellency the Governor ignored the opinions Councillors so consistently?" inqui inquired the

Mr. Balasingham with a smile replied: "As I soid you that I attach no importance of what is being done in the State Council to-day. The salvation of the country lies in what is being done outside. Public opinion will become sufficiently strong as to make even the Courcil to bow to it.

The Question To-day.

The question to day is not whather the Consmission is or is not workable, but weether we should not work for complete salf government?"

Ine technical defects of the new Constitution are of no consequence to us, as we are working for Dominion Status. Is is morely I valuable time and energy to consider the details of the present Constitution.

Boycott and After.

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Mr O. Ponnambalam, Advocate, Jaffon

In response to your request to express my riews on the Jaffica boyouts, I wish to state that it is nothing but a display of slavish mentality to forward a memorial begging that a nomination be fixed. We pay taxes and it is our right to be represented in the legislature of the country if we so choose. But Jaffna rightly decided about a year ago to boycots the State Council for reasons wellknown and I need not reliterate them. When I read the papers about the acts of contification I felt that All-Coylon would appreciate the scalen of Jaffina leaders in not wasting their time in the Council chamber.

The Tamils adopted the policy of boycoth during the regime of Sir William Manning and all their demands were granted, When

(Continued up)

SWADESHI.

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"He who knowingly and willingly uses foreign articles at the cost of Swadeshi articles is guilty of high treason against the Motherland.

-Acharya P. C. Ray.

Ceylon Civil Service.

A press communique states that as it has been decided that no vacancies in the Ceylon Civil Service are to be filled this year, the examination which would have been held in Colombo in July and August 1932, has been cancelled.

(Continued.)

Sir Herbert Stanley assumed office as Governor of Coylon, he threw overboard the Tamils and was bent on placeting the Singhalese and went to the extent of making Ceylon a South Africa by depriving His Majesty's Indian subjects equal rights and privileges as their Ceylonese brethren. Today the Northern Province is not overrepresented and there is no Colombo Tamil ecas. By fighting for the Colombo seat the Tamits estranged the Sinhalese and the Government that befriended the Tamile in their fight against the Sinbalese befriends the latter today. We should not rely on, nor seek the aid of a foreign government. We have to live and move with the Sicha ese who are our countrymen and I am very glad that Tamils under the wise and able leadersh p of Mr. Duraiswamy have told the Sinhalese that they were boycotting not because they desired to have communal representation but because they were convinced that the Donoughmore Constitution robbed the people of Ceylon of even the rights they er joyed under the old constitution.

It is stated freely that J. ffna boys are unable to secure jobs. Jaffnase no doubt form a minority and so do the Brahmins in Madras but in Madras non B shmins fight for the reservation of certain percentage of posts in the public service because Brahmins although thus form a small minority have a superior intellect and are able to compete successfully with the non Brahmins, Similarly in Ceylon Jeffnese can compete success. fully with any other community and they need setertain any fear about this. It may be that the lore gn Government may be proju sed sgaines the Jaffinese for launching boycott movement; but how long are we gott g have a foreign Government? that the Jaffna boycott will basten the advent of the day when Ceylon will be a self-governing and free country. In self-governing Ceyof the public service for the good and efficient istration of the Island. Sinhalese Kin, s employed Tamile as Ministers and it muss have been with this idea in his mind that Dr. Paul Peiris said that Jaffaa Tamis would rule Ceylon. It is abourd to cooperate with the Government because we are a minority community. Our bitter experience shows the aster lutility of such a policy. Sinha ese lost confi ence us when we estranged their feelings a us when Wd estranged their feetings and fought for special scate and over-representation and co-operated with the Government to achieve our object. By inaugurating the boycoit movement we are fighting the cause of Ali Ceylon and are winning back the confidence of the Sinhaleze, We should make the Sinhaleze to trust us a majour position will be safe and even if Sinhaleze exploit us, we shall be exploited by our country. our position will be safe and even if Sinbalere exploit us, we shall be exploited by our countrymen and not by a foreigner. Today we are exploited by foreigners but we prefer to be exploited by our countrymen. But I think when Ceylon enjoys full responsible Government, Tamils cannot be exploited by the Sinbalese. In a self-governing country, one community or scetton of citizans cannot exploit another community or section. In the human constitution every limb must be healthy, strong and able to function properly otherwise the whole constitution will be affected. Similarly in a self governing country if a section of the citizens are backward or poor the whole country will be affected. So my view is that in a free and independent Ceylon, in their own selfish interests, Sinhalese cannot and will not exploit the Tamils. not exploit the Tamile.

I have expressed my views on the communal question at length and new I wish to comment on the fact that the boycett leaders are content with having held meetings and passed resolutions buses not doing any constructive work. They have not formulated their demands and submitted them to the Government. I shall develop this aspect of the question in my next article. Indian National Congress.

47TH SESSION TO BE HELD ON DELHI THIS MONTH.

Bombay April It is understood that the annual session of the Indian National Congress will be beld at New Delhi instead of at Puri on April 24th. Pandit Madan Moban Malaviya presiding

> Delhi Authorities Approached To Allot Site

New Delhi, April 4,

The forty seventh session of the Indian National Congress is being arranged to be held in Delhi in the last week of April. Pundit Pyarilal Sharma, Advocate of Meerut, has been Occmittee Mr J ... The Hindustan has been elected Chairman of the Reception Mr J. N. Sahni, lately Editor lindustan Times" and L la Shankerial are the Joint Scoretaries.
In the absence of Babo Rejendra Prasad,

who is lo jul, Pundit Madan Moban laviya has been approached to preside over the session. The district authorities have a'so been approached to allot a site for the Congress Nagar. The postal and railway authorities have been addressed to give the usual facilities to the Congress.

A Surprise to many people.

Bombay, April 5.

The announcement that the annual session of the Indian National Congress will be held at Deibi on 24th April has come as a surprise to many people in Bombsy. Who is responsible for taking this dramatic decision and what is behind this unexpected mave are questions appermost on the lips of everyone connected with and interested in the Congress,

In this connection explanation was sought from Mrs. Naida acting President and the only member of the Congress Working Committee who was still outside the jail. "Why" she said, "it ras all decided by me long ago as acting Freddens of the Congress." Arked what was the idea behind holding the annual session of ogress at a time when almost all Congress ders were in jai, Mrs Naidu sald it was true that over 60,000 or india's sons and daughters and therefore it was necessary to hold the annual session of the Congress.

She added it was nothing more than the annual session and was neither a special nor an emergency session. The business before this session would be the same as every other annul session and therefore there was nothing to cause surprise in the public mind. She slac stated that they were not going about the business in secret and there was nothing to hide.

Replying to another question, Mrs. Naidu admitted that she was virtually responsible for the decision to hold the session of the Congress Delhi instead of at Pari and for nominating

Mre. Naidu declined to anticipate whether the Congress session would resfirm the Working Committee's resolution about the civil dischedience movement, but a young Sindhi Congress-man, who was with her sarcastically remarked, On the contrary it may be that the Congress mey now be captured by Jounger and w

'Religion and Politics"

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By M. A. MASILAMANY, Advocate, Anuradhapura See Page 1

Farewell Lunch.

The Uniform Staff of the Jaffna Post Office entertained Mr. J. D. Salgado, the retiring Post Master, his family, and Mr. W. Sinnadurai, the Supervising Officer, on the eve of his transfer to the G. P. O., Colombo, at a lunch at the Kankethe G. P. O., Colombo, at a lunch at the Kanke-santural Rest House on Sunday last.

On behalf of the Uniform Staff, Mr. F. Maria-nayagam, the acting Postmaster, speke on the sterling qualities of their chief guests who replied

On Monday the two officers and S. L. Rejaratnan, Lespector, and were seen off at the Etation by a large number of members of the Post Office shiff

Ceylon University College.

NEW ADMISSIONS

The next accdemic year commesces on July 12, 1982. Admission forms should be applied for and returned doly completed not later than 23 May, 1932, to the Kegistrar, University College. On receipt of notification of admission, candidates should pay fees for the first term as instructed therein.

5 April, 1982. G. 189 7 & 18,

R. MARRS, Principal, Ceylon University College

Kankesanturi Sanatorium. -:0:-

HOW THE PATIENTS ENJOY

(Impressions of a recent visitor.)

The first thing that struck me was happy family spirit of the institution.

The inmates were no masks nor the conventional hospital clothing and there was total absence of any depressing atmosphere about the place.

The patients were quite different from the type met with in hospitals and institutions generally. They were young and educated generally. They were young and and they belonged to good families.

The excellent food provided doubtless had something to do with the Foliday atmor-phere of the place and the contented smiles of the inmates.

The following is the daily Bill of Fare.

Early Morning: Mik and tea, coffee, cocos,

Morning Tea; Bread or rusks, jam, butter plantains or papaw, milk and tea, cocce, coffee, sugar,

Breakfast: Rice (Mottusamba) and curries, one mea', two vegetables.

Afternoon Tea: Bread, rusks, plantains, jaw, butter, milk and tea or comes or coffee,
Dinner: As Breskfast.

And all this with variations, in the way of addition and substitution for Rs $\,2/\,$ per day,

The patients seem to appreciate the facilities provided at the sanatorium at a much lower cost than it would be if they had to engage private bungalows and pay extra for medical service and

It had cost one of them R: 150x per month t Bandarawela prior to his admission to Kankesanturai.

On one occasion the desirability or otherwise On one occasion the username, of making the Sanatorium a free lostitution was discussed in a Group and the opinions ex-pressed were quite interesting. Some jumped at the prospect of being relieved of all charges and waxed elequent on to making it a free institution. the desirability

Others pointed out that if that was done they would probably be in the waiting list whilst the institution would be soon filled by those whe were unable to pay the minimum fee. That would also character of the institution for the camaraderic which was a characteristic feature of the place was chiefly brought about by the fact that all the inmates were more or less from one class of society.

In the morning I found the patients thoroughly enjoying their dip in the sea which is a feature of the activities of the place.

Breathing exercises, graduated exercises like waiking, quiet reading and compulsary rest fil their time. Some time has also been spent in beautifying the garden as a part of daily routine.

Many of the lumates accustomed to drugs seem to have a craving for these and the beginning to appreciate the value sanatorium treatment. they are just

The sanatorium was opened in January and already 12 out of the 22 beds in the male acction are occupied.

A matron and a female attendant have been appointed and arrangements are complete for the admission of male patents.

The Medical Officer is optimistic of the future of the Sanatorium. All the patients have put on weight after admission. People who have been ill for months have visibly improved during their short stay at Kankesantural.

"Our Present Position"

---:0:---

A LECTURE AT SEREMBAN

Mr. S. Sinnadurai, Office Assistant, Federal, Secretariat, Kusla Lumpur, delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on "Our present position" on Wednesday the 9th ultimo under the acspices of the Vivekananda Studenta' Hall at Beremban,

Mr. Sinnathural's speech was preceded by a ishort history of "Our past" given by Mr. F Thambipilat, Assistant Master, Victoria Instituton, Kuala Lumpur.

The Hall was overcrowded with a large ence, the subject of "Our Present and future" being dealt with at length by several speakers viz Messrs S ThambyRsjab, J. P., K Arumugam, S S. Chelvanayagam, M V Kandlah and Dr. A S Chelvanayagam, Matta.

Matta.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. K A Supplah, State Treasurer, Negri Sembilan. The Chairman in winding up the speeches, which lasted for over two bours, exhorted every member of the Jaffacse community to keep abreast of the times and strive to promote their interests individually or collectively in view of serious unemployment problems confronting them—Oor

Letter To The Editor

THE JAFFNA BOYCOTT.

I now proceed to deal with the views expressed in the columns of your paper by some prominent gentlemen in favour of continuing the boycots. In most cases they are merely repeating what they have already said before without mentioning one instance to show that Jaffna has gained anything materially by her policy of isolated action. The public need not be surprised at their views. public need not be surprised at their views. They are the opinions of people who have identified themseives with the boycott movement. We know how painful it is for men of some standing in the community to publicly save their mistakes, and when they have to face facts they unconsciously force themselves into the belief that they are always right. But also as of the they are always right. But also are of the they are always right, But claims of truth cannot the long resisted, and I am not without hopes that in epite of all protestations to the contrary, the boycotters themselves will score or later be driven by the logic of events to reverse their previous decision.

All Jaffoese will bearbly endorse the strik-ing utterance of Mudir. C. Basanayakam, when he says "that the minority community should stand by the majority in the decision of all political questions, and display their readiness to unite and co-operate in every situation of emergency". If this means anything, we must accept the decision already made by the Sinhaless leaders to remain in Council in order to work for the amendment of the constitution, and must enter it ourselves la order to co operate with them in their struggle for reforms. ever makes a mistake in saying that the boycost was decided once for all; it was at first adopted by the boycotters themselves only as a temporary measure to be ratified only if the Sichalese districts also adopted the same course. The policy of sulkily absorbing aloof from the rest of Cey'on will not aloof from the rest of Cey'on will not certainly advance the cause of reforms. Recent events in Council have only strengthened the case of those who are now working for Council entry.....

In constusion les me assure your readers that I am acting in that matter with the approval and blessing of some of the oldest and noblest leaders who have contributed in no small measure to the greatness of Tamil community in Jaffus, and that I have not drawn any inspiration either from the Gov. eroment Agent or from any person who was at any time a candidate for election. Yours eta

O K Swaminathan. Jaffna 5 4 32.

[We have taken the liberty to score off the instituation against an instituation, less breeds further instituation. Ed. H.O.

Europeans in Ceylon Politics.

CONFERENCE WITH LIBERAL LEAGUE.

The Quarterly Balletin of the Europ Association of Osylon, issued on Monday, has the following editorial note:—

"Oa February 22, Mr. E. E. Megget, Mr. B. Oreasy, Mr A N L Clark and the E B. Oreasy, Secretary met a group of members of the Liberal League at the Headquarters of that Headquarters of that organization in Darley Road. Mr. Francis de Ziyea, K O, the President of the Liberal League, was present. The object of this meeting was to discover some basis for joint effort in the political field. A full dison took place during which it was learnt that one of the sime of the Liberal League was full Responsible Self Government for Ceylon. It was admitted that certaid salegue touching the rights of minorities should retained. It was agreed that both organizations should consider the matter further and that discussion should be resumed later

Vote of Non-Confidence in Governor.

RESOLUTION BEFORE LIBERAL LEAGUE MEETING.

A vote non-octiones in the Governor of Coylon and the three Officers of State will be proposed at the annual general meeting of the Ceylon Liberal Luague which will be held on the 23rd instant.

A resolution will also be proposed lending the Lungue's whole hearted support to the resolutions of Mr. E. W. Perera on the revieign of the Constitution.

Religion and Politics.

Continued from page 1
this the pious and plausible excuse to join in the fight. All this chaos and confusion had been caused by following the wrong ideal, by divorcing religion and politics. To speak candidly there is not one statesman or politician in the whole of Europe who is influenced by God-conscioueness in his political deliberations. The deplematic corps which one nation sends to another are such adepte in the art of decots, and double dealing that a diplemas has been defined as "one who is sent to lie abroad for the good of his country."

diplomat has been defined as "one who is cent to lie abroad for the good of his country."

All this is well and good if as a matter of fact there is no God, no directing power in human evolution, no "divinity that shapes our ands, rough-how them how we will." From time to time in the history of Europe the existence of this Power has been demonstrated whenever the Nations forgot His existence and denied their responsibility to Him. Many a time there has been resht filling of the cards till the right one turned up. Many a time the vast human organ was tuned and tuned again till the right chord was struck. Where is Eygpi? where is Carthage? where is Greece? where is Bome? The spider weaves its web where the Caesar's ruled, yet Europe would not believe in a God because he is invisible. How spily Omar Rhayyam sang:

Khayyam sang:

"Its all a chequer-board of nights and days
Where Destiny with men for places plays;
Hither and thither moves and mates and slays
And one by one back into the closet lays".

And one by one back into the closet lays".

Did Europe learn this lesson during the Napoleanic ware? Was it Willington or Blucher or the embattled array of forces that crushed Napolean. Not God pressed a button and down went the giant, the demi god, the man of Destiny the like of whom never lived, and never will live for a long time to come. Between him and William Hohrzollern is a long shout. To compare them both is like comparing water unto wine. It was Napolean who said after a futile strempt made to kill him. "It is impossible to marder me still I have fulfilled my destiny. I feel as if I am driven to an unknown goal. As soon as it is attained and there is no use for me an atom will be sufficient to annihiliate me, but outil then all attempts will be powerless against me". If even Napolean fels poweriess against me". If even Napolean felt himself a plaything in the hand of God why wont the Westerner believe in his existence, and order nie life on that basis.

his life on that basis.

When the German war was in progress people were amizzed at the terrible hecatombithat was going on in the battle-fields of Europe. People argued that if God was in the heavens would be have permitted this tremendous slaughter. But what are a million lives to Him? What would be care for the destruction of forms when He was

what are a militon lives to Him? What would be care for the deartootion of forms when He was engaged in trying to ignite the Sphiitol spark in the nations of Enterpe. During the war men came face to face with death, with naked reality. At that time all hombug dropped off—all artificialities and make believes. The sort of religion they practiced failed to be of any use. What reality helped were the eternal inalienable soul qualities that he deep down in our human nature like compassion, charity, fellow feeling and love. The following remarks concerning the German War is from 'The Eternal Maquerade" by Dernis Bradley. It took the European world by storm and made them think and think deeply.

"What religion atood the test of Armageddom? The doctrine of Christianity fell like a pack of carde; its principles, scorned and unpractized, were savagely act aside. The God of our churches isolated Himself and took holiday, contemptatus of the weckage of our civilisation. The few who are left with any belief can only accept the God whose Kingdom is within. What noble purpose did the charcic achieve or attempt during the ghastly years of the Great War—a war beside which all other wars were back yard scraps? D d any seek solution or offer consolution? They all jouned forces, as they slways have done, with tacip various Busies, and their ministers expounded their stocky doctrines that war was Gode vi. Ita thou on the world for its wickedness. Olergymen ed their sickly doctrines that war was Gode vi its tion on the world for its wickedness. Olergymen sat on Military Tribunals and, unctrously rubbing sat on Military Tribunals and, unctuously rubbing their hands, gained a rejuvenating theil by ordering young lads to the trenches. In their pulpits they revelled in the orgy of sacrifice and gained the dicistor's thanks for the efficiency of their intimidation. Christ's apostles in Europe conveniently diseased all the teachings of Christ, and were in complete political agreement with the rule of fear. Christianity so called is a miserable mockery of its original conception, and the Church and Sists have become a material combine. The state demands the lives of its subjects in time of war and the church inspires the sacrifice by the promise of a roseate here after. It is a powerful combine with a double illusion."

It is clear from the above that when religion or god-consciousness is divorsed from politics in becomes a dead and fatile thing. God cannot but he recognized. It is well and good to have armies becomes a dead and intile thing. God cannot but he recognized. It is well and good to have armies and navies and military parades and machine guns so that one may feel the conscioueness of power. Hot what can they avail when in the course of a might London can be reduced to a heap of smoking roins by some shells thrown from a few aeroplanes. The only hope of Europe is allergmannent and respecting the rights of others. The oid idea of conquest and expansion must perforce be abandoned. The macgiomania of empire-building must be stopped by universal somppleton.

The League of Nations, the scho of the German War, and the aftermats of the bloody have it that Europe was compelled to resp, must be made that Continuod up.)

(Continued up.)

2 FACTS

-One well known the other less known

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(23, 11/2-10/2/33)

Continued

Continued
endowed with terrible senction to punish breaches
of its decrees. As it is the inveterate habit of
certain Nations to circumvent and decieve others
is making is a thing of no power, a court of ro
authority. Mussoloni distructs the English and
the rest lock upon each other with mutual sueploion and batted. Nothing can be done if selfinterest is the only motive power and the splitt of ploton and hatred. Nothing can be done if selfinterest is the only motive power and the spirit of
deception and humbing continues to be practised.
There is a very strong international opinion at
present against war. "The sacrifice of human
life can never be justified individually. It can
never be justified internationally. The tragedy of
war is that not only are the best and finest generations exterminated but that the old and decadent
survive. War is the survival of the unfittest. Did
the millions of young Britishers want of fly at the
throats of the Germans or ever dream of doing so
in July of 1614? Did the millions of young
Germans know aught of what was coming or have
any voice in a decisration of war or policy? Only
a few rulers knew; the rest of mankind was regarded as caunon-fodder. The cowards quarrelled
with their deplomatic pens and hid miles behind garded as cannon-folder. The cowards quarrelled with their deplomatic pens and hid miles behind the fighting line to watch their bloody sport. And the God-invoking Kaiser was the first to flee his own country when defeat was in sight. They are magnificiantly generous, these fear-inspiring leaders in their expenditure of other men's lives but astoundingly crafty in the saving of their own."

This is the ghastliness, inhumanity and the This is the ghastlines, inhumanity and the diabolism of war. No wonder Einstein and other scientific men of his ilk are trying to enter into an agreement to refuse to lend their help in scientific research if it is for the purpose of war. The sorry state of things prevailing is Europe cannot be altered unless religion is made a living force in the daily lives of the people, and unless the priest-hood becomes less venal, and like the prophets of old should have the power and courage to denounce National misdeeds from the public pulpits.

nounce National misdeeds from the public pulpits.

But if Europe does not realize her plight and things are left to drift in spite of the sangulary lossen taught by the German War, then history will repeat itself and catestrophe after catastrophe much more terrible and bloody than the German War will devastate the smilling face of Europe, ard destroy its ungodly civilisation. There will be left only a wilderness where the leopard will roam at will, and the laugh and sob of the hyena will rise to the listening stars. Is this a value and foolish threat? Ere this God had sunk two vast continents, Atlantis and Lemeric, for a similar reason and old ocean rolls its monster waves over their surface. Is Europe more precious than they! Not 20 precious, but more aphilically depadages.

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II. The payment of a Gua-ranteed Yearly Income, payable by monthly instalments, during the balance of the period.

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(Y 5. 27-26-11-32) (M. P. Oor.)

Order Nisi.

---:O:--IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8008.

In the matter of the cetate of the late
Ramdew Birajmohan of Lachehumangarb
in Jaipur presently of Jaffaa

Bandew Birajmohan Lachchiram of Graud Bazaar, Jaffua Vs. Petitioner. Ramdew Kisaniali of Graud Bazaar, Jaffua Darga Davi widow of Ramdew Birajmohan of Lachchmangarn in Jaipur Respondents

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before D.
H. Balfour, E quire, District Judge, Jaffoa on
the 21st day of November 1931 in the presence
of Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Protor, on the part of the
Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the
abovenamed Petitioner be declared entitled to
have Listers of Administration of the estate of the
abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents or
any other person shall, on or before the 30th day
of March 1932, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sid. D. H. Balfonr.

Sd. D. H. Balfour, District Judge. March 4, 1932. Extended to 11th April 1982.

Intid. D. H. B.

Drawn by, Ed. K. Alyadurai, Proctor for Petitioner. 0. 348. 4 & 7.

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